



中文基本功

所謂秦始皇所坑非儒 不過重彈四人幫舊調

香港電台的《古今風雲人物》，主持人不只一次離開史實，但憑主觀「大膽假設」，而不「小心求證」。三個月前，曾把宋美齡吹噓成「超時代」「超社會」的「第一夫人」，且不顧事實，強調她「不干政」，相信讀者對於我揭開真相記憶猶新吧？

八月廿一日晚上，有聽眾來電，訴說該節目主持人硬說秦始皇所坑非儒，只是「方士」。我立即想起三十多年前「四人幫」的說史者已有這種論調，主持人不過重彈舊調而已。

據主持人所引的《史記》，就記載得很清楚：秦始皇院（坑）了四百六十人後，其長子扶蘇諫曰：「諸生皆誦法孔子，今上（指其父皇）皆重法繩之，臣恐天下不安！」你信扶蘇的話，還是信瞎猜之人胡說呢？秦始皇坑儒有其歷史因素和個人因素。自秦孝公任用法家商鞅變法即開始反儒。秦始皇「奮六世之餘烈」，以法家韓非的學說為施政的理論根據。韓非極端仇儒，大叫「儒以文亂法」，主張把

儒家趕盡殺絕。秦始皇任李斯為丞相，就是要把韓非的仇儒理論實踐。李斯給秦始皇開列了連串的反儒措施：列出焚書要目，儒家的《詩》、《書》居首；建議「偶語《詩》《書》者棄市」（殺頭後陳屍通衢示眾），「以古非今者族」（抄家滅族），真的是要將儒者趕盡殺絕了。當時有個叫陳餘的，對孔子八世孫孔鮒說：「秦將滅先王之籍，而子為書籍之主，危哉！」這是坑儒前一年的事。秦始皇坑儒，正是依足李斯建議進行濫殺。由於李斯建議一出，儒士紛紛逃亡，所以只殺了四百六十人。坑儒來龍去脈，十分清楚，何可「翻案」？

主持人又猜測：秦始皇不立扶蘇為太子，因蘇扶有「不可告人之秘密」。其實秦始皇有子二十多人，自會細心挑選，扶蘇違反了父皇對儒家趕盡殺絕的政策，自然不易作繼承人。所謂「不可告人之秘密」云云，無非投合某些有窺秘癖的人之好，是一種媚俗的假設而已。

容若



Let Captain Zhan Qixiong return home for the Moon Festival

Fourteen crew members of a Chinese fishing ship illegally detained by Japan Coast Guard have returned to Fuzhou. The ship has also begun to sail home.

It is somewhat of a relief that the ship and its 14 crew members, detained by Japan for days, can eventually arrive home safely. Families of the crew members are especially happy. However, the release of the 14 crew members and the ship does not change the nature of the incident which is that it is illegal for the Japanese to detain Chinese nationals and a Chinese ship in Chinese territorial waters. Moreover, had our government not taken a firm stand and made seven diplomatic representations in six days to the Japanese side, had non-governmental organisations and activists in defence of Diaoyu Island not voiced their anger in unison, the Japanese side might have remained arrogant or even become more provocative.

Now the Japanese side had to let the 14 crew members and the ship return home, because there was no legal basis to detain them and because Japan realized it would be unwise to offend the Chinese public. This does not mean the Japanese side did this willingly and on its own initiative. Nor does the release justify the detentions.

What is really at the heart of the matter is that while the 14 crew members and the ship were released to return home, the most important and the key figure in the incident, Captain Zhan Qixiong, is still being detained by the Japanese and being illegally tried. It is common knowledge that in any maritime safety or maritime activity, the captain is the plenipotentiary of his ship, the shipping company and his crew, and in an armed conflict or war, the representative of the sovereign state of his ship. In an incident or conflict, one side involved can simply detain the captain and let the ship and other crew members leave. In this way it can continue to pursue the case in accordance with the law, while the other side cannot stand idle. So Japan's release of the other crew members and the ship while keeping the captain under detention is nothing but an attempt to cast a mist before others' eyes in an attempt to cheat the international community and public opinion. But our side certainly won't be taken in so easily!

Regardless of any tricks the Japanese side may continue to play, our Foreign Ministry spokesperson Jiang Yu yesterday reiterated that Japan's detention of the captain of the Chinese ship is illegal, and urged Japan to release him immediately. The whole Chinese people including the returned 14 crew members have only one thing to say to Japan: release Captain Zhan Qixiong immediately.

As a matter of fact, even if the Japanese side insists on its illegal detention of Zhan Qixiong, brings him to trial and even imposes a sentence on him, its plot can never succeed. According to a report on a Japanese news website, Zhan has insisted on two points during his trial. One is that the Diaoyu Islands are Chinese territories since ancient times where Chinese fishermen have been fishing for many, many generations. The second is, on that day it was the (Japanese) warship which hit the (Chinese) fishing ship, and not vice versa. His defence refutes the two charges that his ship was illegally fishing in Japanese waters and that his ship was obstructing Japanese officers on duty.

It is evident that this Captain Zhan Qixiong has not been scared off by Japanese warship or court. Instead, in his capacity as an ordinary Chinese person and fisherman and with his knowledge of such a person, he has spoken out the

irrefutable facts that the Diaoyu Islands have belonged to China since time immemorial, and that it is impossible for a fishing ship to ram into a warship. That's all and nothing else! The insistence of Japanese officials concerned to bring Zhan Qixiong to trial and to impose a sentence on him would only serve as evidence that their knowledge and moral courage are even lower than those of an ordinary Chinese fisherman. The Chinese government and people will never accept such an illegal trial and ruling.

As many Chinese people and public opinion have pointed out, it is very important and timely for the Chinese fishery administration ships to sail to the waters near the Diaoyu Islands to maintain order and ensure the safety of our fishermen fishing in the area. For a long time, the government of our country has taken an attitude of making concessions to avoid trouble, on the ground that "regarding neighbours as friends and staying on good terms with them". But our forbearance must not be taken as weakness, and our goodwill does not mean that we are to be bullied. On such issues of principle such as safeguarding the integrity of our sovereign territories and protecting lives and property of our nationals, the Chinese government cannot and will not make any concessions. Today, if the Chinese government were to call out: "Let's defend Diaoyu Islands", the whole nation will give its full support. It is out of consideration for the overall interests of Sino-Japanese relations that the Chinese government has kept its restraint.

About a week from now, it will be the Moon Festival, a traditional Chinese festival for family reunion. If Zhan Qixiong cannot return to his home in Fuzhou to reunite with his family on the night of the full moon, the Japanese side will be held responsible for all consequences thereafter. 14 September 2010

WORDS AND USAGE :

- 1 Take a firm stand/line (on/against sth) (idiom) - Be emphatic or resolute and refuse to budge. Examples: 1. We must take a firm line on tobacco advertising. 2. They took a firm stand against drugs in the school.
2 In unison (idiom) - Together; at the same time. Examples: 1. Try to sing in unison, if you can. 2. Various government departments are now working in unison to thoroughly investigate this incident.
3 On one's own initiative (idiom) - Without prompting or direction from others; on one's own. Examples: 1. Did you ask him to organise the meeting, or was it on his own initiative? 2. He resigned on his own initiative, not asked by his boss.
4 The heart/crux/root of the matter (idiom) - The central issue of the matter. Examples: It's about time we get to the heart of the matter. 2. All right, this is the crux of the matter.
5 Take (sb) in (phrasal verb) - To cause someone to believe something that is not true; to trick or deceive someone. (In this meaning, this phrase is often used in the passive.) Examples: 1. I can't believe she was completely taken in by his story. 2. How could I have been taken in by his charm?

讓詹其雄船長回家過中秋

十四名被日本海上保安廳非法抓扣的中國船員，已於昨日返抵福州，被扣漁船也已啓程返航。

被扣多天的船員和船隻能安全返回，令人稍覺安心，特別是船員家屬，當然更感高興；但是，放人放船行動並不能改變日方在我領土釣魚島海域抓人扣船的非法性質和事實，而且，如果不是我國政府義正詞嚴、態度堅決，六日七提交涉，如果不是民間保釣力量齊聲發出怒吼聲，日方態度可能會繼續擴張和更惡劣。

因此，十四船員和漁船返回，對日方來說，只是法理不全、衆怒難犯，不得不為之，絕不說明其主動或理。

而更為重要的是，十四船員和漁船雖然返回，但抓扣事件最關鍵、最重要的人物——船長詹其雄，卻仍然被日方扣押，且正被非法庭訊；而衆所周知，在一切海上安全或海事活動中，船長就是船隻、船公司、船員的全權代表，在武裝衝突以至戰爭中就是所屬主權國的代表，在事故或衝突中，一方只要把船長扣下，大可以把船隻和其他船員放走，依法仍可作出追究，另一方也不能置諸不理。因此，日方此次放船員放船隻而繼續扣船長，只是掩人耳目、「虛幌一槍」，企圖欺騙國際社會和輿論，我方又豈會輕易上當！

毫無疑問，眼前，不管日方繼續玩什麼花樣，我外交部發言人姜瑜昨日已經重申：日方目前仍非法扣押中國漁船的船長，中方再次強烈敦促日方立即予以放還。中國人民、包括已被放還的十四位船員也只會有一句話，就是立即放還船長詹其雄。

事實是，日方如繼續對詹其雄進行非法扣押、審訊以至判刑，其圖謀也絕不會得逞。據日方新聞網站報道，詹其雄在審訊中堅持兩個觀點，一是釣魚島自古是中國領土，中國漁民祖祖輩輩在該處海域捕魚；二是當日「軍艦撞漁船」而非「漁船撞軍艦」，把日方的兩點指控，即在日本水域非法捕魚及妨礙日方執行公務都頂了回去。

看來，這位詹其雄船長沒有被日方的軍艦和法庭所嚇倒，而是以一個普通中國人、普通漁民的身份和認知，講出了鐵一般的事實，釣魚島自古屬中國，漁船不可能撞軍艦，如此而已，豈有他哉！如果日方相關官員堅持要對詹其雄作出審訊及判決，只能說明他們的見識和道德勇氣連一個普通中國漁民也不如，對非法審訊和判決結果，中國政府和人民決不會接受。

日本曾承認釣魚島屬中國

釣魚島及附屬島嶼位於台灣基隆市東北約92海里處，距琉球群島約73海里。釣魚島列島由釣魚島、黃尾嶼、赤尾嶼、南小島、北小島及3個小島礁組成，總面積約6.3平方公里。其中，釣魚島最大，面積4.3平方公里，海拔約362米，島上長期無人居住。明朝初期，釣魚島已明確為中國領土，明、清兩朝均將釣魚島劃為海防管轄範圍之內。1880年日本官方向中國提交的有關琉球所屬的宮古、八重山群島地理範圍資料中，沒有包括釣魚島等。其後，日本吞併琉球，1886年沖繩縣令撰寫的《南島紀要外編》明確表示釣魚島是中國領土。



被日本扣留的中國漁船「閩晉漁5179」（新華社）

正如不少中國民衆與輿論所指出，兩艘中國漁政船已開赴釣魚島海域執法，維持該處水域秩序和我漁民正常捕魚作業安全，十分必要和及時。長期以來，我國政府本着「以鄰為伴，與鄰為善」的出發點，採取息事寧人的態度；但忍讓不能被當作軟弱、善意也絕不代表可欺，在維護領土主權完整及保護本國民衆生命財產安全的大是大非問題上，中國政府是無可退讓、也不會退讓的。今天，只要說一句保衛釣魚島，中國政府將會得到全體民衆力量的大力支持。但中國政府卻非常克制，就是為了顧全中日關係大局。

還有一個星期，就是中國人慶團圓的中秋佳節，如果詹其雄不能夠在月圓之夜回到家鄉福州，回到家人身邊，日方必須準備承擔由此而引起的一切後果。 2010/09/14 大公報社評



觸景立畫



不經不覺間，北京奧運已過兩年多，在鳥巢和水立方對出空地，展覽奧運期間歷史時刻圖片，仍然吸引不同階層的民衆前來回味一番。 畢婉儀

Soho Diary



French cakes & Austrian cakes

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

There is a cake shop in London Soho selling French cakes. It is a chain shop which has many branches in different parts of London. The Soho shop is famous because of the atmosphere there. I visited another shop of the same chain while living in London, but it was not so attractive.

When I worked in London Soho, I used to walk pass the shop and looked at the cakes. Everyday, it showed very good looking items on the display window. The colours of those cakes were fascinating because there were all sorts of little fruit on them. Sometimes I wondered they were made for the eyes rather than made for the mouth.

I did not buy them very often. I was, and still am, very careful about eating anything sweet. I met a nurse during a work camp in Europe and he told me that in the hospital where he was working, most of the patients had problems because they had too much sugar. He was from Germany, West Germany at that time. He said he did not know why people could not stop consuming food with a lot of sugar. After that, I took much less sugar when I

drank coffee. Now I drink only black coffee without sugar.

Another reason why I did not buy from that shop was that there was another shop nearby in Soho selling much lighter cakes with less sugar and cream. I asked the owner where he came from. He said Vienna. But his shop sold French style cakes. I asked him why he did not tell people that he made Austrian cakes.

'People here don't know that Austrian cakes are good,' he said.

It was not surprising. France is much closer to London and many people there have visited Paris. Even in Hong Kong, not many people talk about Austrian food. I once asked an Austrian living in Hong Kong the reason why. He said, 'Austria does not produce a lot of food for export.'

When I visited London Soho again last year, I went to the Austrian's shop. His cakes were not as good as those in my memory. Perhaps because there are many good cake shops in Hong Kong and I have had, in these years, a lot of good cakes.

通識記憶體



1895年日本在《馬關條約》簽訂前3個月將這些島嶼劃歸沖繩縣管轄。1943年《開羅宣言》稱，日本須將中國的包括東北、台灣、澎湖列島等在內的土地歸還中國。1960年代，該地區發現油氣資源後，日本便開始將它劃入自己的領土範圍。

釣魚島周圍海域不僅海底石油儲量巨大，可達30至70億噸，附近水域石油資源或堪稱「第二個中東」。漁業資源亦相當豐富，年捕量達15萬噸。日本外務省亦承認，如佔有釣魚島，日本將以釣魚島為基礎，與中國分割東海大陸架，多了超過20萬平方公里的海洋國土，並進而攫取東海油氣資源的一半。