

## Don't copy Bidenomics

**文章导读：**2023 年 6 月底，拜登发表了关于“拜登经济学”的讲话。不过，这个名词被创造之后，多数民众却对他喝倒彩。很多美国媒体认为，他的团队只是在进行炒作，或者转移民众对其贪腐行为的注意力。根据美国历史经验，决定一位总统能否连任的关键因素是经济政绩。拜登是历史上有就业率统计数据以来支持率最低的总统，目前连 40% 都不到。从这个角度来说，2024 年他很可能会败选，这个结果基本上很难逆转。



[1] Europe needs a deeper, greener single market-not more state **handouts**<sup>1</sup>

[1] 欧洲需要一个更深、更环保的单一市场，而不是更多的国家援助

### 一、重点词汇

1. **Handouts** /'hænd,auts/ n. 讲义；宣传册子，宣传品（handout 的复数形式）

[2] IT IS NOT hard to see why Europe feels the urge to copy President Joe Biden's economic policies. The loss of cheap Russian fossil fuels has made the clean-energy transition feel like a matter of national security. Germany, Europe's biggest economy, fears its **automotive**<sup>1</sup> industry will lose market share to state-subsidised electric carmakers in China and America. And the euro zone's economy is increasingly falling behind America's. As we report (see Europe section), the worst-suffering European economies are **grappling with**<sup>2</sup> inflation of over 10%, rapid ageing, high public and private debts and **exposure**<sup>3</sup> to **autocracies**<sup>4</sup>.

[2] 不难看出为什么欧洲急于效仿美国总统拜登的经济政策。欧洲损失在俄罗斯的廉价化石燃料让清洁能源转型像是国家安全问题。作为欧洲最大的经济体，德国担心其汽车行业将失去市场份额，而中国和美国的电动汽车制造商将获得国家补贴。欧元区的经济也越来越落后于美国。正如我们报告的那样（见欧洲部分），遭受最严重苦难的欧洲经济体正在努力应对超过 10% 的通货膨胀、快速老龄化、高公共和私人债务以及独裁统治。本周，国际货币基金组织表示，2023 年欧元区经济增长率仅为 0.7%。预计美国的增长速度将是欧洲的三倍。

This week the IMF said the euro-zone economy would grow by only 0.7% in 2023. It expects America to grow three times as fast.	
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一、重点词汇

1. **Automotive** /ɔ: tə'məʊtrɪv/ adj. 汽车的; 自动的
2. **Grapple** /'græpl/ v. 扭打, 搏斗; 努力解决问题, 应对困境 (grapple with)
3. **Exposure** /ɪk'spəʊʒər/ n. 暴露, 接触; 曝光, 揭发;
4. **Autocracy** /ɔ: 'tɑ:krəsi/ n. 独裁政治; 专制政治;

[3]Europeans increasingly see Biden-style industrial policy as the answer. The Eu has <b>loosened</b> <sup>1</sup> state-aid rules that restrict subsidised investment, and aims to set targets for the <b>bloc's</b> <sup>2</sup> production of green goods. France and Germany are at <b>loggerheads over</b> <sup>3</sup> how (not whether) to subsidise electricity for industrial users. Britain's Labour Party, which will probably form its next government in 2024, also aims to spend <b>lavishly</b> <sup>4</sup> on industry (see Britain section).	[3]欧洲人越来越把拜登式的产业政策视为答案。欧盟已经放松了限制补贴投资的国家援助规定, 并打算为欧盟的绿色产品生产设定目标。法国和德国在如何(而不是是否)补贴工业用电的问题上争执不休。可能在 2024 年组建下届政府的英国工党也计划在工业上大举投资(参见英国部分)。
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一、重点词汇

1. **Loosen** /'lu:sn/ v. (使)变松, (使)松开; 放宽(限制、法律等);
2. **Bloc** 集团, 阵营
3. **Loggerheads** /'lɔ: gər,hed; 'lɑ: gər,hed/严重的分歧
4. **Lavish** /'lævɪʃ/adj. 奢侈的, 盛大的; 慷慨的, 大方的

二、积累表达

1. “在某个问题上出现严重争议或分歧”

(1) heated debate /discussion

There is a heated debate over this issue.

在这个问题上存在激烈的争论。

(2) fierce controversy

This issue has sparked a fierce controversy.

这个问题引发了激烈的争议。

(3) contentious dispute/ disagreement

There is a contentious dispute regarding this matter.

在这个问题上存在有争议的争端。

(4) polarizing debate

There is a polarizing debate over this issue.

在这个问题上存在极端对立的争论。

(5) rift between

This issue has caused a rift between people.

这个问题导致了人们之间的裂痕。

[4] Yet copying Bidenomics is a mistake. As in America, **luring**<sup>1</sup> manufacturing with subsidies will waste money and, over time, encourage firms to compete for subsidies rather than customers. And though it is true that France, whose **dirigiste**<sup>2</sup> economic philosophy is in the ascendant in Brussels, has had some successes with industrial policy, the web of institutions and norms that restrain the **excesses**<sup>3</sup> of French interventionism are difficult to copy—just as Germany's economic model could not be transplanted elsewhere when it was held up as a **paragon**<sup>4</sup>.

[4] 然而，复制拜登经济学是一个错误。就像在美国一样，用补贴来吸引制造业会浪费资金，而且随着时间的推移，会鼓励企业争夺补贴而不是客户。尽管法国的独裁经济哲学在布鲁塞尔方兴未艾，它在工业政策方面确实取得了一些成功，但约束法国过度干预主义的制度和规范网络很难复制，就像德国的经济模式在被视为典范时无法移植到其他地方一样。

### 一、重点词汇

1. **Lure** /lʊr/ v. 引诱，诱惑
2. **Dirigiste** /ˈdɪrɪʒɪst/ 国家干预或统制经济的
3. **Excesses** /ek'sesɪs/ n. 过分荒淫的行为；剩余额（excess 的复数）
4. **Paragon** /ˈpærəɡɔːn/ n. 完美典范，尽善尽美的人（或物）

### 二、积累表达

1. 关于“诱惑、引诱”的表达

(1) Temptation

The temptation to eat another slice of cake was too strong to resist.

诱惑再吃一块蛋糕太大，无法抵挡。

(2) Seduction

She used her seduction skills to persuade him to do what she wanted.

她利用自己的引诱技巧说服他做她想要的事。

(3) Allure

The allure of the exotic beaches drew tourists from all over the world.

异国风情的海滩的诱惑吸引了来自世界各地的游客。

(4) Enticement

The salesman used the enticement of a discount to convince customers to buy the product.

销售员利用折扣的引诱说服顾客购买产品。

(5) Lure

The promise of a higher salary lured him away from his current job.

更高薪水的诱惑让他离开了目前的工作。

(6) Persuasion

The cult leader used persuasion to manipulate his followers into doing his bidding.

邪教领袖利用引诱手段操纵追随者为他所用。

(7) Enchant

The beautiful melody of the violin enchanted the audience.

小提琴美妙的旋律使观众陶醉其中。

[5]Europe's recent experiences are in fact a case study of the power of markets. After Russia invaded Ukraine, German industry claimed that the loss of Russian gas would cause an economic **catastrophe**<sup>1</sup>. Instead, industrial production held up as firms quickly adapted. Unlike America, the EU already has a uniform carbon-price **mechanism**<sup>2</sup> in place. After a rocky start in the 2000s the emissions-trading scheme (ETS) has in recent years become the gold standard for carbon pricing, incentivising the private sector to find the most efficient ways to cut emissions.

[5] 欧洲最近的经历实际上是对市场力量的一个案例研究。在俄罗斯入侵乌克兰后，德国工业界声称，失去俄罗斯的天然气将导致一场经济灾难。相反，由于企业迅速适应，工业生产得以维持。与美国不同，欧盟已经有了统一的碳价格机制。在经历了 2000 年代的艰难起步后，碳排放交易计划(ETS)近年来已成为碳定价的黄金标准，激励私营部门寻找最有效的减排方法。

一、重点词汇

1. **Catastrophe** /kə'tæstrəfi/n. 灾难，灾祸；麻烦，困境；惨败

2. **Mechanism**/'mekənɪzəm/ n. 机械装置, 机件; 途径, 方法;

[6]The best policies for Europe would build on its past market- friendly approach. The EU should foster a common and **contested**<sup>1</sup> green single market—including services and capital -which means restraining state aid. It should let the carbon price for new sectors increase faster than planned, and get serious about a climate **dividend**<sup>2</sup> for citizens. And it should trade freely with allies so that the vast tasks of **decarbonisation**<sup>3</sup>, **derisking**<sup>4</sup> sensitive supply chains and boosting defence can be undertaken at the lowest cost. The EU would be neither more secure nor richer if it had national champions producing 27 different types of tank.

[6]对欧洲来说,最好的政策将建立在其过去对市场友好的做法之上。欧盟应该培育一个共同的、有争议的绿色单一市场——包括服务和资本——这意味着限制国家援助。它应该让新行业的碳价格增长速度快于计划,并认真对待公民的气候红利。它应该与盟友自由贸易,以便以最低的成本完成脱碳、降低敏感供应链风险和加强国防等艰巨任务。如果欧盟拥有生产 27 种不同类型坦克的国家冠军企业,它既不会更安全,也不会更富有。

一、重点词汇

1. **Contest**/'kɑ:ntest/v. 争辩, 提出异议; n. 比赛, 竞赛;
2. **Dividend**/'dɪvɪdend/ n. 红利, 股息; 好处, 回报;
3. **Decarbonisation** /,di: kɑ: bənər'zeɪʃn/n. 碳减排, 脱碳
4. **Derisk** vt. 去风险

[7]To **boost**<sup>1</sup> growth, new government spending should focus on infrastructure, not handouts. Germany should fix a railway system that has **rotted**<sup>2</sup> to the point of collapse. France should stop blocking **interconnectors**<sup>3</sup> that could channel solar power from sunny Spain to the rest of Europe. And governments could write **procurement**<sup>4</sup> rules that insist on greenery or security but which respect the single market and

[7]为了促进经济增长,新的政府支出应该集中在基础设施上,而不是施舍。德国应该修复一个已经腐烂到崩溃的铁路系统。法国应该停止阻止将太阳能从阳光明媚的西班牙输送到欧洲其他地区的互联线路。政府可以制定采购规则,坚持绿色或安全,但尊重单一市场和自由贸易原则。

the principles of free trade.	
一、重点词汇	
1. <b>Boost</b> 促进；增加；支援；宣扬；偷窃	
2. <b>Rotted</b> 腐烂的	
3. <b>Interconnectors</b> 使..互相连接；互相连接路线	
4. <b>Procurement</b> /prə'kjʊrment/n. （尤指为政府或机构）采购，购买；取得，获得	

[8]It might be tempting for Europeans to think that if America is protectionist, everyone else must <b>follow suit</b> <sup>1</sup> or be left in the dust. Actually, America's long-running economic advantage over the rest of the world <b>stems from</b> <sup>2</sup> the fact that it has been more committed to markets, not less. That makes its recent turn towards statism an <b>aberration</b> <sup>3</sup> rather than an example to follow.	[8]欧洲人可能很容易认为，如果美国是贸易保护主义者，那么其他所有国家都必须效仿，否则就会被甩在后面。实际上，美国长期以来对世界其他国家的经济优势源于它对市场的投入更多，而不是更少。这使得它最近转向国家主义是一种失常，而不是一个可以效仿的榜样。
一、重点词汇	
1. <b>Follow suit</b> 跟进	
2. <b>Stems from</b> 源于	
3. <b>Aberration</b> /æbə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 反常现象，异常行为；偏离；行为异常的人	