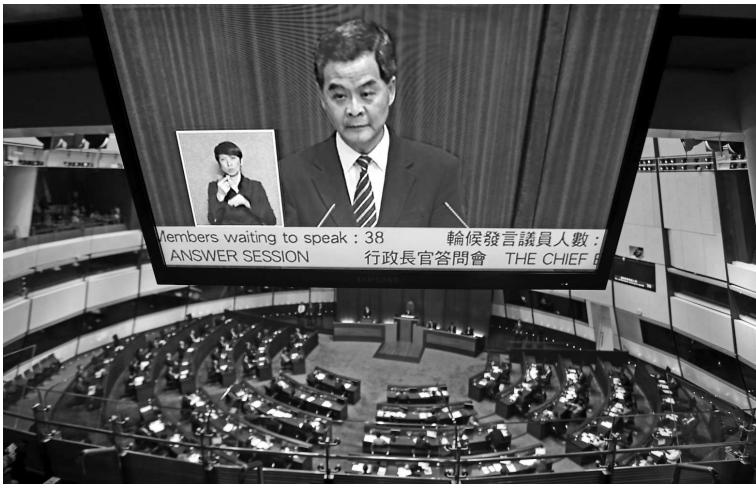




中英社評

表達意見多渠道  
何必乞求一舊旗



▲梁振英表明，市民不需要用殖民地時期的旗幟表達不滿

特區行政長官梁振英昨日在立法會答問大會上回答議員問題時指出：市民對政府施政或社會的看法會有所不同，但無論如何也不需要殖民時期的旗幟來表達不滿。

有關問題，近日在社會上引起較大關注，印有龍獅圖案的「英國香港」旗出現在一些遊行活動中。作為特區行政長官，梁振英對此表明態度，是有必要和負責任的；而從回應看來，梁振英對問題有深入和準確的看法，有關人士對特首的回應應該認真看待和深思。

「英國香港」，那是一面什麼樣的旗幟？那是一面代表一百五十年英國對香港實行殖民管治的旗幟，旗幟上面，有「大英帝國」海盜式掠奪的歷史惡迹、有中國人被「殖民」侵佔的屈辱血淚，這並不是一面值得高高舉起的、光輝的旗幟；而更重要的是，一九九七年七月一日凌晨零時，這面旗幟已經隨着英國人的「撤出香港」而降下，永遠消失、不再存在，代之而起的是中華人民共和國香港特別行政區的紫荊花區旗，一面有尊嚴、有地位的眞眞真正正屬於香港市民的旗。

這面「英國香港」旗在維港兩岸飄揚了近一個半世紀，但香港市民從來沒有把它當成是自己的旗幟，能夠準確說出旗上圖案和顏色的市民寥寥無幾。因為市民心中十分明白，這面旗代表的只是英國殖民統治者的利益而已。個別近日在遊行活動中打出這面旗的年輕人，不妨回家問問他們的父輩祖輩，聽聽曾經生活在這面旗幟下的人的切身感受，九九回歸，英國立即關上大門，「英國公民（海外）護照」的字樣令一些曾經以為可以「移居」英倫的人傻了眼。

事實是，香港是一個七百萬人的社會，有人對政府施政、對民生社會、經濟發展和個人生活有所不滿，是一點也不奇怪的事；而且，市民的不滿並非空穴來風，樓價越壓越高要不要不滿？住劏房住板間房要不要不滿？個別官員令人質疑又欠缺詳細交代要不要不滿？……這些不滿，不但不能怪市民，而且梁振英政府應該感謝這些上街遊行的市民說出了他們的不滿，幫助政府掌握民意、了解民情、改進施政。但回歸十五載，在中國香港特區土地上打出港英殖民時期的旗幟，不僅不應該，而且是十分盲目、無效的不智行為。打出旗幟者，可能不滿什麼胡椒噴霧「警權過大」、沒有示威自由，但今日香港特區的事務，英國人能管嗎？能置喙嗎？更不要說英國政府最近發表的「報告」對「一國兩制」和香港近況都多有溢美之詞。

而更重要的是，在遊行活動中打出了「英國香港」旗幟，恭維了誰？討好了誰？或者如某亂港傳媒所言可以否定了誰？打擊了誰？答案都不是。即使還念念不忘一百五十年殖民「光環」的英國人也不會作出此歷史倒退、時光倒流的白日夢，而對內地同胞、對中央人民政府，對所有真心實意落實「一國兩制」、「港人治港」、高度自治，以三十六條、CEPA、自由行支持香港經濟發展的人們，看到這面旗肯定會感到厭惡。而兩地關係被傷害，最終受害的只會是七百萬香港市民。

梁振英政府確有服務港人社會之心，市民應給予時間和支持，中央也將會繼續全力挺港。就讓這面早已蒙上歷史塵垢的「英國香港」旗幟回到它的「老家」去，不要再在特區作祟為患吧。

02/11/2012 大公社評

No need to seek help from a bygone flag

During a question-and-answer session in the Legislative Council (Legco) yesterday, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying pointed out that it was unnecessary for demonstrators to wave British colonial flags to express their discontent, whatever different views they might have on the SAR's governance or social development.

The point *at issue* here is that British-Hong Kong flags with the "dragon-lion" coat of arms were waved during some recent street demonstrations, which has aroused much concern in society. It was necessary and responsible for Leung, as the Chief Executive of the SAR, to explain his attitude. Given his response, Leung's view on the issue is profound and accurate. People concerned must take his response seriously and *think over it* carefully.

What is that flag of "British-Hong Kong"? That is a flag representing the 150-year British colonial rule of Hong Kong, which carries the historical evil of British Empire's pirate-like pillage and is soaked with the blood and tears of humiliation of the Chinese people being colonised. That is not a glorious flag worthy to be raised high. More importantly, with Britain's "pullout of Hong Kong" at midnight of 1 July 1997, that flag was lowered, disappeared forever and no longer existed. Replacing it then was the bauhinia flag of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China – an honorable and dignitary flag that truly belongs to Hong Kong people.

That British-Hong Kong flag had flown across the Victoria Harbour for one and a half centuries. But Hong Kong people had never regarded it as their own flag, with very few people being able to accurately name its pattern and colours. For, people knew fairly well that that flag only represented the interests of British colonial rulers. The young individuals who waved such flags in recent demonstrations could go home and asked their parents or grandparents about their personal experiences living under that flag. Upon Hong Kong's return to China, Britain immediately shut its doors, British National (Overseas) passport holders, who had originally thought they were entitled to migrate to the United Kingdom for holding such a passport, became dumbfounded.

As a matter of fact, Hong Kong is a society with seven million people. There is nothing strange that some people would feel discontented with the administration of the government, with people's livelihood and social development, with economic development and with their personal living conditions. And people's discontent may not grow *out of thin air*. Shouldn't they feel discontented with the government's failure to curb skyrocketing housing prices? Shouldn't they feel discontented with having to live in sub-divided flats or cage-rooms? Shouldn't they feel discontented with individual officials' failure to make satisfactory explanations when their conducts are questioned? ... Citizens must not be blamed for having discontent with such things. Rather the Leung administration should be thankful to those people who take to the streets to express their discontent and thus help the government understand what is in their minds so as to improve its governance. Nevertheless, 15 years after Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, waving British-Hong Kong flags on the soil of Hong Kong SAR of China is a behavior not only wrong but also very blinded and invalid. Those who waved such flags might feel discontented with "excessive police power" in using pepper sprays or with the lack of the freedom of demonstration. But, can the British take care of affairs in today's Hong Kong SAR? Do they have a say? Not to mention that a report recently released by the British government is full of words of *fulsome* praise about "one country two systems" and Hong Kong's latest circumstances.

More importantly, who would feel being *battered up* or fawned on when those demonstrators waved the British-Hong Kong flags? Or –

as some trouble-making media outlet put it – who would be denied or attacked by the move? The answer to both questions is No One. Even the British who may still think on incessantly their 150-year colonial "halo" would not harbour such a daydream of setting back the wheel of history and going back to the past. Mainland compatriots, the Central Government and all who sincerely carry out "one country two systems", "Hong Kong people running Hong Kong" with high-degree autonomy and support Hong Kong's economic development with the 36 measures, Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and opening up individual travels (to Hong Kong), are bound to feel disgusted on seeing that flag. The ultimate victim of any damage to Mainland-Hong Kong relations will only be the seven million Hong Kong people.

The Leung administration really wants to serve Hong Kong society. Citizens should give it time and support. The Central Government will continue to support Hong Kong. Let that British-Hong Kong flag covered with historical dust go back to its own home and not to haunt the SAR any more.

02 November 2012

Words and Usage

*At issue (idiom)* – In question, under discussion.  
(引起爭議的，討論中的)

Examples: 1. The point at issue is what is best for children.  
2. What is at issue here is his honesty, not the quality of his work.

*Think sth over (phrasal verb)* – If you think something over, you consider it carefully before making a decision.  
(仔細考慮，認真思考)

Examples: 1. I suggest you think over your position very carefully.  
2. She said she needs time to think it over.

*Out of thin air (idiom)* – Out of nowhere, out of nothing.  
(憑空而來，無中生有)

Examples: 1. Using volunteers from the audience, the magician makes cards appear out of thin air.  
2. You just made up that excuse out of thin air.

*Fulsome (adj.)* – Complimentary or flattering to an excessive degree.. (溢美，過分)

Examples: 1. His new book has received fulsome praise from the critics.  
2. She was fulsome in her praise for the people who organised the event.

*Butter sb up (phrasal verb)* – To praise or flatter someone excessively.  
(巴結討好，阿諛諂媚)

Examples: 1. The bank has to butter up investors because it is in a fiercely competitive market.  
2. A student tried to butter the teacher up.

時事點睛

《別了，不列顛尼亞》

國旗是一個國家的象徵與標誌，英國米字旗的降下象徵英國一百多年殖民統治的結束，五星紅旗的升起則標誌着中華人民共和國恢復對香港行使主權。親歷回歸的新華社記者，作為歷史見證人，真實、準確地記下了難忘的時刻，寫下《別了，不列顛尼亞》。

在香港飄揚了150多年的英國米字旗最後一次在這裡降落后，接載查爾斯王子和離任總督彭定康回國的英國皇家遊輪「不列顛尼亞號」駛離維多利亞港灣——這是英國撤離香港的最後時刻。英國的告別儀式是30日下午在港島半山上的港督府拉開序幕的。四時三十分，面色凝重的彭定康注視着港督旗幟，在「日落餘音」的號角聲中降下旗杆。根據傳統，每一位港督離任時，都舉行降旗儀式。但這一次不同——永遠都不會有另一面港督旗幟從這裡升起。四時四十分，代表英國女王統治香港五年的彭定康登上帶有皇家標記的黑色勞斯萊斯，最後一次離開了港督府。

晚六時十五分，象徵英國管治結束的告別儀式，在距離駐港英軍總部不遠的添馬艦東面舉行。此時，雨越下越大。查爾斯王子在雨中宣讀英國女王贈言說，「英國國旗就要降下，中國國旗將飄揚在香港上空。150多年的英國管治即將結束。」

七時四十五分，廣場上燈光漸暗，開始了當天港島上第二次降旗儀式。156年前，一個叫愛德華·貝爾徹的英國艦長帶領士兵佔領港島，在這裡升起了英國國旗；今天，另一名英國海軍士兵在「威爾士親王」軍營旁的這個地方降下了米字旗。最為世人矚目的是子夜時分，中英香港交接儀式上的易幟。在1997年6月30日最後一分鐘，米字旗在香港最後一次降下，英國對香港長達一個半世紀的殖民統治宣告終結。

在新一天來臨的第一分鐘，五星紅旗伴着《義勇軍進行曲》冉冉升起，中國從此恢復對香港行使主權。與此同時，五星紅旗在英軍添馬艦營區升起。兩分鐘前，「威爾士親王」軍營移交給中國人民解放軍，解放軍開始接管香港防務。

零點四十分，剛剛參加了交接儀式的查爾斯王子和第28任港督彭定康登上「不列顛尼亞號」的甲板。在英國軍艦漆咸號及懸掛中國國旗和香港特別行政區區旗的香港水警汽艇護衛下，將於1997年年底退役的「不列顛尼亞號」很快消失在南海的夜幕中。

從1841年1月26日英國遠征軍第一次將米字旗插上港島，至1997年7月1日五星紅旗在香港升起，一共過去了156年5個月零4天，大英帝國從海上來，又從海上去。



▲不列顛尼亞號

註：「不列顛尼亞」是羅馬帝國對於大不列顛島的拉丁文稱呼，後成為現代英國象徵，形象通常身披盔甲，手持三叉戟和盾。用之命名的「不列顛尼亞號」是英國第87艘王室遊艇。1954年1月11日首航，被健力士評為世界最大遊艇；1981年，查爾斯王子與戴安娜王妃大婚用之度蜜月；1997年7月1日，載查爾斯王子和離任港督彭定康最後駛離香港；1997年11月在普利茅斯港退役，現停泊在愛丁堡。

米字旗應進博物館

士，香港人還是中華民族大家庭的一個組成部分。

全國政協港澳台僑委員會副主任  
陳佐洱

回歸不單是換一面國旗、區旗，更換一些名稱便能落實，還要經過一段心路歷程，對國家民族的認同，而這個轉變，首先發生在法律制度上。

香港特區政府前律政司司長梁愛詩

時人名句

舉起米字旗對解決問題有用嗎？我認為，沒有用，港英米字旗應送進歷史博物館，而不應出現在香港街頭。況且，那面旗飄揚的時代真的就那麼好嗎？我看未必。如果對中央政府，對特區政府有什麼不滿意、有什麼意見建議，都可以自由地表達，不必求助外人。香港年輕一代應該知道，《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》序言的第一句，開宗明義地寫道「香港自古以來就是中國的領土，一八四零年鴉片戰爭以後被英國佔領。」即使在英國管治的時候，被視為它的殖民地，但香港還是中國的領

英語節拍

「港獨」死路一條

國務院港澳辦（Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council）前主任魯平、前副主任陳佐洱最近分別對香港有人鼓吹獨立的現象表示關注和憂慮，引起熱議。有人認為，鼓吹香港獨立的人只是極少數，得不到絕大多數（absolute majority）香港人的支援。也有人認為，鼓吹「港獨」者只說不做（all talk and no action），尚不需立法禁止。

無論如何，這一現象值得全體港人深思：為何在香港回歸祖國15年後的今天，竟然會有人公開鼓吹香港要「去中國化」（desinicization）甚或「獨立」呢？

近來，鼓吹「港獨」者的活動日趨活躍，他們在Facebook上開了網頁發表言論，甚至撰寫了《香港獨立宣言》。在中英文的《維基百科》（Wikipedia）上也已出現「香港獨立運動」（Hong Kong Independence Movement）的詞條。在近期所謂「光復上水站」（liberate Sheung Shui Station）行動，及向中聯辦請願的遊行中，有人手持前港英旗幟，打出「中國人滾回中國」（Chinese people get out）、「香港要獨立」（Independence for Hong Kong）、「南京條約萬歲」等標語。

《南京條約》（The Treaty of Nanking）是中國近代史上與外國簽訂的第一個不平等條約。1842年，清朝在與英國的第一次鴉片戰爭（First Opium War（1839-42））中戰敗，被迫在南京口關與英國簽署這一喪權辱國的條約，其中一個條款就是把香港島割讓（cede）給英國。《南京條約》反證香港自古就是中國固有領土。那些喊叫「南京條約萬歲」的人大概是希望他們的英國主子再派戰艦打敗中國，迫使中國簽下「城下之盟」再次割讓香港吧。但這只能是他們的白日夢（day dream）。時代早已改變（Times have changed），中國國力今非昔比。率領志願軍抗美援朝的彭德懷元帥早已說過：「西方侵略者幾百年來只要在東方一個海岸上架起幾尊大炮就可霸佔一個國家的時代是一去不復返了」。

中國已經收回香港。香港沒有任何條件可以脫離中國而獨立。「港獨」是「港毒」，也是死路一條！

亦 然