



歷史性元首會晤 指引中美關係新航程

A historic summit to steer a new course for China-US relations

當地時間9月24日，國家主席習近平同美國總統特朗普在白宮舉行會談，隨後出席歡迎國宴並發表致辭。這場坦誠、深入且富有建設性的會談達成許多新共識，豐富了中美建設性戰略穩定關係的內涵，為中美關係提供了新的戰略指引。短短不到半年，中美兩國元首實現互訪，創造了兩國交往的歷史。元首外交再次發揮領航掌舵的決定性作用，引領中美關係站在新的歷史起點。

長期以來，西方地緣政治學者總試圖用「修昔底德陷阱」的舊框架，來硬套中美兩個大國關係的未來。然而，中國領導人以遠見卓識與歷史擔當給出了中國答案：堅持和平共處、互利共贏，大國完全可以跳出對抗的怪圈。習主席高屋建瓴地指出，特朗普總統提出的讓美國再次偉大，與中國正致力於實現的中華民族偉大復興，這兩個宏偉目標完全可以並行不悖，相互成就。中美雙方應展現大國擔當，探索一條正確相處的新路。對此特朗普總統也給予了積極回應，他認為雖然兩國代表着不同的制度，但兩國人民之間的友誼歷久彌堅，又稱「我們進行了非常棒的會談」。相向而行的良好氛圍，讓國際社會對這次會談取得豐富成果充滿期待。

中美關係要行穩致遠，既需要元首外交的宏觀戰略引領，也需要務實合作支撐和落實。經貿合作歷來是中美關係的「壓艙石」。習主席強調，雙方經貿團隊新一輪磋商已達成一份聯合安排，這對兩國產業界、人民乃至全世界都是重大利好消息。建設性戰略穩定關係的新定位，並不諱言中美之間有競爭，但兩國在經貿、科技等領域的合作空間更加廣闊。正如習主席所指出，穩定中美經貿關係既需要拉長合作清單，也需要壓縮問題清單，雙方應在務實合作中互利共贏，在良性競爭中彼此成就。

習主席此次訪美，「人工智能」成為最受關注的熱詞之一。中美都是人工智能大國，就此展開交流合作，符合雙方共同利益和人類福祉。習主席強調，要保持人類對人工智能技術的管控，秉持以人為本、向上向善理念，讓人工智能為人類的進步服務。這與此前中國在世界人工智能大會上積極倡導的治理理念和中國方案一脈相承，不僅符合全球產業界的現實需求，更是對全人類未來負責的體現。

在共商合作的同時，有一些原則問題同樣需要堅守。唯有堅守底線，才能維護和平可期的持久穩定。台灣問題是中國核心利益中的核心，是中美關係第一條不可逾越的紅線。習主席在會談中強調，中方維護國家統一和領土完整的立場是很清楚的，並敦促美方堅持反對「台獨」的正確立場，慎重處理台灣問題。這既是對底線紅線的重申，也為雙方交流合作明確了前提條件。美方唯有在台灣問題上謹言慎行，恪守中美三個聯合公報，才能為中美戰略合作和關係穩定奠定堅實基礎。

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On September 24 local time, Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with his US counterpart Donald Trump at the White House, and afterward attended a welcome state banquet and delivered a speech. This **candid**, in-depth and constructive meeting reached many new consensus, enriching the content of a constructive China-US relationship of strategic stability and providing new strategic guidance for China-US relations. In less than half a year, the two heads of state of China and the United States have exchanged visits to **make history** in bilateral exchanges. Head-of-state diplomacy once again played a decisive role in **steering** China-US relations to stand on a new historical starting point.

For a long period of time, Western geopolitical scholars have attempted to **force the old framework of the "Thucydides Trap"** on the future of relations between the two major powers of China and the United States. However, Chinese leaders, with foresight and a sense of historical responsibility, have provided the Chinese answer: by adhering to [the principles of] peaceful coexistence, mutual benefit and win-win, major powers can absolutely **free themselves from the vicious cycle** of confrontation. President Xi Jinping pointed out from a strategic height that President Trump's aim of making America great again (MAGA) and China's pursuit of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation are two grand goals that can go hand in hand and reinforce each other. Both the Chinese and American sides should show a sense of major-power responsibility and find a new path for proper coexistence. President Trump responded positively, stating that although the two countries represent different systems, the friendship between the two peoples is enduring, and adding that "We had a great meeting". This positive atmosphere of working toward the same goal has fueled international expectations for the talks to achieve fruitful results.

For China-US relations to make steady progress to ensure long-term success, it needs both the macro-strategic guidance from head-of-state diplomacy and the support and implementation of pragmatic cooperation. Economic and trade cooperation has always been the "ballast stone" of China-US relations. President Xi emphasized that the new round of negotiations between the two countries' economic and trade teams has reached a joint arrangement, which is welcome news for the industries and peoples of the two countries and even of the world **at large**. This new positioning of a constructive, strategic, and stable relationship does not **shy away from** acknowledging competition between China and the United States, yet it expands the scope for cooperation in areas such as trade, economy, and technology. As President Xi pointed out, stabilizing China-US economic and trade relations requires both extending the cooperation list and shortening the problem list. Both sides should achieve mutual benefit and win-win results through pragmatic cooperation and achieve mutual success through benign competition.

During President Xi Jinping's visit to the United States, "artificial intelligence" (AI) emerged as one of the high-profile **buzz-words** in the spotlight. As both China and the United States are major AI powers, engaging in exchanges and cooperation in this area are in the common interest of both sides and of the well-being of humankind. President Xi emphasized the need to maintain human control over AI technology, to uphold a people-centered approach and the principle of using AI for the good, and to ensure that AI serves human progress. This is consistent with the governance concepts and Chinese solutions that China actively advocated at

the World Artificial Intelligence Conference earlier, not only meeting the practical needs of the global industry but also demonstrating a sense of responsibility for the future of the whole humankind.

While discussing cooperation, certain issues of principle must also be firmly upheld. Only by firmly protecting the bottom line can long-lasting and stable peace be safeguarded. The Taiwan issue is the core of China's core interests and the first inviolable red line in China-US relations. President Xi emphasized during the meeting that China's position on safeguarding national unity and territorial integrity is very clear, and urged the American side to uphold its correct stance against "Taiwan independence" and handle the Taiwan issue with utmost prudence. This not only reiterates the bottom line and the red line but also clarifies the essential preconditions for bilateral exchanges and cooperation. Only by exercising caution in its words and actions regarding the Taiwan issue and adhering to the three Sino-US joint communiqués can a solid foundation for China-US strategic cooperation and stable relations be laid.



◀國家主席習近平當地時間9月23日抵達華盛頓，受到熱烈歡迎。
新華社

詞彙

•Candid (率直的，坦誠的 adj.)

Expressing opinions, feelings, etc. in an open, honest, and sincere way.

- 例：
- 1.She was very candid about her past.
 - 2.To be candid, I can't stand him.

•Vicious circle (惡性循環 n.)

A situation in which one problem causes another problem which then makes the first problem worse

- 例：
- 1.We need to break the vicious circle of poverty.
 - 2.He was trapped in a vicious circle of addiction and petty crime.

•Buzzword (時髦詞語，流行術語 n.)

A word or phrase from one special area of knowledge that people suddenly think is very important.

- 例：
- 1."Listening to the people" was the buzzword among politicians.
 - 2."Multimedia" has been a buzzword in the computer industry for years.

片語

•Force sth on sb (強加，強迫接受)

To make somebody accept something that they do not want.

- 例：
- 1.Don't force games on the family at Christmas.
 - 2.I didn't actually want any more dessert, but she forced it on me.

•Free sb from sth (擺脫，解脫)

To release or unburden someone from something.

- 例：
- 1.We freed the cat from the trap.
 - 2.He dedicated his life to freeing the world from famine and disease.

•Shy away from sth ([因緊張、不喜歡或害怕等而]退縮、躲避)

To try to avoid (something) because of nervousness, fear, dislike, etc.

- 例：
- 1.We frequently shy away from making decisions.
 - 2.They never shied away from publicity.

成語

•Steer a course (控制航向，掌握方向)

To control direction along a chosen path or route.

- 例：
- 1.The captain will steer a course through the narrow channel.
 - 2.Managers were allowed to steer their own course.

•Make history (創造歷史，名留青史)

To do something that is very important or famous and that will be remembered as part of history.

- 例：
- 1.They made history by discovering the structure of DNA.
 - 2.Neil Armstrong made history by walking on the moon.

•At large (整體，全體)

In general; taken altogether.

- 例：
- 1.This decision affects society at large.
 - 2.This group is not representative of the population at large.

英譯知多啲

本期社評提到「中美關係」，我們譯為 China-US relations，另一常見的英譯是 Sino-US relations，兩者通常可互換使用，其差別主要在於文體風格。

China-US relations、China-UK relations 或 China-Japan relations 多見於日常用語和新聞報道。Sino-US (Sino-American)、Sino-British 或 Sino-Japanese 等多見於外交文件、學術論文和歷史著作；如社評結尾的「中美三個聯合公報」是 the three Sino-US joint communiqués，又如1984年中英兩國政府簽署的關於香港問題的聯合聲明的英文簡稱是 Sino-British Joint Declaration。

前些日子，內地有網友說 Sino 此詞來自日本對中國的貶稱「支那」，應該停止使用。這是誤解。日語裏的「支那」是 China；而 Sino 一詞源自拉丁語 Sinae，意指「中國」或「中國人/的」。

值得一提的是，近年來，一些西方媒體在提到中外關係時日益傾向用 Sino-XX relations；中國媒體則大多使用 China-XX 的表述。