

# 中央與港普選仍是風雨同舟

中英社評

國家主席習近平，昨天在人民大會堂會見了以董建華為團長的香港工商界專業界訪京團。

從電視新聞畫面中可見，本港工商界名人李嘉誠、李兆基、郭鶴年、黃志祥、呂志和等七十多人依次安坐會見大廳內，習近平主席在「開場白」中首先提到：再過幾天就是中華人民共和國六十五周年華誕，六十五年來，在中國共產黨領導下，國家取得了舉世公認的巨大成就，而在這一過程中，香港與祖國風雨同舟、命運相依，發揮了獨特的重要作用。

令人感動的是，在座不少人正正就是這一過程的參與者，就是六十五載風雨同舟的見證人。他們在改革開放初期已經到內地投資設工廠、開酒店、捐助教育，國家的發展也為他們提供了前所未有的機遇，正如訪京團團長董建華所說：「香港好，國家好；國家好，香港更好」，港人與祖國，禍福相倚、榮辱與共，這種血肉相連的關係和深情是任何力量也改變不了的。

對訪京團此行得到習近平主席會見、張德江委員長宴請的高規格待遇，此地一些人酸溜溜的說是為了拉攏富豪表態支持普選。這是「鼠目寸光」之言。特首普選當然是特區當前的主要議題，也為中央所高度重視，但中央相信香港同胞會懂得分析當前國內外形勢，懂得珍惜來之不易的安定繁榮局面，更會懂得依法選出一位愛國特首對港最有利這個根本道理。訪京團不需要什麼「表態」，但支持全國人大常委會的「決定」，反對「佔中」、罷課等違法亂港行為，確實是訪京團每一位成員的



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共同心聲。

習近平主席在會見中指出，「一國兩制」是國家的一項基本國策，符合國家根本利益和香港的長遠利益，也符合外來投資者的利益，而要辦好香港的事情，關鍵是要全面準確理解和貫徹「一國兩制」方針，維護基本法權威。

習主席並重申了三個「堅定不移」，即堅定不移貫徹「一國兩制」方針和基本法、堅定不移支持香港依法推進民主、堅定不移維護香港長期繁榮穩定。

近日圍繞二〇一七特首普選議題，一些人擔心「一國兩制」方針未來是否會有所改變，以至什麼「收緊」。這是絕對不需要的杞人之憂，而原因無非是出在對「一國兩制」缺乏足夠的理解與認識而已。

正如中央已三令五申所指出，「一

國兩制」絕非權宜之計，因為「一國兩制」方針符合國家和香港整體利益，也就沒有作出改變的必要；但香港的事情要辦好，關鍵就在於要全面、準確理解和貫徹「一國兩制」，二〇一七特首普選，來自「一國兩制」，沒有九七回歸、沒有基本法，特區根本就不會有普選，普選必須按照基本法規定和全國人大常委會的「決定」進行就是這一根本道理。

過去六十五年，港人與國家風雨同舟、命運相依；眼前二〇一七特首普選，中央和港人仍然是風雨同舟、命運相依，二〇一七特首普選這條航船只要沿着「一國兩制」的正確航向，必可安然到達彼岸，沒有任何風風雨雨可以阻止它的前進。

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## Central Government and Hong Kong people still on the same boat

President Xi Jinping met with a delegation of Hong Kong's industrial and business circles headed by Tung Chee-hwa at the Great Hall of the People yesterday.

On TV footage it could be seen that over 70 well known figures from Hong Kong's industrial and business sectors, such as Li Ka-shing, Lee Shau Kee, Robert Kuok Hock Nien, Robert Ng Chee Siong and Lui Che Woo, were seated in proper sequence in the meeting hall. In his opening address, President Xi Jinping said that it would be the 65th birthday of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in a few days. In past 65 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the country has made universally-acknowledged enormous achievements, and during this course Hong Kong has been on the same boat with the Motherland through storm and stress and played a uniquely important role.

It is touching that many members of the audience are exactly participants in this great course, and thus witnesses to the 65 years of Hong Kong sticking together with the Motherland through storm and stress. At the beginning of reform and opening up, they already went to invest in the Mainland, opening factories, building hotels and making donations to education. The country's development has also given them unprecedented opportunities. As head of the Hong Kong delegation Tung Chee-hwa put it: "The betterment of Hong Kong benefits the country; the betterment of the country benefits Hong Kong even more." Hong Kong people stick together with the Motherland **through thick and thin**, sharing weal and woe. Such flesh-and-blood ties and affection can never be changed by any force.

The delegation has been given such high-standard reception as being received and met by President Xi Jinping and given a feast by Chairman Zhang Dejiang of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC). On this, some individuals here sourly said this was to **rope in** the tycoons to make clear their attitude toward universal suffrage. This shows they **cannot see beyond the end of their nose**. The election of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage surely is currently a major issue in the SAR, to which the Central Government also pays great attention. But the Central Government believes that Hong Kong compatriots know how to analyse the current domestic and international situations, know how to treasure the hard-won stability and prosperity, and understand the profound truth that electing a patriotic Chief Executive is the most favourable to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong delegation does not need to make clear its attitude, though supporting the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee and opposing such illegal and trouble making activities such as Occupy Central and class boycotts is indeed the common aspiration of every member of the delegation.

At the meeting, President Xi Jinping pointed out that "one country two systems" was a basic state policy which was not only in keeping with the fundamental interests of the nation and the long-term interests of Hong Kong, but also in line with the interests of overseas investors. The key to well managing Hong Kong affairs is to comprehensively and accurately understand and implement the "one country two systems" principle and safeguard the authority of the Basic Law.

President Xi also reiterated the [Central Government's] "three unwavering devotions": to unswervingly insist on the implementation of the "one country two systems" principle and the Basic Law, to unswervingly support Hong Kong to promote democracy in accordance with the law, and to unswervingly safeguard Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability.

Recently, public attention has **focused on** the issue of the election of CE in 2017 by universal suffrage, and some people become concerned whether the "one country two systems" principle will be changed in future to **"rein in"** Hong Kong. Such worry is absolutely unnecessary and ungrounded. What causes such worry is simply a lack of sufficient understanding and recognition of "one country two systems".

As the Central Government has repeatedly reiterated, "one country two systems" is by no means an expedient measure. Because the "one country two systems" principle is in keeping with the overall interests of the nation and Hong Kong, there is no need to make any change. But to manage Hong Kong affairs well, the key is to comprehensively and accurately understanding and implementing "one country two systems". The election of CE

in 2017 by universal suffrage derives from "one country two systems". Without Hong Kong's handover in 1997, without the Basic Law, there would have been no universal suffrage in the SAR at all. This is the sound reason why universal suffrage must be pursued in accordance with relevant stipulations of the Basic Law and "decisions" made by the NPC Standing Committee.

In past 65 years, Hong Kong people have been on the same boat with the country to share weal and woe. Right now, in regard to the election of CE in 2017 by universal suffrage, the Central Government and Hong Kong people are still on the same boat and share weal and woe. As long as the ship of election of CE in 2017 by universal suffrage sails along the correct route of "one country two systems", it is bound to reach its destination, and no storm or rain can stop it from forging ahead.

### WORDS AND USAGE

**Through thick and thin** (idiom) – If you stay with or support someone through thick and thin, you always stay with or support them, even in difficult situations. (同甘共苦，赴湯蹈火)

*Examples: 1. Dogs are real friends because they are loyal to you through thick and thin and don't expect more than food and approval in return.*  
*2. That's what relationships are about – you stick with someone through thick and thin.*

**Rope in sb** (phrasal verb) – To persuade someone to do something for you. (拉攏、勸說某人幫忙)

*Examples: 1. Let's rope in someone to help with cleaning up.*  
*2. At the last minute, we roped in a couple of spectators to complete the team.*

**Can't see beyond the end of your nose** (idiom) – If you can't see beyond the end of your nose, you think so much about yourself and what affects you that you do not see what is really important. (鼠目寸光，目光短淺)

*Examples: 1. These people are so busy making money, they can't see beyond the end of their nose.*  
*2. I'm so busy running the office day to day that I can't see beyond the end of my nose.*

**Focus on sb/sth** (phrasal verb) – To dwell on the subject of someone or something. (集中於……，專注於……)

*Examples: 1. Please focus on your studies and not on your hobbies.*  
*2. Let's focus on the question of the electric bill, if you don't mind.*

**Rein in sb/sth** (phrasal verb) – To bring someone or something under control; to slow down someone or something. (管束、控制、勒緊(馬的)繮繩)

*Examples: 1. If you rein in a horse, you stop it or cause it to go more slowly by pulling its reins.*  
*2. We should rein in our spending, balance our budget, and stop borrowing.*



時事英語

## 「阿里巴巴」成功上市

9月19日，中國最大的電子商務(e-commerce)企業「阿里巴巴」在美國紐約股票交易所首日上市交易，股價上漲38.07%，這使「阿里」的總市值達到US\$2,314億，超越Facebook(市值US\$2,000億)，成為僅次於搜索巨頭谷歌(Google)的全球第二大互聯網公司。「阿里」創辦人馬雲(Jack Ma Yun)的「身家」也亦暴增至US\$265億美元，一躍成為中國首富，亞洲計也排第二，僅次於本港的李嘉誠。

電子商務一般包括：B2B(business to business, 公司對公司或「公對公」)、B2C(business to customer, 公司對私人或「公對私」)、C2C(customer to customer, 私人對私人或「私對私」)或者第三方支付平台(third party payment platform)等，「阿里」在這些領域都大幅領先對手。香港也有許多人使用它的「淘寶網」(taobao.com)在網上購物。

一家私營企業「上市」是指它首次發行股票供公眾認購和交易。股票的首次發行英文叫做public initial offering(IPO)。公司上市就是launch an IPO, 也可以說stock market launch或go public。上市的目的自然是為了募集資金(raise funds)、擴大業務。這次「阿里」IPO的集資額達到US\$250億，成為全球歷來最大規模IPO。這裡要注意的是，公司上市的集資額與它上市後的總市值(market capitalization或market value)是兩個不同的概念，後者等於每股的市價乘以公司的總股本，按「阿里」上市首日的收市價每股US\$93.89計算，其總市值為US\$2,314億。上市公司的市值隨其股票價格漲落而改變。

「阿里」成功順利上市後，馬雲參與由美國前總統克林頓創立、即將舉行的「克林頓全球倡議大會」(Clinton Global Initiative)。克林頓在舉行該大會前接受訪問時提到，「阿里」網上平台每周有3億人進行交易，已反映馬雲的過人之處，認為他「有很高的機會」令中國變得更好(The chances of his being able to change China for the better are quite high)。亦然



考察筆記

## 廟宇傳承開筆禮文化

從前，許多家庭都很重視教育。要是家中孩子聰明伶俐，他日高中科舉，就可以光宗耀祖，飛黃騰達。因此，孩子讀書是人生大事。

為了對入學的隆重其事，家長要為孩子擺「開學酒」，赴宴的親戚朋友會送上文房四寶等讀書用品作為賀禮；亦有家長在孔子像前，執着孩子的手，在紙上教他寫第一個字，稱為「開筆」。至於在開學的第一天，孩子在沐浴更衣後，就要拜祭祖先，然後帶上啟蒙書(如《三字經》、《千字文》、《百家姓》等)，並在口袋裡放一根葱。這樣，就完成了簡單的開學程序。

時至今天，讀書識字仍得到家長的重視，每逢九月，家長無不祈求子女在新學年可以學業進步，只是沒有了那些開筆儀式、開學程序了。

為了讓莘莘學子了解中國的傳統開筆文化，華人廟宇委員會於2010年起，在深水埗三太子及北帝廟舉辦「文昌開筆禮」。在中國傳統文化上，不少文人都會供奉文昌帝君，藉以祈求得到文昌帝君的眷顧，能夠取得好成績，可以金榜題名。

開筆禮的程序簡單，就是讓到廟宇參拜的學童，可以觸摸拜桌上的毛筆及蔬菜，寓意向文昌帝君祈求聰明伶俐、學業進步。

每年都有不少學童參與開筆禮儀式，代表他們很關心自己的學業成績，也讓中國的傳統文化得以承傳下來。

考察重點

1、參與開筆禮除了要文具外，一般還會以蔬果作為供奉物品，如葱、芹菜、蘋果等。葱代表聰明；芹菜代表勤力；蘋果代表平安；亦有學生在盆栽中種下苦茶籽，寓意學習是先苦後甘的道理。

2、同學可在開筆禮期間到場考察，了解這種傳統中國文化，以及訪問參與開筆禮的學童，對這種文化承傳的認識。

考察貼士

1、華人廟宇委員會所舉辦的文昌開筆禮於每年的九月舉行，費用全免，而參加的學童更可獲得精美文具。

2、2014年，華人廟宇委員會除了在深水埗三太子及北帝廟舉辦「文昌開筆禮」，還在香港仔的洪聖古廟舉行首次開筆禮。

3、有關活動的資料可瀏覽華人廟宇委員會的網頁：<http://www.ctc.org.hk>。

4、除了上述兩間廟宇外，上環和大埔的文武廟都有開筆禮的儀式。

香港歷史文化探索者 徐振邦



走出校園

## 南海諸島命名具中國文化色彩

南海諸島的命名，除了冠以古代和近現代人之名外，另一特色是為諸島披上中國傳統文化的面紗，宣揚民族精神，南沙群島的仁愛礁、禮樂灘、忠孝灘、信義礁、泛愛暗沙便是其中的佼佼者。仁、愛、信、義、忠、孝是中國傳統美德，禮樂為儒家所推崇。為南海諸島添上這些名目，不但宣示主權，也發揚傳統道德。仁愛礁雖為中國控制，但菲律賓以破舊軍艦坐灘，藉此安插菲國士兵，一留便15年，能夠如此，當然是中國人的「仁愛」使然。菲律賓還想在中國的禮樂灘開採石油，可謂無禮，中國若再守禮，恐怕會帶來禮崩樂壞的後果。

中沙群島有華夏暗沙、一統暗沙、憲法暗沙、本固暗沙、民主礁(今稱黃岩島)，這些名稱不是隨便安上去的，而是其來有自。1947年，國民政府頒布《中華民國憲法》，由訓政進至憲政，準備召開國民大會。此時，國民政府正在規劃南海十一段線(今為九段線)，明確界定中國在南海的疆域，憲法暗沙、本固暗沙、民主礁當為紀念行憲大事而命名。「本固」語出《尚書》：「民為邦本，本固邦寧。」這是中國古代的民本思想，配合行憲而採用。行憲後，當然希望「一統」天下，光大「華夏」，於是便有一統暗沙和華夏暗沙。諷刺的是歷史竟和國民政府開了個大玩笑，兩年後發生的事誰都知道了。

南海島礁眾多，全部冠名並不容易，人間名目用完，於是向仙界取經，出現神仙暗沙、仙后灘、仙娥礁、仙賓礁等名稱，堪稱美名。後來不知是否江郎才盡，竟然有個「無乜礁」，難道是廣東人起的名?「無乜礁」雖然「無乜」，卻為越南控制，改稱「仙女礁」。

(談南海諸島的命名，下)  
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