

漢

中文基本功

所謂軍票 日寇發行 長沙會戰 三挫日寇

八月二十日，商業電台記者到九龍馬頭圍道，訪問一位賣鹹仔糕的老伯，問他何時開始經營。老伯答稱：離開軍隊就幹這一行了。記者問他：打過哪一場仗？老伯答稱：三次長沙會戰都有參加。記者以為是「打內戰」，老伯糾正：「打日本仔。」記者又問：可有軍票？老伯答稱：「沒有！」這兩項答問，反映了香港年輕一輩對日本侵華和我國抗戰的歷史認識模糊。

所謂軍票，全稱「軍用手票」，是日軍一九三七年發動侵華戰爭以後，在佔領區發行，藉此搜掠物資，強迫同胞使用，是日本侵華的經濟掠奪工具。軍票在戰後成為廢紙，單是淪陷區同胞就損失慘重。香港有索償協會，組織受害者向日本索償。抗戰將士前線殺敵，當然不會用軍票。

長沙會戰，發生在湖南湖北及江西、湖北省境，是日軍進攻以長沙為基地的我軍第九戰區的戰役，

共有三次：第一次由一九三九年九月中旬打到十月上旬，第二次由一九四〇年九月中旬打到十月上旬，第三次由一九四一年十二月中旬打到一九四二年一月中旬。三次都是日軍憑着武器精良，空軍配合，主動出擊，懸軍深入，力求速戰速決；三次都因兵力不足而敗退，尤以第三次，雖用了七萬兵力，在我軍誘敵深入後，集中三十萬大軍，將其三面圍困，因而倉皇逃竄，棄屍遍野。

三次長沙會戰，我軍都是由第九戰區司令官薛岳指揮；第三次殲敵最多，凡五萬餘人，但我軍傷亡也近三萬，可知戰況慘烈。儘管付出重大代價，卻堅定了軍民抗戰必勝的信心。而美國和英國也承認此役對支持他們在太平洋戰場作戰起了一定的作用。

薛岳將軍得享高壽，到一九九八年才病逝，終年一百零二歲。

容若

通識新世代

放眼天下

Government broadcaster must no longer serve the few

The SAR Government announced yesterday that Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) will be retained as a government department to serve as the public service broadcaster, and it will be given new resources to enhance its service.

This correct policy decision is **in the interest of** society and thus deserves to be welcome and supported.

Upon the announcement of the new policy decision, some critics said it was actually "back to Square One", **making no headway** at all after years of debate over the role of RTHK. Such criticism is not valid. The new policy decision is absolutely not "back to Square One" but instead **entrusts** RTHK with a new mission, giving it an opportunity for new development.

As a matter of fact, the so-called debate over the role of RTHK in recent years is **in essence** a contention between political public opinions. In some persons' view, while RTHK is paid by taxpayers' money, it is nonetheless not obliged to serve the administration of the Government. And in the name of "editorial independence", RTHK can simply ignore any requirement of the Government. To achieve this aim, some people have advocated for the "independence" of RTHK, proposing to let RTHK become a public broadcaster independent of the Government. The Government would have to continue covering its expenditure while **keeping its hands off** its operation.

Prompted by such a controversial view, the debate over the role of RTHK has lasted several years, causing certain confusion in society and among citizens. The announcement yesterday has not only shattered some people's "dream" but also further clarified the role, duty and status of RTHK. It is a government broadcaster - that's all and nothing else.

As such, some people naturally would feel greatly disappointed and even try to fight against it. But one must not be polite in a contention of political public opinions, nor should one pretend to be "democratic". A government needs its own broadcaster as its mouthpiece to convey, interpret and promote its policies and administration, as a bridge to link the government and citizens. On this matter, no ambiguity is allowed.

In response, some people said yesterday that the controversy over the role of RTHK has lasted for more than 20 years. This is both true and untrue. Before Hong Kong returned to the Motherland, the British-Hong Kong colonial government indeed already raised the issue of letting RTHK become independent or a public organisation. This was proposed in order to help it tighten its control of public opinions and meet its needs to create "false democracy" and "false public will". After Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, the advocacy by some people for an independent RTHK has been aimed at freeing RTHK from its due obligations to the SAR Government. These two circumstances are totally different in nature. But there is one thing in common, that is, they both manifest the intensity of the battle in control of political public opinions and highlight the government's need to have a broadcaster as its own mouthpiece.

With the SAR Government's announcement yesterday, the future

role, mission and duty of RTHK is now clearly defined. As a government broadcaster, a major prerequisite or what distinguishes it from other private broadcasters is that: RTHK must put fundamental interests of whole society above everything else and serve the general public rather than just serving a minority of people; it must cooperate with and help the SAR Government in its administration and join its efforts to safeguard prosperity and stability in society. In some past programmes, RTHK used to smear the SAR Government as "Taliban", call the then chief executive Tung Chee Hwa as "Old Confused Tung". Surely such behaviour only satisfies the needs of a minority of people instead of being responsible to the majority of citizens.

Of course, while a government broadcaster must promote government policies and cooperated with the government's administration, its freedom of press and editorial independence must also be respected. These two do not go against each other but rather are complementary to each other to bring out the best in each other. An environment where public opinions are freely expressed, outspoken and critical will only make the government's administration more efficient, more understandable and acceptable to the public. The broadcaster of the SAR Government has its destined mission and duty, but it is by no means a propaganda apparatus or a "load hailer". This is also certain and clear. It is thus hoped that, under the new requirement, with its new mission and at a new stage, RTHK will better satisfy citizens with its new development.

23 September 2009

WORDS AND USAGE

① **In the interest of something** (idiom) - As an advantage or benefit to something; in order to advance or improve something.

Examples: 1. In the interest of health, people are asked not to smoke. 2. The police imprisoned the suspects in the interest of the safety of the public.

② **Make headway** (idiom) - To make progress, especially when this is slow or difficult.

Examples: 1. Talks between the two countries are making very little headway. 2. The ship was unable to make much headway against the tide.

③ **Entrust...with...** (phrasal verb) - To make someone responsible for doing something.

Examples: 1. Can you entrust an assistant with the task? 2. Two senior officials have been entrusted with organising the conference.

④ **In essence** (idiom) - Basically; essentially.

Examples: 1. After negotiations, the two sides have agreed on the issue, in essence. 2. In essence, lightning is just a giant spark of electricity.

⑤ **Keep one's hands off** (idiom) - To refrain from touching or handling something.

Examples: 1. I'm going to put these cookies here. You keep your hands off them. 2. Keep your hands off my books, please...

政府電台不能再為少數人服務

社評

特區政府昨日宣布：香港電台將會肩負公共廣播機構的職責，繼續以政府部門的身份服務市民，且會獲得增撥資源更好發展。

這是一項符合社會整體利益的正確決策，值得歡迎和支持。

在有關消息公布後，一些人將之形容為「原地踏步」，說什麼港台角色、地位問題爭論了多年，最終還是回到了原來的地位。此一說法是不確的。昨日的公布，絕不是「回到老地方」，而是賦予了香港電台新的發展、新的機遇和新的使命。

事實是，近年所謂港台角色問題的爭論，實質上是一場政治輿論之爭。有人認為，香港電台雖由公帑支付，但並不存在為政府施政服務的義務，在「編輯自主」之下，可以不必要政府的需求。為了達到這一目的，有人提出了港台「獨立」的主張，建議香港電台脫離政府獨立，成為一個公營電台，政府錢照給，但卻不能管。

在此主張或爭議之下，港台角色問題困擾了多年，也在社會和市民中造成了一定的混亂。昨日的宣布不僅終止了一些人的「夢想」，而且進一步明確、確立了港台的地位、職責和地位，香港電台就是政府電台，如此而已，豈有他哉！

對此，一些人當然會大失所望，甚至要跳起來反對；但是，政治輿論之爭是不能客氣的，更不必「假民主」，作為一個政府，就是需要有一個政府電台來為它發聲，為它傳達、解釋、推動各項政策和施政，為它充當政府與市民之間溝通的橋樑，這點是決不能含糊的。

就此昨日有人說，港台角色、地位之爭已經存在了二十多



年。此說既是事實、也不是事實。回歸前的港英殖民政府，的確已經提出了港台獨立或公營化的問題，但此一主張的提出，是為了配合其進一步控制輿論和製造「假民主」、「假民意」的需要，而回歸後一些人鼓吹的港台獨立，卻是要擺脫對特區政府應有的責任，在性質上是完全不相同的兩回事，但在說明政治輿論爭奪戰之激烈，說明政府為什麼需要有一個電台、需要有自己的聲音的問題上，其理卻是則一的。

隨着特區政府的宣布，香港電台未來的角色、任務和職能已經十分明確，作為一個政府電台，首要的一個大前提，或者明顯有別於其他私營電台的地方，就是它必須以全社會的根本利益為依歸，為全體市民大眾服務，而不是只為少數人服務；要配合和協助特區政府更好施政，共同維護社會的繁榮穩定。如以前公然把特區政府諷為「搭利班」、把特首董建華罵為「老懵懂」，就明顯只是滿足、符合少數人的需要而不是向大多數市民的利益負責。

當然，作為一個政府電台，在宣傳官方政策、配合政府施政的同時，新聞自由、編輯自主的原則同樣必須得到尊重，而二者不但並不違背，相反還可以相輔相成、相得益彰。一種自由活潑、敢說敢言、勇於批評的輿論風氣，只會令到特區政府的施政更有效率、更為民衆所理解和接受。特區政府電台有其既定使命和職責，但絕不是宣傳機器、不是「傳聲筒」，這一點同樣是明確和肯定的。希望香港電台在新要求、新使命、新台階之下有令市民更滿意的發展。

2009/09/23 大公報社評

港台轉型爭拗逾20年

香港電台是政府機構，其負責人和主要採編播人員都是公務員，長期以來一直按照類似英國廣播公司（BBC）的模式運作經營，在財政方面由政府撥款，但在編輯方針上則相對獨立。

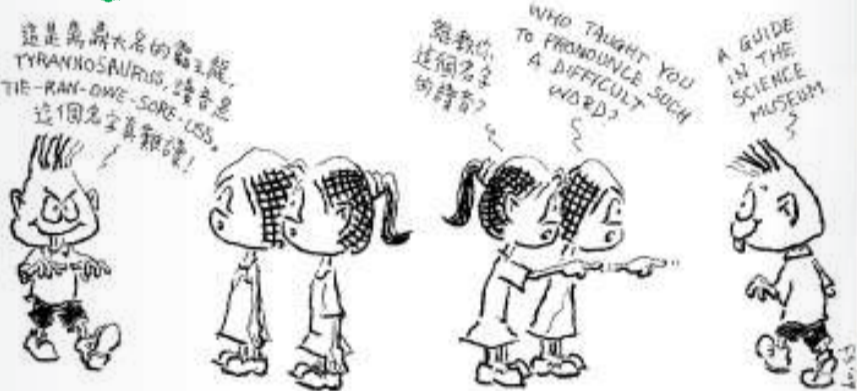
香港電台有80年的歷史，伴隨眾多市民成長，已經成為港人的集體回憶。

但在80年的歷史中，就有超過20年的角色爭拗：1999年，香港電台因為邀請台灣駐香港代表鄭安國到電台討論李登輝提出的「兩國論」，引起各界猛烈抨擊，後來又有廣播處長張敏儀突然調職。

不過，港台問題終在2009年9月22日塵埃落定。香港政府經過諮詢後，認為毋須將港台轉制為公共廣播機構，正式確認其作為政府部門的地位不變，港台四成的非公務員合約員工，有機會可轉制為公務員。

港台肩負清晰的公眾使命後，會恢復招聘公務員，以填補職位空缺，更將獲分配額外財政、人手和頻譜資源，包括專設的數碼電台和電視頻道。港台也可藉新增的頻譜轉播國家的電台、電視節目，也會加強與海外廣播機構合作，讓香港社會加深了解及認識國家的發展，擴寬國際視野。

五星級英文



Dinosaurs Part 2

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Sometimes it is good to tell the readers a bit of history, so that the story carries a bit of depth. I added this in the third paragraph. At the same time I described the skeleton. The readers could have an idea how important it was and decide whether the exhibition was worth going.

The entire skeleton, 70 per cent of which is well preserved, was found in 1985 in Inner Mongolia during the construction of a large chemical factory. The creature lived about 100 million years ago, during the early Cretaceous period.

"Visitors won't see it like this," says Feng Lu, a researcher at the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Museum. "The strings will be taken away when the plaster is dry. Journalists ask me why we send replicas. This is why."

The exhibition features about 200 fossils of dinosaurs, ancient animals and plants unearthed on the mainland. Most are on loan from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Museum, with others from the Institute of Geology of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences in Beijing, Chongqing Museum of Natural History and Lufeng Dinosaur Museum.

世「數」社經

香港內地進出口同下跌

2009年8月份香港整體出口和進口貨值皆錄得跌幅，其中產出口貿易貨值為50.31億，2008年8月份出口貨值為80.23億，港產出口貨值的同比跌幅為37.3%；轉口貿易貨值為2,082.7億，整體出口貿易貨值為2,133.01億，去年同比下跌13.9%。進口貨值方面，去年同比下跌9.8%，貨值為2,351億元，錄得有形貿易逆差達218億元，相當於商品進口貨值的7.3%。



歐美需求持續疲弱，香港還需較長時間才會見復蘇的動力

據悉，8月份本港商品出口按年跌幅比7月份收窄，但仍然達到雙位數水平，也是連續第10個月下跌，且跌幅大於市場預期，出口前景仍未明朗；有經濟學者認為出口商品要止跌主要是取決先進經濟體系國家的進口需求復蘇才行。

至於8月國家出口總值同比亦下跌23.4%，進口總值同比下跌17%，由1至8月份累計進出口同比下跌分別為22.7%及22.2%；反映進出口商品貿易前景仍未見任何復蘇情況，亦間接反映歐美地區需

求持續疲弱；有分析指出，金融海嘯後，經濟仍處於低谷，香港的股市和樓市復蘇，並不真正反映經濟復蘇，還需要一段較長時間才會見到復蘇的動力。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

