

大海何曾驚風雨 中國永遠在那兒！（摘要）

中英社評

首屆中國國際進口博覽會昨日上午在上海隆重開幕，國家主席習近平在開幕禮上發表題為《共建創新包容的開放型世界經濟》的主旨演講；面對滔滔黃浦江水，主席向全世界發出了任憑風浪起，「中國是大海，永遠在這兒」的擴大對外開放最強音。

由一個國家舉辦規模如此盛大的國際進口博覽會，上海「進博會」是首創。正如習近平主席在主旨講話中所指出：中國國際進口博覽會，是迄今為止世界上第一個以進口為主題的國家級展會，是國際貿易發展史上一大創舉。舉辦中國國際進口博覽會，是中國着眼於推動新一輪高水平對外開放作出的重大決策，是中國主動向世界開放市場的重大舉措。這體現了中國支持多邊貿易體制、推動發展自由貿易的一貫立場，是中國推動開放型世界經濟、支持經濟全球化的實際行動。

以上海「進博會」為里程碑的新一輪中國對外開放，將會是高水平和主動的開放，因為今日中國的市場和消費者、老百姓可以承受、也需要有更多優質的進口商品，中國經濟結構的轉型升級也需要有公平合理的國際經貿規則和經驗作為推動，這裏面還有中國一貫主張的全球經濟融合、開放和共同發展。上海「進博會」就是中國未來更高水平、更主動對外開放的一個再出發和新起點，平台已經搭建，全球優質商品、先進技術、精良設備以至資金、人才、法規



◀首屆中國國際進口博覽會早前在上海隆重開幕

新華社

，中國大門已打得更開，歡迎國際企業能者居之、盡興乎來，分享中國發展機遇，共締世界美好未來。

中國的擴大對外開放，是有原則、有底氣和有自信的，習主席昨天在講話中明確提出了各國應堅持開放融通、拓展互利合作空間，堅持創新引領、加快新舊動能轉換，堅持包容普惠、推動共同發展等三項基本理念，指出縱觀國際經貿發展史，深刻驗證了「相通則共進，相閉則各退」的規律。各國削滅壁壘、擴大開放，國際經貿就能打通脈；如果以鄰為壑、孤立封閉，國際經貿就會氣滯血瘀，世界經濟也難以健康發展。

習近平主席昨日在主旨講話中還提出了一系列確保擴大開放的具體措施和 policy，包括加強對知識產權的保護，這些應該都是外國企業界所喜見樂聞的；然而，聽在中國人民耳中，習主席講話末段「中國是大海」的一番感性發言，就是比什麼政策和措施都更為振聾發聵、激動人心的宣言，習主席激情地說，中國是世界第二大經濟體，有13億多人口的大市場，有960多萬平方公里的國土，中國經濟是一片大海，而不是一個小池塘。沒有風狂雨驟，那就不是大海了。狂風驟雨可以掀翻小池塘，但不能掀翻大海。經歷了無數次狂風驟雨，大

海依舊在那兒！經歷了5000多年的艱難困苦，中國依舊在這兒！面向未來，中國將永遠在這兒！

一九四九年新中國成立之初，百廢待舉，也並無什麼關稅威脅，因為那時的外貿金額根本小得可憐，但中國在這兒；四十年改革開放前，經歷「文革」浩劫，國家經濟崩潰，但中國還是在這兒；今天，中國在以習近平為核心的新時代社會主義現代化道路指引下，在進一步改革開放的巨大決心和力量下，任憑風浪起，已經經歷過無數大風大浪的中國，任何時候都一定還在這兒！

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China will always be here to stay like an ocean that never fears winds and storms! (Abridged)

The first China International Import Expo (CIIE) opened in Shanghai yesterday morning. At the opening ceremony, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote address, entitled: Work Together for an Open Global Economy. Facing the ever-flowing Huangpu River, President Xi sent the world the strongest message of [China] expanding opening up that despite rising winds and storms "China is an ocean and will always be here to stay!"

The Shanghai CIIE **sets a precedent** for a country to hold such a large scale international import expo. As President Xi pointed out in his keynote address: The CIIE is the world's first import expo held at the national level, an innovation in the history of global trade. It is an important decision made by China to pursue a new round of high-level opening-up, and is China's major initiative to still widen market access to the rest of the world. It demonstrates China's consistent position of supporting the multilateral trading system and promoting free trade. It is a concrete action by China to advance an open world economy and support economic globalisation.

China's new round of opening-up to the outside world with the Shanghai CIIE as the milestone will be high-level and proactive opening-up. For, in China today, the market, consumers and ordinary people can afford and demand for more good-quality imported goods. China's economic restructuring and upgrading also needs to be **pushed forward** by fair and reasonable international trade rules and experience, besides, this is also in line with China's consistent advocate for global economic integration, opening-up and common development. The Shanghai CIIE is a restart and new beginning point of China's higher-level, more proactive opening-up in future. A platform is set for global good-quality goods, advanced technologies, fine equipment and capital, talents and rules, and China's doors open ever wider to welcome capable international enterprises to take seats. Why not come quickly and happily to share China's development opportunities and work together for a beautiful future of the world?

China's expansion of opening-up is based on principle, strength and confidence. President Xi in his speech yesterday unambiguously put forward three fundamental ideas: It is important for all countries to open wider and expand the space for mutually beneficial, to pursue innovative growth and speed up the transformation of growth drivers, and to pursue

inclusive development for the benefit of all. He pointed out: "The history of economic cooperation and international trade testifies to the law that 'economies make progress through exchange and inter-connectivity and fall behind because of seclusion and closedness'. Efforts to reduce tariff barriers and open wider will lead to inter-connectivity in economic cooperation and global trade, while the practices of begging thy neighbour, isolation and **seclusion** will only **result in** trade stagnation and an unhealthy world economy."

In his keynote address yesterday, President Xi Jinping also put forward a series of concrete measures and policies to ensure the expansion of opening-up, including strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights, which foreign enterprises surely like to see and hear. Nevertheless, for the Chinese people, President Xi's emotional words in the end of his speech sound like a declaration that is more enlightening and exciting than whatever policies and measures. President Xi spoke with passion: "China is the world's second largest economy. We have a market of more than 1.3 billion consumers who live on the land of over 9.6 million square kilometers. To use a metaphor, the Chinese economy is not a pond, but an ocean. The ocean may have its calm days, but big winds and storms are only to be expected. Without them, the ocean wouldn't be what it is. Big winds and storms may upset a pond, but never an ocean. Having experienced numerous winds and storms, the ocean will still be there! It is the same for China. After going through 5,000 years of trials and tribulations, China is still here! Looking ahead, China will always be here to stay!"

In the first years after the new China was founded in 1949, many things were waiting to be done. There was no tariff threat as the volume of foreign trade was pitifully tiny. Yet China was here to stay. Before the start of reform and opening up 40 years ago, the country's economy was **on the verge of** collapse having gone through the catastrophe of the Cultural Revolution. Yet China was still here to stay. Today, China is guided by the socialist modernisation path in a new era with Xi Jinping as the core, and has enormous determination and strength dedicated to further reform and opening up. In spite of rising winds and waves, a China that has experienced numerous winds and storms will surely always be here to stay!

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「政治主教」陳日君退而不休

依據。天主教香港教區的「樞機 (cardinal)」陳日君卻一貫熱衷政治。退休前後，他不但自己身體力行、還積極煽動信眾參加反中亂港的活動，是名副其實的「政治主教」。

梵蒂岡 (Vatican) 與中國政府九月達成主教任命臨時協議，如果落實，內地的「家庭教會」(house church) 便可合法活動。這對當事各方來說是一件好事。

但陳卻跳出來反對。他聲稱任何與北京的交易都將構成對天主教信仰的背叛，並叫嚷要促成梵蒂岡和北京和解 (rapprochement) 的教廷國務卿帕羅林 (Vatican Secretary of State Pietro Parolin)

下台。日前，他在《紐約時報》撰文，把矛頭指向教皇方濟各 (Pope Francis)：The Pope Doesn't Understand China (教皇不了解中國)。並在文中吹噓自己了解中共，理由是他來自上海，在內地和香港生活多年並於1989至1996年間在內地一些城市教過神學云云。

對此狂妄之言，《南華早報》一篇專欄文章譏諷道：只有華人才了解中共嗎？對於那些視自己為專業漢學家 (professional sinologists) 和老手中國通 (old China hands，此處的hand指專長於某事物的人) 的西方學者和外交官們來說，這可是新鮮事 (That must be news)。再說，中國從1996年以來不斷在進步 (has moved on)。

該文批評陳不以和平和合法的手段傳教 (to spread religion by peaceful or legal means)，自己安全地躲在香港散布各種惡毒 (virulent)、仇恨 (hateful) 和精神錯亂的 (demented) 觀點，煽動內地信眾堅持「地下」活動抗拒中共。

陳日君曾被揭露收過「壹傳媒」老闆黎智英的巨額捐款，他辯稱用於資助所謂的「地下教會」，尚不知他是否以此為由收受過其他方面的資助。

若所謂的「地下教會」不存在了，這條「財路」也就斷了，這或許是他氣急敗壞反對中梵協議的另一個不可告人的原因吧。

亦 然

走出校園

安重根義士紀念館 見證中韓歷史大事

韓國首爾和中國哈爾濱同設「安重根義士紀念館」，原因在於安義士是韓國民族英雄，但其壯舉是在中國發生的——1909年，安重根義士在哈爾濱火車站擊斃中韓兩國的共同敵人：日本樞密院議長兼朝鮮統監伊藤博文。

韓國的安重根義士紀念館位處首爾南山，居高臨下，位置隱蔽。館外置放多塊大石，其上復刻安重根當年在獄中手書字句，全為漢字，如「國家安危，勞心焦思」、「一日不讀書，口中生荊棘」等，可見其為愛國、好讀的士人。進入展覽廳前可先觀看有關安氏生平短片，有中文版可供選擇。館內解說文字以韓、英兩語為主，重要事跡則兼附中、日文。不過，安重根的詩文、信件、題字大多以漢字寫成，中國人可直接理解，又何需閱讀英文解說詞！

館內復原當年場景

1909年10月26日，伊藤博文到哈爾濱會見俄國財政大臣。早上約9時30分，安重根在火車站內向伊藤連開三槍，使之斃命，事件震驚世界。紀念館內展示了安氏當年所用的手槍和子彈。槍擊伊藤後，安氏當場被俄國士兵逮捕，當天交給日本總領事館，其後被送到旅順監獄。日本檢察官審問安氏刺殺伊藤的原因，他列舉伊藤十五大罪狀，紀念館內展出了安氏以漢語手書之《伊藤博文罪惡》原文。館內還復原了當年伊藤中槍和其後法庭審訊的場景，讓參觀者更了解歷史。安氏在旅順監獄期間，以漢字手書了不少字句，部分展示於紀念館內，如「博學於文，約之以禮」、「敏而好學，不恥下問」、「見利思義，見危授命」、「志士仁人殺身成仁」等。語句大多出自《論語》，可見安氏深受儒家思想的影響。「志士仁人殺身成仁」可謂安義士的寫照，1910年3月26日，安重根義士成仁於旅順監獄刑場。

安重根義士擊斃中韓兩國的共同敵人，受到中國人的尊敬，紀念館展出了孫中山先生為他所撰之詩：



「功蓋三韓名萬國，生無百歲死千秋。弱國罪人強國相，縱然易地亦難侯。」 翻看紀念館的留言冊，留言署名者固然多為韓國人，中國人也不少。

大專講師 梁勇

◀紀念館內展出安重根義士在旅順獄中手書字句