



EDITORIAL

大公社評

Don't let East Asia Summit be hijacked by US

The sixth East Asia Summit will be held on Indonesia's resort island of Bali. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao has already arrived in Bali to attend a series of meetings with East Asian leaders.

Unlike in the past, the United States appears to be especially mad keen on this East Asia Summit. Taking into account that in the just-concluded APEC Summit the US pressed China to revalue renminbi (RMB) and formed the so-called Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) in an attempt to isolate China economically and in trade, one can see the US's participation in the East Asia Summit as an extension of its set policy.

In order to get a bigger say at the East Asia Summit, US President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton separately visited the Philippines and Australia, launching a new round of aggressive diplomatic offences, which are aimed at strengthening the United States' leadership in Asia-Pacific and directly targeted at China.

Striving for the survival in the crevice, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has for long adopted a strategy of balanced diplomacy. By taking the opportunity of this East Asia Summit to expand itself, ASEAN's intention to balance its diplomacy towards China is self-evident.

With America's high-key support, the Philippines and some other countries schemed and used all kinds of tricks trying to cement an alliance before the East Asia Summit, in an attempt to form a "united front" against China and force ASEAN to taken a common stand on the South China Sea issue.

It must be pointed out that ASEAN, in past 44 years after it was formed in 1967, has played an important role in promoting economic integration of Southeast Asian countries.

莫讓東亞峰會被美國綁架

本月十九日，第六屆東亞峰會將在印度尼西亞峇里島舉行。中國總理溫家寶已抵達目的地，出席此次東亞領導人系列會議。

與以往不同的是，美國對此次東亞峰會格外熱衷。聯想到不久前剛剛結束的APEC峰會，美國力壓人民幣升值，拼湊所謂的跨太平洋夥伴關係(TPP)，從經濟貿易上孤立中國。

為了在東亞峰會上取得更大話語權，美國總統奧巴馬和國務卿希拉里分別前往菲律賓、澳洲，對亞太地區發起了新一輪咄咄逼人的外交攻勢，旨在強化美國在亞太地區「領導」地位。

在夾縫中生存的東盟歷來奉行平衡外交戰略。東盟藉此東亞峰會「擴員」，平衡對華外交的考慮不言自明。但各國政治、經濟、軍事利益各不相同，美、俄、大的加入使東盟披上過多的政治與安全色彩。

在美國的高調支持下，菲律賓等國更是在東亞峰會前處處地拼湊同盟，試圖建立針對中國的「統一戰線」。

應當看到，東盟從一九六七年正式成立以來已經走過了四十四個年頭，在推進東南亞國家經濟一體化發揮了重大作用。

expected to soon exceed US\$500 billion, with an annual growth rate of 20% or higher. In particular, China-ASEAN Free Trade Area began operation from October 1 of last year, which opened up even more brilliant prospects for cooperation between the two sides.

At present, economic integration and mutually beneficial cooperation have become the mainstream in Southeast Asia. China's development benefits from friendly cooperation with ASEAN countries and, at the same time, creates major development opportunities for them.

The South China Sea issue concerns China's core interests. China's determination and will to safeguard its sovereignty in South China Sea is without a shadow of a doubt. Intervention by foreign forces does not help solve the problem, but instead further complicate it.

18 November 2011

WORDS AND USAGE

- 1 Reticent (adj.) - Unwilling to speak out your thoughts or feelings. (諱言, 迴避, 閉口不談)
2 Mad keen (on sth/sb) (idiom) - Be very interested in or enthusiastic about something or somebody. (熱衷, 着迷)
3 Take sth into account (idiom) - To consider something to be an important factor in some decision. (考慮到, 把...考慮進去)
4 Hang onto sth; hang on to sth (phrasal verb) - To keep something. (抓緊, 緊握不放)
5 Without/beyond a shadow of a doubt (idiom) - Without the smallest amount of doubt. (無可置疑地, 毫無疑問)



▲美國「重返亞洲」戰略令東亞峰會增添變數。圖為與會國家領袖在峰會上大合照

伴」提升到「戰略夥伴」的高度。中國是東盟第一大貿易夥伴，貿易總額很快有望突破五千億，年增長速度高達百分之二十以上。

當前的東南亞地區，經濟一體化及互利合作已成為主旋律，中國的發展得益於與東盟國家的友好合作，同時也為東盟的發展帶來重大機遇。

南海問題事關中國核心利益，中國捍衛南海主權的決心和意志不容置疑。外部勢力的介入不僅無助於問題的解決，反而會使問題複雜化。

2011/11/18 大公報社評

中文基本功

安祿山並非開元盛世造反 唐玄宗稱明皇因宋人避諱

十一月廿五日晚上，香港電台《古今風雲人物》講安祿山，起碼有三點錯誤。

一、主持人說，安祿山在唐明皇「開元盛世」造反。錯！

唐明皇(李隆基)有三個年號：先天有一年；開元，二十九年；天寶，十五載(天寶三年，改「年」為「載」)。

二、主持人提到唐明皇的曾祖父唐太宗(李世民)殺了大哥李建成及其十個兒子，連建成的妻子也佔有了。這是把「四嫂」當「大嫂」，顯然錯了！

原來，唐太宗也殺害其四弟李元吉，把他的妻子據為己有，而且納之為妃，這也是「正史所載」。這樣，主持人不是將「四嫂」當「大嫂」嗎？

三、主持人說，唐玄宗之所以被後世稱為「唐明皇」因為他的諱號是「至道大聖大明孝皇帝」。這種說法難有根據，經不起考驗。

我可以代答。由漢至隋，皇帝一般叫什麼「帝」，這是諱號；唐以後，皇帝一般叫什麼「祖」什麼「宗」，這是廟號。

宋人不必唐高祖、唐太宗……等名字避諱，所以照稱廟號，不會改稱高祖為「神堯皇」太宗為「文武皇」……就是這個緣故。

容若

觸景立畫



拔萃男書院附屬小學四年級 徐易東

SOHO DIARY



A Matter of Confidence

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

I launched my two new books a few days ago. In the past I regarded publishing a book as the end of a writing project. I just cared about writing, making corrections and editing.

Many people lack confidence in the book market. A friend who went to my book launch talked about how unsold books are scrapped as useless paper.

If a teacher tells this story in the classroom, what will the students feel about writing?

Now I think promoting my books is the beginning of my book project. Unless my books are read, there is no difference between whether they exist or not.

When I teach writing, I ask the students to read their compositions aloud so that all students in the classroom become their readers.

通識記憶體

美國要令南海問題複雜化

2011年11月19日，第6屆東亞峰會在印尼峇里島舉行，美國與俄羅斯今年首次成為東亞峰會成員國。

美國霸道 駐兵送艦 圍堵中國》》》

美國「圍堵中國」動作不斷。在澳洲達爾文市駐兵2500人，號稱保護所謂每年1.2億美元的美國出口品經過的中國南海自由航行權。

由於美國的強力介入，出席東亞峰會一些國家領導人就在發言中提出南海問題並點中國的名，中國總理溫家寶沉着應對。

中國倡和 斥30億助東盟》》》

受金融危機影響，東亞、東南亞國家最迫切是解決經濟衰落的現狀。美國並未拿出具體扶持策略。溫家寶在東盟峰會宣布中國政府在2009年承諾向東盟提供150億美元信貸。