



夢想

DREAM

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2007 年地域扶輪基金協調人研習會

2007 年 3 月 8 日(星期四)晚上

於芝加哥 Skokie “雙樹大飯店”

台北松山扶輪社前社長 高永吉 PP Spencer 譯

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每一件環繞在我身邊的事情馬上變得夢幻般荒誕不經的，我不能了解為什麼環繞我身旁的人都會留著長鬍子而且以可蘭經中的章節來祈禱。人們圍成一個小圈圈並且鞭打或處死：俄羅斯人因為他們是壓迫者及異教徒當非猶太人的吉爾吉斯人因為反抗回教戒律的新規章而正被殺害。所有形式的人類自由權至今立即崩潰。

為什麼會變成這樣呢？當我一再地讓我的鬍子長長同時穿上典型的回教神職人員所穿著長袖的大衣時在我腦海的深處我瘋狂的質問我自己。在現今我最關心的一件事就是我在這精神錯亂的時代裡存活下來。接下來我與有意從回教徒掌權區域逃離的一群人生活在一起。日子似乎天翻地覆一般。我們都經過長途辛苦的跋涉來到首府。但為時太晚，因為它已經淪陷入新的領導人。現在我唯一能作的就是哭訴求助，這全都是一場夢。

親愛的扶輪社員，朋友們，

你將肯定質疑我今天演講的開場白，這真是一場很奇異的夢魘。我承認在公開演講的場合那是件不尋常的事情。然而在現實情況活生生的環境中有很多類似我夢魘的情境發生。其實有些想像、行動及發生的事件是經常存在的。

今晚我很謙虛地站在各位面前來報告我身為一位扶輪世界

Everything around me at once was surreal. I could not understand why people around me had long beards and were praying suras from the Koran. People were being rounded up in small circles and beaten or executed for who they were: the Russians because they were oppressors and infidels while the uncircumcised Kyrgyz were being killed for disobeying the new rules of the Sharia. All forms of human liberties, practiced until recently, were crashed at once.

Why has it happened? I frantically question myself in the back of my head whilst trying to let my own beard grow and to put on the long-sleeved overcoat that is typically worn by Islamic clerics. The only thing that I am concerned with at this moment is how I can survive this madness. The next moment I am with a group of like-minded people who are fleeing that region where the Islamists came to power. It seems like earth and sky have changed places. We all, through hardships of the long journey, arrive to the capital. But it is too late: it has been already fallen to the new rulers. All this time I am crying out for help. This was all a dream.

Dear Rotarians, Friends.

You are definitely wondering about the beginning of my speech. This was a very strange dream. I must admit that is not common in public discourses. However, the reality is that many live in circumstances similar to my dream. To some these images, acts, and occurrences are a normal routine of their existence.

I stand here humbly tonight before you to report on my life as

和平夥伴的親身經歷。這個身份並非與生俱來的而是一旦你獲得將會終生存在的。我的報告與先前你們已經聽過的其他和平夥伴並沒有不同，其原因很簡單—我們都夢想人類要共享和平與和諧。我的故事是只有一項，就是期望你的心能夠更加慈悲，它是一項很好的投資，那就是一項能使你很樂意去分享一個美好世界概念之夢想。吉爾吉斯的先人說“聰明的人投資和平，愚蠢的人從事戰爭”。

我來自一個政治、經濟、社會、信仰及地理都非常複雜的中亞地區—說正確一點—吉爾吉斯坦南方—那裡的人們，每天生活費平均美金三角，並且是每平方公尺人口密度最高的地方。如果要再更精確的敘述的話，我來自奧許市。在那裡吉爾吉斯人與烏茲別克人之間殘存著不同信仰上嚴重的衝突，在蘇聯解體前幾個月，因衝突使成千上萬人喪生。逃離那瘋狂的都市，我與家人從一個致命的邊緣喬裝成烏茲別克人而檢回一條命。現今吉爾吉斯坦很特別而且整個區域將成為是一個羽翼豐滿的國際社區的成員或是一個失敗國家的試驗品。

不論其是成為蘇維埃體系的一員，需謹記的是在那裡是見不到一件值錢的物品，我常常問我自己為何昔日親密的鄰國會相互殘殺而我們有什麼方法來避免如此行為的發生？我們全都擺脫不了過去歷史的習慣，它束縛住我們的思維而且指示我們往後的行為。或許這是我經常在我的職業及個人成長中，在我獲得的工具中會作理性抉擇的原因。也因為如此當有朝一日我被邀請去服務時它將有助於我去作好準備。

在我青少年期的早期，我是幾位少數高中學生中的幸運寵兒有幸能獲得獎學金前去美國研究並生活在裡。我也是少數回到家園分享我的文化體驗的人，我也是少數中一位工作及學習成功地混合由國際組織所捐獻的學術單位提供不很實際的國際關係大學課程與實際開發的講究實效的課程。而後者需要特別的提及。

努力工作或則更貼切的說努力工作的意念，通常都會得到回饋但是會使人不抱幻想。我可能已經是許多吉爾吉斯坦的學生中一個浪費生命的人，但是我選擇努力工作的路徑，為了要與人不同。我必需要不厭倦地工作，我選擇在亞洲開發銀行工作—它是在吉爾吉斯坦最大的捐贈機構。很快地，雖然我在學校中所學到什麼嚴酷矛盾以及當我在幾百萬美元的計劃關著門磋商中當見證人，我的迷惑及不抱幻想仍在滋長。由於短視自欺的成功及管理缺點真心改革這些開發機構的制度的正直的妥協使我大為震驚。當大多數人們持續導向一個悲慘生活時，則所有的改革僅是紙上作業而已。

a Rotary World Peace Fellow. It is not a title that one is born with, however the one that stays forever once acquired. My account will not be different to those you have already heard from my other Fellows for the reason is simple – we all dream of peace and the harmonious coexistence of people. My story is one that should make your heart kinder to the idea that it was a good investment. It is one that makes you happy to share this dream of a concept of better world. The old Kyrgyz saying holds, “Wise men invest in people and fools invest in wars”.

I come from a very complicated region of Central Asia - politically, economically, socially, religiously and geographically. To be precise – the South of Kyrgyzstan - where most people live on an average of 30 cents a day and which is known for having one of the highest densities of population per square meter. To be even more precise, I come from - Osh City - which survived the worst interethnic conflict between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz—a conflict that took away many thousands of lives in the months preceding the collapse of Soviet Union. Fleeing the madness of the city, I and my family were spared from a fatal end by the odd fact of looking like Uzbeks Today Kyrgyzstan in particular and the region as a whole stands the trial of either becoming a full fledged members of international community or a failed state.

Despite being partially brought up in a Soviet system, where to have a critical mind is not seen as an asset, I have always questioned myself over why once close neighbours kill each other and what the ways to avert such acts are. We are all slaves of our pasts that shackle our memories and prescribe our subsequent actions. Perhaps that is the reason I have always made rational choices in my career and personal growth by acquiring tools that will help me be better prepared for a day when I am called for service.

In my early teenage years, I was one of the few lucky high school kids who got a scholarship to study and live in the USA. I was one of the few who returned back home to share my cultural experience. I was one of the few who worked and studied successfully to mix the unpractical International Relations undergrad classes with practical courses of real development work done by international donor institutions. The latter requires a special mention.

Hard work or better to say - desire to work hard can be rewarding but yet disenchanting. I could have been one of many Kyrgyzstani students wasting away their lives, yet I chose the path of hard work. In order to make a difference one should work tirelessly. I chose to work with the Asian Development Bank - one of the largest donors in Kyrgyzstan. Quickly, though I grew confused and disenchanting over the grim incompatibility of what I learned in my school and what I was witness to behind closed doors during multimillion-dollar project negotiations. The compromise of institutional integrity of these development agencies for the shortsighted self-deceit of success and the governance flaws over real reforms left me shocked. All reforms were happening on paper while the vast majority of people continued to lead a miserable existence.

我並不要成為大詐騙集團中的一員，他們承諾要在這所謂的“轉型期”去幫助人們，但相反地，保證將來的災難將會提前到來。反而，我一個真正計畫熱心地去參加由歐盟所資助的機構用來幫助中小企業擴大其規模。它就在那裡，而我回到易衝突的地帶，在那裡我深信我所學到的技術及知識需要經常改變，因為許多問題需要解答。在那裡我不能答覆一位老人的問題，他的家族好幾世紀都很快樂及平安的在這塊肥沃的土地上生活，但突然在烏茲別克邊境守軍所建設的礦區中失去了他的兒子。

我不能答覆這些問題，為什麼在這土壤肥沃的土地能夠生產豐富的資源，許多人仍然持續生活於一天低於美金1元開銷，因為大部份的成本都被運輸費用及貪污抵銷掉了。我需要些額外的訓練。

我在擔任扶輪世界和平獎學生的經驗已經得到回報及充實。在那裡我接受為期兩年沈思及嚴格的學術研究。但是如果沒有很豐富文化交流也不能算完全，在布宜諾斯愛利斯的薩爾瓦多大學，來自阿根廷、墨西哥、挪威、加拿大、美國、捷克、巴西及吉爾吉斯坦的專家們——他們都揭露以前和平及衝突的艱難的挑戰及窘境。因而使該計劃獨一無二。那是一場腦力及心靈持續的訓練以研討和平的真義何在？它是如何要緊？對誰？除了這些技術問題及工具，我們學習去思考和平的概念，而它可以使現在的人類生活愉快，這不和諧的現實面由於有充分的知識及由於從上課中學到的深信會較少恐懼。

毫無疑問的，這些是我生命中不管是個人及學術方面是讓我永難以忘懷的二年時光。我在成長過程中深信我必須回到我的祖國貢獻所學以解決以往一直就有普遍的地方問題，我被聘為國際事務協調會議主管(IBC)——在本國內是最大商務協會，它係促進所有商務改善商務環境。

那是一項很合適的時刻能回到我自己的國家，那是歷經十餘年一項“徒勞無功的策略”令人震驚的領悟之後方才驚醒。民間社會異於往昔的是精力旺盛的和活躍，反對黨及政府單位也已成熟。那是一項具有挑戰的任務以確保商業由民間經營以往政府根本無暇過問經濟議題將是公平象徵。然而，我們仍然持續不斷地去創造一強有力的聯盟以對抗經濟被過度管制，因為它將不利於商務之投資氣候。簡言之，更多的經濟將形成陰暗面，因此將產生正常預算及缺口而造成政客們個人所得之機會。IBC，作為一個最受尊重的協會，站在最前線以捍衛人民的利益，他們是一群創業的生意人。需求改革及提供堅實改革方案是一項新民主化經濟政策爭論的

I did not want to be part of big scams that promised to help people in the so called 'transitional period', but instead ensured that a future of calamities would come faster. Instead, eager for a real project I joined an European Union funded organization to help develop the capacity of small and medium enterprises. It was there, where I returned to the most conflict prone zone and where I learned that the skills and knowledge I had acquired needed alterations and that many questions needed answering. It was there where I could not answer the question of an old man, whose family lived for many centuries happily and peacefully on this fertile land, who had lost his sons in the mine field planted by Uzbek border guards.

I could not answer the questions why in this fertile and rich land which has produced abundant resources many continued living on less than a dollar a day because most costs were offset by transport and bribes. I needed some extra training.

My experience as Rotary World Peace Fellow has been rewarding and enriching. It was two years of contemplation and rigorous academic research. That experience would not be complete without the rich cross-cultural mix of our programme at the University of Salvador in Buenos Aires. Professionals from Argentina, Mexico, Norway, Canada, USA, Czech Republic, Brazil and Kyrgyzstan – all with previous exposure to difficult challenges and dilemmas of peace and conflict made the programme unique. It was a constant exercise of mind and soul to study what peace really means and how it matters and to whom. Beyond the techniques and tools, we learned to think about peace as a concept that is a powerful tool that can make the existence of mankind happy. The harsh reality is less fearful with knowledge and the belief one takes out from those classes.

Undoubtedly those were two most unforgettable years of my life both in personal and academic perspective. I grew ever more convinced that I had to go back to my country and contribute to resolving ever pervasive and endemic problems. I was hired as Director of International Business Council (IBC) - the largest business association in the country which promotes better business environment for all businesses.

It was an opportune moment to be back in my country which was waking up after over a decade of the shocking realization of a "void strategy." Civil society as never before was vibrant and active. Opposition and state branches were maturing. It was a challenging task to make sure that the economy run by private businesses would be fairly represented before the government that had no time and ears for economic issues. Nevertheless, we were persistent enough to create a strong coalition against over-regulation of the economy that would worsen the business climate. It would simply mean that more of the economy would go into the "shadow" thus creating gaps in the formal budget and opportunities for personal gains of politicians. IBC, as one of the most respected associations, stood in the forefront defending the interests of people who by large are self-employed. Demanding reforms and proposing concrete

焦點。那也是預防將來衝突的另類方案。

在我於 IBC 服務期間，我深信執行系統的人將不會改變系統，除非有適當的動機。我很巧的看到世界銀行一份報告—從事商業部門叫作“如何開創工作機會？”這是一份令人驚訝的報告，說明越少干涉則投資環境將更好。然而，計劃的獨特性是提供最簡單測定之數量的標準模式，以測試對中小企業自由化的有利方案。舉例而言這些指標包括：時間，成本及要經過多少道程序才能開創一個事業，蓋個倉庫，支付稅金及獲得信用額度。這些指標是全世界都通用的重要方法以衡量中小企業的負擔，這是在企業的領域受傷害最大的地方。“這從事商業行為計劃”提供建言給政府，根據最好實行方案，如何使法令規章儘量簡化及更有效地使創業者減少政府對他們過度官僚干涉，腐敗及騷擾。

不管你信與不信，去年這份“從事商業行為報告”出爐後，在 50 個國家，直接或間接有了改造行動。這是件難以想像的強烈影響力，去年底，我受僱於世界銀行以貢獻在職場所學到的智識。我深信根據堅實的資料，這些技術至今仍然是最佳的工具以提供有改革頭腦的政府開始有效地及持續地進行改革。期使數百萬的人民能夠有通往基本經濟及服務的道路，人民可以改善他們的生活同時送他們小孩上學。

夢想當然每個人不一樣，但是每個人都有一個共同基本之訴求，人民有權力要求快樂及改善他們的生活水準。那是改善和平的另一種方法，在經濟上，只要我們能一起工作，我們就能建立社會體系及促進平等獲得所有原動力之權利。

最後我要感謝扶輪社員贊助這麼一個偉大的獎學金，它使人類了解他們有能力使他們的美夢成真，惡夢一覺醒來忘掉

measure was a new level of the civilized economic policy debate. It was another way of preventing future conflicts.

During my time at IBC, I came to realization that the people who run the systems will not change the system unless there are proper incentives for them. By chance I encountered a report by the World Bank- Doing Business Division called, “How to Create Employment?” This was an astonishing report that was based on a set of simple assumptions that with less regulation the better the economic environment. However, the uniqueness of the project was that it provided the simplest quantifiable benchmarks crucial for liberalizing the economy in favour of small and medium enterprises. The indicators were, for example: time, cost and number of procedures to start a business, to build a warehouse, pay taxes and to obtain credit. All these indicators are essential worldwide for measuring the burden that small and medium businesses have, and which in the spectrum of business enterprises, they suffer through the most. The Doing Business Project provides advice to governments based on best practices on how to make the regulations simpler and more efficient to free the entrepreneurs of excessive bureaucracy, corruption, and harassment.

Believe it or not, last year the Doing Business Report caused directly and indirectly reforms in 50 countries. This is an incredible impact. I was hired by the World Bank late last year to contribute the knowledge I bring from the field. I believe that this technique is by far the best tool, based on hard data, for reform-minded governments to begin efficient and sustainable reforms so that millions of people can have access to basic economic goods and services. People can improve their lives and send their children to school.

Dreams can of course differ but the common denominator is the same for everyone. People have right to be happy and improve their living standards. That is another way of promoting peace. Economically just societies can be built as long as we can work together and promote this concept of equal access to all agents.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Rotarians for supporting such a great scholarship that makes the people realize that they are capable of making their good dreams real and worst ones forgotten once they wake up.

