

華為 Mate 60 Pro 手機顯示中國科技井噴時代來臨

華為 Mate 60 Pro、60 Pro+、60 ProX5等一系列5G手機發售後，美國隨即取得華為手機拆解分析，證實華為手機使用了中芯製造的7奈米CPU芯片麒麟9000S、海思開發的繪圖處理器GPU和神經處理器NPU芯片、華大九天研發的EDA芯片設計軟體、自行開發的鴻蒙4.0作業系統、完備的鴻蒙行動服務 HMS App 軟體群、通過天通同步衛星的衛星電話、遠超過藍牙和WiFi的連結距離、功耗及速度的連通模式星閃NearLink。按各種技術標準的測試可以列入5.5G的等級，技術領先蘋果最新的iPhone15。而且90%零組件皆為中國生產，發售以來，在國內廣受青睞不應求。

中國主要的手機公司小米及OPPO因為研發芯片受挫後，原想放棄，受到華為Mate 60 Pro 手機的鼓勵，決定繼續加碼投資，共襄研發芯片的盛舉。這不僅是手機的突破，代表了中國芯片產業鏈的合作串聯成功，代表了中國整體工業的強大實力，代表了中國有科技創新解決問題的能力，代表了中國已經進入科技的井噴時代。

西方芯片高科技業界廣泛的認為，對中國的制裁代表對14億人口集體智慧的制裁，必然無效，要求解除制裁，恢復過往的合作互補，對中美雙方皆為有利。但是美國國會議員更加蠻橫，要求加強制裁華為及中芯、制裁華為為產業鏈上所有46家供應商團隊，以違反美國的制裁令為由刑事起訴中芯華為高層如梁孟松、何庭波等人、建立對中國科技更嚴密的全球性制裁網、禁止芯片高科技的人才及投資進入中國等等。美國國會無知狂妄的程度，讓世人搖頭嘆息。而拜登政府仍然懵懂不知所措，雖然高層與中國官員接觸頻頻，但仍屬互相陳述立

◎盛嘉麟

場，隔空表態。面對中國堅定無懼的立場，仍然維持一副高高在上的盛裝嘴臉，繼續小覷中國科技的實力，看不出會改變對中國的制裁。

中國的交通建設產業，包括港口、機場，鐵路，公路，隧道，橋樑的建造技術及數量都是世界第一。中國在高原，沙漠，嚴寒，酷熱，以及叢山峻嶺建造交通管道的能力，速度及安全都獨步世界。全球20 建築承包商排名，中國公司占了15家，前七名都是中國公司。

從2008年啟動C919大飛機製造，2015年生產，2017年首飛，2022年加入航空公司營運，有超過1000架的訂單。14年的時間建立起民用航空產業，速度驚人。中國2016年宣佈與俄羅斯合作啟動C929長程寬體大飛機，預計2025-2028年首飛。但由於與俄羅斯的設計及引擎理念不同，2023年退出合作計劃，由中國獨立設計製造。中國的民航工業突飛猛進，廿年後與波音、空巴必然形成三足鼎立的態勢。中國的大疆民用無人機獨霸世界，佔據全球市場70%。過去，航空發動機落後，現在各型渦扇10、15、17、19、20發動機紛紛出籠，長江1000民航機發動機正在試飛，長江2000正在研發。

機械工業包括盾構機（隧道鑽掘機）佔國際70%的市場份額、製造大型起重機的徐工機械和中聯重科，是世界上起重能力最強的企業，也是銷售冠軍、全球新貨櫃幾乎都是中國製造，貨櫃的航運數字資訊服務也握於中國手中、上海振華重工已連續十九年維持港口機械產品全球第一，全球佔比達82%以上、世界廿大推土機製

造商，中國佔了五家。數位精密工具機是工業母機，中國起步較晚，而且多屬於中低端機床，高階的精密工具機多靠從日本進口。但今年中國意外的取消了45%的日本工具機訂單，令專家驚訝。說明中國積極發展自身高階工具機技術已經取得進展。

電力建設是中國天上閃亮的金牌，中國的發電容量是256,405萬瓩，佔全球30%，是美國的兩倍，遙遙領先。綠色電力包括水力、光伏、風力、核能發電，佔總量的48%，而且正在快速增加，非常健康。中國的水力發電總量、築壩技術、水輪發電機製造技術都領先世界。中國製造了全球太陽能板等光伏設備的97%，光伏發電總量佔了全球的45%，是世界最大的光伏發電國家。全球五大風電設備製造商，中國佔了兩家，中國陸上風電佔全球40%，海上風電佔全球48%，是世界最大的風力發電國家。中國的第三代核電機組包括120萬瓩級的「華龍一號」已銷往國外；150萬瓩級的「國和一號」正在山東建造；10~50萬瓩級的「玲瓏一號」是模塊化的核電機組，已在海南建造；第四代高溫氣冷，20萬~100萬瓩級的核電機HTR-1000是領先世界的第四代發電機組，正在山東建造；中國是鈾礦大國，其研製的鈾基熔鹽是以鈾為燃料，幾乎杜絕了熔化的風險及較少的核廢料問題，無需水冷的清潔核能發電機組，是領先世界的技術。

電力科技引領世界，2009年中國成功開發了世界上第一條100萬伏特的超高壓線路，領先世界的50個島礁遲早要處理，最終收回只是時間問題。

（2）黑瞎子島全歸中國
黑瞎子島位於黑龍江和烏蘇里江交匯處的一個島群，由包括黑瞎子島、銀龍島在內的93個島嶼和沙洲組成，原屬中國。1929年中國欲以武力收回當時置於中蘇共同管理下的中東鐵路權益，引起蘇聯武力衝突的中東路事件時，蘇聯軍隊進佔黑瞎子島。但是1949年在中國公布的行政區劃中，仍將全島劃歸黑龍江省撫遠縣管轄。

2004年中俄兩國重新勘定國界，中國被迫將黑瞎子島一分为二，俄羅斯佔有黑瞎子島東半部份164平方公里，黑瞎子島西半部份171平方公里及所有島群皆劃歸中方。新版中國地圖，中國強勢回歸，將黑瞎子島全部納入中國領土。俄羅斯外交部發言人扎哈羅娃迴避議題，含混表示中俄兩國邊界問題已經得到了解決。

（3）藏南地區全歸中國
中國對藏南地區早已擁有主權，劃入西藏自治區的錯那、隆子、墨脫、察隅四個縣管轄。但是印度根據其殖民主義英國片面劃出的麥克馬洪線，竊



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刊頭設計 劉學武
每星期六出刊 第529期

推進中美相互瞭解合作 促成海峽兩岸和平統一 倡導和諧平等多元世界

被視為最有希望成為人類終極能源解決方案的核融合技術，中國核融合團隊領先世界，中核集團樂觀預計，在建設100周年，2049年核融合電力可以走進千家萬戶。

眾所周知的汽車產業，中國已經是世界最大生產國及出口國，這次全球最大的德國法蘭克福汽車展，中國電動車及智慧駕駛引領全球，備受矚目。歐盟委員會受到驚嚇，說要立法限制中國電動車進口。執世界牛耳的寧德時代車用麒麟電池，近日被美國時代雜誌評為2022年最佳發明，2023年開始向全球汽車製造商出貨。中國造船業以其高效的生產，領先的技術和創新的能力，在全球造船業中嶄露頭角。從一般商船、貨櫃輪、30萬噸級超級油輪、液化天然氣（LNG）輪、到豪華郵輪 Luxury Cruise，中國無所不造。建造速度，智慧管理及環境保護都領先世界，全球造船市場中國接单57%，遙遠領先日韓等造船大國。中國的網路建設，從通訊、社交、政評、網購、娛樂樣樣俱備，如微信、騰訊、淘寶、京東、快手、抖音、拼多多、天貓、鬥魚直播、虎牙直播、嗶哩嗶哩等

等，超過美國，領先全世界。軍工業，中國的造艦能力，造艦能力，軍用無人機，多倍音速導彈武器，激光武器，電磁武器等等均強大先進，無庸贅述，最近095, 096戰術及戰略核潛艇的飛躍進步，將彌補中國海軍和美國的最後落差，奠定了國防力量。太空科技從太空站的天宮計劃及往返交通的天舟計劃，月球的嫦娥計劃，火星的螢光計劃，無不順利成功，繼續前進，奠定了航天力量。

世界上G7的強國，沒有一個具備像中國這樣全方位，各類型的強大科技及工業力量。美國的基建、汽車、造船、建艦、國家電網等落後於中國。日本的民航、太空、電力、建艦、網路等落後於中國。英德法意各國的太空、國家電網、造船、建艦、網路等都落後於中國，中國超過美國成為擁有最多領先科技集羣國家。中國自己就是一個強大的小世界，中國的綜合國力已經超過G7的強國。如今中國科技發展所關聯的人才、交通、電力、能源、工業、經濟、政治、文化、環保等環節都已漸臻完備，萬事俱備，只欠東風，華為東風一吹，掀開了中國科技井噴時代的序幕。

中國公佈2023年版標準地圖掀起浪花

2023年8月28日，中國自然資源部發布了中國標準地圖，受到廣泛的注意。中國一反過去韜光養晦的態度，新地圖把過去被鄰國侵占的，或是正在糾紛中的疆域，都明確的劃為中國認定的領土，不再模糊。因而立即引起日本、印度、菲律賓、越南、馬來西亞、印尼、文萊及台灣的抗議。有趣的是連美國都來插一腳抗議，說是中國威脅論的地圖開疆。

世界各國都會公佈自己國家的標準地圖，其劃定的國界線經常引起鄰國的抗議，原是經常發生的事。譬如越南公佈其國家地圖，往往包含了中國的西沙群島，引起中國的抗議；阿根廷的國家地圖，必定包含了福克蘭群島（英國稱Falkland Islands，阿根廷稱Islas Malvinas），引起英國的抗議。普通國家公佈其地圖，因為國力不逮，通常不受太多重視，引起的抗議也只是外交例行公事。如果在三、二十年中國公佈同樣的地圖，因為國家力量有限，恐怕不會有多大反應。但現在中國是強大的國家，中國新版地圖代表行使主權和行政管轄疆域的主張，更展示了維護領土主權的意志，必然受到廣泛的重視。

中國新版地圖呈現出下面幾個值得注意的地方：

（1）南海諸島全歸中國
1948年中華民國時代公佈的南海

◎成吉鹿

疆域從海南島的東京灣（Gulf of Tonkin），向南延伸到曾母暗沙，再向北劃到巴士海峽，稱為十一段線，整個舌型海域內的島礁灘沙皆為中華民國領土。許多國家包括南海周邊國家以及蘇聯、日本、法國、德國、英國出版的地圖上也畫了十一段線，並註明歸屬中國，皆無異議。

1953年中越協商把夜鶯島歸入越南後，取消海南島與越南之間東京灣的兩段，減為九段線。印尼、越南、美國、英國、法國等世界大國及周邊國家都承認九段線。這次新公佈的地圖增加了第十段線，把台灣東部包括蘭嶼、綠島以及宜蘭縣的龜山島及釣魚台都劃在內。

過去中國由於國家積弱，幾十年來越南在南海佔了29個島礁，菲律賓竊佔了9個島礁，馬來西亞佔了8個，文萊佔了1個，台灣控制了最大的太平島。中國僅佔有七個較小的島礁。但自2013年起中國投入大量人力物力，將這七個島礁填海擴建為人工島嶼，包括美濟島、渚碧島、永暑島、華陽島、南薰島、赤瓜島、東門島，共開拓了13平方公里的巨大面積。各島有機場、港口、醫院、發電設備、氣象站、通訊、電影院等建築。其中美濟礁、渚碧礁、永暑礁上

佔藏南地區，並建立行政區「阿魯納恰爾邦」（Arunachal Pradesh）。1962年中印戰爭中，解放軍曾經攻佔了藏南大部分地區，但因運補能力不足，隨後撤回，現仍為印度實際掌控。藏南地區面積約為93,000平方公里，人口超過100萬，絕大部分是漢藏語系，與印度人不同。中國從不承認「阿魯納恰爾邦」的合法性。新版中國地圖，釐清邊界，印出縣市鄉鎮的中文名稱，將原屬中國的藏南地區全部納入中國領土。

（4）中國與不丹爭議區以實際控制為界
不丹與中國邊界線長達600餘公里，多數已解決，僅餘洞朗與白玉兩個爭議區。2021年中國與不丹在北京和廷布同步簽署「加快中不邊界談判三步走的諒解備忘錄」，雙方將推進兩國劃界談判工作，其間印度卻以不丹保護國自居，介入破壞。

洞朗（Doklam）位於中國西藏日喀則市亞東縣南端，是毗鄰中國、不丹和印度三國交界處的狹長高原，面積約100平方公里。不丹和中國都聲稱擁有該地主權，多次進行談判。2017年印度軍隊越界阻止中國在這一地區修路，引發了中印之間長達71天的對峙。此後中國在洞

朗建立軍事設施，事實上已經完全控制北洞朗，並有效控制南洞朗，還在該地區建立了龐達村，實現了行政管轄。中國實際控制了洞朗高原大部分區域。

白玉總面積約為580平方公里，行政上原屬於中國西藏政府蒙達拉龍寺管轄。1950年西藏和平解放後，不丹趁機侵入。2019年中國軍隊加強巡邏，現北部348平方公里由中國實際控制，南部232平方公里由不丹政府實際控制。2023年3月不丹首相冊林訪問歐洲，透露有關訊息，稱：中不兩國再經一、兩輪會談，就會達成有利雙方的協議。新版中國地圖以實際控制釐清邊界。

（5）「阿克賽欽」劃入中國
喀什米爾（Kashmir）地區被印度和巴基斯坦瓜分，多年糾紛不斷，是戰雲密佈的地區。喀什米爾東部的阿克賽欽高原（Aksai Chin）38,000平方公里的土地，是西藏西部與新疆的接壤區域，則由中國控制。印度則主張阿克賽欽屬於克什米爾的拉達克（Ladakh），應該歸屬印度。中國從不承認印度擁有在喀什米爾的主權，新版中國地圖將阿克賽欽劃入中國。

此次公佈新版中國地圖並無地圖開疆的意圖，而是嚴肅精準的釐清了原本屬於中國所有的邊界。引起周邊竊佔中國領土國家的不安及抗議自在預料之中，無需在意，以大國的力度及意志，這些領土必將歸還中國。

Celebrating US-China Forum's Tenth Anniversary with A Dream - Collaborative Economic Policy Will Produce Win-win Economies

The U.S.-China Forum has been established for ten years. Thomas Fan was the key originator of the idea of establishing a forum to express the opinions and concerns of Chinese Americans on U.S.-China Relations. Hence there were arrangements with seven Chinese language newspapers (Chinese Daily (LA), Washington Chinese Daily News (DC), Dallas Chinese Daily, Southern Chinese Daily News (Houston), Chicago Chinese News, Las Vegas Chinese News Network, and The Xin Times (Atlanta)) to offer the forum one full page of newspaper space weekly to publish its members' thoughts on US-China relations which inevitably extends to broad international problems and issues. The founders of the forum had the wisdom to carve out a quarter of page space to accommodate opinions and concerns expressed in English so that these newspapers could draw both Chinese and English readers and encourage their exchanges of views. Dr. Wordman's English column was hence designated for that purpose. Wordman is the pen name of one forum member, but the column space is open to anyone who wishes to publish an English opinion essay.

The forum also has two websites, U.S.-Chinaforum.org and U.S.-Chinaforum.com, where the former is principally in Chinese and the latter in both English and Chinese language. Their principal goals are 1. A permanent medium for publishing and safekeeping of the Forum's publications. 2. A website for accommodating author-reader interactions and other forum-sponsored activities such as conferences and other news or social media activities involving the forum members, such as interviews and essays transformed into a podcast or video cast. This year, the forum celebrated its tenth anniversary with a cruise journey from Southern California to Mexico. We look forward to seeing a photo report of such an event. Dr. Wordman humbly writes this piece here to commemorate the forum's tenth anniversary and his personal reflections and wishes.

Ten years is a long time for any volunteer project. U.S.-China Forum has made to the ten-year milestone with only volunteers donating their own time, energy, and resources. In this column, this author wishes to discuss another Forum activity that has never been revealed publicly; that is the Forum's biweekly Friday night 'Zoom Meeting' starting 10 PM (Pacific 7 PM) to midnight or later with the participation of forum members and invited speakers and audience. This Zoom meeting was typically run with an open agenda that might have a few suggested topics but inevitably loaded with spontaneously raised issues with international and national importance. Of course news and current events are the main sources of inputs, the U.S.-China trade war, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the space exploration and U.S.-China naval development, the presidential elections, the summit meetings like G7, BRICS, ASEAN, G20, and forthcoming APEC to be held in San Francisco, etc.

However, invariably economics always surfaces up in the Forum

Mainstream Media and Organic Views Dr. Wordman

Zoom Meeting, trade imbalance, inflation, infrastructure, currency matters, unemployment, drug abuse, healthcare and elderly care, homelessness, etc. These discussions keep our brains energized; the exchanges are informative but frustrating as well. We recognize that many of the world's problems seem to be rooted in economics and how each nation's economy is managed. The frustration is that with all the bright economists we have in the world, we have few solutions for the problems except bickering about which economic system is better and who is to blame for our problems.

The U.S.-China competition, the current most intense international issue, really boils down to economics as well. China's economy (currently no. 2 in the world) has been growing faster than the U.S. economy (no. 1) causing it to compete by pulling all tricks to slow down China's growth. However, military competition is a waste of money for the two nuclear powers, since both have enough stock-pile of nuclear arsenal to destroy each other and more. Both sides will have too much to lose if ever engaged in war, leading to a nuclear war destroying the entire human race. Thus, political and diplomatic confrontations will only serve the purpose of enhancing one's economic power or influence. Ideology or philosophy on values advocating any superior political and/or economic system has essentially lost credibility since historical facts have proven that there is no perfect political or economic system in human history.

People on earth have experienced enough throughout history to realize that the humans are too sophisticated to be governed by a rigid and static system (calls for open mind and collaboration) and humans are living on a complex planet still with many uncontrollable surprises, such as pandemics and natural disasters. What really matters to humanity is their economic status; every human being desires to have a good standard of living. Liberalism, capitalism, socialism, colonialism, communism or whatever ism adopted by any government on earth have never been able to produce a perfect governing system to produce a sustainable prosperous economic system for its subject citizens. My ten-year observation on issues of US-China relations has convinced me (more so with each of the US-China Forum Zoom meetings I had), that we must think deeper than taking our politicians' promising words: We have a better system! We must hold our values! Our economic problems are caused by someone else! And we must compete and win by stopping others who want to reform, innovate and advance! No, we don't. Genuine collaboration (not under colonialism) produces a win-win outcome, it has been shown in the third world by their advances in living standards as well as between developed countries, for example in the EU.

Every Zoom meeting gets me excited and also frustrated. The

frustration comes from the fact that the ever-increasing number of world problems and some domestic issues in the U.S. and China are caused by their mutual mistrust, which is the result of misunderstanding leading to hostile policies. The excitement comes from my realization that the poor U.S.-China relations can be improved by focusing on economics, and understanding how each is pursuing its goal of giving its citizens a better standard of living. The zero-sum theory (this principal culprit of world economic problems was propelled by the oil-dominated world economy) can be proven wrong. In dealing with future global and domestic issues, collaboration indeed can produce win-win results (Saudi Arabia's changing foreign and domestic policies show its foresight). In some areas, such as climate change and sustainable economic development, the U.S., China, and the world (including the Middle East oil-producing countries, Venezuela, and Russia) are abandoning the zero-sum theory. In other areas, such as infrastructure, healthcare and elder care, environmental protection, pandemic prevention, and space exploration, one can easily argue from the economic point of view for collaboration rather than maintaining a zero-sum competitive attitude.

Hence, I have a dream. I would like to encourage my colleagues and friends to engage in any academic institution or think tank focusing on understanding the economic development model of the U.S. and China, not to critique which is better or worse, but to articulate how to construct collaboration to enhance their common goal - raising their citizens' standard of living. Obama's worry that the Chinese population achieving middle-class living standards would deteriorate the U.S. living standard is an antiquated, illogical, non-scientific, and false conclusion from the zero-sum mentality. (Would any state accept the theory it should stop other 49 states' economic development to keep its standard of living?) In fact, by closer collaboration, both the U.S. and China's economies will benefit, for example, energy costs, cell phone prices, even electric vehicles, food price, and public transportation costs will all be much lower for the citizens of each country. By collaboration, the living standard of both countries (and the world) will improve not deteriorate. Perhaps, the world will have fewer number of ultra-rich billionaires but a more even wealth distribution curve. Shouldn't the goal of elevating a nation's standard of living be THE real worthy goal to keep? Dr. Sun Yet Sen used to say: "There is no peace if there is no fair economic development opportunity." Personally, I would like to pursue my dream; I wish to be a graduate student again to enroll in a renowned university to study economics. My thesis would be to prove that the collaborative economic development model will produce win-win results for the world. I will pay for my own tuition as not to be funded by any money institution which finances economists (even Nobel laureate) to produce biased economic theories discouraging global collaboration.