



中文基本功

謝纘泰在南華早報講史有問題而該報在此前後配合港英反孫

上次（五月廿七日）本欄指出謝纘泰在香港英文《南華早報》連載的《中華民國革命秘史》，把楊衢雲在香港興中會擔任的「總辦」說成「總統」，並可直升將來革命政府的「總統」，既是名實不符，又違反當時的選舉體制。特別是後一點，我舉中華民國選舉臨時大總統為例，有十七省投票，得十六票的孫中山當選，作為比較。楊衢雲竟可以由一個彈丸之地的小團體的「總統」直升為全國真正的總統，這是天大笑話？

可是，我們翻翻一些講述辛亥革命史的書，起碼就有十本八本以上依照謝說。提到香港興中會的「總統」，有的直說總統，有的音譯為「伯里璽天德」，在史學界權威馮自由的《革命逸史》也無例外！卻很少依據香港興中會會章，直說楊當的是「總辦」。不用「總統」，不用「伯里璽天德」，就用「會長」，或三者用於一書，教讀者質疑，究竟是「總統」，是「伯里璽天德」還是「會長」？我於上文認為，把President說成「會長」的是「另譯」，這一點五十年前朋友研究過，大家都同意，今天把這種「另譯」的說法重提。若不這樣說，「會長」之名，就是從

天而降，或「上帝恩賜」吧！

也曾有人這麼解釋，日本的興中會，馮鏡如可以做會長，香港的興中會，楊衢雲怎麼不可以？答案是，日本興中會，無會章規定，而馮是依照日本習慣，凡這類團體之首領通稱「會長」；楊衢雲則在香港興中會的會章規定用「總辦」，怎麼有正名不用用假名？檀香山興中會，劉祥稱主席不稱會長，無非依照檀香山興中會的會章而已。如果說，楊衢雲稱「總統」（謝纘泰原文）或會長（另譯），都可以不依會章，這是說不過去的。最離譜的是假設他可以不用各省投票選舉而當上革命政府的「總統」。可笑竟然有許多人迷信，寫在自己的著作上，甚至有人叫囂：中華民國臨時大總統應該是楊衢雲而不該是孫中山，這等於販賣「選舉無用論」了！

走筆至此，雖則篇幅無多，仍必須交代一句：謝纘泰在英文的《南華早報》發表《中華民國革命秘史》的前前後後的幾年，正是該報配合港英當局大反孫中山的時期。港英拆掉孫中山所寫的香港海員工會招牌，又派兵艦圍入珠江直逼廣州進行威脅，都是這個時期。

容 若



觸景立畫

Soho Diary



Remembering a Tai Chi Master (2)

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My Tai Chi teacher said, "I like the English name 'Shadow Boxing' very much. It highlights the essence of the whole fighting technique of Tai Chi. Even one is learning Tai Chi for fun; one still needs to bear in mind that it is designed to defeat one's enemy in a fight. That is the best way to understand the inner beauty of the movements."

How can the participants in the research in the University of California, Los Angeles, understand the essence of Shadow Boxing? They are not professional fighters. It is not very likely that they are very sportive because they are not very young and they have depression.

How can they improve so much in ten weeks? I

have been doing Tai Chi for more than five years. I want to find out more about this legendary exercise.

It is a pity that I cannot watch how the teacher conduct the research in the University of California, Los Angeles, teaches Tai Chi there. I believe teaching people with depression to do the subtle movements of Shadow Boxing must be a very demanding job. Of course, people who have depression are often very sensitive. They might have the right attitude to learn Shadow Boxing. After all, it is a matter of handling the relation between one and one's foe (敵人) in a fight. It is a matter of timing and sensing.



Government policies must be forward-looking

Of late, discussion about Hong Kong's property market has been **heating up**. Some days ago, during a question and answer (Q&A) session in the Legislative Council (Legco), Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen expressed deep concern over the current situation. Later, former Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) Joseph Yam Chi-kwong and convener of the Executive Council Leung Chun-ying also commented on the property market. Joseph Yam is against imposing restrictions on non-Hongkongers buying properties in the SAR, while Leung Chun-ying is for increasing land supply. The housing issue **strikes a chord** with the people, but the issue is not easy to deal with as it involves complicated interests and technical factors.

Nevertheless, the housing issue is only one aspect of the overall economy and people's livelihood in Hong Kong. That the property market has become a hot subject for discussion also shows growing concern in society about the overall economic situation and Hong Kong's future. Various problems (in our society and economy) are related to the property market, which thus indicates where the overall economy is **headed for**. In the Legco Q&A session, Chief Executive Donald Tsang pointed out that (residential) housing prices were already higher than in 1997, reaching a dangerous level, with the amber and red lights turned on for affordability and investment returns. This is a very serious assessment of the current property market. It also shows the Chief Executive is fully aware how tough the current situation is. However, if this is the case, is there a significant difference between the property market and the overall economy?

Despite the good signs of strong growth and high employment, Hong Kong's economy in fact also faces enormous potential risks. The property market is an important part of the economy, and real estate is one of the pillar industries. Hence any trouble in the property market also means trouble in the overall economy. As a matter of fact, our economy is facing the problem of "twin-inflation": both consumer goods prices and the property bubble keep growing. And these two factors **are locked in** a vicious interaction with each pushing up the other. Inflation pushes up housing prices, which in turn pushes up rents and other living and production costs, resulting in higher inflation.

Non-property related inflation in Hong Kong is also worrisome. Right now, inflation is stimulated by both internal and external factors. On the surface, growth of the consumer price index (CPI) is still below 4%, but it is expected to rise to at least 6% within this year. There are two external factors pushing up inflation: imported inflation resulted from the devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar in tandem with the greenback, and price hikes of commodities affected by imbalance between demand and supply. There are also two internal factors pushing up inflation: housing prices and wage increases, both of which tend to rise significantly. If the two external factors are basically beyond Hong Kong's control, then the two internal factors are, to a great extent, an outcome of government's behaviour in that the government either fails to take cooling-down measures or has adopted some measures that have **in effect** only served to fan the flames even more. Both mistakes are noticeable in the hikes in housing prices and salary increases.

The jobless rate in Hong Kong has dropped to its lowest level in recent years, with full employment restored. Such circumstances bring the risk of inflation, causing prices of goods and salaries to spiral in vicious interaction. What is fortunate is that non-growth development in Hong Kong in recent years has kept salary increases to a modest level. What is unfortunate is that two latest developments

經濟及樓市政策宜具前瞻性

近日香港樓市的話題上溫，繼特首曾蔭權在立法會答問時表示樓市情況堪慮後，前金管局總裁任志剛及行政會議召集人梁振英等，均分別表達了對樓市的意見：任反對限制內地人士來港置業，而梁則力倡增加土地供應。住房問題牽動民心，其中涉及複雜的利益及技術因素，確難於解決。

然而樓市問題僅是當前香港經濟、民生大形勢中的一環，樓市引起的熱議，實質上也反映了社會對大形勢的疑慮，和對香港前景的關注。許多方面的問題都涉及樓市，而樓市問題又反映了大局走向。曾特首在答問時指出，樓價已超越九七高峰期水平，升幅已達危險界線，市民的負擔能力及投資回報率則已亮起黃燈及紅燈。這是對市況十分嚴峻的評估，也反映特首對形勢之險惡十分清楚。然而樓市如此，那麼經濟整體會大有分別嗎？

在高增長高就業的良好狀態下，本港經濟其實也正面對巨大的潛在風險，樓市是經濟中的重要部分，房地產是支柱產業之一，故若樓市不妥則總體經濟也難安。事實上經濟正直面「雙漲」問題：物價與樓市泡沫同時高漲，且兩者還發生惡性互動而相互推高。通脹驅動樓價上升，而這又反過來推動租金等生活及生產成本上升，最終便推高通脹。

樓市之外本港的通脹問題同樣值得關注。目前通脹正受到內外因素驅動，表面看居民消費物價指數升幅未及百分之四，但估計年內可至少升達百分之六。推高通脹因素中有「外雙高」：港元隨美元貶值而引發輸入型高通脹，和商品等價格受供給因素影響而升幅高。還有「內雙高」：樓價與工資升勢俱強。如果「外雙高」基本上不是香港所能控制的話，「內雙高」則有很大程度是施政後果：或未有抑制政策，或甚至有煽風點火之嫌的措施。在樓價及工資問題中，這兩種情況都有。

香港近月失業率已跌至近年低位，就業情況復常。在這種情況下遇上高通脹就危險，因很易引發物價、工資惡性互動的螺旋上升。有幸者是香港近年所見到的無發展增長，令工資升勢溫和。不幸者是最

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在今年初，美國有調查報告統計了全球325個英語城市樓價負擔水平，當中指出香港成了樓價最難負擔的城市——皆因住宅樓價全球最貴，樓價中位數也相當於家庭每年收入的11.4倍；跟排名第二的澳洲悉尼，中位倍數為9.6倍也有明顯差距。連曾特首也說樓價已超越97高峰期水平，升幅已達危險界線。

1997年金融風暴橫掃亞洲，令東南亞主要貨幣在短期內急劇貶值、各國貨幣體系和股市崩潰，還由此引發大批外資撤退和國內通貨膨脹的巨大壓力。香港也不能倖免，1998年的香港經濟呈負增長、香港人均GDP一直下降，直至2005年才回復至1997前的水平；加上由於當時特區政府為了切斷炒家的港幣資金來源從而保住匯市，被迫把利率大幅調高，但卻給股市樓市當頭棒喝。在1997年金融風暴前一個月，香港樓價的最高呎價達6208元；金融風暴後樓價近乎直線下跌，至2003年4月達最低位的1854元，其後再逐漸回升。到現在，以北角區為例，地產代理資料顯示不少屋苑的樓價已超越1997年近一成。

have sharply increased the pressure on salary growth. One is the eventual imposition of the minimum wage which pushes salaries up from the very bottom. The other is that pay raises for civil servants are higher than expected even by the civil service unions themselves. Naturally, both have aroused fierce controversy in society. However, sensibility and fairness aside, they will increase the pressure on wages and inflation to rise, though how it will turn out remains to be seen.

It must also be pointed out that the performance of the property market and the overall economy is closely bound up with government policies. Surely the government is not omnipotent and a government policy is not a cure-all. But a policy still has its effects. Taking the property market for example, how has it developed to the dangerous state that the Chief Executive has warned about? In fact, various social sectors and citizens had long ago voiced concern, and the authorities should have taken precautions promptly rather than lowering their guard simply because housing prices were still below the 1997 level. Being forward-looking is crucial for the administration. It is too late to react after something happens. On the other hand, if right now both the red and amber lights are already on as the CE put it, then isn't it the time for the government to take some moves instead of waiting until the CE unveils measures in his Policy Address? Not to mention that, as the CE said, it takes some time to implement a policy, such as restoration of the Housing Ownership Scheme (HOS) or reclamation of land. Given the slow progress of construction projects in Hong Kong, even if restoration of HOS were to be announced right now, it would be just like drawing a cake and calling it a dinner. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that some individuals may seek a judicial review on reclamation of land. If the government really believes Hong Kong now is in a dangerous situation, then it must not remain indecisive but must start to do what it has got to do.

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WORDS AND USAGE :

① **Heat up** (phrasal verb) - To grow more animated or combative. (行為等)激烈起來，加劇)

Examples: 1.Their argument was heating up, and I was afraid there would be fighting. 2.The debate began to heat up near the end.

② **Strike a chord** (with sb) (idiom) - Evoke a reaction, response, or emotion. (打動心弦，引起共鳴)

Examples: 1.This writer strikes a chord with young people. 2.The music struck a chord with the listeners.

③ **Head for/towards sth** (phrasal verb) - To be developing into something; to be moving toward a specific result. (朝……進發)

Examples: 1.The problem will head towards a solution when you stop making the situation worse than it is. 2.After the play we all headed for the bar.

④ **Be locked in sth** (phrasal verb) - To be involved in a difficult or unpleasant situation that seems unlikely to end soon. (陷入，捲入)

Examples: 1.The parents are locked in a bitter legal battle over the future of the twins. 2.The two companies are locked in a lawsuit.

⑤ **In effect** (idiom) - In actual practice; in fact. (實際上，事實上)

Examples: 1.His reply is in effect an apology. 2.In effect, the two systems are identical.



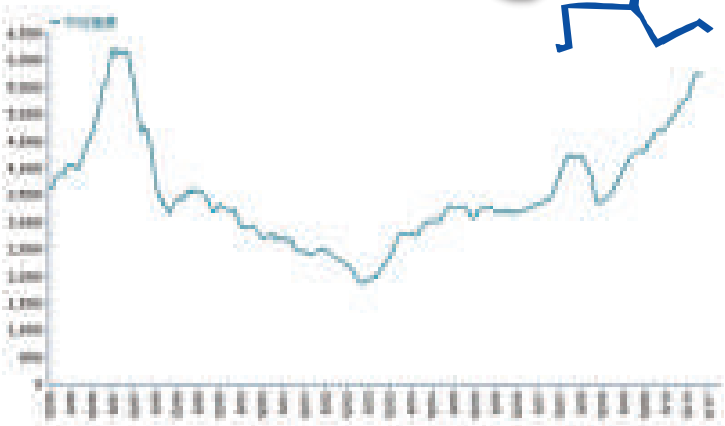
▲香港樓價高踞全球城市之冠

接連出現了兩件事，令工資升壓驟增：一是最低工資的最終實行，由最下層上托工資。另一是公務員加薪幅度超乎預期，包括公務員團體的預期。當然，就此兩事社會爭議甚大，但無論合理或公平與否，都會增添工資及通脹的上升壓力，只等着看實際影響有多少。

還須知樓市及經濟狀況，都與政策息息相關。無疑政府不是萬能，政策也非能醫百病，但政策好壞仍有一定影響。以樓市作例，為何會發展到如特首所說的危險境地？其實社會各方及市民都早已表達關注，故當局理應及早行動以防患未然，不要因為樓價未到九七水平而疏於戒備。施政貴在有前瞻性，不能等到出了事才有反應。另一方面，現時若如特首所說紅燈黃燈都亮了，是否到了需要出手之時，而不必等到施政報告時才宣告？何況也如特首所說，落實政策會有一段時間，如確定復建居屋則要覓地填海。以香港工程進展之慢，即使現時宣布復建也如畫餅充飢，且難保沒有人會對填海及復建等提出司法覆核。如真感到香港情勢危急，就不應在反應上優柔寡斷，要做便做。

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通識記憶體



香港樓價走勢圖