



中文基本功

張學良生日後答記者問十六字 當作輓蔣八字聯簡直惡作劇

九月廿六日上午，香港電台《講東講西》「再講對聯」，一開始就有主持人強調不講平仄。看來是講平仄力求慎重，免得挨批評吧！對聯怎可以離開平仄呢！

可能他未與其他主持人取得默契，另一位主持人所舉兩個聯例都不合平仄。其一，據說是蘇東坡作的「讀盡世間書，識遍天下事」，上聯「讀盡」對下聯「識遍」，仄仄對仄仄，撞聲撞到應。其二，據說是張學良輓蔣介石聯的「關懷之恩，情同骨肉；政見之爭，宛若仇讎」，上聯平聲「恩」對下聯平聲「爭」，也是撞聲。

兩聯都有可笑之處：第一首是大詩人蘇東坡竟然「不識」平仄；第二首是被軟禁的張學良，膽敢通過輓聯斥罵軟禁他的蔣介石為「仇讎」。前一聯的假，聽眾已揭穿；後一聯的假，由我來交代。

蔣介石在一九七五年病逝台北，當時張學良受蔣軟禁將近四十年。張被軟禁期間連寫回憶錄，也要交老蔣審批，再由蔣經國刪改。老蔣一死，小蔣尚在，張就敢利用輓聯斥老蔣為「仇讎」，你信不信？事實上，當時也無掛出這副輓聯。直到一

九九〇年，那時蔣經國也死了，張學良已完全恢復自由，且在國民黨元老張群等安排下，做過九十大壽，他接受日本放送協會的電視訪問，回答記者問自己同老蔣的感情關係時，答以「關懷之深，猶如父子，政見之異，宛若仇讎」，這倒合乎對聯格式，但非輓聯。

顯然，有無聊的或政治投機的文人，看過電視靈機一觸，編造了張學良輓蔣介石的故事，才把這十六字答問當作他的八字輓聯；其中錯了幾個字，如「深」誤為「恩」，「異」誤為「爭」等等，以致撞聲，卻是司馬昭之心，路人皆見。

看來，電台主持人聽過或者看過這個故事，不虞有詐便加以採用。這也難怪。但凡張學良的事蹟，往往有編纂者加進或隱瞞的東西，專家也難認出真假。

回頭再提開場時那位主持，果然慎重，所提聯例，如見於白雲山上的集句「海上生明月，山中有白雲」，不但合平仄，而且有所隱喻。其實，這是詠羊城八景四聯之一，乃詠其中兩景：「海珠夜月」、「白雲晚望」，故羊城有「海」也。

容若



Human rights in China affirmed by foreign experts

The third Forum on Human Rights, sponsored by China Society for Human Rights Studies, is held in Beijing. Nearly 100 experts and officials from 28 countries and regions as well as international organisations including the United Nations (UN) attend this forum on the theme of "Human Rights and Development".

Above all, the holding of the forum is perhaps a big surprise for some people. For, they have already distorted the concept of human rights and become accustomed to making any judgment with their own views and values, so much so that they have never thought China would dare to talk about human rights. But in fact, not only is China not afraid of talking about human right, but it can talk about human rights with great confidence. This is because the situation of human rights in China is progressing day by day, so there is nothing for China to hide or evade.

Each and every one of the Chinese experts and officials attending the forum talks about the great improvement of people's livelihood in past 30 years of reform and opening up, pointing out that this is unquestionable evidence of progress of human rights in China.

It can be expected that such argument of the Chinese human rights experts can hardly be acceptable to Western human rights organisations. As a matter of fact, some extremists have already distorted the Chinese view, that the most fundamental of human rights is above all else the right to subsistence, as (advocating) "living things' rights" or "animal rights".

Let Western human rights activists continue to curse if they want to. For the 1.3 billion Chinese people, whatever malicious remarks or beautiful coating cannot change the fact that their living conditions have improved tremendously.

As many Chinese and foreign experts point out at the Beijing Forum on Human Rights, there is no single definition of human rights. Whether the situation of human rights in a country is good or bad can only be measured vertically in view of its own history, instead of simply making a horizontal comparison with other countries.

On this, the officer in charge of Asia affairs for the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Laurent, said in his speech that China had made astonishing progress in protection of its citizens' rights to subsistence and development. Another speaker, Anders Kompass, Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, OHCHR, more explicitly pointed out that China's most striking achievement in human rights was that it had helped several hundred million people get rid of poverty and get enough to wear and eat.

Therefore, in the face of the big stick of human rights waved by Western human rights organisations and a few anti-China politicians, China must unwaveringly uphold that developing the economy and improving people's livelihood is the most fundamental and most important of human rights in today's China. In past 30 years of reform and opening up, the situation of human rights in China has kept improving, which is a remarkable achievement. The communiqué of the just-closed Fifth Plenum of the 17th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) clearly points out that, while continuing to strive for economic development, China will more strongly emphasise on "People First", on protection and improvement of people's livelihood and on promotion of social

fairness and justice. This is China's latest "Declaration of Human Rights".

Needless to say, the situation of human rights in China is by no means perfect. As pointed out at the forum by Luo Haocai, the president of China Society for Human Rights Studies, the phenomenon of the poor becoming poorer while the rich richer goes against human rights requirements, and the fact that the absolute majority of people cannot enjoy the fruits of "development" is not in keeping with protection of human rights. How to narrow the widening wealth gap, how to solve the problem of workers being underpaid, how to improve the social security system, and how to prevent some social groups from being marginalised in the process of development, these are imminent issues that ought to be dealt with in future advancement of human rights in China.

How China's human rights will advance in future and whether the situation of human rights in China is good or bad, these questions can only be answered by the master of the country - the Chinese people. It can be certain that the absolute majority of ordinary Chinese people will agree that human rights is not an abstract political ideal, nor is it simply equal to freedom of speech or expression. Human rights are foremost the rights to subsistence and dignity, which cannot be separated from national dignity. Only when the nation becomes prosperous and strong, only when people's livelihood is improved, can such rights be fundamentally protected and promoted. Western human rights activists awarded the "Nobel Peace Prize" to Liu Xiaobo on the excuse of human rights. However, it is China's national dignity and Chinese people's dignity that have been hurt badly by such a "prize". What this prize has brought to Chinese people is not human rights but humiliation.

21 October 2010

WORDS AND USAGE :

- 1 Above all (else) (idiom) - Especially; most importantly. (首先，特別是，最重要的是)
Examples: 1. Above all, he is a first-rate physicist. 2. He missed his family above all else.
2 Day by day (idiom) - Every day; more and more as each day passes. (一天天地)
Examples: 1. Day by day he seems to grow a little stronger. 2. The situation is improving day by day.
3 Each and every (idiom) - Each without exception - used for emphasis. (每個(都)，全都，通通；-用於強調說法。)
Examples: 1. Do not leave without checking each and every door to make sure it is locked. 2. Each and every one of the flowers has its own colour and smell.
4 Subsistence (noun) - the condition of remaining in existence. (生存，活命)
Examples: 1. They depended on hunting and fishing for subsistence. 2. The money is intended to provide a basic subsistence and should not be paid to someone who receives other income.
5 Get rid of sb/sth (idiom) - Make yourself free of someone or something that is annoying you or that you don't want; throw something away. (擺脫，除掉)
Examples: 1. It is difficult to get rid of insects. 2. I can't get rid of this headache.

觸景立畫

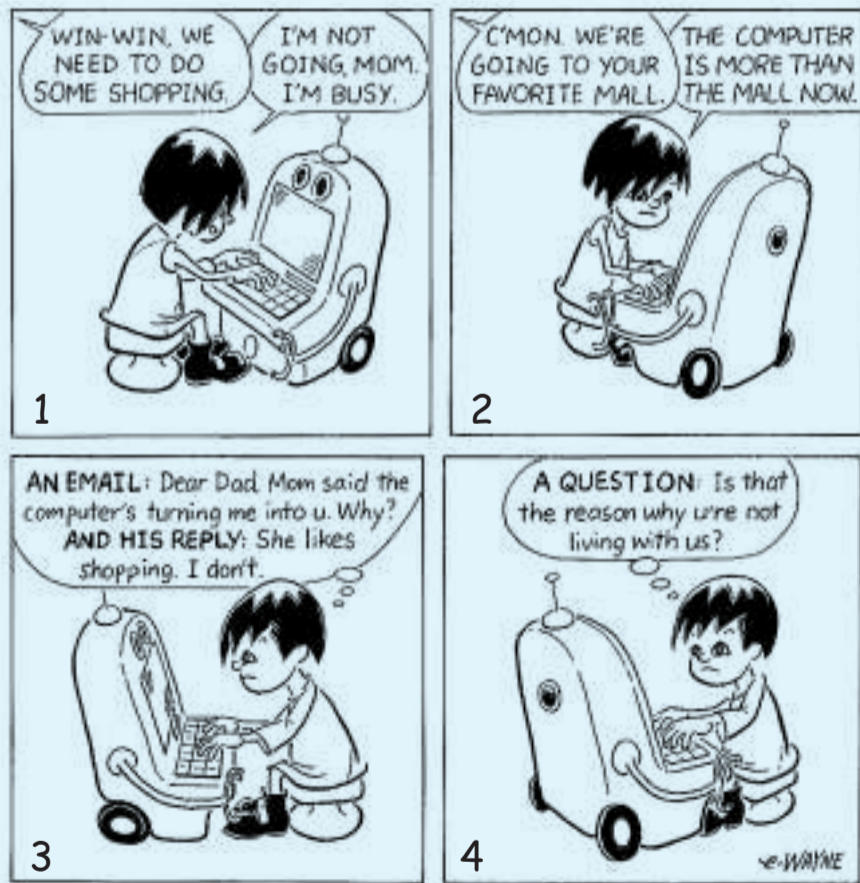
題目：面向世界，我們非井底蛙



鳥巢，見證了北京奧運盛會，見證了13億人的百年夢想實現的一刻。北京奧運會的成功亦見證了中國數十年的成就，讓全世界知道巨龙已甦醒。

聖若瑟英文小學 鄭德明老師

Soho Diary



中國人權獲外國專家學者肯定

中國人權研究會主辦的第三屆人權論壇正在北京舉行，來自二十八個國家、地區和聯合國等國際組織的近百名專家學者出席，論壇主題為《人權與發展》。

首先，論壇的舉行，對一些人來說可能頗感意外，因為人權的概念已被他們扭曲了，他們習慣了以自己的眼光和價值觀來判斷事物，認為中國不該講人權。事實是：中國不僅不怕講人權，而且可以理直氣壯地大講人權；原因是：中國的人權狀況在一天天進步，並沒有任何需要隱瞞或迴避的地方。

出席論壇的中國專家學者和官員，一無例外地大講改革開放三十年，人民生活大幅改善，指出這就是無可置疑的中國人權進步證據。

可以想像，中國人權學者的這些說法，很難得到西方人權組織的認同；事實是早已有一些極端分子把中國有關人權首先是生存權的說法歪曲為「動物權」、「獸權」。

西方人權分子要罵就由他們繼續罵好了，對十三億中國人民來說，再惡毒的語言或再華麗的包裝，也不會改變人民生活獲得極大改善的事實。

正如多位中外專家學者在北京人權論壇上所指出：世界上並沒有單一定義的人權標準，人權狀況的好壞，只能夠放到該個國家自己的歷史上去作縱向的衡量，而不僅僅與別國作橫向的比較。

對此，發言的聯合國人權事務辦公室亞洲區負責人勞倫特認為：從歷史發展的縱向看，中國在保障公民生存權和發展權方面已經取得了驚人的進步，這是不可否認的；另一位發言的聯合國人權事務辦公室地區行動司司長孔巴斯更清楚指出：在過去三十年裡，中國在人權領域取得的舉世矚目的成就，就是使數億人擺脫了貧困並解決了溫飽。

因此，面對西方人權組織和少數反華政客的人權大棒，中國必須毫不退讓地堅持：發展經濟、改善民生就是當前中國最基本、最重要的人權。改革開放30年來，中國的人權狀況不斷進步、成就驕人。剛發表的中國共產黨十七屆五中全會公報，明確提出發展經濟要更加注重「以人為本」、更加注重保障和改善民生、促進社會公平正義。這就是中國最新的「人權宣言」。

逾八成中國人滿意國家發展

2008年，美國皮尤研究中心的民意調查顯示，分別有86%和82%的中國人對自己國家的發展方向和經濟狀況感到滿意，在受調查的24個國家中高居榜首；分別有81%、64%和58%的中國人對自己的家庭生活、工作和家庭收入感到滿意。這從一個角度反映了中國民眾對中國人權現狀的看法。

中國改革開放30多年，也是中國人權事業取得歷史性進展的30多年。目前，中國有現行有效法律233件，行政法規690多件，地方性法規8800多件，基本形成了以憲法為核心的法律體系和人權保障法律制度。2009年，中國全國人大修改選舉法，明確規定城



由中國人權研究會主辦的第三屆北京人權論壇在北京開幕，本屆論壇的主題為「人權與發展：概念、模式、途徑再思考」

當然，中國的人權狀況絕非完美，正如中國人權研究會會長羅豪才在論壇上所指出：貧者愈貧、富者愈富的現象與人權要求是背道而馳的，絕大多數人分享不到成果的「發展」也是不人權保障的；如何改變貧富差距擴大、勞動者報酬偏低、社會保障不健全、部分群體在發展中被邊緣化，都是中國未來人權事業亟待解決的問題。

中國未來人權事業的發展，中國當今人權狀況的好壞，只能讓人民的主人翁——人民來回答；而可以肯定，絕大多數中國老百姓都會同意：人權不是抽象的政治理念，也不僅僅是言論或表達自由，人權是一種生存權利和尊嚴，而且和國家尊嚴分不開，只有國家富強、人民生活改善，這種權利才會得到根本的保障和發揚。西方人權分子以所謂人權理由給了劉曉波「和平獎」，但國家的尊嚴、中國人民的尊嚴恰恰被這「獎」損害了，這個獎帶給中國人不是人權，而是屈辱。

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Chinese restaurant

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Charming as silk at dawn and turning silver in the evening

Don't stay just on the surface of a good time, go deep into it

Don't let the golden bottles stay empty under the moon

I happen to be in this world and I am sure I have something to offer with my talents

If all my money is gone, it's OK, money will come again

Five-colour horses Fine clothes

Tell the boy to exchange them for good wine

Tell the sadness of the millennium to get lost

..... (A Drinking Song 將進酒, by Li Bai 李白 of the Tang Dynasty, translated by Hark Yeung)

If you go to a Chinese restaurant in Hong Kong in the morning, you will understand what I mean. You will be served a pot, not a cup, of tea. And the pot will be refilled and refilled. Drinking two or more pots of tea with food as breakfast in the morning is a common way to pass time and to start the day ahead.

One of the restaurants I go quite often in Hong Kong has calligraphy of poems of the Tang Dynasty (唐朝) (around 618-907 AD) hanged on the wall. I always read the poems carefully while drinking tea and listening to the analyses and predictions of those people talking aloud about the performance of the stock markets around the world.

Can't you see the Yellow River coming from the sky

Flowing towards the sea but never going back

Can't you see your hair whitening sadly in the mirror

通識記憶體



鄉按相同人口比例選舉人大代表，增加了人大代表的廣泛性，更好地體現了人人平等、地區平等和民族平等。

此外，中國互聯網高速發展，公民自由表達言論的渠道得到拓展。目前，中國網民人數達到4.2億，高踞全球第一，互聯網普及率達到31.8%，超過世界平均水平。境內網站279萬個，論壇上百萬個，博客用戶2.31億個。全國共有廣播電台251座、電視台272座、廣播電視台2087座，有線電視用戶1.7398億戶、有線數字電視用戶6200萬戶。廣播節目綜合人口覆蓋率達96.3%，電視節目綜合人口覆蓋率為97.2%。