

# 冷靜對待偽鈔 堅決打擊犯罪

人民幣偽鈔事件有越演越烈之勢，繼內地人民銀行、粵省執法部門連日就有關問題作出回應及採取行動後，本港警方昨日也舉行記者會，提醒市民及商戶在春節期間使用人民幣要提高警覺，以免蒙受損失。

人民幣偽鈔過去也曾出現，但情況未如今次般嚴重。一來，「道高一尺，魔高一丈」，犯罪集團印製偽鈔的技術有了「提高」，假鈔中混入了磁條、磁粉及壓印凹凸感，有的驗鈔機也難辨真偽；二是隨着內地「個人遊」來港人數不斷增加，兩岸「三通」之後內地同胞赴台旅遊探親也大為方便，港、澳、台商戶為多做生意，多已接受人民幣付款，人民幣流通市場已由過去的內地一地擴展為兩岸四地，眼前正值春節旅遊、探親、消費高峰，市面現鈔增加，銀行忙於應付存兌需要，偽鈔集團正好渾水摸魚、乘機「出貨」。

而由於假鈔仿真度高，被傳媒稱為「高清版」，在兩岸四地廣大民衆、商戶中已經造成一定程度的恐慌，包括拒收或拒用，這對人民幣的信譽、形象以及兩岸四地的進一步密切交往都是不利的，有關當局必須正視。

當前，針對犯罪分子的猖獗，有兩方面的工作必須加強，一是人民銀行穩定市場和人心的角色，連日有關新聞、傳言滿天飛，什麼「高清版」偽鈔連銀行櫃員也束手無策，似乎犯罪集團的印鈔技術就和「人行」差不多，人民幣已經「真假不分」。這當然不可能是事實。對此，「人行」負責人日前已公開作出澄清，指出所謂「高仿真」的說法是不確切的，驗鈔機不能分辨只是部分舊款機的問題，掌握一定防偽技術的銀行職員以及新款驗鈔機完全可以令偽鈔被當堂識破、無所遁形；「人行」有關部門並且向傳媒及在網上列出了偽鈔的七大破綻，包括紙質較脆、水印模糊、無光變油墨數字效果以及陰陽圖案錯位等，市民只要細心分辨，就不難分出真偽的。

二是加強執法，有效打擊。毫無疑問，眼前的假鈔事件，絕不是一時、一地或個別犯罪分子所為，而是有組織的跨境罪行，連日有傳假鈔為台灣犯罪集團炮製，經海路運入廣東再散發使用，也有傳「窩點」在粵省。但無論如何，犯罪分子是跨境團夥當是可以肯定的，因為從策劃、印製、運送以至「分銷」散出市面，範圍大、環節多，而且涉及較高科技和成本，沒有多方面的勾結、組織和接應是不可能的。因此，要有效打擊此次龐大的假鈔罪行，兩岸四地警方必須加強合作，特別是情報互換，務求早日堵截流通、直搗源頭，將不法分子繩之於法。



不法集團印製偽鈔的技術愈益提高，有時甚至連驗鈔機也無法辨別真偽

對本港來說，眼前，內地「個人遊」高峰將至，港人回內地旅遊、探親度歲也將出現熱潮，人民幣的大量流通使用將是無法避免的。而根據日前「人行」的澄清以及本港警方昨日的說法，市民提高警覺是有必要的，但見人民幣就疑神疑鬼，或見到HD字頭就「耍手擰頭」拒收，卻並無必要，否則節日氣氛會被破壞，商戶也會少做生意，而對商戶來說，及時換購一部高性能驗鈔機也就是了，總不能把「財神」拒諸門外呀！

2009/01/14 大公報社評

## Editorial

# No panic over forged yuan banknotes

The incident of forged renminbi (RMB or yuan) banknotes seems to intensify increasingly. In response, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) and law enforcement authorities in Guangdong Province have been taking actions in past days. Hong Kong police yesterday also held a press conference to remind citizens and businesses of heightening their vigilance when using yuan banknotes during the Spring Festival season, so as to avoid losses.

Forged yuan banknotes were discovered before, but the situation this time is the most serious. Firstly, "as virtue rises one foot, vice rises ten," the criminal syndicate has apparently "improved" their technology of printing fake yuan banknotes: a magnetic strip was added, magnetic powder used and the paper was pressed to give an embossed feel – so much so that they could even cheat some forgery–detection machines. Secondly, as more and more Mainland residents make "do-it-yourself (DIY)" trips to Hong Kong, as it has become quite convenient for Mainland people to visit Taiwan after the opening of the "three direct links of (trade, mail and shipping)", most stores in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan now accept RMB as payment in order to do more business. As such the circulation of the yuan has expanded from the Mainland to all the four places across the Taiwan Strait. It is now the Spring Festival season, a peak time for sight–seeing tours, family–reunion travels and consumption. As banks are busy in handling transactions as cash circulation increases, it gives currency forgers a good chance of "fishing in troubled waters" to deliver their "goods".

Because of the high–quality forgery, the fake yuan banknotes have been described by media as the HD (hi–definition) version of forged currency, causing certain panic among people and businesses in the four places across the Taiwan Strait with some beginning to refuse accepting or using RMB banknotes. This jeopardises RMB's reputation and image and is not in favour of closer exchanges among the four places. As such authorities concerned must pay due attention to the issue.

At present, as criminals are running rampant, efforts must be strengthened on two tasks. The first is to enhance PBOC's role in stabilising market to calm people's minds. These days, news reports and rumours have been flying, asserting that the HD–version fake notes could even cheat bank tellers, as if the criminal syndicate's banknote–printing technology could have matched that of the central bank so that there was no way to distinguish. This is certainly not a fact. On this, a senior PBOC official earlier already made a public clarification, pointing out that the saying about high–quality forgery was incorrect and only some old–type counterfeit detectors failed to detect the fake notes. Bank staffers with sufficient counterfeit technique and new–type counter detectors are fully able to discover any forged banknote. Relevant PBOC department has also pointed out seven major flaws of the forged yuan banknotes such as: the paper of the fake notes is more fragile; the watermark is less distinct; the effect of optically variable ink is lacking; and the embossed patterns are dislocated. It is not difficult to tell the differences if one makes a careful examination.

The second is to strengthen law enforcement to crack down on the crime effectively. No doubt, the current incident of forged banknotes cannot be committed by a couple of criminals from a single place and in a short period of

time. Rather, this is an organised, cross–boundary crime. There have been unconfirmed reports that the fake yuan banknotes were produced by a criminal syndicate in Taiwan which then were shipped by sea to Guangdong for distribution and circulation. There has also been speculation that the production base might be in Guangdong. In any case, however, it can be safely asserted that the crime is committed by a cross–boundary criminal syndicate. From planning, printing, shipping to "distribution" in market, it is a large–scale operation with many links involving quite high technology and costs, which cannot possibly be done without collaboration, organisation and coordination. Therefore, in order to effectively crack down on this large–scale criminal operation of forging banknotes, police authorities in the four places across the Taiwan Strait must strengthen cooperation, particularly exchange of information, so as to contain the circulation of fake notes as early as possible and to trace back to the source of counterfeit production, bringing the criminals to justice.

For Hong Kong, the peak time for the arrival of Mainland DIY tourists is approaching. It will soon be the peak time too for Hong Kong residents to travel to the Mainland to spend the Spring Festival for sight–seeing or family reunion. Large circulation of the yuan will be inevitable. According to PBOC's earlier clarification and Hong Kong police's briefing yesterday, while citizens need to heighten their vigilance, it is unnecessary to be always suspicious on seeing a yuan banknote, or to stubbornly refuse to accept a 100–yuan banknote with an HD serial number. Otherwise, the celebrative aura of the Spring Festival would be jeopardised and stores would have less business transactions. For stores and shops, to buy and install new counterfeit detectors would be a fully sufficient precaution. After all, they ought not to keep their "gods of fortune" out of their doors.

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### Idiom:

**Fish in troubled waters** –Someone who fishes in troubled waters tries to takes advantage of a shaky or unstable situation. *For Example: Terrorists were fishing in troubled waters during the political uncertainty in the region.*

This is derived from one of Aesop's Fables– "The Fisherman and Troubled Water":

*A fisherman was fishing in a river. When he had laid his nets and cut off the stream from bank to bank, he tied a stone to a long cord and began to beat the water on both sides of the net to drive the fish into the meshes. One of his neighbours who lived nearby saw him doing this and became upset. Therefore he went up to the fisherman and reproached him for disturbing the water and making it so muddy that it was unfit to drink. "I'm sorry about this," the fisherman replied, "but it is only by troubling the waters that I can earn my living."*

## 通識記憶體 在港使用偽鈔最高囚 14 年

世界上所有國家和地區的法律均禁止任何人製造和使用偽鈔。在香港，《刑事罪行條例》列明使用偽鈔最高刑罰是入獄 14 年，而在中國內地製造偽鈔最高可判死刑。

2006 年香港全年繳獲的人民幣偽鈔不到 6000 張；2007 年本港檢獲 8992 張假人民幣；2008 年則有 10314 張，增幅為 14.7%。

製作偽鈔最原始的方法是用掃描器掃描，再用打印機印出來，或用彩色影印機影印。由於許多打印機和影印機都不能雙面打印，所以偽鈔通常是用兩張紙印兩邊，然後用膠水黏合。有些偽鈔配上金屬線和假水印，增加像真度。

分辨真鈔通常有幾個方法，有用凹版印刷，表面有凹凸感；有防偽線（新式鈔票用開窗式防偽線）；在紫外光下顯示出發光圖案；有層次感的水印；每張鈔票上的編號是獨一無二；紙質不反光；用光學油墨印刷，所以在不同

角度會顯示不同顏色的圖案；假人民幣的長度比真鈔短 2 毫米。

隨着印刷技術提升，偽鈔已經能仿效上述的特徵。2007 年 3 月，香港發現大量面值 1000 港元的超高質偽鈔，不但能通過一般紫外光檢查，其金屬線和水印亦極像真鈔，部分銀行亦誤將偽鈔當成真。消息傳出後，香港多間食肆一概拒收偽鈔所冒充年份的鈔票，銀行亦要回收該批紙幣。



## 中文基本功

# 陸皓東設計之旗 無紅色

《香港歷史系列》是香港電台一個好節目，老中青都值得收聽。去年十二月十八日晚上，是講孫中山先生在香港的革命活動，包括策動在廣州的起義。在當晚的一個小時中，內容略有瑕疵，那是兩位主持人都說陸皓東設計了青天白日滿地紅旗。

查陸皓東在一八九五年，香港興中總會成立前後，的確設計了革命起義旗幟，準備在廣州起義時應用。這面旗幟，就是青天白日旗。旗幟並無紅色，不能說是「青天白日滿地紅」。

這次起義的部署事機不密，為清廷偵知，派兵掩捕，陸皓東一方面安排成員脫險，另一方面自己冒險取回名冊，以免落入清廷官員手中，不幸被捕，堅強不屈，壯烈犧牲，青天白日旗還沒有用過。

到了一九〇〇年惠州三洲田起義，青天白日旗才派用場。這一面旗幟，二十多年後成了中國國民黨黨旗。青白旗加紅底，成為「青天白日滿地紅」，是一九〇五年同盟會成立後才開始；二十年後，國民黨執政，它成為中國國旗。

辛亥革命，推翻帝制後至今，我國先後有三面國旗：第一面是紅黃藍白黑五色旗；第二面就是青天白日滿地紅旗；一九四九年中華人民共和國成立，以五星紅旗為國旗，是我國第三面國旗。

講陸皓東設計起義旗幟，講出三面國旗。這個「題外話」比本題更重要。這說明事物是變化的，歷史是發展的，大家都要從這個觀點看世界。

容若

## 五星級英文

# 師生投緣最關鍵

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看到網友有關選擇英文補習老師的問題，我也想回應，因為不少同學問過我這樣的問題。我的答案是：1）你喜歡的老師就是好老師；2）好老師有點像好醫生一樣，要見效快，課程到問題除。

如果遇不上喜歡的補習老師呢？那就不要花時間上課了。在學校被強迫上課，沒有選擇，那是另外一回事。課餘還要強迫自己不快樂地學習，不見得有助身心健康，不如把時間用來看看英語電影、聽英文歌。把時間花來找個自己喜歡的補習老師，也比花時間上一個自己不喜歡的補習老師的課好。有些家長不鼓勵子女轉來轉去，認為應該跟定一個補習老師或補習社，日久自然有效。這種態度是壓抑子女的感受，久而久之，子女會開始麻木，沒有表達自己的意欲。語言本身是溝通的工具，不想溝通或不需溝通，根本就不需學語言。

為什麼喜歡一個老師最重要？喜歡的另一說法是「暗key」，可以翻譯為大家同聲同氣，或者大家明白對方的話，甚至話裡的話。孩子和年輕

人最快察覺到，通常是溝通技巧。最先的，往往是演講魅力。

經常都聽到學生說某某老師的堂很悶。「悶」這形容詞可解釋為不能使聽眾感到趣味。有時學生還會很有良心的加上幾句：「其實他很有料子，又有心，不過真係好悶。」如果一個年輕人踏足社會，成績優異，但去見工時被面試的主管覺得他很悶，結果他會不會獲聘？二三十年前或者機會較大，因為那時代大家喜歡勤力、聽話的員工，今日單憑這兩項質素已很難把工作做得出色。

即使有魅力，也不一定能留住學生。言之無物的補習老師，很快會被一些醒目的學生發覺。這樣的評語也經常在操場出現：「那老師說話沒有 point。」為什麼學生會察覺到？試試坐在觀眾席聽幾篇空洞的演詞，就會明白。別忘記，學生是專業觀眾，經多年訓練。

另外一個最常聽到的評語就是：「那老師說話前後矛盾。」

選擇老師也是個好的學習過程。（哪個英文補習老師好，下）

## 社經「數」描

# 加強研發 鐘表業爭市場

2007 年香港鐘表出口總值達 499 億港元，2008 年 1 月至 10 月出口總值超過 460 億港元，雖然發生金融海嘯，但 2008 年的出口總值理應跟 2007 年相若。

香港鐘表業面對世界各地的競爭，必須重新定位，加強產品研發，爭取市場空間，不宜集中較為成熟的市場。出口地如巴西、墨西哥近年出口有明顯增長，印度和土耳其亦是後起之秀，香港鐘表業要保持出口競爭力必須以高增值、品牌來拓展。

香港背靠國家、面對世界，應善用 CEPA 零關稅，開拓內銷市場，利用高品質和香港本地原創設計，創新品牌，將高增值工序移回香港，以香

港出品作為賣點。

在鐘表科技方面，香港是有條件開發機械芯，配合香港珠寶的裝配、原創設計，以高級鐘表的形象打入內地的中產市場，應有可為。

香港鐘表工業是傳統工業之一，發展至今已 50 年歷史，企業早在內地改革開放時已在珠三角一帶投資及設廠生產，可惜近年面臨成本上漲、土地、勞動力及資源配套壓力下，企業要轉型及北移發展，將高增值、設計工序回流是大勢所趨，在保留既有的 OEM 之外，亦要利用 ODM 甚至發展 OBM 來爭取未來市場的空間。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康