

汉英
双语

中国大使演讲集

A SELECTION OF SPEECHES
BY CHINESE AMBASSADORS

外交部公共外交办公室 编

外语教学与研究出版社
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在哈杰瑞大学泰德论坛上的演讲

中国驻巴基斯坦大使 刘 健

拉合尔 2012年1月24日

尊敬的哈杰瑞大学各位校领导，

老师们、同学们：

下午好！在中国农历大年初二这一喜庆的日子里，来到巴基斯坦著名的哈杰瑞大学，与莘莘学子交流，我感到非常高兴。哈杰瑞大学是巴基斯坦的顶尖高校，“泰德论坛”是荟萃精英、传播思想的国际重要论坛，而台下的你们则是这个国家的顶尖人才。此时此刻，我站在这里，既万分荣幸，也非常忐忑。

主办方给我的演讲题目是“我心目中的巴基斯坦”。这个题目对一个外人而言，要说起来并不易。首先，我想说，从很小时候起，巴基斯坦一直在我心目中占有独特的地位。从一部讲述周恩来总理外交生涯的纪录片中，我第一次听说这个神奇的国家。片中巴基斯坦人民对中国领导人、中国人民的热情和友好将我深深打动。从那时起，我就梦想着能为中国的“铁哥们”巴基斯坦做点什么，能为颇具传奇色彩的中巴友谊做点什么。直到前年，这个梦想变成了现实，我成为中国第15任驻巴基斯坦大使。

时光如梭。我19个月的大使生涯见证了中巴关系的快速发展，也见证了我对这个国家不断加深的理解和与日俱增的热爱。是的，我爱巴基斯坦，爱她的秀美山川和灿烂文明，爱她的坚忍不拔和自强不息，爱她在历史上的每一个关键时刻给予中国的坚定支持。

我的巴基斯坦岁月也是一种令人心碎的经历。洪水，战争，民生困苦，今天的巴基斯坦无疑正经受着考验。其实，在它短短64年的建国史上，特别是“9·11”之后，巴基斯坦始终处于风暴之眼。“多难兴邦”，深重的灾难，铸就了巴基斯坦百折不挠、自强不息的品格。世界一次次见证了巴基斯坦的浴火重生，一次次见证了巴基斯坦建设一个富强国家的决心和毅力。

年轻的朋友们，

同为发展中国家，中巴两国有着很多共同点。我们得以更好地相互理解和相互学习。中国人民对新中国成立以来，特别是改革开放以后国家建设取得的巨大成就感到自豪。如果我们有什么经验可以分享，我想，最重要的就是我们找到了一条适合国情、世情、民情的发展之路。

首先，我们始终将发展作为执政兴国第一要务。新世纪头十年，中国经济年均增长10.5%，国内生产总值和对外贸易总额上升到世界第二；产业结构优化升级，农业基础不断加强，中西部地区发展加快，各具特色的区域发展格局初步形成；各项社会事业蓬勃发展，城乡居民收入大幅提高。中国经济实力、综合国力、人民生活水平迈上新台阶，国家面貌发生了翻天覆地的变化。

其次，我们始终坚持把改革作为发展进步的强大动力，锐意推进经济领域、政治领域和其他各领域的全面改革。一系列重大改革使经济活力明显增强，市场配置资源效率明显提高。通过改革，我们进一步破除了制约发展的各种障碍，调动了广大人民的积极性、主动性、创造性，使劳动、资本、知识、技术和管理的活力竞相迸发，成为社会财富迅速增加的源泉。

第三是坚持把和谐稳定作为改革发展的前提和基础，从战略高度妥善处理改革、发展、稳定的关系。中国有13亿人口、56个民族，城乡、地域发展不平衡。如果没有一个稳定的政治和社会环境，我们不仅不能进步，还会失去我们已经取得的成果，国家会陷入混乱和倒退。

第四，我们始终下大力气保持政府的清正廉洁。我们认为，只有清廉的政府才能赢得百姓的信心和支持，国家发展的共识才能凝聚，国家的团结进步才能保证。中国领导人始终把反腐败斗争作为一场战役来打，因为它的确确攸关国家的生死存亡。中国的开国领袖毛主席曾告诫全党同志不要被建国的喜悦冲昏头脑，陷入腐化堕落。他推荐全党同志读中国著名文学家郭沫若的一篇文章《甲申三百年祭》。这篇文章说的就是腐败如何把中国历史上的一个王朝拖垮的。

第五，中国始终高举和平、发展、合作的旗帜，坚持独立自主的和平外交政策。“和”在中国古代历史上被奉为最高价值，是中华文化的精髓。中国古老的经典——《尚书》就提出“百姓昭明，协和万邦”的理想，主张人民和睦相处，国家友好往来。中国坚定不

移地走和平发展道路，实施互利共赢的开放战略，在同各国广泛开展互利合作中促进自己的发展，又以自己的发展为维护世界和平、促进共同发展作出贡献。

我愿借用两句唐诗形容中国的现状：“潮平两岸阔，风正一帆悬。”今天，一个生机盎然的社会主义中国巍然屹立在世界东方，13亿中国人民正在中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜指引下，在伟大光荣的中国共产党领导下满怀信心走向中华民族的伟大复兴。中国人民千百年来梦想——学有所教、劳有所得、病有所医、老有所养、住有所居正在变成现实。

老师们、同学们，

21世纪是亚洲的世纪。我们正在见证权力由西方向东方转移的伟大历史进程。巴基斯坦是“亚洲支点”，地缘战略位置重要，人力和自然资源丰富，必能通过更深地融入亚洲实现更好的发展，在亚洲复兴中实现自身复兴。

同样遭受过外部势力入侵，同样经历过内部战乱，同样致力于更好地发展，同样肩负治国济世的重任，中国充分理解巴基斯坦，也真心希望巴基斯坦成功。我们期待看到一个富强的巴基斯坦、一个充分实现自身潜力的巴基斯坦、一个充当地区和全球安全基石的巴基斯坦、一个实现最初立国之梦的巴基斯坦。1947年冬巴基斯坦刚刚诞生之时，国父真纳曾说：“我们蹈火不辞，因信阳光未来。”是的，我相信，巴基斯坦的未来必将充满阳光，而中国将一路相随，鼎力相助。

年轻的朋友们，

外交作为增进本国利益的重要工具和治国方略的重要组成，为国家发展正发挥着越来越重要的作用。中巴战略合作伙伴关系作为两国外交的优先方向之一，始终得到两国领导人和广大人民的大力支持和真心拥护，在过去60年里为中巴两国的各自发展提供了巨大的推动力。在下一个60年里，我们需要在座诸位投身中巴友好事业，为双边关系的发展建言献策。如何做呢？我想首先应该了解中巴关系的本质是什么，目前发展到了什么程度，未来又如何前进。

中巴关系是崇高的事业，是坚定的信念，是两国人民患难与共的兄弟情谊。一份幸福，我们共同分享就变成两份幸福；一份苦难，我们共同分担就变成半份苦难。中国汶川发生特大地震后，巴基斯坦第一时间向灾区送去了全部储备帐篷。过去的两年，中国新疆各界民众冒着生命危险，把过冬物资送到受堰塞湖阻塞的巴基斯坦民众手中。我清

楚地记得，在北京奥运会开幕式上，当巴基斯坦代表团入场时，全场数万名中国观众自发起立，报以雷鸣般的热烈掌声。中国人习惯把真正靠得住的朋友称为“铁杆”朋友，意思是兄弟情谊如同钢铁一般牢固。在中国人民心里，巴基斯坦永远都是这样的“铁杆”朋友。

上个月，中国国家主席特使、国务委员戴秉国访巴，为中巴建交 60 周年和“中巴友好年”画上了一个圆满的句号。根据中国农历，60 年为一甲子，意味着一元复始，万象更新。站在新的历史起点上，我们不禁自问：应当如何发展下一个 60 年的中巴关系？

作为中国驻巴大使，每每思及耿飚、丁国钰、韩念龙等老一代声名赫赫的驻巴使节，我自叹不如。在国际政治风云变幻和新中国外交艰难起步的年代，他们运筹帷幄，纵横捭阖，成绩斐然。最近，我在馆里建了一个馆史陈列室，陈列了他们的照片等物品以示纪念。我们的外交官们很喜欢。他们在此读史明志，鉴古知今，从老一辈外交家身上汲取了无穷的智慧和力量。没错，就像上一个 60 年一样，发展下一个 60 年的中巴关系关键还是事在人为。中巴关系的未来就在我们的手中，需要我们这一代人和你们这一代人去引领，去塑造，去开拓。要让未来 60 年的中巴关系枝繁叶茂，我们应学习前辈。要高瞻远瞩，要与时俱进，要不骄不躁，要有勇气和信心去大胆地想、大胆地干。

在我结束讲话前，我要说，“我心目中的巴基斯坦”的答案应由你们来做出。你们生于斯，长于斯。你们心之所想、情之所系、力之所趋的必是一个阳光灿烂的巴基斯坦。

谢谢大家！

Speech at “TED Talks” at Hajvery University

Liu Jian

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan

Lahore, January 24, 2012

Honorable faculty members,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Aslam Alegum! On this auspicious day of China's Spring Festival, I am so thrilled to come to this illustrious university. I know Hajvery University is recognized as one of the leading private-sector universities in Pakistan. I know “TED Talks,” which I am going to address, is one of the most renowned forums attracting leading thinkers and doers from every discipline in the world. I also know you are the very best and brightest of this country. Now I feel honored, if not humbled, to stand here to speak to you.

I have been asked to speak on “how I dream of a Pakistan.” It is really not easy for a foreigner, so let me begin by saying that Pakistan has held a special place in my heart since I was very young. From a documentary depicting Chinese premier Zhou Enlai's diplomatic career, I knew of such a fascinating country called Pakistan. I was deeply moved by the outpouring of goodwill and warmth showed by its people towards the Chinese leaders and people. From then on, I dreamed about doing something for Pakistan, the most trustworthy friend of China, and doing something for the legendary China-Pakistan friendship.

One day, my dream became a reality. I was made the 15th Chinese envoy to Pakistan. Time flies. Day in and day out, my ambassadorship of the last 19 months in your country has witnessed the growth of this bilateral relationship and the growth of my knowledge of your country, upon which is based my growing love

for it. Yes, I love this country for its enchanting landscapes and splendid civilization. Yes, I love this country for its remarkable resilience and reinvigorating vitality. Yes, I love this country for its unflinching support for China at every critical moment.

My Pakistan experience, however, is also a heart-wrenching one. The floods, the wars, the gnawing everyday burden of bearing one's load—Pakistan today is no doubt experiencing trying times. Actually, in its short history, particularly after 9/11, Pakistan has always been in the eye of the storm. But as a Chinese saying goes, "A country will emerge stronger from adversity." The adversity and suffering have only made Pakistan a nation of fortitude and perseverance. The world has witnessed time and again the unique resolve and resilience Pakistan has displayed in building a strong nation that honors its distinct culture and history.

Dear young friends,

As developing countries, both China and Pakistan have much in common. This commonality provides a basis for us to understand each other and learn from each other. We in China take pride and satisfaction in the remarkable achievements made since the founding of New China over 60 years ago, especially since the reform and opening up. If our experience is anything of a guide, I think it should be that we have found a development path suited to China's national conditions, the trend of the times and the call of its people.

First, we have always made development the priority for governing and rejuvenating the country. During the first decade of the new century, China's economy grew by 10.5% annually. Its GDP and trade volume respectively rose to second place in the world. China's industrial structure has been upgraded, and the foundation of its agriculture has grown stronger. Development in the central and western provinces has picked up speed, and a model of regional development with each region tapping its distinctive strengths has taken shape. Social services are thriving, and urban and rural incomes have risen substantially. China has taken on a completely new look as its total economic output and overall national strength have significantly increased and people's living standards have greatly improved.

Second, we have always committed ourselves to all-round reform and regarded it as the driving force for progress. An array of important reform measures introduced

in the economy, politics and other fields have enhanced the vitality of the economy and raised the efficiency of the market allocation of resources. Through reform, we have removed bottlenecks hampering development and released the initiative, enthusiasm and entrepreneurial spirit of the Chinese people. This, in turn, has fully activated factors such as labor, capital, knowledge, technology and management, which form the source of rapidly increasing social wealth.

Third, we have always held that stability and social harmony are the prerequisites for development and reform. We try to strike the perfect balance among reform, development and stability. China has a population of 1.3 billion with 56 ethnic groups, and there remains an imbalance in development between urban and rural areas and among regions. In such a huge developing country, without a stable political and social environment, it would be impossible to make progress, we would lose everything that we have achieved, and the country would fall into chaos and turmoil.

Fourth, we have always made great efforts to build a clean government. Only by building a clean government can the leadership win the confidence and support of the people, can a consensus be built, solidarity be obtained, and the country progress. It is the Chinese leadership's long-held view that anti-corruption is a war that must be won, because without a victory, neither the government nor the country will survive. China's founding father, Chairman Mao, once admonished the entire Party not to commit the mistake of becoming arrogant and corrupt following our victory of the founding of New China. He recommended that all Party members read an article entitled "On the Third Centennial of the Demise of the Ming Dynasty" written by a great Chinese man of letters, Guo Moruo, which is about how corruption brought down a dynasty.

Fifth, we have always pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and championed the noble causes of peace, development and cooperation. Peace and harmony, the supreme values cherished in ancient China, lie at the heart of Chinese culture. *The Book of History*, an ancient Chinese classic, for example, advocates amity among peoples and friendly exchanges among nations. China is committed to peaceful development and an opening-up strategy for win-win progress. It

endeavors to develop itself by carrying out wide-ranging and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries and will contribute more to world peace and common development through its own development.

I want to quote from a Tang Dynasty poem to describe what is happening in China: “From shore to shore it is wide at high tide, and with fair wind a sail is lifting.” Today, the 1.3 billion Chinese people are forging ahead full of confidence under the dynamic leadership of the Communist Party of China and the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Chinese dream that every child can go to school, every job receive a proper salary, every sick person be treated, every elderly person be cared for, and every family be comfortably housed is becoming a reality.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The 21st century is the century of Asia. We can observe a seismic power shift from the West to the East. In view of its geostrategic location and importance, Pakistan has been correctly described as the “fulcrum of Asia” and will place itself, appropriately, in the evolving Asian landscape. Its rich human and natural endowment confers numerous advantages for Pakistan’s rejuvenation. Pakistan’s political and economic interests would be best served with deeper relations with this region.

As a country that has been subjected to foreign aggression, a country that has suffered from internal turmoil and wars, a country that is groping her way towards prosperity and answers to her own people as well as to the outside world, China deeply understands Pakistan and sincerely wishes it to succeed. We dream of a Pakistan that is strong and prosperous, a Pakistan that lives up to its full potential and serves as a cornerstone of regional stability and global security, a Pakistan realizing the promise of its beginning. During Pakistan’s first winter as a young nation, Mohammad Ali Jinnah said, “We are going through fire. The sunshine has yet to come.” Yes, the sunshine has yet to come. Pakistan’s best days are ahead, and China will always stand with you and support you as you move into that future.

Dear young friends,

Diplomacy, an important tool to enhance national interest, is becoming an

essential part of 21st-century statecraft. The China-Pakistan strategic cooperative partnership, one of the priorities on each country's foreign policy agenda, which has always been supported and nurtured by our two leaderships and two peoples, has provided great impetus for the development of both countries in the last 60 years. In the next 60 years, along with your government, we need you to pitch in and offer your very best ideas and support in helping this relationship move forward. But how? I think the first and foremost thing should be to understand the essence of this relationship, where it stands now and where it is going.

Our relationship is a noble cause, a firm conviction and an unbreakable brotherhood through weal and woe. It is believed that happiness, when shared by two, will be doubled; suffering, when shared by two, will be halved. We saw this in the wake of China's Wenchuan earthquake, when Pakistan sent over all its tent stocks. And we have seen this during the last two years, when people from China's Xinjiang risked their lives to deliver winter supplies to the Pakistanis stranded by landslide lake. I remember the thunderous, standing ovation from the tens of thousands of Chinese spectators as the Pakistani delegation walked into the stadium during the opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympic Games. We Chinese people call such friends "iron-core" friends, meaning the brotherhood is firm and strong, just like iron and steel. In the hearts of the Chinese people, Pakistan is always such an "iron-core" friend.

Last month, the Chinese president's representative, State Councilor Dai Bingguo, visited Pakistan to commemorate the successful culmination of a series of celebratory activities marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of our diplomatic relations and "China-Pakistan Friendship Year." According to the Chinese lunar calendar, 60 years is called a *jiazi*, which means a full cycle. Standing at the new historical threshold, we ask ourselves, how do we direct the bilateral relations over the next 60 years?

Sitting in the office of the ambassador and knowing that I am here in this position after so many luminaries from my own country have held it, such as Geng Biao, Ding Guojue and Han Nianlong, is a very humbling experience. I often marvel at what they achieved during those difficult years. So I collected their pictures to