



# 李飛講話「三個問題」清晰有力

## 中英社評>>>

全國人大基本法委員會主任李飛，應特區政府邀請來港出席回歸二十周年研討會，在會上以《在國家憲法及基本法下香港作為國家特別行政區的角色與使命》為題作了主題演講。演講內容理據充分、論述清晰，是一個嚴謹有力而又並不難懂的演說，將會在社會各界人士包括部分中學生中發揮促進對問題認識的正面作用。

李飛的演講主要闡述了香港特區「從何而來」、「身處何地」以及「往何處去」這三個最基本的問題。而答案是：香港特區自國家憲法和基本法而來，現在身處的是中央轄下一個地區行政區域的地位；未來則是要更準確、更稱職地成為國家的一個組成部分，尊重憲法，維護國家主權、安全與發展利益，保持香港長期繁榮穩定。

回歸二十載，三個基本問題應該說都已經不會再有什麼「問題」，然而事實並非如此；事實是，不少港人對李飛提出的三個基本問題，有的只是表層而非深層及本質的認識，如只知基本法而不知憲法，或以為「兩制」就是「平起平坐」，中央什麼都不管就「萬事大吉」，認識上只能說是差強人意。少數反對派和激進「本土」以及「港獨」分子就更不用說了，他們不僅否認「一國」，最好是把內地那「一制」也變成香港這「一制」，他們才會稱心滿意。

因此，回歸二十載，李飛今天仍要



▲李飛的演講主要闡述了香港特區「從何而來」、「身處何地」以及「往何處去」這三個最基本的問題。大公報記者林少權攝

在港苦口婆心的提出三個基本問題，絕非多餘，而是大有必要。今日香港，就是要多講「由何處來」、「往何處去」，特別是要認清自己當前「身處何方」和「此身誰屬」，切莫「老實姓也都唔知」，頭上掛的明明是五星紅旗，還以當揮舞「龍獅旗」的「現代假洋鬼子」為榮。

就三個基本問題，李飛昨日在演講中有幾段話是十分「到位」和特別重要的。其中在談到香港身份地位問題時，李飛指出：香港特別行政區制度也是我

們整個國家制度的一個組成部分，不能背離憲法的規定來運行，所有的地方政權機關都是地方國家機構，是國家機構體系的組成部分，行使的是國家的權力，都是國家治理體系的一部分。

同樣，在談到特區「往何處去」的問題時，李飛明確指出：在香港特別行政區，所有的制度和政策必須要以憲法和香港基本法的規定為依據，一個基本前提就是要接受中華人民共和國是中國共產黨領導的社會主義國家的現實。在認同國家憲制的基礎上，香港特別行政

區應承擔起主體責任，主動地將在香港實行的特區制度與整個國家所實行的制度相對接，維護中央的權威和法定權力，保障國家的統一和國家制度的順暢運作。

在回歸已經二十載的今天，李飛來港進一步闡明在國家憲法和基本法下香港作為國家一個特別行政區的角色與使命，的確有助提高認識、清醒頭腦和分清是非，而對反對派和「港獨」分子來說，則不啻當頭一棒，抗中亂港的迷夢也是時候要醒醒了。

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## The three questions raised by Li Fei in his speech are clear and forceful

Invited by the SAR Government, Li Fei, the chairman of the Hong Kong Basic Law Committee under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), came to Hong Kong to attend to a seminar in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong SAR. He delivered a keynote speech entitled Hong Kong's Role and Mission as a Special Administrative Region of the Country under the National Constitution and the Basic Law. **Well founded** and clearly expounded, this speech is rigorous and forceful yet not hard to understand. It will play a positive role in helping members of various social sectors including a proportion of secondary school students to understand issues concerned.

Li Fei's speech mainly focuses on three most basic questions: From where did the Hong Kong SAR **come into being**? Where is it now? And where will it head to? And the answers are: the Hong Kong SAR came into being from the national Constitution and the Basic Law; It is now in a position as a local administrative region under the jurisdiction of the Central Government; In future it must act as a component of the country more accurately and more suitably to respect the Constitution, to safeguard national sovereignty, security and interests of development, and to maintain Hong Kong's long-lasting prosperity and stability.

Twenty years after Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, these three basic questions should have become unquestionable any more. But this is not the case. As a matter of fact, quite many Hongkongers only have a superficial, rather than profound and substantial, understanding of these three basic problems raised by Li Fei. For instance, they only **know of** the Basic Law but not of the Constitution, or think that the "two systems" are **on an equal footing** and everything would be fine if the Central Government leaves Hong Kong alone. Such an understanding is hardly satisfactory. Not to mention a small number of opposition politicians, radical "localists" and pro-independence activists, who not only refuse to recognise "one country" but prefer to change the "one system" on the Mainland into the one in Hong Kong.

Consequently, two decades after the handover of Hong Kong, Li Fei today still has to come to Hong Kong to earnestly and maternally raise and address these three basic questions. This is by no means superfluous but of great

necessity. In Hong Kong today, the questions, from where it came into being and where it will head to, must be raised and discussed again and again. **In particular**, Hongkongers must be clearly aware of "from where Hong Kong came into being" and "to whom it belongs" and must not forget "the father's surname", so as not to regard as glorious acting "modern fake foreign devils" by waving a dragon-lion flag while it is the five-star red flags that are flying over their heads.

On these three basic questions, several paragraphs in Li Fei's speech yesterday are very pertinent and important. On the question about Hong Kong's identification and status, Li Fei points out: the system of the Hong Kong SAR is also a component of the system of the whole country, which cannot operate against stipulations in the Constitution. All local power organs are local state institutions which are a component of the state structure of the country, so what it exercises are powers of the state being part of the country's governance system.

Likewise, addressing the questions "where the SAR will head to", Li Fei clearly points out: In the Hong Kong SAR, all systems and policies must be based on stipulations in the Constitution and the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR, and a fundamental precondition is accepting the reality that the People's Republic of China (PRC) is a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC). On the basis of recognising the country's constitutional system, the Hong Kong SAR must on its own initiative undertake its primary responsibility to link the SAR system operating in Hong Kong to the system practicing in the whole country, to safeguard the Central Government's authority and statutory powers, so as to protect the nation's unification and the smooth operation of the national system.

Today, two decades after Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, Li Fei coming to Hong Kong to further clarify Hong Kong's role and mission as a special administrative region under the national Constitution and the Basic Law is really helpful for us to improve our understanding, to keep sober-minded and to tell right from wrong. For the opposition and pro-independence activists, this is like a blow on their heads. It is time for them to wake up from their daydream of resisting China and making trouble in Hong Kong

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## 粵港澳普通話辯論賽 浸大奪冠

## 慎思明辨>>>

始自2007年的「粵港澳高校普通話辯論賽」，今年踏入第十一屆。本屆比賽由香港電台普通話台、廣東廣播電視台新聞廣播及澳門廣播電視股份有限公

司合辦，作賽隊伍為香港浸會大學、廣州暨南大學和澳門科技大學。

比賽上周六假廣州舉行，首場辯論賽的辯題為「門當戶對是不是過時的婚姻價值觀」，由正方的暨大對反方的浸大。第二場辯題是「國學傳承應以走精英化還是大衆化路線為主」，由正方的澳科大對反方的暨大。最後一場辯題是「網購狂歡節是不是一種好的

商業模式」，浸大為正方，反方為澳科大。

結果，浸大贏得冠軍，澳科大和暨大分別為亞軍和季軍。三場的最佳辯手，分別為暨大的余國寧，澳科大的吳婉怡和浸大的何浩申。

賽後，浸大普通話辯論隊成員表示，思辨能明智，善辯能明理。真正的辯論不在於雙方觀點的絕對結果，辯論乃

在歷史及現實交匯下對問題作出剖析和思考，是不同思想的理性整理和交流。

「2017粵港澳高校普通話辯論賽」各場賽事，將於12月3日起，連續三個星期日下午五時至六時，在港台普通話台的《真·辯》節目播出，收聽頻道：跑馬地、銅鑼灣、灣仔和屯門北（AM621/FM100.9）；將軍澳、天水圍（FM103.3）。

## WORDS AND USAGE

**Well founded, well-founded (adj.)**

●Based on facts and/or reason.

（有根有據的，有理由的）

Examples:

- 1.Her suspicions of foul play turned out to have been well founded.
- 2.He had to show that he had a well-founded fear of persecution on religious or political grounds to qualify as a refugee.

**Come into being (idiom)**

●To start to exist.（形成，出現）

Examples:

- 1.The newly captured images are helping scientists to understand how some stars come into being.
- 2.This idea came into being during the last decade.

**Know of sb/sth (phrasal verb)**

●To know about someone or something, but not know any details.（聽說，知道有）

Examples:

- 1.I only know of one case in which this has happened.
- 2.Do you know of anyone who's looking for a new car?

**On an equal footing (idiom)**

●To be in an equal situation; with the same rights and conditions.（平等地位，同等條件）

Examples:

- 1.Men and women should be able to compete for jobs on an equal footing.
- 2.They are now trying to compete on an equal footing.

**In particular (idiom)**

●Especially (used to show that a statement applies to one person or thing more than any other).（尤其，特別是）

Examples:

- 1.I liked the last candidate in particular.
- 2.Toddlers in particular are not known for the patience and sitting still skills.

## 緣起香江>>>

## 香港經歷四次殖民侵略(三)

十七世紀以來，英國積極向外擴張，先後在非洲、北美及中亞地區建立殖民統治，國勢如日方中。1757年，英國東印度公司在孟加拉爆發的普拉西戰役（Battle of Plassey）中勝出，奪得對印度的全面統治權。英國已得到印度作為跳板，擴大遠東貿易只是時間問題。乾隆五十八年（1793）派遣馬戛爾尼（Macartney）為大使到大清國謁見皇帝，借賀壽名義要求中國開放通商。英國以稱霸全球的姿態來到清國，因不願跟從雙腳跪拜皇帝的「禮儀之爭」而弄得雙方關係不甚愉快，其後更提出無理的通商要求，當然遭到乾隆帝的拒絕。乾隆對英國的狂傲大感不悅，自此實施「鎖國」措施，僅開放廣州一處作通商口岸。

英國要求大清開放貿易卻不得要領，所有貿易活動反而被局限在廣州進行，加速了各國之間的惡性競爭與衝突，加上葡屬澳門據守珠江出口，英人進出廣州多感不便，急欲找尋一處獨立且可自由運作的基地。1806年，作為英國在遠東地區代理的東印度公司派出測量員在華南沿海勘探並繪製成地圖，成品上呈英國政府作情報。其中對香港水域亦有詳盡的說明：「急水門西部可供各種船隻停泊的安全錨地；而港島與南丫島之間的東博寮海峽和大潭灣亦是良好的避風處；鯉魚門則是優良海港，戰爭時只要泊進港內，用大炮對着海峽便可擊敗敵人。」十年後，英國再遣大使及東印度公司駐華代表史丹頓（George Staunton）組成代表團訪華，希望改善通商辦法。代表團船隊駛到珠江口時，在東博寮海峽近瀑布灣之海面停泊三天，並對香港島作細緻調查。回國後，向英國政府提交報告，指：「從各方面來看，無論出口入口，香港水陸環繞的地形，是世上無與倫比的良港。」言詞盛讚香港地理位置優越，無形中鼓勵英國據為己有。

### 英販鴉片扭轉貿易逆差

1820年代，中英貿易又起了變化。十九世紀初，英國為扭轉貿易逆差，從印度運來鴉片，引起連鎖的社會問題。有見及此，兩廣總督阮元奉旨驅逐鴉片煙船，自1821年起，鴉片船退出廣州，冬季轉到虎門外零丁洋，夏季則往香港水域停泊，然後僱用本地人，利用俗稱「快蟹」的小艇走私到珠江口各處，因此香港成為鴉片商人的主要盤據點，他們與香港島的關係早已超越勘測調查的層面了。

1833年，史丹頓向英國下議院提交報告，憑過往英國船艦在香港補給的經驗，認為應積極奪取並開發為中國口岸對出的貿易中心以脫離中國的管制。同年，英國改派律勞卑（John Napier）為駐華商務總監，在他出發前獲得外交大臣給予「尋找港口，必要時可使用武力」的指示，於是也滿懷傲氣地要求兩廣總督改善貿易情況，但不獲接納。律勞卑致函回國，要求派軍艦來華，武力佔領香港。未幾，更指派軍艦攻擊虎門炮台，企圖以戰迫商，卻遇到廣東軍民的強大反擊。雖然律勞卑失敗而去，卻藉口「英國國威受辱」，極力鼓吹以武力鎮壓中國，為英人的軍事侵略架搭理據。

香港史學會總監 鄧家宙博士