



# 旅業已寒冬 搞事分子竟雪上加霜

## 中英社評

正當本港旅遊、零售、餐飲業界近日發出「寒冬」警號之際，少數「本土勢力」激進分子昨日竟然再度在北區上水發動「光復」行動，滋擾內地遊客及店舖。此種「趕客」惡行，無疑令已處困境的旅業雪上加霜，令人憤慨。

昨日受影響的區內店舖，包括藥房、金行、連鎖店及服裝店等，他們的東主紛紛大吐苦水說，自「反水貨客」行動出現以來，生意愈來愈難做，營業額不斷下降。其中金行職員，主要是靠佣金收入，自去年「佔中」以來「自由行人」人數減少，他們的佣金收入已經「唔見一撇」，再長此以往下來，金行被迫裁員甚至關閉，員工將會陷入失業困境。

事實是，眼前旅遊、零售、餐飲業界發出「寒冬」甚至「嚴冬」的悲鳴，並非過甚其詞，而旅業一旦不景，產生的將是連鎖效應，其中最「致命」的就是失業潮，一旦失業率持續上升，社會將再難以言安定。而目前的港人社會，旅遊、零售、餐飲業就業人數加起來逾60萬，而其中相當一部分為低學歷、低技術、低收入階層，一旦他們原有的「飯碗」被打破，其他行業就算仍然好景能提供職位，也難以將他們悉數吸納，屆時社會上的怨氣和對立情緒勢必上升，以至治安不寧、「佔領」再現，其他階層也將難以幸免。

因此，眼前旅遊、零售、餐飲業的困境，必須引起特區政府和全社會的充分重視。從感受而言，「反水貨客」行動是令內地客裏足的罪魁禍首，不能讓這種肆意衝擊的惡行再繼續和蔓延。而令人關注的是，過去「反水貨客」行動中，被捕的搞事分子多被判罰款或「社



▲「本土勢力」激進分子再度在北區上水發動「光復」行動，滋擾內地遊客及店舖

會服務令」，昨日在上水帶頭「趕客」的黃某就是這一夥人的頭子，已不止一次被捕，但判刑不重、囂張如故。市民尊重本港司法獨立和法庭裁決，但對這些完全無視法治和社會秩序、肆意衝擊損害他人的搞事分子，市民普遍認為有加重刑罰、以儆效尤的必要。

而從正面而言，重建本港旅遊城市「好客之都」的形象更大有必要和非常迫切。對此，零售業界立法會議員方剛日前提出，政府應考慮撤銷或放寬「限奶令」，特首亦應為少數人的不禮貌行為向內地民衆道歉。對此，特區政府已作出回應，稱「限奶令」並非「旅遊行為」，目前仍有執行的必要。

對方剛議員的建議，特區政府當然有其全盤考慮的必要，但業界的心聲亦不妨多聽取及參考。如「限奶令」之舉，本身的確無關旅遊，但「自由」旅客乘來港旅遊之便，帶罐奶粉回去

當「手信」，也確實是常見之事。「限奶令」由一三年至今，已實施了一段不短的日子，有關舉措亦非慣常做法，如眼前奶粉供應能維持充足和穩定，適當時間逐步放寬「限奶令」也非不可考慮，最少會對內地「自由」旅客傳出一個友好和善意的訊息。同樣，要重塑「好客之都」形象，業界因要從自身做起，切實改掉「以兩代斤」之類的「宰客」惡行；但作為特區政府，的確應該起到帶頭和「破冰」的作用。特首梁振英日前赴京觀看抗戰勝利70周年大閱兵，就曾晤「港澳辦」主任王光亞，提出助港振興旅業的要求，得到王主任的允允。眼前，特首和特區政府主要官員，要更好利用一切到訪內地和接待內地訪客的機會，更多表達本港歡迎內地旅客的正面信息，加上再推出一些優惠吸客措施，相信會收到較好效果。

2015-09-07

## 時事英語

### V-day應紀念而不宜「慶祝」

九月三日是中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界反法西斯戰爭勝利70周年紀念日，北京天安門廣場舉行隆重紀念大會和盛大閱兵儀式 (military parade)。此紀念日的英文是：Commemoration of the Victory of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-Fascist War，簡稱V-day (勝利日)。

許多國家將不同的日子定為紀念第二次世界大戰 (World War Two) 的V-day。1945年4月30日，德國納粹 (Nazi) 頭目希特勒 (Adolf Hitler) 自殺，德國隨後宣布無條件投降 (unconditional surrender)，並於五月七日和八日分別在法國蘭斯 (Reims) 和德國柏林簽署投降書 (German Instrument of Surrender)，由於時差關係，在德國簽署時已是莫斯科時間五月九日。因此，五月七日 (英聯邦國家) 和八日 (其他歐洲國家) 都被視為歐洲戰場勝利日 (Victory in Europe Day或V-E Day，也稱V-day)，俄羅斯則以五月九日為反法西斯戰爭勝利日。

隨後，日本也於8月15日宣布無條件投降，並於九月二日在美國軍艦密蘇里號 (Missouri) 戰艦上簽署投降書 (Japanese Instrument of Surrender)。英國和美國就分別把8月15日和九月二日定為對日勝利日 (Victory over Japan Day, V-P Day)。1946年，當時的中華民國政府將九月三日定為抗日戰爭勝利紀念日 (Victory of War of Resistance against Japan Day)。在英文文獻中，對日勝利日有時也叫做太平洋戰場勝利日 (Victory in the Pacific Day, V-P Day)。當然，這個日子也可簡稱為V-day。

戰後，各國每年都會舉行各種活動來紀念V-day。「紀念」的英文是commemorate或mark。有些英文報道也用「慶祝」(celebrate) 來描述。「慶祝」正義戰勝邪惡當然無可厚非，但戰爭勝利的代價是巨大的人命傷亡，這種勝利似應紀念而不宜「慶祝」。正如二戰時期美國的羅斯福總統 (Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1882-1945) 所說：「相對於戰爭的結束，我們更願所有戰爭本沒有發生…… (More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginning of all wars.)。」

亦然

## 走出校園

### 訪馬關春帆樓

今年是抗戰勝利70周年紀念年，紀念活動不少，還可過一個突如其來的假期。去年甲午戰爭120周年，也有不少活動。其實有關甲午戰爭的記憶和活動不應在今年結束，因為今年是《馬關條約》簽訂120周年的年份，可是人們都被勝利沖淡記憶，慶祝抗戰勝利而忘記馬關悲情。勝利固然值得慶祝，屈辱也應牢記。

清末甲午戰爭揭開了近代日本侵華的序幕，戰爭在1894年爆發，次年清敗日勝，以簽訂《馬關條約》告終。筆者在今年暑期前往日本本州山口縣下關市訪尋甲午遺蹟，下關古稱馬關，是《馬關條約》簽署地。有關《馬關條約》的遺蹟和建築包括春帆樓 (簽約會場)、日清講和紀念館、李鴻章道和引接寺 (李鴻章宿舍)。

為什麼要在抗戰勝利紀念年前來這象徵喪權辱國之地？心情就和100多年前梁啟超路過馬關時所寫的一首詩：「明知此是傷心地，亦到維舟首重回。十七年中多少事，春帆樓下晚濤哀。」(《馬關夜泊》) 筆者之哀不及梁啟超，因為他在滿清覆亡前乘舟前來，而筆者則在勝利年乘飛機來到，自不可同日而語。

春帆樓是1895年3月20日至4月17日，日清兩國談判的會場，當時是高級餐廳兼酒店。門外豎立石柱，直刻漢字「史蹟春帆樓 日清媾和談判場」。看着眼前這座嶄新的春帆樓，真不相信它是古蹟。它果然不是古蹟，因為舊建築已毀，眼前這座是重建的，日本人只能稱之謂「史蹟」。春帆樓面對關門海峽，當年春帆盈海，現在海上船不多，只見馬路上經過的汽車。現在春帆樓仍是高級餐廳兼酒店，以河豚料理聞名。

(抗戰勝利70周年·一)  
嶺大社區學院高級講師 梁勇  
電郵：y8leung@ln.edu.hk



▲春帆樓門外豎立石柱，直刻漢字「史蹟春帆樓 日清媾和談判場」

## 通識快訊

### 中國科學史講座

教育局、香港科學館和東亞科學歷史基金會於本月合辦三場專為中學生而設的中國科學史學術講座，旨在增加學生對正在香港科學館舉行的「西洋奇器——清宮科技展」展覽內容的認識。三場講座均於香港科學館演講廳舉行。

第一場已於9月11日舉行，白立邦教授主講「祈求財富與長生不死的古代化學？」介紹中國古代的煉金者製造了什麼藥物給人服用來延壽。

第二場於9月18日 (星期五) 下午2時30分至4時，馮錦榮教授主講「從崇禎皇帝到康熙皇帝：明清宮廷與西洋科學」，介紹明末清初兩位皇帝特別感興趣的西洋科技，以及西洋科學於他們在位期間在中國有何發展，包括康熙動員大量傳教士繪製卻不曾公布的《皇輿覽圖》。

第三場於9月23日 (星期三) 下午2時30分至4時，梁其姿教授主講「古代道教仙人是免疫學的先驅嗎？」介紹被視為道教仙人秘傳之術、較歐洲種牛痘法早幾百年面世的中醫防天花種痘技術，並探討它對後世醫學發展有什麼影響。

上述講座亦歡迎公眾人士參與。學生如經學校報名，出席演講後可獲香港科學館安排當日豁免入場費參觀「西洋奇器——清宮科技展」，參觀時間至晚上七時。有關講座報名方法，學校可參閱教育局七月份通告及發給全港中學的傳真及申請表。詳情請瀏覽香港科學館網頁 (hk.science.museum/ms/wsi2015/index.html)。

## Trouble makers are so impudent as to add frost and snow to the "cold winter" for tourism

While alarm bells already begin ringing about the arrival of a "cold winter" for Hong Kong's tourism, retail and catering industries, a few "localist" radicals still have the **impudence** to launch again a "Reclaim Hong Kong" protest in Sheung Shui yesterday to harass Mainland tourists and local shops. Such evildoing of "driving customers away" undoubtedly will make things worse for Hong Kong's tourism that is already in a difficult situation. This is really outrageous.

Shops affected yesterday include pharmacies, jewelries, chain stores and garments. Owners of these shops complained that since the "anti-parallel trading" protests started, it had become increasingly difficult for them to do business so that their business turnovers had kept dropping. Among others, incomes of salespersons in jewelry shops are mainly from their sales commissions, which however have dropped considerably as fewer and fewer individual Mainland tourists have come to Hong Kong since last year's Occupy movement. If the situation goes on like this for long, jewelry shops may have to **lay off** employees or even close down, who then would be put into a jobless predicament.

As a matter of fact, the sad cry by the tourism, retail and catering industries about the arrival of a "cold winter" or even a "freezing winter" is by no means an exaggeration. The recession of tourism will cause chain reactions, the most "fatal" of which is the upsurge in unemployment. Once unemployment rate keeps going up, there can hardly be stability in society. In today's Hong Kong society, workers employed in tourism, retail and catering industries total over 600,000. A considerable number of these workers are low-education, low-tech and low-income people. So once their current "rice bowls" are broken, they can hardly be all absorbed by other industries that are still **in good shape** and able to provide job vacancies. Then grievance and antagonism in society inevitably will grow to cause social disability. Another Occupy movement may take place. And all social sectors will be affected.

Therefore, the SAR Government and whole society must pay sufficient attention to the current predicament facing tourism, retail and catering industries. Sentimentally speaking, "anti-parallel trading" protests are the "chief culprit" that makes Mainland visitors hesitate to come to Hong Kong. Such evildoing of wanton assaults must no longer be allowed to go on and spread. What arouses wide concern is that trouble makers arrested in past "anti-parallel trading" protests have mostly been given a fine or community service order as punishment. Their leader surnames Wong, who again took the lead to "drive customers away" in Sheung Shui yesterday, has been arrested more than once but given light sentences, so he remains as arrogant and aggressive as before. Citizens respect Hong Kong's judicial independence and court rulings, but they also generally think heavier punishments must be given to those trouble makers who totally ignore the rule of law and social order to wantonly harass and harm others, so as to warn others against following their examples.

From a positive perspective, it is even more necessary and urgent to rebuild the "hospitable capital" image of Hong Kong as a tourist city. **In this regard**, Vincent Fang Kang, Legislative Council (Legco) member representing the Wholesale and Retail functional constituency, earlier suggested the government to consider lifting restriction on export of powdered formula for babies, and the Chief Executive to make an apology to Mainland people for the impolite behaviour of a small number of Hong Kong people. In response, the SAR Government said the restriction on export of powdered formula is not "tourism-concerned behaviour", and it still needs to be imposed.

In regard to lawmaker Vincent Fang's suggestion, the SAR Government surely need to take the overall situation into consideration. But it does no harm for it to listen to voices of the concerned industries for reference. The restriction on export of baby formula indeed has nothing to do with tourism,

but it is also rather **commonplace** for individual tourists visiting Hong Kong to take back a few cans of baby formula as "souvenir". The restriction, since introduced in 2013, has been in pace for quite a long time. This is not a regular practice. If supply of baby formula could remain sufficient and stable, consideration to gradually ease the restriction in an appropriate time should not be ruled out. At least, this will convey a friendly and good-intentioned message to individual Mainland visitors. Likewise, in rebuilding Hong Kong's reputation as a "hospitable capital", relevant industries surely must start from their own behaviour to rid the evildoing of cheating customers with tricks such as using misleading price tags, but the SAR Government should really play a leading and "ice-breaking role". During his Beijing trip earlier to watch the military parade in commemoration on the 70th anniversary of the victory of Chinese people's war of resistance against Japanese invasion, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying took the opportunity to meet Wang Guangya, Director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. He asked Wang to help revitalise Hong Kong's tourism, and Wang gave his consent. Now, the CE and principal officials of the SAR Government must make better use of all opportunities of visiting the Mainland and receiving visiting Mainland guests to repeatedly convey the positive message that Hong Kong welcomes Mainland visitors. In addition, some incentive measures to attract tourists should be launched. In this way, good effects could be expected.

## WORDS AND USAGE

**Impudence** (noun) - Shamelessness; insolence.  
(厚顏無恥, 冒失無禮)

Examples: 1. Ignorance is the mother of impudence.  
2. Their impudence irritated everyone at the wedding reception.

**Lay sb off** (phrasal verb) - To put an end to someone's employment. (辭退, 解僱)

Examples: 1. The automobile factory laid five hundred people off from work.  
2. We knew they were going to lay a lot of people off.

**In good shape** (idiom) - In good condition. (狀態良好的)

Examples: 1. The economy is in good shape.  
2. This car isn't in good shape.

**In this regard** (idiom) - In connection with this; on this point. (在這一點上, 在這方面)

Examples: 1. The movie has pretty low musical values, but it has plenty of company in this regard.  
2. I always had enough to eat, so I was much better off in this regard than many poor children in our neighborhood.

**Commonplace** (adj.) - Not unusual; ordinary. (常見的)

Examples: 1. He insists that what he is doing is to configure the commonplace issues of ordinary life.  
2. None of the others had noticed the little scene; it was an event too commonplace to mark.



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668