

# 如此罷課不要叫市民「包容」

中英社評

政務司司長林鄭月娥昨日約晤八家大學的校長，就本港高等教育事宜交換意見，其中當然會談到「學聯」本月二十二日起在院校發動罷課的問題。

作為特區政府，不會就罷課問題向大學校長作出什麼「指示」，大學校長在體制內的地位是崇高的，維護大學學術獨立自主也是政府的責任，因此所謂「施壓」之說是絕不存在的。

不過，從另一角度而言，作為大學校長，對學生、對社會、對政府也應負有一定的義務和責任，並不僅僅是一個旁觀者或「局外人」。本港八家大學均由納稅人公帑支付，經費十分龐大，大學除了傳遞知識、作育英才外，也應該在一些大是大非問題上向師生、向市民作出正確的詮釋和交代，而不只是強調尊重學生自主和什麼包容性。

作為「八大」之首的香港大學，前兩任校長鄭耀宗和徐立之，都是在一些意想不到的情形下辭職及不續約的；特別是徐立之校長，其學術地位蜚聲國際，待人處事也一派謙謙君子之風，但竟然會因為接待國家總理到訪而被少數學生抹黑為什麼「向權貴獻媚」，最後意興闌珊掛冠求去。如果這種是非不分的歪風繼續在大學校園蔓延，那港人社會未來損失的精英人才將不止一個徐立之，真正的自由民主風氣也不可能建立。

事實是，眼前「學聯」所發起的罷課，面對的不是什麼自由民主，而是一個嚴肅的政治、法制和國家憲制問題，有其不能違背的「底線」和原則，不能只以一句「包容」或年輕人有理想、有



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熱情來輕輕帶過。這不是處理問題的態度，更不是一個合理的做法。

事實是，古往今來，學生罷課，總有一個明確的主題或訴求，而且會取得公眾的支持，最終達到一定的目的或效果，學生也從中得到教益和成長。這樣的罷課是積極的、有意義的，也是值得支持的。

回歸前，六十年代的爭取中文成為法定語文運動，七十年代的保衛釣魚島運動，大專學生都有罷課，部分中學生也有參與；而運動不但目標明確，而且理據十足、正氣凜然，中文運動不僅喚起了市民的民族感，而且最終成功迫使港英殖民政府接受了中文在公事上具有法定地位，保釣運動更大大喚起了整整一代人的歷史感和愛國心，過程是十分感人的。

然而，眼前「學聯」發起的罷課行動，為的是什麼？爭取的又是什麼？答案竟然是反對全國人大常委會根據國家

憲法和基本法以及「一國兩制」方針而作出的關於香港特區二〇一七特首普選的「決定」，反對據此而來的五百萬合資格選民一人一票選特首，反對本港有史以來從未有過的最大的民主。這不是太過荒謬和可笑了嗎？

「學聯」少數人口中的所謂「篩選」和「落關」，不過是跟着反對派和「蘋果日報」口腔的人云亦云，而不是自己經過認真學習基本法、了解「一國兩制」內涵和回歸前後變化，以及今天國家和國際形勢而作出的理性判斷，什麼「國際標準」、「普世價值」，只是一堆連他們自己也說不出一個所以然來的空泛口號而已。至於叫人大向港人道歉、收回普選「決定」，就更是毫無現實可行性 and 不值一晒的胡說八道了。

如此無理罷課，跟着違法「佔中」，還叫社會包容、叫市民支持，不是太荒唐和過分一點了嗎？

2014-09-16

## Don't call citizens to tolerate such unreasonable class boycotts

Chief Secretary for Administration Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor yesterday met Heads and representatives of the eight universities to exchange views on Hong Kong's higher education. Naturally, the weeklong class boycotts launched by Hong Kong Federation of Students from September 22 was broached at their meeting.

The SAR Government doesn't give any "instruction" to vice chancellors of universities on the student strike. Vice chancellors of universities hold high status in the system. Safeguarding academic freedom is also a responsibility of the government. Therefore, there is no such thing as [the government] "exerting pressure".

From another perspective, however, heads of universities must also take up certain responsibilities for students, society and the government, as they are not just onlookers or "outsiders". The eight universities in Hong Kong are all funded by taxpayers' money, and the sum is very huge. In addition to passing down knowledge and training talents, universities should also give faculties, students and citizens correct interpretations and explanations, instead of simply stressing on respecting students' autonomy and tolerance.

Hong Kong University is the frontrunner of the eight universities. Two of its former vice chancellors, Professors Cheng Yiu-chung and Tsui Lap-chee, resigned or refused to renew his contract due to some unexpected circumstances. In particular, Vice Chancellor Tsui Lap-chee, who has an internationally known academic standing and is a modest, self-disciplined gentleman, felt dispirited and did not want to stay after his name had been smeared by a minority of students for "fawning on government bigwigs" just because he received the visiting Premier. If such evil trend to confuse the right with wrong continues spreading on university campuses, elite talents Hong Kong society is to lose will not be limited to one Tsui Lap-chee, and genuine atmosphere of freedom and democracy cannot be created.

As a matter of fact, what has prompted the Hong Kong Federation of Students to launch class boycotts is not freedom or democracy but a serious political, legal and constitutional issue. In this regard, there are inviolable "bottom lines" and principles. Hence this matter cannot be **skated over** with "tolerance" or saying that young people have ideals and enthusiasm. This is not the [right] attitude to dealing with the problem, let alone a reasonable way.

From ancient to modern times, in fact, when students go out on strike, there are always some specific themes or demands to win public support and eventually achieve some goals or effects. Students will also benefit and grow up along the way. Such student strikes are positive, meaningful and worthy of support.

Before Hong Kong's handover, during the campaign to strive for adding Chinese as another official language in the 1960s and the campaign to safeguard the Diaoyu Islands in the 1970s, university students went out on strikes which were also joined by some secondary school students. Both the campaign had not only specific goals but also strong supporting justification and awe-inspiring righteousness. The Chinese language campaign not only awoke citizens' national sentiments, but also eventually successfully forced the British colonial government in Hong Kong to accept Chinese as an official language. The campaign to safeguard the Diaoyu Islands aroused a whole generation's sense of history and patriotism. It was very touching throughout the campaign.

However, for what purpose is the class boycott campaign initiated by Hong Kong Federation of Students right now? What is it to achieve? The answer actually is to oppose the "decision" on the 2017 election of the Hong Kong SAR's Chief Executive

by universal suffrage made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) based on the Constitution, Basic Law and the "one country two systems" principle, to oppose the election of the Chief Executive by the five million qualified voters in the way of "one person one vote", to oppose the greatest democracy hitherto unseen in Hong Kong history. Isn't it too absurd and laughable?

A few people from the Hong Kong Federation of Students talk about so-called "screening" and "shutting the door". They simply **parrot** what the opposition and Apple Daily say, not making any rational judgment of their own through sincerely studying the Basic Law, understanding the content of "one country two systems", and understanding changes in Hong Kong after the handover and the national and international situations today. So-called "international standard" and "universal values" are but empty slogans that even they themselves can hardly explain. As about their demand for the NPC Standing Committee to apologise to Hong Kong people and to withdraw the "decision" on universal suffrage, this is even more unrealistic nonsense devoid of any merit.

Isn't it too absurd and too much to call society to tolerate and citizens to support such unreasonable class boycotts, and the illegal Occupy Central **in tow**?

### WORDS AND USAGE

**Fawn on sb** (phrasal verb) – To praise and flatter someone. (獻媚，討好)

*Examples: 1. I hate the way our aunts fawn on us at family gatherings.  
2. If a pet animal such as a dog fawns on you, it is very friendly towards you and rubs itself against you.*

**Bigwig** (noun) – A very important person. (權貴之人)

*Examples: 1. The Website was designed in-house with you in mind, not some corporate bigwig.  
2. We were invited to a lunch with local bigwigs.*

**Skate over sth** (phrasal verb) – To avoid dealing completely with something or to fail to pay enough attention to it. (輕率處理，輕輕帶過)

*Examples: 1. I didn't understand what the teacher said about prepositions, because she only skated over it.  
2. I will skate over the things that I am not sure about.*

**Parrot** (verb) – To repeat without thought or understanding. (鸚鵡學舌，人云亦云)

*Examples: 1. Some of the students were just parroting what the teacher said.  
2. The children were obviously just parroting what they'd been told.*

**In tow** (idiom) – Closely following. (緊跟，跟隨)

*Examples: 1. The manager went to the meeting with her staff in tow.  
2. She arrived at the party, with a tall, silver-haired man in tow.*



時事英語

## 翻譯廣告詞語並不容易

美國「蘋果」公司近日開賣iPhone 6，引起各地「果粉」熱捧。但其大陸網站介紹產品的中文翻譯再次廣受批評。

iPhone 6採用4.7吋 (inch) 屏幕，而iPhone 6 plus更有5.5吋，均比iPhone 5的4吋屏更大。「蘋果」宣傳iPhone 6的口號是：Bigger than bigger。其大陸網頁直譯為：「比更大還更大」，看了讓人莫名其妙。原文中的第二個bigger的確是指屏幕「更大」了，但第一個bigger卻含有功能「更强」或表現「更出色」的意思。「蘋果」香港網站的中譯「豈止於大」更接近原意。如果意譯，似可以說：「更大更出色」。

「蘋果」大陸網站中譯開玩笑話，這並非首次。今年母親節，「蘋果」促銷iPad的宣傳語是：A gift mom will love opening—again and again。這裡的opening是個雙關詞，既指折開禮物的包裝，也指打開iPad來使用。大陸網站譯成「讓媽媽開心的禮物，開了又開。」是媽媽的心「開了又開」，還是禮物自己「開了又開」？這句話應可意譯為：「讓媽媽愛不釋手的禮物」。同樣，「蘋果」父親節的促銷宣傳語是：A father's gift he'll open everyday，大陸網站譯為：「父親節好禮，讓他每天越開越開心」，也頗令人費解。這句話似可譯成：「讓爸爸天天打開的禮物」呢？看來，「蘋果」要進軍中國大陸市場，還需在中文翻譯上多下工夫。

一些好廣告詞語深入人心，成為習語，但要翻譯成另一種語言並保持原來的韻味，並不容易。1980年代，美國一家漢堡包店推出電視廣告：一位老太太到對手的店買了一個包，打開一看，牛肉餡餅只有手指甲大小，她怒問：「Where is the beef?」這句話迅即成為北美家喻戶曉的習語，用來諷刺沒有實質內容的政策、思想或產品。但中文對話者如不了解此話的來由，乍被問到「牛肉在哪裡？」，可能一時難以理解。

亦然



考察筆記

## 入天后廟認識花炮文化

每逢神明的誕期，都會吸引成千上萬的善信到廟宇上香祈福。不少善信更會組織進香祈福花炮會，於神明寶誕當天，隨著舞龍、舞獅的到廟宇助興；而有些花炮會的成員還會抬着大型花炮，進行會景巡遊，以增加傳統節日的氣氛。

這種文化活動，已成為地區的表演項目。其中，以屯門、元朗等地區的天后誕寶誕活動最有特色，最大型的花炮更高達逾16呎，可算是精心製作的「藝術品」。

於2013年11月10日揭幕的屯門天后廟廣場，已成為市民認識花炮文化的好去處。位於屯門的后角天后廟，已有600多年歷史，是香港境內最古老的天后廟之一，也是屯門區重要的廟宇。2011年9月開始，政府耗資1億3千萬元，於廟宇前的空地進行了美化工程。經過歷時兩年的工程，廣場終於落成，並開放給市民參觀。廣場有不少新的設施，例如有表演台、中式牌樓等，其中最重要的，就是於天后廟旁建成了「花炮展覽館」。

這個花炮展覽廳配合附近一帶的仿古傳統中式設計，以達到古色古香的效果。展覽廳內設有展板，還有一個大型花炮，為參觀者介紹天后誕的歷史、花炮傳統，還在播放區播出屯門天后誕的歷史片段。

美化工程已經完成，后角天后廟不僅是屯門區內傳統文化的重心，也成為區內新的地標和旅遊景點。對於同學而言，更是了解香港傳統文化活動的歷史、演變和發展的「博物館」。

考察重點

1. 每年的農曆三月廿三日是天后廟，不少地區都有賀誕的表演活動，而屯門區的天后廟賀誕儀式和巡遊目的地，就是這間后角天后廟。同學可於天后廟當天到場，了解這項傳統文化活動，以及認識花炮的製作。

2. 同學可到花炮展覽廳認識花炮的基本設計和特色，以及搶（抽）花炮的活動，藉以了解這項傳統文化在現今社會的發展和演變。

考察貼士

1. 后角天后廟廣場內，除了有天后廟和花炮展覽館外，於廟後的小山崗上，也有天后涼亭等景點，同學在參觀廟宇時，可一併認識與廟宇連成一體的建築。

2. 花炮展覽廳的開放時間是星期二至五，上午10時至下午6時，而星期六、日及公眾假期的開放時間是上午10時至下午6時30分。

3. 每個地區的花炮設計和搶（抽）花炮活動可能稍有不同，同學宜以花炮展覽廳的內容作基本參考資料，再了解不同地區的花炮有什麼分別。

香港歷史文化探索者 徐振邦



走出校園

## 命名自近現代將領的南海諸島

南海諸島的命名，除了冠以古人之名外，還有命名自近現代將領或官員的，包括南沙群島的李準灘、人駿灘、敦謙沙洲、南威島等。

李準灘位於南沙群島西部海域，為紀念清朝廣東水師提督李準（1871-1936年）而命名。為何要冠以李準之名？因為李氏曾在1909年率領水師巡航西沙群島，為諸島命名，登島升旗，並繪製西沙群島總圖，重申中國對西沙群島的主權。值得一提的是，李準晚年潛心研究書法，成為名家，曾為《大公報》題寫報名。在李準灘上方的是人駿灘，「人駿」指清朝兩廣總督張人駿（1846-1927年），他同樣維護了中國在南海的主權。1908年，張人駿得悉日人佔據東沙島後，立刻通報外務部，隨後與日人交涉，據理力爭，幾經艱苦，終於從日人手中收回東沙島。1909年李準率領廣東水師巡航西沙群島，便是奉兩廣總督張人駿之命。和李準一樣，張人駿亦為書法名家。諷刺的是，李準灘和人駿灘目前俱為越南佔據，兩人在100多年前維護了中國在南海的主權，紀念他們的兩灘卻雙雙落入越人之手，誠可嘆也！

敦謙沙洲是南沙群島第七大島，「敦謙」指民國海軍中業艦艦長李敦謙，他在1946年奉國民政府令率領中業艦，連同太平艦，前往南海接收日本放棄的南沙群島，登島升旗立碑，完成南沙群島隸屬廣東省的建制程序。1949年後，李敦謙隨同國民黨軍隊退守台灣。敦謙沙洲本為台灣海軍駐守，1974年2月，台灣官兵為躲避颱風而撤至太平島，南越軍隊乘機鳩佔，導致該島現為越南控制。

南威島是南沙第三大島，「南威」指1946年的廣東省政府主席羅卓英（1896-1961年），因為他以「慈威」為號。當時南沙群島由廣東省管轄，冠以省主席的名號自是順理成章。「南威」兼有「威鎮南海」之意。值得一提的是，羅卓英於1942年出任中國遠征軍司令長官，率領中國軍隊進入緬甸抗擊日軍。南威島現為越南佔據，「南威」何在？

很遺憾，以近現代中國將領或官員命名的南沙島、灘全為越南佔據。

（談南海諸島的命名·中）  
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