



放眼天下

696期



「四不」是對回歸十八載的深刻總結



中英社評

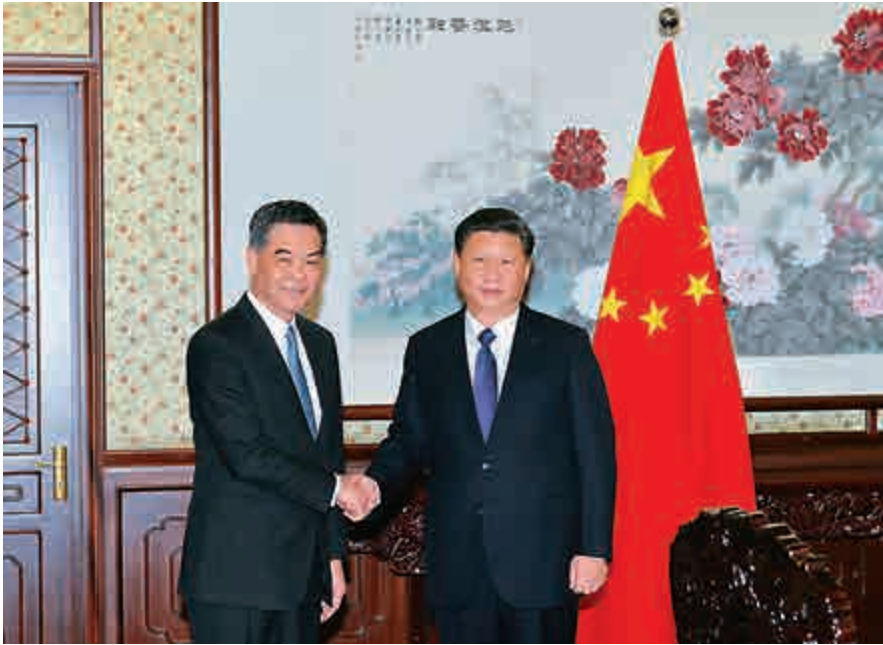
習近平主席上周會見到京述職的特首梁振英，在講話中提出了「四不」，有關內容連日受到港人社會的關注和議論。

事實是，「四不」，不僅是梁振英此行述職帶回的一個最重要信息，而且在未來相當一段日子都將會成為中央衡量特區工作的指導思想和準則。「四不」不是一般概括、更不是「空穴來風」，而是中央對回歸十八載「一國兩制」實踐的一次深刻總結，和中央歷來對「一國兩制」實踐的評價和詮釋都確有不同之處，其重要性不容置疑，港人社會必須深思。

關於「四不」，習近平主席具體是這樣說的：「近年來，香港『一國兩制』實踐出現了一些新情況。我想強調的是，中央貫徹『一國兩制』方針堅持兩點，一是堅定不移，不會變、不動搖；二是全面準確，確保『一國兩制』在香港的實踐不走樣、不變形，始終沿着正確的方向前進。」

在這裏，習主席強調的第一個堅持，即貫徹「一國兩制」方針堅定不移和不會變、不動搖，明顯是從中央立場出發、向港人社會以至全世界說的。中央對特區情況顯然是十分了解的，過去一年，反對派和亂港傳媒《蘋果日報》以至一些外國傳媒，不是一直在散播「一國兩制」方針「變了」、「動搖了」、「收緊了」之類的說法嗎？一些港人和外國人士對此信將疑。因此，習主席首先強調的是「兩不」，即「不會變」和「不動搖」，讓那些造謠惑衆的人早點「收聲」。

相對前「兩不」是從中央角度出發，那麼，後「兩不」就是對特區提出的明確準則和具體要求：特區實踐「一國兩制」，必須全面和準確，全面就是



▲梁振英（左）早前在北京向國家主席習近平（右）述職，匯報香港經濟、社會和政治方面的最新發展。圖為二人在會面握手

「一國兩制」是一整體、不能分割，不能只講「兩制」而不講「一國」，準確就是「一國兩制」有大有小、有主有從，不能顛倒和混淆。只要港人社會能全面、準確落實「一國兩制」，中央對這一方針的貫徹和實施就必然不會變、不動搖；但如果「一國兩制」方針在港的落實已經走了樣、變了形，卻還要求中央對方針的實施「不會變」、「不動搖」，那就不僅是不切實際，而且簡直是異想天開，痴人說夢了。

一旦港人社會對「一國兩制」方針的實施走了樣、變了形，落實「二〇一七特首普選」居然要推翻全國人大根據基本法作出的「八·三一」決定，居然要中央「還我普選權」，居然打出港英「龍獅旗」招搖過市，居然公開鼓吹「香港前途港人自決」、「中國人滾回去」，如此公然踐踏、違反和企圖推翻「一國兩制」，卻反過來要中央「不會

變」、「不動搖」，這不當中央是好欺侮的傻瓜了嗎？

不容置疑，中央對在港實施「一國兩制」方針，確實是充滿誠意和兌現承諾的，回歸十八載的無數事實已經充分證明了這一點，大至港人社會的核心價值，包括言論自由、遊行集會權利和法治基石，小至個人的生活習慣，都得到最充分的體現和維護；然而，「一國兩制」不是一個可以隨意「搓圓捏扁」的「橡皮球」，不是可以今天要離中央遠些，明天要再離中央愈遠愈好，最好就是中央撒手不管、一切都讓港人「完全自治」。那麼，這就已經不再是「一國兩制」，和「港獨」也已經只是「一步之遙」，這時，要求中央貫徹「一國兩制」方針不會變、不動搖，就只能是「天方夜譚」了。

2015-12-29

"Four Nos" is a condensed summary of the practice of "one country two systems" in post-handover Hong Kong

Meeting Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying who was on his duty visit to Beijing last week, President Xi Jinping stressed on "Four Nos", arousing attention and discussion in Hong Kong society.

In fact, "Four Nos" is not only the most important message brought back by Leung Chun-ying from his duty visit to Beijing, but will also be the Central Government's guideline and criteria for appraise the SAR Government's works. "Four Nos" is not a general summarisation, nor does it come from thin air. Rather it is a condensed summary by the Central Government of the practice of "one country two systems" in past 18 years since Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty, which is somewhat different from previous appraisals and interpretations by the Central Government of the practice of "one country two systems". As such its importance is beyond doubt. Hong Kong society must ponder deeply upon it.

On the "Four Nos", President Xi Jinping specifically said: "New situations have arisen in the practice of 'one country two systems' in Hong Kong in recent years. I want to stress on the Central Government's two adherences in implementing 'one country two systems'. One is unwavering; there will be no change and no wavering. The other is comprehensiveness and accuracy: to ensure that there is no deformation and distortion so that the implementation of 'one country two systems' in Hong Kong can always advance in the correct direction."

The first adherence stressed by President Xi here, that the implementation of "once country two systems" is unwavering and there will be no change and no wavering, obviously is declared primarily to Hong Kong society and even the whole world from the standpoint of the Central Government. Obviously the central authority is fully aware of the situation in the SAR. In the past year, haven't the opposition and trouble-making Apple Daily and even some foreign media outlets been spreading the word that the "one country two systems" principle is "changed", "wantered" or "tightened up"? Some Hongkongers and foreigners do not know whether to believe it or not. Therefore, President Xi in the first place stresses on the "Two Nos", namely No Change and No Wavering, so that those who fabricate rumours to mislead people would "shut up" sooner.

Compared with the former "Two Nos" which is pronounced from the perspective of the Central Government, the latter "Two Nos" sets specific criteria and concrete requirements for the SAR Government: "one country two systems" must be implemented in the SAR comprehensively and accurately. Comprehensiveness means "one country two systems" is a holistic entirety that cannot be cut apart: one cannot just talk about "two systems" and ignore "one country". Accuracy means in "one country two systems" there is a difference between the major and the minor and between the principal and the subordinate, which must not be reversed and confused.

As long as Hong Kong society is able to comprehensively and accurately implement the "one country two systems" principle, there will be no change and no wavering in the central authority's carrying out this principle. However, if the implementation of the "one country two systems" in Hong Kong becomes deformed or distorted, then asking for the Central Government to carry out this principle without change and without wavering would be not only impractical but also like **crying for the moon** or having a foolish dream.

Once Hong Kong society's implementation of the "one country two systems" principle becomes deformed and distorted to wantonly trample underfoot, violate and attempt to overthrow "one country two systems", such as going so far as to want to overthrow the August 31 Decision made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) following the Basic Law for the 2017 CE election by universal suffrage, **going so far as to** demand the Central Government to "give back my right for universal suffrage", going so far as to wave the British-Hong Kong's dragon-ion flag publicly in an attempt to **cut a wide swath**, going so far as to advocate "Hong Kong's future to be decided by Hong Kong people" and shouting "Chinese roll back", and then it still wants "no change" and "no wavering" from the Central Government, does it really regard the Central Government as a fool that can be easily bullied?

No doubt, the Central Government is really sincere in and fully

committed to **putting into practice** the "one country two systems" principle in Hong Kong. Numerous facts since the handover have fully proven this. From principal matters such as Hong Kong society's core values including the freedom of speech, the right for demonstration and assembly, to trivial things such as personal habits and customs, all have been fully protected. Nevertheless, the "one country two systems" principle is by no means a "rubber ball" that can be wantonly "deformed". It cannot be the case that Hong Kong could keep a distance from the Central Government today, and it would be better for Hong Kong to keep a longer distance from the Central Government tomorrow, and then it would be the best for the Central Government to keep its hands off giving "complete autonomy" to Hong Kong people. For, this is no longer "one country two systems" but just one step away from Hong Kong independence. Under such a circumstance, to ask the Central Government to implement "one country two systems" without change and without wavering" would simply be out of question.

29 December 2015

WORDS AND USAGE

Tighten sth up (phrasal verb) – To make a rule, system, or law stronger, more strict and more difficult to avoid or ignore.
(收緊，拉緊，加強)

Examples: 1. The government is trying to tighten up the tax code.
2. Are there any plans to tighten up on advertising controls?

Ask/cry for the moon (idiom) – To ask for what is unattainable or impossible. want something that is not possible.
(海底撈月，異想天開)

Examples: 1. There's no point hoping for a permanent peace in the area. It's like asking for the moon.
2. There must be no more self-pity, no more time wasted on crying for the moon.

Go so far as to do sth (idiom) – To be extreme in talking about or doing something.
(竟然，居然，到如此地步)

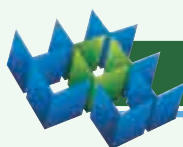
Examples: 1. I wouldn't go so far as to call him incompetent, but he does need supervision.
2. They went so far as to threaten violence if we did not pay them.

Cut a wide swath (idiom) – To draw a lot of attention; to make a considerable display.
(招搖，炫耀)

Examples: 1. Tom cuts a big swath whenever he appears in his military uniform.
2. Although he was new to the company, he cut a wide swath.

Put into practice (idiom) – Carry out in action.
(實行，落實，實施)

Examples: 1. It's time we put these new ideas into practice.
2. I plan to put the new technique into practice as soon as I can.



時事英語

野狼何時何地馴化爲家犬？

科學界公認人類最忠實的朋友——家犬是由野狼馴化（self-domesticated）而來，但馴化始於何時何地，則衆說紛紜。2014年5月，中國科學院昆明動物研究所張亞平院士與中國科學院北京基因組研究所吳仲義院士合作的論文指出：狗的馴化（domestication）約從32,000年前開始，而中國土狗（Chinese indigenous dogs）是野狼與家犬之間的失缺環節（missing links），因為中國土狗的野狼祖先族群早就在華南地區滅絕了。張亞平的研究團隊此前選得出亞洲長江以南地區是家犬起源地的結論。但當時西方科學家對此多持異議。

不過，剛過去的聖誕節前，瑞典皇家理工學院（Royal Institute of Technology）Savolainen教授為首的研究團隊發表的研究結果卻印證了中國科學家（至少部分）的結論。

該團隊分析比較了12隻灰狼（grey wolves）、27隻來自亞洲和非洲的原始狗（primitive dogs）和19隻來自世界各地不同種類（diverse breeds）犬隻的DNA，結果顯示東南亞（south east Asian）犬隻比其他地方的狗具有更高的遺傳多樣性（significantly higher genetic diversity）。他們得出結論說，約在33,000多年前的東南亞，狼開始馴化成狗，然後才遷徙到歐洲。這推翻了此前認為狗於10,000多年前在歐洲馴化而來的觀點。

瑞典團隊還認為狗的馴化經歷三個階段：野狼在與人一起覓食時逐步習慣與人相處；馴化了的、能與人互動的非混血狗（non-breed dogs with close human-dog interactions）；人工選擇繁殖出各種各樣的混血狗（diverse sets of traits）。Savolainen教授認為研究中國土狗提供了能將此三個環節聯繫起來的失缺環節（provide missing links that connect these three major stages）。

為什麼狗的馴化開始於東南亞呢？瑞典研究團隊認為，在最後一個冰河時期（the last glacial period，約在110,000至12,000年前），東南亞有一個獨特的（unique）生態區位（ecological niche），成為的人類和狗的祖先的避難所（refuge）。

亦然



走出校園

日本平戶鄭成功兒誕石

鄭成功（1624-1662年）抗清、驅逐荷蘭人而奪回台灣，英雄形象深入人心。鄭成功不但在海峡两岸膾炙人口，在日本也赫赫有名，九州西部海岸竟有鄭成功兒誕石、鄭成功廟、鄭成功紀念館和鄭成功公園。為什麼日本有這麼多鄭成功紀念物？日本人為何如此看重這位中華民族英雄？

一切可從日本九州長崎縣平戶市海邊的一塊大石說起，石前有碑一座，直刻「鄭成功兒（兒）誕石」六個漢字。這塊大石與鄭成功有何關係？原來在1624年8月27日那天，懷孕的日本女子田川松在海邊挖沙尋海貝，突然感到陣痛，便靠在大石旁喘息，最後在石旁誕下鄭成功，因此日本人把這塊大石稱作「兒誕石」。石旁有文字解說，以日、英、中三語解說兒誕石的來源。近代作家蘇曼殊（1884-1918年）在1909年經過這裏，撰〈過平戶延平誕生處〉一詩：「行人遙指鄭公石，沙白松青夕照邊。極目神州餘子盡，袈裟和淚伏碑前。」當時反清革命遇到困難，作者乃撰此詩以表對民族英雄鄭成功的思慕。鄭成功出生於日本平戶，其母為日裔，父親是明朝商人鄭芝龍（1604-1661年），因此鄭成功是中日混血兒。

離兒誕石不遠處豎立一幅巨型畫像，畫中人一身武服，威風凜凜，正是鄭成功。人像旁有文字描述，意思是：平戶出生的亞洲英雄。中國人稱鄭成功為中華民族英雄，日本人不會這麼稱呼，鄭兼有中日血統，因此稱他為「亞洲英雄」，兒誕石旁的解說文字則稱他為「中日英雄」。

（日本平戶鄭成功遺蹟，上）

嶺大社區學院高級講師 梁勇



◀日本九州長崎縣平戶市海邊的一塊大石，直刻「鄭成功兒（兒）誕石」六個漢字。梁勇攝



萬花筒

科大花旗合辦國際案例分析賽

香港科技大學商學院與花旗集團合辦的第十三屆國際案例分析比賽，規定參賽隊伍必須在22小時內，為世界領先的無線電動工具生產商創科實業（Techtronic Industries Co. Ltd.）制定亞洲擴展策略。結果，首度參賽的新加坡南洋理工大學，擊敗其餘17支精英隊伍，早前在2015年花旗集團——香港科技大學國際案例分析比賽勝出。

是次比賽吸引18支來自10個國家及地區的商學院學生組隊，包括澳洲、加拿大、中國、香港、日本、韓國、挪威、新加坡、泰國及美國。比賽評審團來自創科實業、花旗集團香港、跨國管理顧問公司、綜合企業及傳媒高級行政人員。評委之一創科實業集團執行董事兼財務董事陳志聰表示：「同學們的才華、能力和熱誠以至他們的表現，均令我們刮目相看。他們不但有創意，更在分析及建議書中對我們的業務展示出敏銳、獨特的理解力。我特別要祝賀進入決賽的團隊，他們在緊迫的時間下，彰顯強大的解難技巧和思維，對我們的公司及行業具有參考價值。」

科大商學院院長兼Michael Jebson商學教授邢吉天表示：「商科教育能夠帶來不少理想的學習成果，包括逆境求勝的決心、解決現實業務問題的能力，以及對多元文化環境的適應力。我相信這些都是參賽隊伍在賽事中已成功掌握的技能。我們衷心感謝花旗集團的長期支持，為同學提供這個絕佳的學習平台，同時讓世界各地的商學院培育下一代的企業人才。」

花旗集團香港及澳門區行長盧韋柏表示：「我很高興看到每支參賽團隊提交高質素的方案，以及同學之間強大的協作和競爭精神。有此成果，我相信每個同學都是贏家。」

