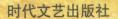


珊



龙的传说

林珊著

(5)



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君臣关系与国家太平

淝水之战大败以后两年,前秦帝国的苻坚大帝, 就去世了。他是被一个受他大恩提拔的下属勒死的, 死时才48岁!

可惜!中国历史上,英明的领袖,并不常见,象 苻坚这样的盖世英雄,更是不多,何况,他还是个法 治学派的政治家。在儒家学派长期阴暗的压制下,能 够用法律手段,建立起法律尊严的政治领袖,尤其寥 寥可数!

苻坚大帝在淝水之战的时候,虽然滋长了骄傲情绪,导致二十多万兵士冤枉送命,但他在四世纪的时候,就为苦难的北方中国人民,创造了一个太平盛世,长达二十多年。在这时间,官员不贪污,社会有公道。他曾下令各州长、郡长、县长,保荐人才。如果保荐的真是人才,一律奖赏;如果不是人才,一律处罚。因此没有人敢随便保荐。即令是皇亲国戚,没有本领,



也不能当官。请托贿赂,人情点子,全告停顿。知识 分子,全都发奋图强;中央官员或地方官员,也全都 忠于职守,克尽已责。农田深耕,荒地开垦,粮仓堆 存,国库充实,盗贼绝迹,人民安居乐业。

在我们今天——二十世纪末叶,世界上还有许多国家,对现代的民主、法治、人权、自由、平等追求得头破血流,还追求不到,回想四世纪苻坚大帝的太平盛世,忍不住由衷钦佩。

苻坚非常孝顺爹娘,自幼心怀大志,度量宽宏, 学问渊博,又有才干,喜欢结交英雄豪杰。在他当政 以后,立刻选拔有特别才能的人,恢复政府正常的行 政功能。他选拔的第一个人,就是王猛。

王猛是山东昌乐县人,比苻坚大 14 岁。从小喜爱读书,性情坦荡洒脱,志向远大,不斤斤计较琐碎的事务。当时(公元 354 年),他隐居在华山,听说晋朝大将军桓温率军人关,就穿着日常的粗布衣服,前往求见。

王猛与桓温讨论天下局势,他一面手扪虱子,一面侃侃而谈。桓温赏识他的英雄本色,任命他当参谋主任。可是王猛却不愿为桓温效劳,才一个月,就辞让归隐。

这样又过了三年(公元357年),前秦帝国苻坚



大帝,召请王猛,谈论天下,对王猛高超的智慧,折服仰慕,大喜过望,自认为好象刘备遇见了诸葛亮。立刻任命王猛当立法院总立法官。

王猛一上任,就立法建立社会秩序。他痛恨邪恶, 检举罪犯,丝毫没有顾忌,数十天之间,权贵豪门、 皇亲国戚,被诛杀或免职的多达二十余人。政府官员, 上下战栗,奸人恶棍,简直连呼吸都不敢。国境平安, 治安良好,东西遗落在地上,都没有人捡。苻坚叹息 说:"我到今天才知道政治的重要。"

两年以后(公元359年),王猛36岁。一年之内, 王猛五次升迁:从总立法官升长安市长,再升国务院 文官部长,再升太子宫总管,再升国务院执行长,再 升京畿卫戍总司令。

王猛一再辞让并另举贤人, 苻坚不许。有人在苻 坚面前打王猛的小报告, 苻坚立即惩罚那人。于是满 朝上下, 没有人敢再开口。



THE KING AND HIS TALENTED MINISTER

Two years after the defeat in Feishui Battle, the king of Pre - Oin, Fu Jian, died at the age of 48, strangled by the person who had been promoted by him.

What a pity! In Chinese history, there were only a few wise leaders and even fewer famous heroes like Fu Jian, a politician who was for law and order. Long suppressed by Confucianism, very few political leaders could set up a respectable legal system.

Although his arrogance in the Feishui Battle led to the death of 200, 000 soldiers, Fu Jian, in the 4th century AD. built a peaceful and prosperous society in north China.

For 20 years, there were no corrupt officials and there was justice and equality.

Fu Jian used to issue an order, asking the heads of



prefectures and counties to recommend talented people.

They would be rewarded if the people recommended were really capable, and punished otherwise. So no one dared to recommend careslesly.

Even relatives of the royal family could not become officials if they were not capable. Bribery and favouritism were forbidden.

All intellectuals strove for excellence, and central and local officials were loyal and conscientious. Fields were ploughed, bare land was cultivated, grain was stored, thieves perished and people enjoyed their lives.

Now there are still some countries fighting for democracy, law and order, human rights, freedom and separation of party and politics.

In comparison, the stable and prosperous society built up by FuJian in the 4th century commanded admiration.

Fu Jian was not only filial to his parents, but was also ambitious, magnanimous, learned, capable and sociable.

He befriended many heroes. When he came to power, he immediately recruited talented people and restored the



government's administrative function. The first person he selected was Wang Meng.

Wang Meng was from Changle county, Shandong province, and 14 years older than Fu Jian. Fond of reading, he was good – natured, easy – go – ing and open – minded.

He was also ambitious. At that time (in 354), he was in seclusion in the Huashan Mountains. When he heard that the Jin general, HengWen, was about to lead to the army into the pass, he begged for an audience.

Nipping lice as he talked fervently, Wang Meng discussed the political situation with Heng Wen. The latter, impressed by Wang Meng, appointed him Chief of Staff. But Wang Meng did not want to serve under him and resigned after a month.

There years later, the king of Pre - Qin, Fu Jian, sent for WangMeng and, after talking to him, was greatly impressed by his extraordinary wisdom.

He felt it was like Liu Bei meeting Zhuge Liang, and he appointedWang Meng head of the legislation body.

As soon as he assumed office, Wang Meng started setting up laws for social order.



He hated evil and denounced crime. Within a month, more than 20 people, from rich and royal families were killed or removed from office. The officials in government service, from top to bottom, were so frightened that they could hardly berathe.

But society maintained its stability, peace and order. No one picked up thing they found on the ground.

"Not until now did I realise the importance of law and order," FuJian sighed.

In 359, Wang Meng, who was 36, was promoted five times, moving from the head of legislation to become mayor of Changan city, head of the civil department in the State Council, the general of CrownPrince's Palace, the executive of the State Council and finally the Commander-in-chief of the Capital Garrison Force.

He constantly tried to quit and recommended talented people in hisplace, but Fu Jian refused to let him go Once, someone spoke ill of Wang Meng to Fu Jian and was immediately punished. From then on, no one dared to speak against Wang Meng any more.



以法治追求理想世界

公元372年,这时王猛协助苻坚治理国家,已有 15年之久。苻坚再提升王猛当宰相,王猛辞让。奏章 呈上三四次,苻坚不准,说:"我正要统一天下,除 了你,找不到第二个人可以倚靠。你不能辞职不干宰 相,正如我不能辞职不干天子。"

王猛当宰相,苻坚高坐宝座,无所事事。就好象 棋盘上的主帅,只在凤凰祥范围之内,踱踱方步就行 了。王猛主持政府,文武百官全体听命,无论国内、 国外,内政、外交、军事、政治,没有一件事不由王 猛决定。

王猛刚烈英明,正直果断,清廉严肃。对善恶是非,分辨得十分清楚。免除无能的官员,提拔没有人事背景、被埋没在低层的人才。督促人民播种耕田,种桑养蚕。加强武装部队战斗力量。每个官员,对自



己所担任的职务,都能胜任愉快;每项刑罚,都有犯罪证据。国家因此富裕,武力强大,攻无不克,战无不胜。前秦帝国完全治理。

从公元304到公元589,近三百年大分裂时代中,中国象一片血腥沙漠,只有王猛治理下的前秦帝国,是沙漠中的一块绿洲。绿洲上每个人都享受到平安、富足、尊重和友善。这正是中国人一直追求的理想世界,显现出法治的奇迹。

法治是管理国家的唯一途径,不管什么种族,不 管什么时代,也不管那个国家开发到什么程度,只要 踏上法治途径,社会就会日臻健康,国家就会步向 富强。

正当苻坚把自己的努力目标制订出来,要王猛协助完成时,王猛却病倒了。苻坚要把天下四方,混合成一个大家庭,把边沿民族,都当作他怀抱中的婴儿。他还说:"天地之间,只有增进自己的品德,才可以化解灾难,只要经得住自我考验,怕什么外患!"

这正充分显示了苻坚作为一个泱泱大国的领袖所应有的胸怀。

公元357年6月,王猛病了。苻坚亲自到首都长



安的南郊、北郊、皇家祭庙、天神、农神祭坛,焚香祷告,祈求保佑王猛康复。又派使臣前往黄河、华山,祈求河神、山神赐他痊愈。王猛病情稍稍减轻,苻坚就欢喜,立刻下令给罪犯减刑。

. 王猛上书说:"真没想到,陛下为了拯救我的生命,竟去干预天地运转的法则,开天辟地以来,从没有哪个君王这样对待臣属。

"我曾经听说过,报答恩德,最好的方法就是说实话。我现在把残余的性命,化作以下建议。陛下的威望震撼八荒,声名教化,普及天地宇宙。全中国共有九个州,和一百个郡,陛下已拥有十分之七。晋国远在荒凉的江南,。我死以后,希望陛下把它放过。会创业的,不一定会守成,会开始的,未必能坚持到结束。建立大业,实在并不那么容易啊!"

公元 375 年 7 月, 王猛 51 岁, 就去世了, 苻坚三次前去哀哭, 说"莫非上天不允许我统一中国?为什么这么快就夺去我的王猛!"

君臣相处,如鱼得水的,世称刘备与诸葛亮、姜 小白与管仲、姬平与乐毅、秦孝公与商鞅,苻坚与王 猛,屈指可数,如此而已。

