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中国金融出版社

# 直击风暴

——路透带你回顾新世纪第一场金融危机

路透集团 编著



中国金融出版社

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# 序 言

今年春天，中国金融出版社的何为女士来路透北京办公室找我谈出书的事。她当时对我说，路透是个知识大宝库，有发掘不尽的宝藏。我想也是，路透社在全球有将近 3000 位采编人员，一年 365 日，每日 24 小时不间断地向世界各类金融机构和媒体客户，以文字、照片、图表以及影像等多媒体形式，提供准确、快速和公正的新闻资讯。单是路透社每日产出的新闻就可以印制成一本很厚的书。据公司统计，全球每日至少有 10 亿人接收到路透新闻，其中包括众多的金融市场专业人士，他们通过汤森路透终端接收到实时的、能影响他们投资决策的资讯。

既然每天已经有那么多人接触到路透的新闻，那何必再出书呢？我想了一下，还是值得的。很多人平时工作繁忙，没有时间仔细阅读新闻，更不用说全部的新闻。对于金融专业人士而言，更是如此，很多新闻在他们桌上的路透终端屏幕上一闪而过，他们当中很多人平时只是瞄一眼标题，很多实效性不是特别强的长篇深度报导并没有被充分利用，其中包括许多路透资深专栏撰稿人的作品。

同何为女士谈出书内容的时候，我建议挑出 50 篇左右路透关于这次全球金融危机的文章，中英文版本同时呈现。路透社全球记者和专栏作家对这次 70 多年以来最严重的金融危机作了海量报导、评论和分析，同时，分布在北京、台北和多伦多的将近 40 位路透中文部编译对这些报导也作了专业的处理，为我们的广大中文客户提供了一流的服务。

这 49 篇文章涵盖了这次危机以来的里程碑或标志性事件，相信金融界人士以及金融专业的大学生仍会对这些内容感兴趣，中英文版本的

同时呈现也能帮助大家提高金融英语水平。所以，这本书可以被看做一本关于这次金融危机的历史书，同时也是一本金融英语教科书。

最后，我在这里要感谢中国金融出版社，以及参与出版这本书的路透中文部编译同事，包括张涛、艾茂林、隋芬、程琳和宿泱颯。他们花了大量时间对中文版本进行了二次审校，使得译文更贴近原文并更符合中国大陆读者的语言习惯，也感谢焦阳为这本书精心挑选了相关的配图。

朱球  
路透中文新闻总编  
2010年12月16日

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## 1. FED FOCUS – Markets start to embrace Fed's upbeat views

By Ros Krasny

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, (Reuters) – The soft landing hypothesis for the U.S. economy has come roaring back this week, and financial markets have been forced to pay attention.

Confidence in the economy's ability to weather weakness in the housing and auto sectors has been a feature of Federal Reserve rhetoric for months, putting the central bank at odds with dealers who had been betting a need to shore up growth would lead to aggressive interest – rate cuts in 2007.

A troika of reports on Thursday came in stronger than expected, slamming short – term interest rate futures and slashing the implied chances of the U.S. central bank lowering borrowing costs in the new year.

That "stronger than expected trio of economic reports makes any lingering worries about recession seem so passe," said Mark Vitner, senior economist at Wachovia Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The trio landed in one sentiment – shifting instant; a survey of Chicago purchasing managers snapping back into expansion mode in December, consumer confidence in December hitting its highest level in eight months, and existing homes sales defying forecasts and rising in November for a second straight month.

"The data released at year end added to the collective confusion rather than cleared up the dichotomy between balancing inflation risks with sinking economic growth," said Brian Fabbri, an economist at BNP Paribas, which has been looking for the Fed to start slashing interest rates in March.

"Thus, the FOMC will probably require more data before deciding to change its policy," he said, referring to the central bank's policy – setting panel.

The latest data has led financial markets to push the first chance of a Fed rate cut much further into next year.

Interest – rate futures now show little more than a one – in – two chance

the Fed will lower rates to 5 percent by the end of June. As recently as Dec. 21, a cut was fully priced.

“If the U. S. economy is not going into a recession in 2007 and, as I believe, is going to accelerate, the Fed should continue to be concerned with accelerating inflation, especially during the first half of the year,” said Eugenio Aleman, senior economist at Wells Fargo in Minneapolis.

### **CONSUMERS SUDDENLY BUBBLY**

The Conference Board’s measure of December consumer confidence issued on Thursday confounded Wall Street by leaping to 109.0 from an upwardly revised 105.3 in November.

To some, the result showed the extent that housing has been quarantined as a concern for many Americans, while other factors—such as a pre-holiday “wealth effect” created by the strong stock market—have held sway.

Although the link between consumer confidence and retail spending can be tenuous, the report suggested consumers, who account for about two-thirds of the economy’s thrust, could come out swinging in the new year.

“One thing is for sure, time and time again the U. S. consumer has proven to be much more resilient than people have expected,” Rudy Narvas, an analyst at 4CAST Ltd. in New York.

“The Chicago PMI is a good coincidental indicator of GDP growth, and this result tends to support our view for growth in Q4 at around 2.7 percent, annualized,” Narvas said. That would mark a nice pickup from the third quarter’s tepid, housing-constrained 2 percent pace.

Over the last 30 years, the Chicago report has had a 78 percent correlation with year-on-year GDP growth, Narvas said.

## **1. [美国 FED 焦点]：经济软着陆预期重又升温，市场开始接纳 FED 乐观看法**

Ros Krasny

路透芝加哥 12 月 29 日电——有关美国经济将软着陆的种种猜测本

周卷土重来，金融市场也不得不倍加关注。

数月来，美国联邦储备理事会（美联储，FED）一再强调，相信美国经济能够经受住住房和汽车市场疲弱的考验。这与交易商看法相左，后者一直押注美联储2007年会大幅降息以推动经济增长。

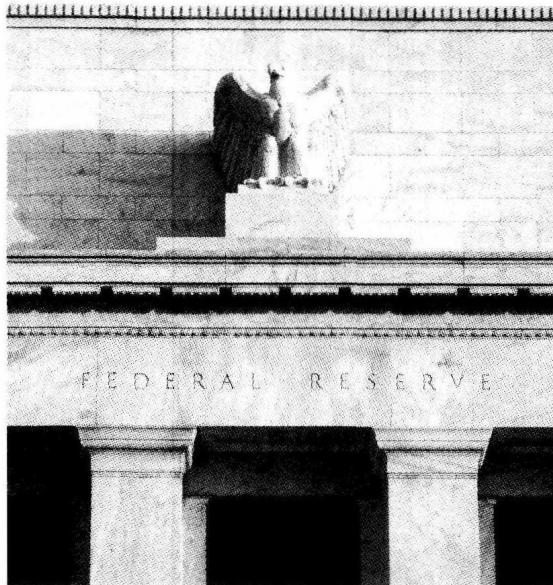


图1 RTXA1BZ\_ Larry Downing\_ 美国华盛顿，  
美联储大楼

周四公布的三项经济指标均强于预期，导致短期利率期货下跌，暗示美联储2007年降息的几率降低。

Wachovia证券（位于北卡罗来纳州的夏洛特）资深经济学家Mark Vitner认为，“三项经济指标均较预期强劲，令市场中任何对于经济衰退的担忧都显得落伍。”

这三项振奋人心的数据分别是：12月芝加哥采购经理人指数（PMI）再显扩张之势，美国经济咨商会12月消费者信心指数触及八个月高位，以及11月现房销售连续第二个月增长。

“年底公布的这些数据并没有解除人们对于如何权衡通胀风险与经济增长放缓的疑惑，反而让人们更加困惑。”法国巴黎银行（BNP Paribas）分析师Brian Fabbri预计美联储将在明年3月开始降息。

“因此，联邦公开市场委员会（FOMC）在决定改变政策之前，可能需要掌握更多的数据。”FOMC是美联储的政策制定机构。  
最近公布的数据已经促使金融市场把美联储首次降息时机的预估推

至下一年。

利率期货目前显示，美联储 6 月底前降息至 5% 的概率差不多为 50%，而最近就在 12 月 21 日这一概率还为 100%。

“如果美国经济 2007 年不陷入衰退，而是像我认为的那样加速成长，则美联储应该继续担忧通胀上升，特别是在上半年。”富国银行 (Wells Fargo) (位于明尼苏达州明尼阿波利斯) 资深经济学家 Eugenio Aleman 表示。

### 消费者信心突然增强

经济咨商会周四公布，12 月消费者信心指数从 11 月刚上调至的 105.3 攀升至 109.0，使华尔街深感意外。

一些人认为，该数据表明尽管房市令许多美国民众担忧，但其他因素，譬如股市上涨带来的节前“财富效应”，才是左右消费者信心的关键。

虽然消费者信心与零售支出之间的联系不够紧密，但此项报告意味着在新的一年里消费者支出可能重现活力。消费约占美国经济活动的三分之二。

“有一件事是肯定的，美国消费者一次次地证明其远比人们预想的更为坚强。”4CAST (位于纽约) 的分析师 Rudy Narvas 表示。

“芝加哥 PMI 是 GDP 增长的可靠的同步指标，12 月 PMI 支持我们关于第四季度 GDP 年增长率将达到 2.7% 左右的看法。”Narvas 表示。这样的增速将明显高于第三季度。由于住房市场的拖累，第三季度经济仅增长 2%。

Narvas 表示，在过去 30 年里，芝加哥 PMI 报告与 GDP 同比增长率之间有 78% 的相关性。

编译 管自力 张涛；审校 朱淑珍

## 2. Bear Stearns executive sees market fall as healthy

By David Dolan and Emi Emoto

TOKYO, Aug. 2, (Reuters) - A top executive of Bear Stearns Cos. , which has been hit by the collapse of two of its hedge funds and forced to halt redemptions at a third, shrugged off fears of a global credit crunch on Thursday and said the recent market decline was healthy.

The bank has not lost clients even after its widely publicised losses and is now focused on catching up with bigger rivals such as Goldman Sachs Group Inc. in markets outside of the United States, said Michel Peretie, chief executive of Bear Stearns International Ltd.

"I think it's a healthy correction. We've seen excess in terms of leverage and there was not enough premium for the risk structures," Peretie, who heads the investment bank's Asian and European operations, told a small group of reporters.

"I think it's good that we are going back to more normal financial terms and normal spreads. I'm cautiously optimistic. I think the market will come back up in the third quarter."

The two highly leveraged hedge funds crumbled last month after betting the wrong way on securities backed by U. S. subprime mortgage loans. The third fund halted redemptions this week after nervous investors wanted to pull out their money.

Peretie, on a regular visit to the bank's Tokyo office, said there was no sense of crisis at Bear Stearns and emphasized the bank was on sound footing.

"The clients are showing a lot of support to us," he said. "If there is any slowdown (in business) it is because we are in summer."

## 2. [投资银行观点]：美国贝尔斯登高管称近期股市下跌为健康修正

David Dolan 和 Emi Emoto

路透东京 2007 年 8 月 2 日电——美国知名投资银行贝尔斯登 (Bear Stearns) 一高级主管周四表示，并不担心全球信用紧缩，并称近期市场下跌属于健康的修正。该公司有两只对冲 (避险) 基金垮台，且有一只基金被迫停止赎回。

贝尔斯登旗下的贝尔斯登国际 (Bear Stearns International) 首席执行官 Michel Peretie 表示，尽管其亏损广为人知，但公司并未流失任何客户。公司正专注于在美国以外的市场赶超较大竞争对手，比如高盛集团。

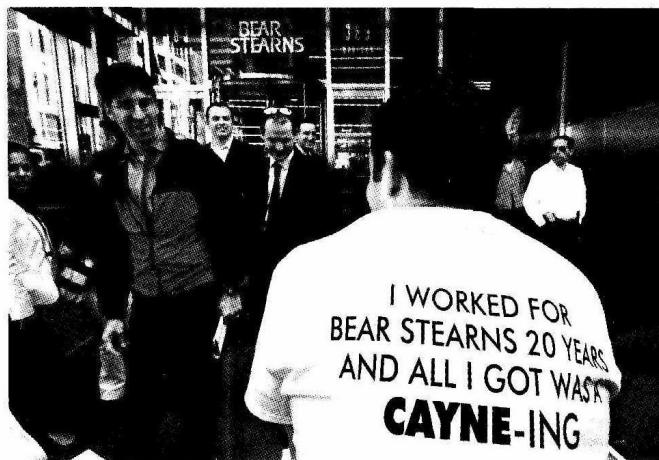


图 2 RTX6AX0\_ Brendan McDermid\_ 2008 年 5 月 29 日，一名自称 Adam 的男子在贝尔斯登纽约总部门口叫卖 T 恤衫。当天贝尔斯登集团主席 James Cayne 向员工和股东宣布，这家经营 85 年之久的投资银行已被摩根大通以每股 10 美元的价格收购。

但主管贝尔斯登亚洲及欧洲业务的 Peretie 向一小群记者表示，“我认为这是健康的修正。我们认为杠杆程度过高，且风险结构溢价不足。”

“我认为财务条件及利差恢复到更为正常的水准是件好事。”他说，“个人来说，我持审慎乐观态度。我认为第三季度市场将会回升。”