



放眼世界



愛國務實與「鐵腕」——李光耀為世人留下寶貴財富(下)

中英社評

就在其昨日逝世後，李顯龍總理在電視講話中即呼籲國民要繼續發揚其父的愛國精神，團結一致，「讓李光耀付出畢生精力建立的新加坡繼續繁榮穩定才是悼念李光耀最好的方式。」

如果說愛國是李光耀一生的靈魂，那麼，務實二字，就是他通往強國之路的「不二法門」。在李光耀的「字典」中，沒有什麼主義、制度、觀念之類的桎梏，拿來就用、好用就用、合用就成，百分之百的「捉到耗子就是好貓」，所以他在一個公開訪問中說過，鄧小平是他一生最佩服的人。而新加坡就在西方現代化管理與東方「循規蹈矩」中發展成長。

而在愛國核心和務實理念之下，李光耀領導新加坡、特別是其三十年總理在位期間，嚴刑重典、鐵腕管治，是從不手軟的。他崇尚西方民主、鼓勵創新，但如果碰到他的底線，威脅到政府管治，那對不起，鼓吹反政府的反對派政客先抓起來，散播謠言的傳媒立即關門，國家安全和整體利益任何時候都在什麼民主人權之上。這點是令到一些既驕倖新加坡成就而又以鼓吹民主混飯吃的人恨得牙癢癢的。

一生愛國、務實、依法辦事的李光耀，生前曾多次訪港，包括回歸之後。他在二〇〇〇年中文大學的榮譽博士學位頒授禮上致詞時曾談到「一國兩制」和香港的政制，其遠見卓識和敢言令人嘆服。

李光耀指出：彭定康年代港英政府令港人誤信一些北京不能做的事，北京



▲時任新加坡內閣資政李光耀（右二）在2010年參觀上海世博園

不會讓香港成為「木馬屠城記」中的木馬，變成影響內地變化的「樣板」。中央其實對香港非常寬鬆，只要不影響國家的事，香港就可以做。中央對香港已作出多番幫助，例如國企和內地企業在港投資，以及開放個人遊等。他同時提醒，港人要謹記中央給香港的優惠就如自來水一樣，現時開的水喉也可以關上，香港不應對中央作出一些超越「一國兩制」的要求。香港可以做的，是明白和接受「一國兩制」下一定的限制，而在這框架下香港將可以繼續繁榮發展。

而最精彩和不可不讀的是，李光耀最後指出：「香港的憲制可於二〇〇七年檢討，所以，香港人還有時間。假如他們能夠使北京領導層相信，港人願意按中華人民共和國憲法和香港基本法辦事，那麼，香港政制可以有所進展。」緬懷李光耀，因為他為人類社會帶來了進步和睿智；正面對政改和發展經濟、改善民生難題的港人社會和特區政府，應該從新加坡和這位偉人身上得到不少啟示。

(完)
2015-03-24

Patriotism, pragmatism and "iron-fistedness": the invaluable treasure left to the world by Lee Kuan Yew (Part II)

In a televised statement after Mr. Lee Kuan Yew passing away yesterday, Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Hsien Loong called for the Singaporean people to carry on his patriotic passion and get united: “The best way to honour him would be to carry on his life's passion, and stay as one united people to keep Singapore prosperous and strong.”

If patriotism was the soul of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's life, then “pragmatism” was for him the **one and only** way to strengthen his country. In Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's “dictionary” there was no shackle of any “-isms”, systems or ideas. Anything could be tried. Anything applicable would be applied. Anything that could be of help would do. That was the perfect practice of “a cat being a good one if it catches mice”. No wonder he had once said in a media interview that Deng Xiaoping was his most admired leader. As a result, Singapore has been growing up under the Western modernised management combined with the Eastern way of being disciplined.

With patriotism as the core value and pragmatism the core principle, during the time when Mr. Lee Kuan Yew led Singapore, particularly in the 30 years when he was the prime minister, he had imposed strict laws and harsh penalties to **rule the country with an iron fist** and never once become softened. He **held Western democracy in high regard** and encouraged innovation, but if his bottom line was crossed and his rule threatened, then sorry, opposition politicians advocating opposing the government would be arrested and rumour-spreaing media outlets be shut down. National security and overall interests had always been put above democracy and human rights. All this made those who admired Singapore's achievements yet had to make a living by advocating democracy **gnash their teeth** in hatred.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, a person who was patriotic, pragmatic and handled everything following the law throughout his life, had visited Hong Kong many times in his lifetime, both before and after the territory's return to Chinese rule. In his acceptance speech of honorary doctorate offered by the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2000, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew commented on the “one country two systems” and Hong Kong's political development. His foresight and sagacity, as well as his outspokenness, are really spectacular and admirable.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew pointed out that the British Hong Kong government under Chris Patten had misled Hong Kong people to believe in some things Beijing could never allow to do. Beijing would never allow Hong Kong to become the Trojan Horse in The Procession of the Trojan Horse in Troy, or a “model” to influence the Mainland and bring changes. The Central Government in fact was very lenient toward Hong Kong. Hong Kong could do anything as long as it did not affect the country. The Central Government in fact had already given Hong Kong many supports such as allowing State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Mainland companies to invest in Hong Kong and allowing Mainland residents to make individual trips to Hong Kong. At the same time, he also reminded that Hong Kong people should remember that the benefits given to Hong Kong by the Central Government were like tap water. The tap was turned on at the moment but could also be turned off. Hong Kong shouldn't require from the Central Government anything beyond “one country two systems”. What Hong Kong could do was to understand and accept certain restrictions under “one country two systems”. And within such a framework Hong Kong could continue to prosper and develop.

In the most excellent part in his speech that must be read, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew finally pointed out: “Hong Kong people have up

till 2007 when their Constitution will be reviewed. If they can persuade the leaders in Beijing that they are willing to work within the framework of the PRC [People's Republic of China] and SAR constitutions, there could be advances that will enable the territory to have more representative and participatory government.”

We **cherish** the memory of Lee Kuan Yew because he had brought progress and wisdom to human society. Hong Kong society and the SAR Government, that are facing difficulties in political reform, economic development and improving people's livelihood, should seek enlightenment and draw inspiration from Singapore and this great man.

(End)
24 March 2015

WORDS AND USAGE

One and only (idiom) – Unique; single (used for emphasis)
(唯一的，獨一無二的)

Examples: 1. This may be your one and only opportunity to meet her.
2. With the sight dead on target, he fired his one and only shot.

Rule sth with an iron fist/hand (idiom) – To rule in a very stern manner.
(鐵腕統(管)治)

Examples: 1. My boss rules with an iron fist. I'm looking for a new job.
2. Stalin ruled the Soviet Union with an iron fist.

Hold sb/sth in high regard (idiom) – To think well of someone or something; to regard someone or something with respect.
(推崇，崇尚)

Examples: 1. Sooner or later, human beings come to realize that some ideas that they hold in high regard do not work.
2. I hold him in high regard.

Gnash your teeth (idiom) – To bring your teeth forcefully together when you are angry or upset, especially when you cannot get what you want.
(咬牙切齒)

Examples: 1. His advisers are gnashing their teeth in frustration because he refuses to attack his opponent on foreign policy issues.
2. Local residents gnashed their teeth about the council's decision to build a car park in the area.

Cherish (verb) – To keep hopes, memories, or ideas in your mind because they are important to you and bring you pleasure.
(懷有，珍視，珍惜)

Examples: 1. I cherish the memories of the time we spent together.
2. He had long cherished a secret fantasy about his future.



時事英語

從亞視不獲續牌談起

清明、復活節長假期，行政長官會同行政會議（The Chief Executive in Council）決定「亞洲電視」現有免費電視牌照（free TV licence）不獲續期。有58年歷史的「亞視」最遲一年後就要停播，政府已邀請「香港電台」（RTHK）接手提供其模擬（analogue TV broadcast）和數碼（digital TV broadcast）電視廣播。

亞視屬於地面電視（terrestrial television），即利用大氣電波傳輸其電視訊號（TV signal），接收者使用天線（antenna）即可收看。由於不用電線傳輸訊號，地面電視又常被稱為無線電視（wireless television）。

香港的另一家免費電視台「無線電視」（TVB）也屬於地面電視。利用大氣電波（atmospheric radio waves）傳輸訊號的還有無線廣播電台（radios）和移動電話供應商（mobile phone service providers）。它們每一家都必須使用指定的「頻譜」傳輸其訊號，以免互相干擾（to interfere）。「頻譜」（spectrum）可簡單理解為可使用的「頻率範圍」（the range of all frequencies）。

政府管理分配頻譜

大氣電波屬於寶貴的公共資源，當然應由政府管理（to manage）並合理地分配（to allocate）頻譜。特區政府設有「通訊事務管理局辦公室」（Office of the Communications Authority），專責這方面的工作。商用頻譜一般通過拍賣（auctions）來分配。政府也通過發牌（to issue a license）分配頻譜給為公眾免費提供服務的電台和電視台。它們除了交點牌照費外，免費使用這些頻譜，因而有責任保障服務的質素。亞視就是因為管理不善、服務欠佳而不獲續牌的。

今天，電視的傳播方式多種多樣。除地面電視外，還有衛星電視（satellite television）、有線電視（cable television）和互聯網網路傳輸電視（Internet Protocol Television (IPTV)，不同於網上電視（web television））。IPTV利用寬頻網絡傳輸訊號。因為使用網路，IPTV服務供應商經常會一併提供連接互聯網及IP電話等相關服務，稱為「三合一服務」（Triple Play）。

亦然



走出校園

大韓民國臨時政府舊址在上海

自朴槿惠就任韓國總統以來，中韓關係持續良好。今年是中國抗日戰爭勝利和韓國脫離日本殖民統治70周年的重要年份，中韓兩國都會熱烈慶祝。上海黃浦區馬當路有一列兩層建築，其貌不古，也不算新，時而可見遊客排隊進場，眾皆面露敬色，遠觀難辨何人，近聽方知全是韓國人。這些遊客為何千里迢迢從韓國來到上海，嚴肅地魚貫進入一座簡陋建築物？原來這座位於馬當路306弄4號的建築就是「大韓民國臨時政府」舊址，是韓國獨立運動的策動地，今天的韓國人都視之為聖地，紛紛前來緬懷先賢。

韓國遊客緬懷先賢

進入大廳，便見到復原的桌椅擺設，牆上掛着韓國國旗大極旗，還有多幅獨立運動領導人的照片，包括李承晚、金九等。眼觀大極旗，耳聽參觀者的韓語，使人感到身在首爾，而非上海。文字敘述、圖片、展品主要集中在二樓，不可謂多，亦有可觀者焉。

在滬制定臨時憲法

由於韓國在1910年被日本吞併，仁人志士分別在各地成立臨時政府，為了集中抗日力量，統一的臨時政府終於在上海成立。臨時政府成立於1919年，本在他處，1926年7月遷來此地，1932年遷離上海，1940年移駐重慶。在上海的大韓民國臨時政府是當時抗日獨立運動的最高代表機關，曾制定《大韓民國臨時憲法》，並在軍事、外交、財政、教育、宣傳等方面展開了一連串的活動。除了中、韓文字介紹外，館內復原了當年的辦公室，展示了一些照片，展品則有臨時政府發行的公債、護照、刊物等。韓國多任總統如盧泰愚、金大中、盧武鉉等都曾前來參觀，留下墨寶，其中金大中1998年的題詞是：不惜生命，遺芳萬世。

臨時政府的參觀者十居其九是韓國人，中國人只是鳳毛麟角。其實中國人也應前來參觀，因為這裡見證了中韓友誼，可從館中的圖文了解當時國民政府對臨時政府的支持以及中韓兩國人民並肩抗日的可貴。臨時政府建築的修復顯示兩國政府合作的成果和人民友誼的延續。

(大韓民國臨時政府在上海，上)
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▲馬當路306弄4號的建築就是「大韓民國臨時政府」舊址