

港人喜見黃金馬車 馳向中英關係黃金時代

中英社評

國家主席習近平，應英國女王伊麗莎白二世的邀請，對英進行為期五日的國事訪問，首日行程已於香港時間昨日傍晚在倫敦展開：一輛英國王室專用的黃金馬車，載着並排而坐的習主席和英女王，通過林蔭大道和兩旁夾道歡迎的民衆，緩緩進入白金漢宮，象徵中英兩國關係正式邁進黃金新時代。

習主席此次訪英的一個重要標誌，是英國王室提供的超級黃金禮遇。在大不列顛王國，儘管王室已不再掌軍政實權，但在國家事務和民衆心目中仍享有至高無尚的地位；而在這之前，有英國小報說，英王儲查爾斯王子因為「支持」達賴喇嘛，將不會出席王室歡迎習近平的活動云云。

但昨天電視鏡頭前清晰可見，查爾斯及王妃卡米拉一大清早就親自到習近平伉儷下機後休息的酒店恭請迎迓，並陪同乘車一直送到白金漢宮的檢閱場，會同早已在那裏等候的英女王伉儷及其他王室人員，一起進行檢閱御林軍及鳴放一〇三響禮炮等官方歡迎儀式，然後女王與習主席同乘御用黃金馬車，進入內宮午宴及參觀。習近平伉儷未來數天亦將下榻白金漢宮，成為名副其實的黃金級貴賓。

習近平主席此次對英進行國事訪問，其重大意義當然絕不止於一輛黃金馬車，但對港人來說，在電視機前看到這一幕，仍然不免別有一番感受。

還不過是十多年前的香港，所有政府機關內都懸掛有英女王像，一些市民戲稱為「事頭婆」；今天，「事頭婆」已近九旬高齡，但仍不辭勞累，親迎到訪的中國貴賓，還要頭戴皇冠、身披勳章綬帶在白金漢宮舉行盛大國宴，廣邀英各界名流政要和外國使節出席，



▲國家主席習近平早前對英國進行國事訪問。圖為習近平和夫人彭麗媛在英國女王伊麗莎白二世夫婦陪同下，乘坐皇家馬車前往白金漢宮下榻 資料圖片

如果說這還不足以代表整個英國上下對習近平主席到訪的重視與歡迎，實在也很難再有別的更恰當的表達方式了。

而除了王室隆重其事的接待外，這幾天，在倫敦以至整個英國，歡迎習近平主席到訪的標語牌到處可見，中國五星紅旗和英國國旗在高處共同迎風飄揚……

而更令中英兩國業界和人民關注的是，一個名為「黃金十年」的中英經貿合作新篇章，將會在習主席這次「黃金訪問」中全面開展和落實，……今次習主席率領一百五十人代表團訪英期間簽訂的投資合作項目和協議將會逾百項，總金額將會達到三百億英鎊（約合三千億港元）。

中英之間，能夠達成今次習近平主席的超級國事訪問，兩國關係能夠開啓一個黃金新時代、兩國經貿合作能夠規劃出「黃金十年」，絕不是一件偶然和

簡單的事，而是兩國悠久歷史、文化聯繫和當前全球政治、軍事、經濟發展格局形成的結果。

這幾天，港人一定樂於耽在電視機前看新聞節目，關注習主席在英的一舉一動和各種簽訂投資協議、文化交流的盛況，為自己國家領導人的受到歡迎而感到自豪。

不久前，香港特區發生違法「佔中」，有人舉出早該送進歷史博物館去的港英殖民管治年代「龍獅旗」，近日還有人為回歸前遺留下來的舊式郵筒上的英國皇冠標誌將會被遮蓋而提出異議，當然還有一再吃「閉門羹」仍要跑去英倫「告御狀」的「良心」、「大狀」等人。時代已變，形勢已變，今天的中英關係正進入黃金新時代，祖國國際地位不斷提高，今天做一個中國人、香港人確實是值得高興和欣慰的。

2015-10-21

Hong Kong people happy to see the Gold State Coach driving into a golden era for Sino-British relations

President Xi Jinping, invited by British Queen Elizabeth II, pays a five-day state visit to the United Kingdom. The first day of his state visit began yesterday evening, Hong Kong time. The Gold State Coach for the British Royal Family carrying President Xi and the British Queen, sitting side by side, drove into the Buckingham Palace through a boulevard and cheering crowds lining both sides, marking Sino-British relationship has formally entered a golden era.

A significant symbol of President Xi's state visit to UK is the super "golden reception" given by the British Monarchy. In Britain, although the Monarchy no longer holds any real power over government and military affairs, it still enjoys a crowning status in state affairs and **in the mind's eye** of British people. Earlier, some British tabloid newspaper asserted that Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, would not attend any royal welcoming ceremonies for Xi Jinping because he "supported" the Dalai Lama, and so on and so forth.

But on live television broadcast yesterday, it could be seen that Prince Charles and his wife Camilla Parker-Bowles, the Duchess of Cornwall, arrived early in the morning [local time] at Xi's hotel to personally greet and welcome President Xi and his wife, and then escorted them to the mall in front of the Buckingham Palace to join the awaiting Queen and her husband and other members of the Royal Family. Then together, they reviewed a Horseguards parade and attended the official welcoming ceremony for Xi including a 103-gun salute. Afterwards, the Queen and President Xi rode on the Gold State Coach into the Buckingham Palace for lunch and a tour inside the palace. Xi Jinping and his wife would stay at the Buckingham Palace during their UK visit afterwards, becoming the "gold-class" guests **worthy of the name**.

The great significance of President Xi Jinping's state visit to the UK certainly is not limited to riding on a gold carriage. But for Hong Kong people watching the scene on TV, the scene still aroused certain particular feelings.

In Hong Kong less than 20 years ago, hung in all government offices were pictures of the British Queen, whom some citizens jokingly called the "Boss Lady". Today, the "Boss Lady", as senior as almost 90, has spared no pains to personally greet and welcome visiting Chinese guests, and to wear her crown and the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter to host a royal state banquet, which was also attended by Britain's noted public figures, celebrities and important political leaders as well as foreign diplomats on invitation. If this were not sufficient enough to signify the attention and importance given by whole British society to President Xi's visit, there could hardly be any more proper way.

Apart from the solemn reception by the British Monarchy, these days, in London and even all over the whole United Kingdom, signboards and slogans welcoming President Xi Jinping's visit could be seen everywhere. China's five-star national flags and the British flags are hoisted and flying together...

What draws more attention and concern from both the Chinese and British peoples and concerned sectors in the two countries is that a new chapter named "a golden decade" of Sino-British economic cooperation and trade will be opened with President Xi's "golden visit"... The 150-member delegation led by President Xi for this visit is expected to sign over 100 investment and cooperation projects and agreements, totaling some £30 billion (about HK\$300 billion).

It is by no means accidental and easy for China and Britain to work out such a super state visit to UK by President Xi Jinping, for ushering in a new golden era for the two country's relations, and for the two countries to **map out** a "golden decade" for bilateral economic cooperation and trade. Rather, all this has **resulted from** the longstanding historical and cultural relations between the two countries and from the current global pattern of political, military and economic development.

These days, Hong Kong people must be pleased to indulge in watching TV news, keeping a close eye on every move by President Xi in UK, the signing ceremonies for various agreements, and cultural-exchange events, **taking pride in** the fact that our own nation's leader is being so warmly

welcomed.

Not long ago, in Hong Kong there happened the illegal Occupy Central, and some individuals waved the colonial British-Hong Kong's dragon-lion flag that should have been sent to a museum of history long time ago. Recently, some people have also raised their objection to covering up the British royal insignia on historic mail boxes. Needless to say, there are also such people as the "Hong Kong's conscience" and "barrister" who still want to travel to Britain to make an "imperial appeal", despite they have been given a cold shoulder once and again. Times have changed. So has the situation. Today, Sino-British relationship is marching into a golden era. Our Motherland's international status keeps rising. Being Chinese nationals today, Hong Kong people should really feel happy and gratified.

21 October 2015

WORDS AND USAGE

In one's mind's eye (idiom) – In one's mind or imagination.
(在...的心目中，在...的腦海裏)
Examples: 1. In my mind's eye, she is still a little girl of six, although she's actually a grown woman.
2. In her mind's eye, she could see a beautiful building beside the river.

Worthy of the name (idiom) – Deserving to be so called; good enough to enjoy a specific designation.
(名副其實的)
Examples: 1. There was not an actor worthy of the name in that play.
2. Any art critic worthy of the name would know that painting to be a fake.

Map out sth (phrasal verb) – To plan in detail how something will happen.
(擬定，制定，規劃)
Examples: 1. She is mapping out lesson plans for teachers who work with below-average readers.
2. When we mapped it out before we began this project, we thought we would be finished by now.

Result from sth (phrasal verb) – To emerge from something; to be the outcome of something.
(由...造成，起因於...)
Examples: 1. His difficulty in walking results from a childhood illness.
2. It will be interesting to see what results from your efforts.

Take pride in sb/sth (idiom) – To be proud of someone or something.
(為...感到自豪)
Examples: 1. I take a great deal of pride in my children.
2. If you don't take professional pride in your work, you're probably in the wrong job.



時事英語

在香港，貧窮是相對的

政府10月11日公布的數據顯示，本港去年貧窮人口（poor population）約96萬，貧窮率（poverty rate）達14.3%。這些嚇人的數字其實反映的是「相對貧窮」（relative poverty）而非「絕對貧窮」（absolute poverty）。

絕對貧窮又稱「極端貧窮」（extreme poverty），按聯合國的定義，其特徵是：被嚴重地剝奪了人類基本需求（severe deprivation of basic human needs）包括食物、安全食水、衛生設備（sanitation facilities）、健康、居住處所、教育以及資訊。世界銀行（World Bank）將之量化為人均日收入低於1.25美元（按2005年的價格水準）。不發達國家的扶貧工作（poverty alleviation）多以消滅絕對貧窮為目標。今天的香港並不存在絕對貧窮的問題。

相對貧窮則以整體人口的收入和消費支出等作為指標，把生活水平相對較低者釐訂為貧窮人士。因此，相對貧窮所量度（measure）的實際上是收入不均（income inequality）的程度，即收入低於某一水準的人所佔總人口的比例。2013年，特區政府首次制定的貧窮線（poverty line）即建基於相對貧窮，以全港家庭住戶（domestic households）每月收入中位數（the median monthly household income）的一半劃線，在此線以下者為貧窮人口。

政府也指出，此量度僅以月收入為唯一標準，未將住戶的資產（assets）和社會福利（social benefits）等考慮在內。因此，資產富有而收入少（asset-rich, income-poor）的人（如一些退休的長者沒有多少收入但有樓有存款）也會被列入窮人之列。而一些人享受的社會福利（如住公屋和領取綜援）也未計入收入。據此算出的貧窮人口難免有誇大（exaggerated/inflated）之嫌。

此外，採用入息中位數的一定比例作為相對貧窮線的做法遭到不少經濟學家的質疑。按中位數的定義，一個社會永遠有一半家庭的收入高於、而另一半低於中位數。以此作量度，減貧成了永遠「不可能的任務」（mission impossible）。

亦 然



走出校園

深圳東江縱隊紀念館

深圳有關東江縱隊的遺蹟除了上周介紹的白石龍村外，還有東江縱隊紀念館和土洋村東江縱隊司令部舊址。

廣東省內共有三間東江縱隊紀念館，分別位於深圳、東莞和惠州，都是當年東江縱隊活躍之地。深圳東江縱隊紀念館位處坪山新區，規模頗大，以圖文和實物詳盡介紹東江縱隊在抗戰時期和戰後的發展。與香港有關的圖文首推「烏蛟騰會議」，展示了1943年初的新界烏蛟騰村照片，指出會議確定「必須以積極主動反擊日偽頑軍作為我們部隊行動的方針，以迅速改變被動地位，爭取時局好轉」。館外有東江縱隊司令員曾生（1910-1995年）將軍塑像及其故居，故居八月時仍在裝修。

司令部舊址位於土洋村

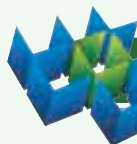
東江縱隊司令部舊址位於深圳龍崗區葵涌鎮土洋村，屬廣東省重點文物，當年位處隱密之地，今天同樣難覓其址。入口處有「土洋村革命烈士紀念碑」。舊址建築原為建於1912年的天主教堂，包括主樓、禮拜堂、馬房等。1943年12月，廣東人民抗日游擊隊東江縱隊正式成立（之前採用其他名稱），設司令部於土洋。主樓為曾生等領導人的工作和居住地，禮拜堂用作會議室和作戰室。1944年8月在此召開土洋會議，司令員曾生認為這次會議「在廣東全省範圍內放手發動群眾，武裝群眾，開展敵後抗日游擊戰爭，創建新的抗日根據地，發展游擊區，把華南敵後抗日游擊戰爭推向一個全面發展的時期」。1945年5月，東江縱隊司令部遷至羅浮山。

（抗戰勝利七十周年·七）
嶺大社區學院高級講師 梁 勇
(y8leung@LN.edu.hk)



◀位於深圳葵涌土洋村的東江縱隊司令部舊址

梁勇攝



快訊

學生當「保障私隱大使」

香港個人資料私隱專員公署（私隱專員公署）連續六年舉辦「保障私隱學生大使計劃」。今年首次舉辦「學校夥伴嘉許計劃」，鼓勵學生成為「保障私隱學生大使」，透過參與校際廣告短片大賽及各項校園宣傳工作，更深入了解保障個人資料的知識。

（1）「保障個人資料·見招拆招」廣告短片大賽：鼓勵中一至中六的學生組隊拍攝一段30秒電視宣傳廣告片段，在校內宣傳。

（2）流動展覽車校園巡迴展：專員公署免費安排「流動展覽車」親臨各校，為青少年及老師提供各項保障個人資料小貼士，展覽時段內設有互動小遊戲及資料單張以供索取。

報名日期：即日起至12月4日

詳情瀏覽：<https://www.pcpd.org.hk/youthprivacy/student-ambassador-program-2016.html>

