



# The ships are down: Houthis resume Red Sea strikes

【经济学人播客 Intelligence 船只沉没：胡塞武装恢复红海袭击 | 图瓦卢气候危机 | 农学家西蒙·格鲁特的遗产 20250719】

Summary: The Economist's podcast discusses Houthi attacks on Red Sea ships, Tuvalu's climate crisis, and agronomist Simon Groot's legacy.

摘要：《经济学人》播客探讨胡塞武装袭击红海船只、图瓦卢气候危机以及农学家西蒙·格鲁特的遗产。





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🕒 Estimated Reading Time: 37 min.

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GRE生词 📖 高考生词 📖 其它生词

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▶ The Economist Hello and welcome to the intelligence from the economist.

《经济学人》你好，欢迎收听《经济学人》的“情报”节目。

▶ I'm your host Rosie Bloor.

我是主持人罗茜·布卢尔。

▶ Every weekday we provide a fresh perspective on the events shaping your world.

每个工作日我们都为您提供塑造世界事件的新视角。

▶ All the islands of Tuvalu in the South Pacific are extremely low-lying and within decades much of the country will be underwater.

南太平洋图瓦卢的所有岛屿地势极低，未来几十年内该国大部分地区将被海水淹没。

bilibili 00:00:32

▶ Now Australia has offered its residents the world's first climate visas.

如今澳大利亚为该国居民提供了全球首个气候签证。

▶ Our correspondence consider what you do when a country is sinking.

我们的通讯记者思考当一个国家正在下沉时该怎么办。

▶ And Simon Groot was a Dutch agronomist who spent his life developing disease-resistant seeds to improve crop yields, particularly in Asia and Africa.

西蒙·格鲁特是荷兰农学家，毕生致力于研发抗病种子以提高作物产量，尤其在亚洲和非洲。

▶ Our obituary's editor remembers him.

我们的讣告编辑缅怀他。

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▶ But first... Back in May Donald Trump said that hootie attacks on container ships in the Red Sea were over.

但首先...早在五月，唐纳德·特朗普曾表示胡塞武装对红海集装箱船的袭击已经结束。

▶ They just don't want to fight and they have capitulated.

他们只是不想再战斗并已投降。

▶ They say they will not be blowing up ships anymore.

他们声称不会再炸毁船只。

▶ But the hooties don't seem to have got Trump's memo.

但胡塞武装似乎没有收到特朗普的通知。

▶ Earlier this month they did just that, sinking two vessels in the space of a week.

本月初他们就这样做了，一周内击沉了两艘船只。

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▶ Greg Kahlstrom is a mid-least correspondent for the Economist.

格雷格·卡尔斯特罗姆是《经济学人》驻中东记者。

▶ On July 6th, hootie rebels in Yemen confronted and then attacked a Liberia flagged, creek operated bulk carrier, the Magic Seas, off southwest Yemen.

7月6日，也门胡塞叛军在也门西南部海域对峙并袭击了一艘利比里亚注册、希腊运营的散货船"魔法海"号。

▶ In a slick propaganda video released by the hooties, you can hear them demanding that the ship stops.

在胡塞武装发布的精美宣传视频中，可以听到他们要求船只停下。

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▶ The Magic Seas replies that it had legal passage.

"魔法海"号回复称其航行合法。

▶ The hooties repeat their demands, after which you see them boarding.

胡塞武装重复要求，随后可见他们登船。

▶ You see an explosion on the ship, gunfire, and then footage of what appeared to be controlled explosions close to the waterline that sank the vessel.

画面显示船体爆炸、交火，然后是靠近水线的受控爆炸导致船只沉没。

▶ The next day another ship, the Eternity Sea, was attacked.

次日另一艘船"永恒海"号遭袭。

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▶ Nine of its 25 sailors are dead or missing.

25名船员中9人死亡或失踪。

▶ Six possibly taken hostage.

6人可能被劫持为人质。

▶ But the world has not taken very much notice.

但国际社会并未给予太多关注。

▶ Greg, after that brief pause in attacks on shipping, why have the hooties started attacking ships again?

格雷格，在短暂停止袭击航运后，胡塞武装为何再次开始袭击船只？

▶ I think it's no coincidence that they started when they did.

我认为他们选择这个时机并非偶然。

▶ There was actually a long stretch of time between November of last year and this month when there were no attacks on ships in the Red Sea.

从去年11月到本月其实有很长一段时间红海没有发生船只袭击事件。

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▶ At all, of course, for part of that time there was a ceasefire in Gaza.

当然，部分原因是加沙期间实施了停火。

▶ Hooties said they were stopping their attacks on shipping as long as Israel was stopping its attacks in Gaza.

胡塞武装表示只要以色列停止攻击加沙，他们就停止袭击航运。

▶ For another two months or so, the hooties were fighting against the United States, which was carrying out a bombing campaign in Yemen.

随后约两个月，胡塞武装与美国交战，后者在也门实施轰炸行动。

▶ That conflict ended in May when Trump announced the ceasefire.

这场冲突在五月特朗普宣布停火时结束。

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⌂ After that, I think the hooties were glad to have a period of time to regroup some of their military capabilities were damaged by American airstrikes.

之后，我认为胡塞武装乐于获得重整时间，因为部分军事能力被美军空袭摧毁。

⌂ Then of course, you had the war between Israel and Iran last month and the hooties largely sat on the sidelines.

接着上月以色列与伊朗开战，胡塞武装基本保持观望。

⌂ During that conflict, I think they didn't want to risk bringing America back into the war, back into strikes in Yemen.

我认为他们当时不愿冒险让美国重新介入也门打击行动。

⌂ 00:03:46

⌂ I think now in the past few weeks, the groups saw that the timing was right to remind everyone that there's still a threat in the Red Sea.

过去几周，该组织认为时机成熟，需要提醒各方红海仍存在威胁。

⌂ America has withdrawn some of its forces from the region, some of its guided missile destroyers, which helped to protect commercial ships, one of its aircraft carrier groups earlier in July left the Middle East.

美国已从该地区撤出部分力量，包括保护商船的导弹驱逐舰，其一个航母战斗群七月初也离开了中东。

⌂ There are fewer American forces, Donald Trump, I think has lost interest somewhat and moved on to other things.

美军力量减少，特朗普兴趣转移至其他事务。

⌂ 00:04:12

⌂ This was a good moment for the hooties to rev up this campaign and remind, I think both their supporters in Iran and their enemies in America that they're still a menace.

这是胡塞武装升级行动的好时机，既提醒伊朗支持者，也警告美国敌人他们仍是威胁。

▶ You've said they want to remind people that they're still a threat, but that the world hasn't taken much notice. How much of a threat are they really?

你说他们想提醒世人自己仍是威胁，但国际社会关注有限。他们实际威胁有多大？

▶ I think they certainly are a threat to commercial shipping as we saw them demonstrate earlier this month.

正如本月所见，他们对商业航运确实构成威胁。

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▶ You had many Western firms that a long time ago decided to stop sending ships through the Red Sea because they were worried about exactly this sort of thing happening.

许多西方企业早因担忧此类事件停止经红海航运。

▶ They had been talking in recent weeks, there had been some discussions about whether the threat had passed after the ceasefire between the United States and the hoaties.

最近几周有讨论美胡停火后威胁是否消除。

▶ Maybe the threat to shipping was no longer there, and so some firms were debating whether to resume passage through the waterway.

或许航运威胁已不存在，部分企业考虑恢复通行。

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▶ Obviously, those talks are now, once again, suspended indefinitely.

显然这些讨论现在再次无限期搁置。

▶ They're not going to come back, which means that traffic through the Red Sea is going to remain well below where it normally was.

航运量将远低于正常水平。

▶ It hasn't dropped much since these latest hootie attacks.

最新袭击后航运量未大幅下降。

▶ There were 244 commercial ships that sailed through the Red Sea between July 7th and July 13th, so the week after the hootie attacks, that's basically the same number as the week before, but it's 50% lower than a typical week two summers ago before the hootie attacks started.

7月7日至13日有244艘商船通过红海，与袭击前一周基本持平，但比两年前袭击开始前的典型周流量低50%。

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▶ I think the reason people are not taking so much notice is because these attacks have already reshaped global shipping in many ways, and the companies that don't have a high appetite for risk weren't sailing through the waterway to begin with.

人们不太关注是因为袭击已多方面改变全球航运，高风险承受力企业原本就不经此航道。

▶ Can we expect any American retaliation now, as we saw before?

会像之前那样引发美国报复吗？

▶ I'll start with my usual caveat that no one knows what Trump may or may not do, but I think the sense that I have speaking to officials in the region over the past few days is that America is unlikely to do much right now.

首先声明无人能预测特朗普行动，但根据近日与地区官员交流，美国目前不太可能采取大动作。

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▶ We've heard a few mildly critical statements from the US mission to Yemen, from America's ambassador at the United Nations, but we haven't heard any talk about military action.

美国驻也门代表团和联合国大使发表了些许批评言论，但未提及军事行动。

▶ I think the view, certainly in the Middle East, is that unless the hooties start attacking American vessels, Trump is not going to see this necessarily as a violation of the ceasefire and he's not thus going to want to resume the war.

中东观点认为除非胡塞袭击美舰，否则特朗普不会视其为违反停火，也不愿重启战争。



▶ I think partly that's because, again, he's lost interest, he's moved on, but I think it also reflects that for some people at Pentagon and elsewhere, they learned earlier this year what their allies in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, learned 10 years ago when they went to war with the hooties, which is that they are a very difficult group to uproot, especially if all you're doing is bombing them from the air.

部分原因是他兴趣转移，也反映五角大楼等机构认识到胡塞极难根除——海湾盟友十年前参战时已有此教训，尤其仅靠空袭时。

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▶ And Greg, why are the hooties such a difficult group to uproot?

格雷格，为何胡塞如此难以根除？

▶ Because they have extensive control on the ground in large parts of Yemen, particularly the populated areas of Yemen and the coastal areas of Yemen, which is what makes them such a threat.

因他们实际控制也门大部，特别是人口稠密区和沿海地区，这使其构成重大威胁。

▶ They have roots to bring in new weapons.

他们有渠道获取新武器。

▶ They do extensive smuggling of arms mostly from Iran.

主要从伊朗大规模走私军火。

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▶ Some of that comes by sea.

部分经海路运输。

▶ It's brought to Yemen in small boats.

用小船运至也门。

▶ Some of it is smuggled overland through Iran.

部分经伊朗陆路走私。

▶ They really haven't had trouble resupplying despite what has been essentially a 10-year naval embargo imposed by first Arab states and then Western states trying to interdict weapons bound for Yemen.

尽管阿拉伯国家及西方实施十年海军封锁拦截运往也门的武器，他们补给未受实质影响。

▶ There's a coalition of anti-Hooty militias in Yemen called the National Resistance Forces, which announced earlier this month that they had intercepted a shipment of 750 tons of weapons that were bound for the hooties from Iran, missiles, drones, radar systems, anti-aircraft artillery, all sorts of very heavy weaponry.

也门反胡塞武装联盟"国家抵抗力量"本月宣布截获750吨伊朗运往胡塞的武器，包括导弹、无人机、雷达系统、高射炮等重型装备。

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▶ It was a big haul.

这是重大截获。

▶ It was an impressive interception, but it also tells you just how much is getting through undetected.

虽拦截成功，但也说明大量武器未被发现。

▶ This one shipment was so big and included so many different kinds of weapons.

这批货物规模庞大且武器种类繁多。

▶ So as long as they are able to smuggle these things in and as long as they don't have a very powerful force on the ground that is trying to remove them from power in Yemen's capital and other populated areas, it's just very hard to stop them.

只要他们能持续走私，且地面无强大力量将其逐出首都等要地，就极难阻止。

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▶ So presumably that means we can just expect more attacks on commercial vessels.

那是否意味着会有更多商船遇袭？

▶ We certainly can expect more attacks and shippers are expecting more, which is going to have a real impact on their tolerance for risk and their willingness to sail through the Red Sea.

确实会有更多袭击，航运公司预期如此，这将实质性影响其风险承受力和红海通航意愿。

▶ You have a couple of countries, China and Russia in particular, that are still sending lots of vessels through the waterway.

中俄等国仍大量经此航道航运。

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▶ The hooties have been more reluctant to attack Russian and Chinese vessels than they have western vessels.

相比西方船只，胡塞较不愿袭击中俄船只。

▶ And so you've seen this very bizarre thing happen in recent weeks where ships are outfitted with a transponder.

因此最近出现船只加装应答器的奇特现象。

▶ It's called an automatic identification system.

即自动识别系统(AIS)。

▶ It normally broadcasts your position, your course, basic information like that.

通常广播位置、航线等基本信息。

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▶ A lot of ships now have started using that system to try and send messages to the hooties looking the other day at one of these websites that lets you monitor marine traffic.

许多船只开始用此系统向胡塞传递信息——查看船舶追踪网站可见。

▶ There was a Chinese ship that was literally broadcasting on its AIS system, Chinese owner and ship.

有中国船只直接在AIS系统广播"中国船东与船只"。

▶ There were three oil tankers which were broadcasting that they had Russian crews.

三艘油轮广播其船员为俄罗斯籍。

 00:09:31

▶ All of those tankers are under western sanctions.

这些油轮均受西方制裁。

▶ So presumably they just have a much higher appetite for risk than your average shipping firm in western Europe would have.

可见其风险承受力远高于西欧普通航运公司。

▶ So those kinds of vessels will keep going through the Red Sea.

这类船只将继续通过红海。

▶ Some other smaller companies might keep chancing at running the gauntlet and hoping that they make it through unscathed.

其他小公司可能继续冒险通行。

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▶ But I think unfortunately it's more likely that some of them will continue to be attacked.

但不幸的是其中部分很可能继续遭袭。

▶ Greg, thank you very much.

非常感谢，格雷格。

▶ Thank you Rosie.

谢谢罗茜。

▶ On the weekend intelligence tomorrow you can hear the second episode in our three part series The Hunt for Austin Tice, an American journalist missing in Syria since 2012.

明日周末版将播出三集系列《寻找奥斯汀·泰斯》第二集，这位美国记者自2012年在叙利亚失踪。

▶ The search takes us deep into the inner workings of Syria's regime under Bashar al-Assad, and the decade of darkness under which the country lived.

调查带我们深入巴沙尔·阿萨德政权内部运作，以及该国经历的十年黑暗时期。

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▶ Only now the regime has fallen is such a reporting possible.

直到政权倒台才可能进行此类报道。

▶ If you didn't catch the first episode do go and listen to that too.

若错过首集请务必补听。

▶ It's an astonishing story.

这是个惊人故事。

▶ I love sandies in Tuvalu.

我爱图瓦卢的周日。

▶ Everyone dresses in their best clothes.

人们身着盛装。

▶ Usually white folk shirts and they always hem sang in harmony with families that return home to share meals together.

通常是白色民俗衬衫，全家和声合唱后共进晚餐。

 00:11:06

▶ It may be one of the smallest nations on earth but it has a big heart.

这可能是地球上最小的国家之一，但胸怀宽广。

▶ La Messe Samu grew up in Tuvalu, a country made up of nine tiny islands in the South Pacific, about halfway between Australia and Hawaii.

拉·梅萨·萨穆在图瓦卢长大，这个南太平洋国家由九个小岛组成，位于澳大利亚和夏威夷之间。

▶ Henuyah Tamukfarlan is one of our producers on the intelligence.

赫努亚·塔穆克法兰是我们的节目制作人之一。

▶ Its population is 11,000.

人口11,000。

▶ The ocean is never more than a few meters away.

海洋始终近在咫尺。

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▶ The ocean is more than a backdrop.

海洋不仅是背景。

▶ It gives us fresh, sourced for handicrafts and plays a central role in our tradition.

它提供淡水、手工艺品原料，是我们传统的核心。

▶ Though the ocean is very important in Tuvalu, it's also the very thing that throtens life there.

尽管海洋对图瓦卢至关重要，却也威胁着当地生存。

▶ The country that's being swallowed by the ocean.

这个正在被海洋吞噬的国家。

▶ Why is it all that?

为何如此？

▶ Climate change is an existential concern here.

气候变化是这里的生存危机。

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▶ The highest point of Tuvalu is just under five meters above sea level.

图瓦卢最高点不足海拔五米。

▶ Funafuti, the capital where half the country's population live, is particularly low-lying.

首都富纳富提居住着全国半数人口，地势尤其低洼。

▶ The government estimates that by 2050, half of Funafuti will be flooded at high tide.

政府估计到2050年，富纳富提一半地区将在高潮时被淹。

▶ Cost of erosions is accelerating.

海岸侵蚀加速。

▶ Shorelines are retreating.

海岸线后退。

▶ Southwats are introshipped.

咸水入侵。

 00:12:15

▶ It's affecting our fresh wats at the end of traditional crops, like taro.

影响淡水和传统作物如芋头的种植。

▶ Growing up in Tuvalu, La Mesa felt he had to do something to help.

在图瓦卢长大的拉·梅萨认为自己必须做些什么。

▶ His PhD is focused on the impacts of climate change in Tuvalu.

他的博士研究聚焦于气候变化对图瓦卢的影响。

▶ He told me about various climate adaptation projects on the islands.

他向我介绍了岛上的各种气候适应项目。

▶ People are raising their houses and also the governments are trying to build seawalls.

人们正在加高房屋，政府也在努力建造海堤。

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▶ But the reality is that many will have to leave.

但现实是许多人将不得不离开。

▶ In response, Australia is offering the first-ever climate visa to Tuvaluans.

作为回应，澳大利亚首次向图瓦卢人提供气候签证。

▶ It will allow 280 citizens each year to permanently migrate to Australia, allocated by ballot.

每年将通过抽签允许280名公民永久移民澳大利亚。

▶ Today is the final day for applications.

今天是申请的最后一天。

▶ There have been at least 1,500 applications so far.

目前已有至少1500份申请。

▶ That includes family members and so represents around 5,000 Tuvaluans, nearly half the country's population.

这包括家庭成员，因此代表约5000名图瓦卢人，接近该国一半人口。

 00:13:05

▶ It should ensure that Tuvaluans migrate by choice, not desperation, and it must protect our cultural heritage and sovereignty.

它应确保图瓦卢人出于选择而非绝望迁移，并必须保护我们的文化遗产和主权。

▶ La Mesa says the climate visa is an important safety net, but that it can't be a replacement for working out how to protect the country's culture and what it means to be Tuvaluans.

La Mesa表示气候签证是重要的安全网，但不能替代如何保护国家文化和图瓦卢人身份的思考。

▶ What you do when a country is sinking and might even disappear.

当一个国家正在下沉甚至可能消失时该怎么办。

 00:13:33

▶ To discuss that with me, I'm joined in the studio by Rachel Dobbs, our Environment Editor, and Oliver Morton, one of our senior editors.

与我讨论的是我们环境编辑Rachel Dobbs和高级编辑Oliver Morton。

▶ Rachel, why is Tuvalu so vulnerable to climate change?



Rachel, 为什么图瓦卢如此易受气候变化影响?

▶ As we heard, Tuvalu is made up of nine tiny islands, and these are very thin strips of land, which means that they're very susceptible to high seas and to storm surges, and extreme high tides, which are known locally as king tides.

如我们所知, 图瓦卢由九个小岛组成, 这些是非常狭窄的陆地, 意味着它们极易受大浪、风暴潮和极端高潮(当地称为"王潮")影响。

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▶ This is one of the tides at three metres or above, which means that you're getting these islands completely inundated and flooded.

这是三米或更高的潮水之一, 意味着这些岛屿会被完全淹没。

▶ And those tides themselves are getting higher because of the higher sea levels and heavier rainfall, and also because water expands as it gets warmer.

由于海平面上升、降雨增加以及水温升高导致膨胀, 这些潮水本身也在变高。

▶ The increased severity of weather patterns like La Niña are going to add to that risk.

拉尼娜等更严重的天气模式将加剧这一风险。

 00:14:17

▶ Oli, can anything be done to prevent this or slow it down?

Oli, 有什么办法可以预防或减缓这种情况吗?

▶ Not very much, no.

几乎没有。

▶ It's a fundamental fact of planetary life that a warmer world has bigger seas, warmer seas expand, glaciers melt, so sea levels go up.

一个更温暖的世界会有更大的海洋, 温暖的海水膨胀, 冰川融化, 因此海平面上升, 这是行星生命的基本事实。

▶ You can do some things at the margins, but most of the sea level rise for the coming centuries is already baked in.

你可以在边缘做一些事情，但未来几个世纪的大部分海平面上升已经注定。

 00:14:39

⏮ It's worth noting that there are some adaptation projects that people on these islands can do and are doing, which normally involves taking sand and building up.

值得注意的是，岛上居民可以并正在实施一些适应项目，通常包括取沙加高。

⏮ The banks are building up bigger seawalls so that the island itself is higher, and Tuvaluans have been doing this since 2017, and as part of a recent treaty that we're going to be discussing, got \$11 million from Australia to do that more, but that is only going to help so much.

人们正在建造更大的海堤以使岛屿更高，图瓦卢人自2017年以来一直在这样做，作为我们将讨论的条约的一部分，他们从澳大利亚获得了1100万美元来加大力度，但这只能起到有限作用。

⏮ It has to be remembered that sand banks and things will protect you against as it were normal high-tides, but Tuvalu also gets hit by cyclones, and they can be extremely powerful, and banks of sand are the sort of things cyclones chew through for breakfast.

必须记住，沙堤等可以保护你免受普通高潮的影响，但图瓦卢还会受到飓风袭击，它们可能极其强大，而沙堤是飓风轻易摧毁的东西。

 00:15:20

⏮ So we've heard that Australia's response is to issue the first climate visa, a response to the fact that Tuvalu isn't going to be able to do enough to adapt.

因此我们听说澳大利亚的回应是发放首个气候签证，以应对图瓦卢无法充分适应的事实。

⏮ Tell me about this Rachel.

Rachel，请谈谈这个。

⏮ So starting this year, they are going to offer 280 spots for Tuvaluans to move to Australia, so that would represent about 2.5% of the population every year.

从今年开始，他们将提供280个名额让图瓦卢人移居澳大利亚，这大约相当于每年人口的2.5%。

 00:15:42

▶ That's a permanent residency visa, although they are allowed to move back and forth between Australia and Tuvalu freely, and it's regardless of job status or disability status, or any of the other things that visas are typically based on, and they will be doing it every year from now on, and I think the thinking behind this is that it allows for gradual, voluntary movement, rather than the rushed or panicked movement that would happen if there was suddenly a catastrophic disaster that meant people could not stay there.

这是一个永久居留签证，尽管他们可以自由往返澳大利亚和图瓦卢，且不论工作状况、残疾状况或其他通常签证依据的因素，他们将从现在开始每年这样做，我认为背后的想法是允许逐步、自愿的迁移，而不是如果突然发生灾难性灾害导致人们无法留在那里时出现的匆忙或恐慌迁移。

▶ This is the first such visa, is that right?

这是首个此类签证，对吗？

▶ I believe so, yes.

我相信是的。

bilibili 00:16:17

▶ And it's worth noting that this is not purely a demonstration of Australian good-heartedness, though other aspects of the treaty, which assure Australia a security role in Tuvalu's waters, which is important for the struggle for hearts and minds between the West and China throughout the Western Pacific.

值得注意的是，这并不纯粹是澳大利亚善意的表现，尽管条约的其他方面确保了澳大利亚在图瓦卢水域的安全角色，这对于西方和中国在整个西太平洋争取民心的斗争很重要。

▶ And also, Australia does not have a particularly good climate image since it's a big fossil fuel user and an even bigger fossil fuel exporter.

此外，澳大利亚的气候形象并不特别好，因为它是一个大型化石燃料使用者和更大的化石燃料出口国。

▶ And compared to the Australian population, it's quite small.

与澳大利亚人口相比，这个数字相当小。

bilibili 00:16:48

▶ Yes, it is a relatively small gesture, and as Rachel was saying, I think properly and deliberately small, because you don't want everyone in Tuvalu suddenly to be able to move to Australia.

是的，这是一个相对较小的姿态，正如Rachel所说，我认为是适当且故意小的，因为你不想让图瓦卢的每个人突然都能搬到澳大利亚。

▶ The idea of trying to manage this gradually is quite an important one.

试图逐步管理这一点的想法非常重要。

▶ The agreement under which this is all happening also recognizes that even if everyone leaves, Tuvalu in some sense remains a state and state.

这一切发生的协议也承认，即使所有人都离开，图瓦卢在某种意义上仍然是一个国家和国家。

bilibili 00:17:12

▶ But this is important because there are other countries as well that face similar problems, right?

但这很重要，因为还有其他国家也面临类似问题，对吗？

▶ Yes, there are.

是的，有。

▶ Tuvalu is a particularly dramatic case, but you've got the Maldives, which is an island nation with average ground elevation of about 1.5 meters.

图瓦卢是一个特别戏剧性的案例，但你还有马尔代夫，这是一个平均地面海拔约1.5米的岛国。

▶ Kiribati and the Marshall Islands are like Tuvalu, a collection of low-lying atolls, but you've also got vast swaths of Bangladesh, are very, very, very low-lying, as is parts of Vietnam and Fiji.

基里巴斯和马绍尔群岛像图瓦卢一样是低洼环礁的集合，但你还有孟加拉国的大片地区，以及越南和斐利的部分地区，都非常非常低洼。

bilibili 00:17:38

🎧 So the threat to coastal communities are very high, just because of rising oceans, and then we're not getting into all of the other climate threats.

因此，仅由于海洋上升，沿海社区的威胁就非常高，而我们还没有涉及所有其他气候威胁。

🎧 So this is obviously a very important model.

因此这显然是一个非常重要的模式。

🎧 Part of the importance of that model is the thing that Oli mentioned, which is that this treaty comes with a recognition that Tuvalu, as a state, will not stop existing even if the country faces an existential threat.

该模式的部分重要性在于Oli提到的，即该条约伴随着对图瓦卢作为一个国家即使面临生存威胁也不会停止存在的承认。

 00:18:01

🎧 And I think the fact that we are there and that's something that we are having to consider, how does our country persist in those circumstances is very notable.

我认为我们在那里并且必须考虑这一点，我们的国家如何在这种情况下持续存在，是非常值得注意的。

🎧 It's a tough one, though, isn't it?

不过，这是一个艰难的问题，不是吗？

🎧 I mean, obviously a country isn't just about its land, it's about its culture, it's about its identity, it's about its sense of nationhood.

我的意思是，显然一个国家不仅仅是它的土地，它关乎文化、身份和民族意识。

 00:18:18

🎧 So how do you retain that?

那么你如何保留这些？

🎧 I think it's very hard.

我认为这非常困难。

▶ I mean, there are famously many immigrant communities that maintain a sense of themselves for a very long time while in exile.

我的意思是，有许多著名的移民社区在流亡期间长期保持自我意识。

▶ If you see the country that your grandparents came from permanently beneath the waves, I don't know what that does to a sense of national belonging.

如果你看到祖辈的国家永远沉入海浪之下，我不知道这对民族归属感意味着什么。

 00:18:38

▶ There are attempts to try and maintain that sense of nationhood, and one of them is that the government of Tuvalu has announced they will be making a digital twin of the country, sort of metaverse version of the country that will also include archiving all the language and music and culture.

有人试图保持这种民族意识，其中之一是图瓦卢政府宣布他们将制作国家的数字孪生，一种元宇宙版本的国家，还将包括存档所有语言、音乐和文化。

▶ And that is obviously important, but even with all that happening, critics have said that they are worried that this will end up more like a museum, and I would imagine it is pretty cold comfort compared to the living, breathing country that you remember.

这显然很重要，但即使所有这些都在发生，批评者表示他们担心这最终会更像一个博物馆，我想与你记忆中的活生生的国家相比，这是相当冷淡的安慰。

▶ Rachel Oli, thank you very much.

Rachel Oli, 非常感谢。

 00:19:10

▶ Thanks so much, Rosie.

非常感谢，Rosie。

▶ Thank you, Rosie.

谢谢你，Rosie。

▶ When he was walking in 1965 in the Highlands of Java, Simon Groot had a sudden shock.

1965年，Simon Groot在爪哇高地行走时突然震惊。

▶ Anne Roe is the economist's obituaries editor.

Anne Roe是经济学家的讣告编辑。

▶ He came upon a field of cabbages.

他遇到了一片卷心菜田。

▶ Now, as a Dutch seedsman, he knew all about cabbages, and he also knew that this particular variety called the glory of Enkhuizen had been developed by his own family.

作为一名荷兰种子商，他了解所有关于卷心菜的知识，他也知道这种名为Enkhuizen荣耀的特殊品种是由他自己的家族培育的。

 00:19:55

▶ In fact, it had been introduced in 1899.

事实上，它于1899年推出。

▶ It was a really ancient cabbage, but he'd never seen specimens looking so forlorn before.

这是一种非常古老的卷心菜，但他以前从未见过看起来如此凄凉的样本。

▶ They were a wonderful cabbage, and he was upset to see them looking like that.

它们是一种美妙的卷心菜，看到它们那样他很沮丧。

▶ And for 16 years, he brooded on this.

16年来，他一直思考着这一点。

▶ What had been wrong with those cabbages, obviously because they had been developed to grow in a temperate climate, and they grew all over Europe very well.

那些卷心菜出了什么问题，显然是因为它们是为温带气候培育的，在欧洲各地生长得很好。

 00:20:25

▶ But here in Java, which was semi-tropical, they couldn't put up with the diseases and the pests.

但在半热带的爪哇，它们无法忍受疾病和害虫。

⏮ And also, he suspected that the seed they'd been planted from was not good in itself that it had been somehow adulterated, put in different packets, and so on.

而且，他怀疑它们种植的种子本身不好，以某种方式掺假，放入不同的包装等。

⏮ All this made him, as a seedsman, pretty angry, but he brooded on it for a long time.

所有这些让他作为一名种子商非常愤怒，但他长时间思考着这一点。

 00:20:50

⏮ Until in 1981, the family company, Sluis & Groot, which had been going since 1867, was sold to Sandoz, and he found he had a bit of money to branch out on his own.

直到1981年，自1867年成立的家族公司Sluis & Groot被出售给Sandoz，他发现自己有一些钱可以独立发展。

⏮ And set out on a mission, which was to improve the seeds for a tropical climate.

并开始了一项使命，即改良热带气候的种子。

⏮ So he would make them resistant to tropical diseases, and he would ensure that the farmers in the poorer parts of the world who planted these seeds were going to get a better income from their crops.

因此他将使它们抵抗热带疾病，并确保种植这些种子的世界较贫困地区的农民从作物中获得更好的收入。

 00:21:28

⏮ The image he had was farmers prospering, more vegetables for traders to sell, and more nutritious vegetables for consumers to eat.

他想象的画面是农民繁荣，更多蔬菜供商人销售，更多营养蔬菜供消费者食用。

⏮ Everyone should benefit.

每个人都应该受益。

⏮ His plan worked extremely well so that by the 2020s, he had helped 20 million small farmers, mostly in Southeast Asia, but also in India and Guatemala, and beginning in Africa,



to improve their plantings of crops, to get much better harvest, and to prosper.

他的计划非常成功，到2020年代，他已帮助2000万小农，主要在东南亚，还有印度和危地马拉，并开始在非洲，改善作物种植，获得更好的收成并繁荣。


 00:22:04

 Some of the farmers he helped double or triple their incomes.


他帮助的一些农民收入翻倍或三倍。

 So his first priority when he got to Southeast Asia was to produce the best seed he could.

因此他到达东南亚后的首要任务是生产他能做到的最好的种子。


 And it took him four years to produce the first, which was a bitter melon seed, and this he took to the farmers.

他花了四年时间生产出第一个，这是一种苦瓜种子，他将其带给农民。


 It was always his chief concern after the good seed, to talk to the farmers, to learn to think like them, to enter into another culture and another mindset.

在好种子之后，他主要关心的是与农民交谈，学会像他们一样思考，进入另一种文化和心态。

 00:22:43

 He found that these small farmers in the Philippines were mostly farming only one or two hecta plots, really small.

他发现菲律宾的这些小型农户大多只耕种一两公顷的土地，面积非常小。

 Vegetables were a good crop for them, but the problem was that to save money, they would try to rotate their seed, and use the seed from their crop to grow another crop in the next year.

蔬菜对他们来说是很好的作物，但问题是为了省钱，他们会尝试轮换种子，用收成的种子来年再种。

 This meant that gradually the strain was weakened and the harvest got less.

这意味着品种逐渐退化，收成减少。

 00:23:08

▶ They didn't really understand this what they wanted to avoid was spending any money.

他们并不真正理解这一点，只想避免花钱。

▶ So when he introduced the bitter good seed to them, they were very reluctant to take it up.

因此当他向他们介绍苦瓜种子时，他们非常不愿意接受。

▶ And the farmers would cluster around him and gradually learn to trust him.

农户们围在他身边，逐渐学会了信任他。

▶ And in 2019 he received the accolade of winning the world food prize.

2019年，他获得了世界粮食奖的荣誉。

▶ He felt however that he had an awful lot still to do.

然而，他觉得自己还有很多事情要做。

 00:23:38

▶ At home in Holland, he also had a little campaign to get school gardens growing again.

在荷兰家乡，他还发起了一项小活动，让学校菜园重新兴起。

▶ Every school in the Netherlands used to have a garden at Hatstraid which the children cultivated, and this had died out, but he got it going again.

荷兰每所学校过去都有孩子们耕种的哈特斯特莱德菜园，这一传统已消失，但他让它恢复了。

▶ It was extremely important he thought to commune with vegetables.

他认为与蔬菜交流极为重要。

▶ He was immensely fond of them, and he grew his own in his garden.

他非常喜欢蔬菜，并在自己的花园里种植。

 00:24:05

▶ And he would appear sometimes for interviews with the vegetables spread up before him.

有时他会带着摆好的蔬菜接受采访。

▶ They were not as fascinating as the Asian vegetable he'd focused on.

它们不如他关注的亚洲蔬菜那样引人注目。

▶ They were not like Amaranth or Pachoy or Water Spinach or all these vitamin-packed vegetables that he'd managed to persuade more and more consumers in Southeast Asia to make more of and persuaded the farmers to grow.

它们不像苋菜、小白菜或空心菜这些富含维生素的蔬菜，他曾说服东南亚越来越多消费者多食用，并劝说农民种植。

 00:24:34

▶ These were very ordinary Dutch vegetables, but whenever he had to choose a vegetable, to particularly pose with, he didn't choose his famous cabbage, glory of end hyzen.

这些都是非常普通的荷兰蔬菜，但每次必须选择一种蔬菜合影时，他没有选择他著名的卷心菜——恩德海曾的荣耀。

▶ Instead he liked to choose his bitter melon, which he had named Star Jade, was a warty fat-looking thing, like a fat cucumber and very bitter to eat, but full of goodness.

相反，他喜欢选择他的苦瓜，他命名为“星玉”，一个疙瘩累累、胖乎乎的东西，像肥黄瓜，吃起来很苦，但营养丰富。

▶ And he would hold that up as a marvelous example of how a humble vegetable could start to transform the lives of the poor.

他会举起它作为卑微蔬菜如何开始改变穷人生活的绝佳例子。

 00:25:13

▶ Anne Roe on Simon Groot, who has died age 90.

安妮·罗伊悼念西蒙·格鲁特，享年90岁。

▶ That's all for this episode of The Intelligence.

以上就是本期《情报》的全部内容。

🎵 The show's editors are Chris Impey and Jack Gill.

节目编辑是克里斯·英庇和杰克·吉尔。

🎵 Our deputy editor is John Jo Devlin and our sound designer is Will Roe, with help this week from Mark Borrow's.

副编辑是约翰·乔·德夫林，音效设计师是威尔·罗伊，本周得到马克·博罗斯的帮助。

🎵 Our audio correspondent is Sarah Larniuk and our senior creative producer is William Warren.

音频记者是莎拉·拉纽克，高级创意制作人是威廉·沃伦。

 00:25:46

🎵 Our producers are Henrietta McFarlane and Benji Guy and our assistant producer is Anne Hannah, with extra production help this week from Emily Elias, Eleanor Sly and Bella King.

制作人是亨丽埃塔·麦克法兰和本吉·盖伊，助理制作人是安妮·汉娜，本周额外制作协助来自艾米丽·埃利亚斯、埃莉诺·斯莱和贝拉·金。

🎵 We'll all see you back here for the weekend intelligence tomorrow.

明天周末版《情报》再见。

