iberal Studies



中文基本功

## 漢武帝未罷黜百家 班固此說自相矛盾

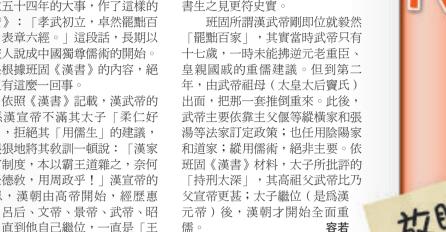
一月十三日收聽香港電台直播 立法會會議,聽得有議員發言中提 到古時有所謂「罷黜百家」,但今 天尊重孔子和儒家,不等於排斥其 他宗教和學派。這番話,令我想起 幾十年來的中史教科書指漢武帝 「罷黜百家」,以獨尊儒術,這實 在是冤枉了漢武帝

「罷黜百家」的提法,始見於 班固《漢書》。當他敘述過漢武帝 在位五十四年的大事,作了這樣的 《賛》:「孝武初立,卓然罷黜百 家,表章六經。」這段話,長期以 來被人說成中國獨尊儒術的開始。 如果根據班固《漢書》的內容,絕 對沒有這麼一回事

曾孫漢宣帝不滿其太子「柔仁好 儒」,拒絕其「用儒生」的建議, 還很很地將其教訓一頓說:「漢家 自有制度,本以霸王道雜之,奈何 純任德教,用周政乎!」漢宣帝的 意思,漢朝由高帝開始,經歷惠 帝、呂后、文帝、景帝、武帝、昭 帝,直到他自己繼位,一直是「王

霸雜用 | ——說得確切一點,表面 上重視儒家經典,實際上採取法家 政策,即早期所謂「黃老刑名」, 不外如是。太子向父皇建議「用儒 士 | 時,敢於指斥父皇「持刑太 深」,正是不滿父皇採用法家-

漢宣帝父子南轅北轍,無形中 承認漢武帝不曾「罷黜百家」。當 時漢宣帝的總結,當然比後來班固





## Editorial **ECFA** to lay solid foundation for eross-Strait economic cooperation

Experts from the Mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) and Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) meet in Beijing today to begin preliminary talks on the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA). ECFA between the two sides across the Taiwan Straits, a project that has been talked about for a long time but seen no action, can now be actually pursued. As formal negotiations begin, various sectors place great hopes on progress.

This round of talks is held by teams from the two sides headed respectively by ARATS Executive Vice Chairman Zheng Zhongli and SEF Vice Chairman and Secretary-General Kao Kong-lian. Both sides have made efforts to cooperate so that they can quickly reach a consensus on starting formal negotiations. This also highlights the importance of mutual respect and mutual coordination with each side's putting mutual interests above its own in the ECFA negotiations.

Cross-straits negotiations on ECFA are no doubt like a foundation-laying project: hard and complicated as they may be, the importance is self-evident. Five years ago, the first meeting between (Chinese President) Hu Jintao and (Honorary Chairman of the Kuomintang party) Lien Chan put forward the "Five Points of the Common Vision", an important plank of which is to promote comprehensive economic exchange and build an economic cooperative mechanism between the two sides. Now the two sides have begun down-to-earth negotiations, taking the first, yet important, step towards that ideal. ARATS of the Mainland said that signing ECFA through negotiations was in favour of promoting common economic development on the two sides, improving common benefits and welfare of compatriots on the two sides, **optimising** the complementation of each other's advantages, and maximising mutual and win-win benefits. Chairwoman of Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, Lai Shin-Yuan earlier likened ECFA to an "egg-laying hen" which could lay a lot of eggs beneficial to Taiwan's economy. From such comments, it can be seen that such an agreement is absolutely indispensable to either side.

In Taiwan, ECFA has suffered setbacks. Due to the influence of political factors, especially distortion and obstruction by the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), some Taiwanese compatriots particularly some small- and medium-sized enterprises and farmers in the south have been worried about negotiating and signing ECFA with the Mainland. The attitude of Taiwanese authorities has also undergone changes like the weather in the "four seasons". Having once slowed down the pace, they are now eager to sign the agreement. This apparently has something to do with changes in the political situation on the island and the pressure felt in Taiwan after the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area went into effect. Taiwanese authorities must eliminate any political interference, keeping an eye on the broader interests of economic development. ECFA, after all, is a comprehensive economic agreement with far-reaching impact on development on both sides. To achieve a "win-win" outcome, both sides must concentrate their efforts on details of the agreement itself, not on any irrelevant outside factor.

Some time ago, Taiwanese authorities set "two principles" of not opening up the island's farm produce market and not opening up the island's labour market to Mainland workers. Later, they further required that ECFA should not just be in favour of big enterprises so that the interests of small- and medium-sized enterprises, middle and south Taiwan and middle- and low-income Taiwanese should also be taken into consideration. All these,

undoubtedly, have made the negotiations more complicated and difficult. ECFA is a two-way agreement eyeing on long-term development with the purpose of generating mutual benefit. Both sides must devote their efforts toward this goal. Whether and how both sides' demands can be met needs thorough-going negotiations and discussions.

Taiwan now is on a "V-type" economic recovery. One way to aid the recovery is to actively participate in economic integration in the region. In this process, expansion and deepening of cross-straits economic exchange and cooperation has an indispensable role. Not long ago, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on cross-straits cooperation on financial supervision went into effect. This marks cross-straits financial cooperation entry into a substantial stage. ECFA will definitely be in a better situation, giving a new stimulus to Taiwan's economy. In these circumstances, to negotiate and sign ECFA becomes urgent and important. (Taiwanese President) Ma Ying-jeou recently also said that "This is a step we must take." And he hoped agreement could be reached by end of this year.

We believe that after both sides reach consensus on the need for ECFA and the arrangement for negotiations, they will be able to sign this agreement as soon as possible on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual respect and following the principle of "dealing with easy issues first and hard ones later" and "step by step". The signing of ECFA will lay a solid foundation for cross-straits economic cooperation and upgrade cross-straits economic exchange and trade to a higher level.

26 January 2010

### **WORDS AND USAGE**

1 Put sth/sb before/above sth/sb (phrasal verb) - To give something more importance than another matter.

Examples: 1. He puts his children before anyone else. They have always put business before pleasure.

2 Put sth forward/forth (phrasal verb) - To suggest an idea or plan for consideration.

Examples: 1. The proposals you have put forward deserve serious consideration. 2. This theory was originally put forth by Charles Darwin.

3 Be in favour of (doing) sth (idiom) - Support or approve an idea, course of action, etc.

Examples: 1. Some people are in favour of restoring the death penalty for major crimes. 2. I'm all in favour of Tom's suggestion about saving money.

4 Optimise, optimize (verb) - To make something as perfect or effective as possible.

Examples: 1. These changes are designed to optimize the efficiency of the company. 2. We need to optimize our use of the existing technology.

5 After all (idiom) - Used when you are explaining something, or giving a reason.

Examples: 1. I do like her - after all, she is my sister. 2. You got a fair price for your car. It's six years old, after



### My Father's New Clothes (2)

黑 楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com)

The jacket was grey with back lines forming tiny squares on the water-resistant surface. Taken off the mannequin, it had the muteness one often saw on the faces of dancers. It did not come out when the Christmas decorations hanging on the lane added an extra layer on it. The sleeves and the collar were made of cotton, perhaps to draw attention to a strong neck and the sportive upper limbs, so that the different qualities of the wearer or bearer were given channels to show himself. There was a tension between the design and the product, the black lines looked weak and the grey colour was misty, probably due to the fact that some details had got lost on the way the clothes came into existence. The hands that made the jacket probably did not have the time or energy or imagination or knowledge to sew into the jacket what the designer had in his mind. Some other elements managed to get into the tiny squares: the elegance left by the French and the memory of a war that Britain was fortunate enough to play the role of an onlooker. During the first few years of this century, the oil paintings from Vietnam had attracted a lot of attention.

On the top of the Lower Goat Lane, the Town Hall of Norwich stood like a toy. The festive wires stayed motionless. It was a windless sunny day. Many lane visitors were in colourful woolen tops. Warm. The kind of warmth only a friendly winter day could radiate. The lane was one of those narrow paths covering the area between the Cathedral and the open market. This market offered a space for maze lovers and non-standard goods hunters. It was indicated on the tourists map: the independent shops made Norwich unique. Later I found out the stories, or magic, behind it.

The jacket was back on the mannequin. In the sunlight in Vietnam, the grey colour would come out as silver. What are the workers making this garment doing now? Might be jobless. The financial tsunami in the United States and Europe had brought manufacturing production in Asia to a stand still.



# 外匯基金政府09分335億

特區政府外匯基金去年錄得 1,067 億元投資收入,回報率達 5.9%,爲歷年來回報第二高,扣除 政府分賬335億元,外匯基金累計 盈餘增加15%總數為5,533億元。

香港的外匯基金是特區政府的 財政儲備,以支持港元匯率穩定。 現時的外匯基金由金融管理局負責 管理。國際貨幣基金組織對外匯的 定義是管理貨幣的機構(一般是央 行)以銀行存款、國家或地方財政 部庫券、政府證券等形式保持在國 際收支及逆差時使用的債權

特區政府外匯基金有較大的增 長,是因爲在股票方面的投資收益 達976億;令到外匯儲備的資產總 值累計至21,500億元,成爲全世界

外匯儲備排名第七的國家或地區 排第一是中國,截至去年9月,外 匯儲備達 22,730 億美元,相當於 17.7 萬億港幣,超過排第二的日本 2倍多。中國外匯儲備遠較8年前 的2,684億美元,增加接近9倍。

中國儲備水平是否偏高,見仁 見智,以去年GDP達8.7%的情況 相比, 並不能算高, 況且中國的銀 行在呆壞賬情況較高之下,外匯儲 備水平也不能低。

至於香港的外匯儲備,水平也 算高,是否可以撥備部分作爲系統 發展框架,造福未來香港知識型經

專業敎育培訓顧問 呂康

## ECFA為兩岸經合奠定扎實基

岸經濟合作框架協議(ECFA)第一次兩會專家工作商 談,今天在北京舉行。此前,雙方同時公布了相關的研究結論和建議。ECFA,「那個不斷從樓梯上傳來腳步聲 究結論和建議。ECFA,「那個不斷從樓梯上傳來腳步聲 的人上終於腳踏實地,兩岸正式協商的大幕可算拉開,各方都寄 予極大期待

此次商談由大陸海協會常務副會長鄭立中和台灣海基會副董 事長兼秘書長高孔廉分別率團進行。能夠如此迅速達成一致,並 安排正式協商,是兩岸雙方共同努力的結果,體現出彼此尊重、 相互協調、顧全大局在ECFA協商過程中的重要性

兩岸就ECFA進行協商,無疑是一項「打地基」的工程,雖 然艱辛複雜,但其重要性不言而喻。五年前,首次「胡連會」確 定了「五項共同願景」,促進兩岸經濟全面交流,建立兩岸經濟 合作機制,是其中的一個重要部分。如今,兩岸就此進行務實協 商,正是實現這一理想的重要步驟,爲達至目標邁出了第一步。 大陸海協會表示,商簽ECFA有利於促進兩岸經濟共同發展,增 進兩岸同胞共同福祉,最大限度地實現優勢互補,最大可能地追 求互利雙贏。台灣陸委會主委賴幸媛,日前將ECFA比喩成「一 個會生蛋的母雞」,會生出很多對台灣經濟有利的「蛋」。可見 這項協議對兩岸雙方都不可或缺

在台灣,ECFA可謂好事多磨。由於受到政治因素影響,特 別是民進黨的歪曲和阻撓,一些台灣同胞,尤其是一些中小企業 主和南部農民,對兩岸協商和簽署ECFA產生憂慮和擔心。台灣 當局的態度也因此經歷了一個「四季變化」。如今,從一度放慢 推動進度,到急於求「成」(簽署),箇中的原因,明顯與台灣 島內政治因素變化和東盟「10+1」自由貿易區啟動給台灣帶來壓 力分不開。台灣當局顯然應當從經濟的大局着想,擯棄各種政治 因素的干擾。ECFA畢竟是一個對未來兩岸發展影響深刻的綜合 性經濟協議,要做到雙贏,就需要兩岸雙方把真功夫放在協議中 而不是功夫在外。

早前,台灣當局已經提出不開放農產品市場,不開放大陸勞 工的「兩個原則」,後又強調,不能獨厚大企業,也要照顧中小 企業、中南部及中低收入戶的「三中要求」。這無疑增加了協商 的複雜性和難度。ECFA是一個雙向協議,着眼於長期發展,目 的是要達到互利互惠,雙方應當朝這方面努力。協商雙方的要求



能否實現,如何實現,都需充分協商、仔細琢磨

台灣經濟正處於「V型」復蘇階段,要促進經濟復蘇,其中 之一就是積極參與區域經濟整合。在這個過程中,兩岸經濟交流 合作的擴大與深化,具有不可忽視的作用。不久前,兩岸「金融 監管合作備忘錄」(MOU)已正式生效,兩岸金融合作已進入實 質性階段,而ECFA必將擴大這樣的大好新局面,爲台灣經濟增 添新的動力。故此,兩岸協商並簽署ECFA顯得急迫和重要。馬 英九近日也表示「這一步一定要走」,並希望在今年底以前達成

我們相信,在雙方對 ECFA 的認識和協商安排取得一致後, 在相互體諒和相互尊重的基礎上,按照先易後難、循序漸進的原 則,分階段逐步推進,兩岸將會盡快達成並簽署這項協議,爲兩 岸經合奠定扎實基礎,推動兩岸經貿交流合作更上一層樓

2010/01/26 大公報社評

ECFA即《兩岸經濟合作架構協議》,讓台灣商品免關稅進 入中國大陸市場,擴大產品在中國大陸市場佔有率;同時台灣也 須提高免關稅商品比例,開放市場給中國大陸。協議內容包括商 品貿易(排除關稅和非關稅障礙)、服務貿易、投資保障、智慧 財產權、防衛措施、經濟合作,以及經貿爭端的解決機制等

在ECFA下,受惠較大產業有機械、化學塑膠、橡膠、紡 織、鋼鐵及石油煤製品業; 而受負面影響較深的產業有電機電子 產品、運輸工具及木材製品業

如台灣與大陸簽署 ECFA,對台灣的對外貿易有極大幫助。 台灣對大陸的出口,佔台灣出口四成,若兩岸之間的產品免除關 税,就可立即解決台灣出口四成商品的問 題。如果兩岸沒簽署 ECFA,對台灣外貿與經

濟成長都會產生負面影響,有可能令台灣經濟增長下降1.6%

以石化產品爲例,2010年開始,東南亞聯盟10個國家、中 國、日本、韓國等的《東盟+3經濟合作協定》生效。屆時,東盟 國家的石化產品賣到中國將爲零關稅,若ECFA未簽訂,台灣銷 往大陸的石油產品,會被大陸徵收5%至19%的關稅,台灣產品勢 必無法跟東盟其他國家競爭

由此觀之,兩岸簽署 ECFA,顯然對台灣出口與經濟發展是 非常重要的