



抗頑隅負者旺佔 斷果要法執法警

中英社評

旺角亞皆老街「佔領區」清場行動昨日進行，但遭到佔領者的激烈對抗，現場由午至暮衝突不斷，警方施放催淚劑，近百人被捕、三名警員受傷。直至今日凌晨，清場行動仍未完成。

旺角自「佔中」以來，被佔領的時間已長達兩個月，本港最主要的交通動脈彌敦道多處路段被佔領者「據為己用」，整個九龍地區的交通都受到不同程度的阻堵，區內店舖商戶生意難做，住戶坊眾日夜不得安寧，要求清場的民意呼聲早已響徹旺角區和彌敦道。

然而，清場行動在中午過後，激進分子開始「蒲頭」搞事，警員在多次警告無效之後開始在高處向人群施放催淚劑，滋事分子又出動「雨傘陣」抵擋，場面十分混亂。

從行動中可以看到，警方執法的力度和效率已比過去加強，全副裝備的防暴警察在上級一聲令下，即舉起警棍、手持盾牌向前推進，多次把人群逼向後退，期間有滋事分子不肯後退並作出挑釁，防暴警察即一擁而上將滋事者包圍及按倒地上，制服後帶上或抬上警車。

入夜後，佔領者已多次被驅散，但不久又再集結，且轉入砵蘭街繼續佔領，至今日凌晨前後，佔領者人數似有增無減，佔領範圍亦進一步擴展至油麻地地方，期間衝突不斷，秩序未受控制，清場行動遭到的阻力比預期中為大。

因此，面對滋事分子的負隅頑抗，公然阻撓執法，警方有必要對整個清場行動的效率和力度及時作出調整和部署，行動必須更加果斷、更具效率和更見力度，絕不能讓「應清未清、該撤不撤」的亂局苟延下去。否則，清場時



▲警員在多次警告無效之後開始在高處向人群施放催淚劑

間拖延越久，情況只會變得更加複雜，滋事分子見有機可乘，氣焰會更加囂張，一些佔領者是睇「風頭」行動的，一日仍有搞事者衝在前面，他們是不會自願離去的。

所謂「擒賊先擒王」，眼前，警方有必要加強拘捕行動，已經部署好的警力要多派上前線執行拘捕任務，滋事分子有膽敢再衝擊防線、不聽勸喻的，「來一個捉一個、來兩個抓一雙」，實行「抓無赦」，令到衝擊逐步削弱，然後再抓緊時機把其餘的佔領者及「趁熱鬧」者驅散，再派出警員或警車「佔領」曾經被佔的街道，防止人群再聚集。

事件中，除滋事分子外，一些反對派議員及「學聯」負責人的到來更是「亂上加亂」，他們裝出一副「調停人」、「和事老」的樣子，就法庭「禁制令」內容「咬文嚼字」、說三道四，實質是故意拖延時間，為滋事分子打

氣，結果「長毛」梁國雄和「學聯」一名負責人被警方以「藐視法庭」及「阻差辦公」罪行予以拘捕，堪稱活該。

事實是，反對派議員和「學聯」負責人在所謂「禁制令」範圍的問題上大做文章，是枉費心機的。「禁制令」無疑是有一定的涵蓋範圍，但事實是整個佔領行動根本自始至終都是違法、非法的，不存在有「禁制」或無「禁制」的問題，法庭「禁制令」只是令執法範圍和目標更加清晰明確，但不在一紙禁制令範圍內的街道，同樣是受到公眾地方行為準則和公眾安全等相關法例所規管的，並不是轉移到非「禁制令」範圍內繼續佔領便會變得合法。對此，警方在協助落實法庭「禁制令」的同時，如有必要，就要全面、進一步行使應有的執法權力，加大力度、徹底清場，不讓佔領行動「借屍還魂」，再苟延殘喘下去。

2014-11-26

Police must resolutely enforce the law

Action was taken yesterday to clear the occupied zone at Argyle Street in Mong Kok, which however met the occupiers' fierce resistance. Clashes were incessant in the whole afternoon. The police had to use water-diluted pepper spray. Nearly 100 protesters were arrested, while three police officers injured. Until early this morning, the clearance **has yet to** be completed.

Since the start of Occupy Central, Mong Kok has been occupied for two months already. Several sections of Nathan Road, one of Hong Kong's main traffic arteries, have been "taken for their own use" by occupiers. As a result, traffic in whole Kowloon peninsula have been blocked to various degrees, making it difficult for shops in the region to do business and local residents to live a peaceful life. Public calls for clearance have long been shouted clear and loud in Mong Kok and on Nathan Road.

However, when the clearing action progressed yesterday, radicals began to stick out and make trouble. The police issued warnings several times but **in vain**, so they had to fire water-diluted pepper spray from raised metal platforms. Trouble-makers once again raised umbrellas to resist. It was a chaotic scene.

It could be seen from the action that the police have enhanced their law-enforcement strength and efficiency. When order was given, fully-equipped riot police immediately raise batons and shields to march forward, pushing protesters backward. When some trouble-makers refused to budge and made provocations, riot police would rush forward to hold them down on the ground to subdue them and then take them to a police vehicle.

After night fell, occupiers were dispersed several times but soon gathered together again and moved to occupy Portland Street. Until early this morning, the number of occupiers seemed to have increased rather than decreased, and the area they occupied further extended in the direction to Yau Ma Te. There were incessant clashes in the due process and the situation had yet to be put under control. Resistance against clearance is stronger than expected.

Therefore, in face of the fact that trouble-makers put up a stubborn resistance to openly obstruct law enforcement, the police must readjust and enhance their clearing efficiency and strength, taking actions more resolutely, efficiently and forcefully. Such a chaotic situation as "wherever should be cleared remains not cleared and wherever occupiers should be removed remain not removed" must not be allowed to continue. Otherwise, the longer the clearing action takes, the more complicated the situation will become. And when trouble-makers see there is a chance to take, they will become even more arrogant. Some occupiers simply **see which way the wind is blowing** before making their own decision. They won't leave voluntarily as long as there are still some trouble-makers taking the lead.

A saying has it that "the ringleader must be captured first in order to capture all his followers". Right now, it is necessary for the police to strengthen arrest action. Police officers deployed should be sent to the frontier to carry out arrest action. If trouble-makers dare to decline warnings and charge police cordons, they must be arrested one by one without exception so as to gradually weaken the charges and then take the opportunity to disperse other occupiers and "onlookers". Afterwards, police officers or vehicles should be sent to the once-occupied streets to prevent protesters from gathering there again.

In the incident yesterday, apart from trouble-makers, the arrival at the scene by some opposition lawmakers and leaders of the Hong Kong Federation of Students made the chaos even more chaotic. Pretending to act as "mediators" or "peacemakers", they were excessively picky about the wording of the court injunction order and made irresponsible arguments about it. In essence, they deliberately tried to buy time and cheer up for the trouble-makers. In the end, Long Hair Leung Kwok-hung and a leaders of the Federation were arrested by the police for criminal

contempt of court and obstructing police. They really deserve it.

As a matter of fact, it is in vain for the opposition lawmakers and leaders of the Federation to **kick up** a big fuss about the territorial scope set by the court injunction covers. No doubt a court injunction has a limited scope. But the fact is that the whole occupation movement is illegal through and through, so there is no question whether it should be enjoined or not. A court injunction order simply makes the scope and goal of law enforcement more clear and specific. However, streets not covered in an injunction are also regulated by rules and laws governing behaviour in public places and public security. Hence, removing to occupy streets not covered in the scope of a court injunction won't become legal. On this, while helping carry out court injunction orders, when it is necessary, the police must further and thoroughly exercise their law-enforcement power to enhance action and make a thorough clearance, so as not to let the occupation movement "come to life again in somebody else's body" and **eke out** a living.

WORDS AND USAGE

Have yet to (do sth) (phrase) - To have not yet (done something).
(至今尚未，仍要待...)

Examples: 1. We have yet to win.
2. I have yet to receive your reply.

In vain (idiom) - Without success; without any useful result. (徒勞，無效，白費力氣)

Examples: 1. The president himself must make the argument, or all our work will be in vain.
2. They rushed her to the hospital, but they did it in vain.

See which way the wind is blowing (idiom) - to see how a situation is developing before you make a decision about it. (看風往那裡吹，看風頭，看風使舵)

Examples: 1. I think I'll see which way the wind is blowing before I vote at the board meeting.
2. Tom failed to see which way the wind was blowing and got himself caught up in an argument.

Kick up/make a fuss (about sth) (idiom) - To complain, argue or become angry about something, especially when this is not necessary. (大驚小怪，小題大作)

Examples: 1. I don't know why you're making such a fuss about it.
2. Josie kicked up a fuss because the soup was too salty.

Eke sth out (phrasal verb) - To extend something; to support (existence) with difficulty and effort. (竭力維持，勉強度日)

Examples: 1. If you eke out something, you make your supply of it last as long as possible.
2. He managed to eke out a living (= earn just enough to live on).

時事英語 世界廁所日

11月19日是「世界廁所日」(World Toilet Day)。2001年，新加坡企業家、世界廁所協會(World Toilet Organization)會長沈銳華(Jack Sim)首倡設立「世界廁所日」，以紀念廁所的發明並致力於普及廁所的使用。聯合國去年首次將每年的11月19日定為「世界廁所日」。

俗話說「吃喝拉撒睡」是日常生活的五件大事，再加上「行」，就是一地政府需要解決的problems of livelihood。「拉撒」的英文可用defecate一詞來表述，其名詞是defecation。該詞的本義是「大便」，但也可用來泛指「排便」。帶有沖水裝置和盥洗設施的現代廁所，實為解決「拉撒」問題的恩物。我們生活在香港，早已把廁所當作日常生活的一部分。但目前全球約70億人口中有25億人缺乏廁所(toiletless)，其中十億人要在戶外如廁(to defecate in the open)，當中印度佔近六億。印度婦女遭性侵犯強暴的新聞時有報道，一個原因就是當地缺乏廁所，人們要在戶外如廁。

聯合國秘書長潘基文，趁世界廁所日發表聲明，指全球有道義責任(moral imperative)終結戶外如廁(to end open defecation)，讓婦女毋須再在露天如廁，避免被強暴的風險(at risk of rape)。

根據世界衛生組織對94個國家所做的一項調查，其中三分之二已通過立法承認(享用)自來水(drinking-water)和衛生設施(sanitation)是一種普世人權(universal human right)。可見，「吃喝拉撒睡」是最基本的人權，在這些權利沒有得到保障之前，談論其他人權都是奢談(exaggerated talk)。

順便一提，英文裡有不少詞語用來指稱「廁所」。如washroom, lavatory, restroom and water closet等。我們見到一些公廁用W.C.來標示，這就是water closet的縮寫。而英語系國家中，對廁所也各有不同俗稱，如英國人說a bog，美國人說a pot，澳洲和新西蘭說a dunny；還有一些通用的叫法，如a john或a loo。亦然

考察筆記 九龍城侯王古廟

在興建鐵路沙中線時，發掘了一些古蹟遺址，包括了宋代方井、宋代明渠等。這些發現，的確補充香港歷史(尤其是宋代一段)的資料。事實上，在九龍城一帶仍保存不少與宋代歷史有關的資料或傳說，與沙中線的古蹟發現，可算是不謀而合。早前，被列入法定古蹟的九龍城的侯王古廟，就是相傳與宋代歷史有關的古廟。

九龍城侯王古廟位於九龍城聯合道，是香港眾多侯王古廟之中，歷史最悠久的。對於侯王古廟所供奉的侯王是何許人，一直沒有定案，但不少人認同晚清學者陳伯陶的說法，即廟宇所供奉的侯王是南宋功臣楊亮節。楊亮節，是南宋的國舅，生前封「侯」，死後封「王」，所以被尊稱為「侯王」。據說，南宋末代皇帝宋帝昺在楊亮節的協助下，南逃至九龍城一帶；後來，楊亮節因病去世，後人認為他護駕有功，故建廟以資紀念。

相傳，廟宇早於宋代已落成，但只是一間茅屋；而現在所看到的廟宇建築，是建於清雍正八年，後來，又於乾隆、道光及光緒年間進行修繕工程。到了2005年，廟宇亦進行大規模翻新工程。因此，由清雍正年間推算，廟宇至少有二百多年的歷史，足以成為九龍城的古蹟地標之一。

考察重點

1. 晚清學者陳伯陶於1917年寫成《侯王廟聖史碑記》，詳述了楊侯的生平資料。有關碑文仍放在古廟，同學在廟宇考察時，細讀碑記的內容。
2. 九龍城有不少古蹟和活化項目，同學可一併遊覽考察，了解九龍城的最新發展與古蹟的保育之間，怎樣取得平衡。
3. 同學亦可討論古廟被列入法定古蹟後，能否推動九龍城一帶的歷史文化遊，以及怎樣申聯沙中線一帶的遺蹟，成為一條文化文物徑。

考察貼士

1. 廟宇由華人廟宇委員會管理，開放時間是每日上午八時至下午五時。
2. 廟宇內有不少文物，例如有清代的木匾、鐵香爐、碑記、石刻、雕塑等，對研究九龍城以及香港歷史，保留了大量的重要資料。同學在考察時可留意有關文物。
3. 在香港境內亦有幾間侯王廟，分別位於大嶼山、元朗等地，同學有機會亦可到訪這些廟宇參觀。

香港歷史文化探索者 徐振邦

走出校園 兩岸三地校歌傳承

上周提到兩岸三地五所學校(嶺南大學、中大崇基學院、燕京書院、東吳大學、蘇州大學)的校歌曲調均源自美國民謠《Annie Lisle》，原因在於要繼承1952年前廣州嶺南大學、蘇州東吳大學、燕京大學和金陵大學的同曲校歌。本篇再補充一校，南京的金陵中學也採用《Annie Lisle》為校歌，因為該校源於金陵大學附屬中學，於是今天仍採用前金陵大學校歌，只是改了三句歌詞。總括來說，今天兩岸三地共有六所學校的校歌曲異詞同。

民國時期的十三所基督教大學中有四所採用《Annie Lisle》為校歌，比例較高，因此為今天各校繼承。另外還有一首由今天港台的兩所學校繼承，就是滬江大學校歌。滬江大學源於1906年在上海創辦的浸會神學院及浸會大學，1915年定名滬江大學。校歌採用美國歌曲《America the Beautiful》，譜上新詞：「我來我校，時日滬江，共高歌樂讚揚。讚揚之聲，遍於四方，我愛母校，爰升其堂。維我母校，如我親娘，讚揚母校榮光，使我學行，罔惑不藏，增榮名仰滬江。」1952年，滬江大學和其他基督教大學因「高等院校系調整」而被撤銷。1958年，滬江大學校友在台北建立滬江高級中學，被校歌曲與滬江大學完全一致。

1986年滬江大學80周年校慶時，香港校友在港島東區創辦滬江小學。校歌繼承滬大，歌詞大部分相同，第七句改為「培植棟樑」，第九至十二句改為「桃李芬芳，中西文化之光，信義勤愛，校訓無忘」。

可見民國時期的一些基督教大學停辦後，他們在各地的校友都繼續辦學，一心承傳母校傳統，流傳至今的校歌就是母校精神長存的最佳寫照。(校歌源流/下)

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