



放眼天下

690期



# 建制仍居主流 培養政壇新秀 共建和諧社會(上)

## 中英社評

二〇一五年區議會選舉塵埃落定，全港十八區四百三十一個議席已經全部產生，而選舉結果帶來了三點重要的啟示，值得各方認真重視和研究。

三點啟示之一，是「民建聯」奪得一百一十九個議席，繼續保住本港政壇「第一大黨」的地位，在區議會及立法會兩級架構中都擁有最多議席。這一點是令人感到欣慰及高興的。

本屆區選，民建聯並不是一開始就居於優勢，而是恰恰相反，政改鏖戰、表決「甩鞭」、「佔中」猖獗、青年力量冒起，都使到該黨在選戰中面對眾多不確定以至不利的因素，但是，該黨最終取得了穩中有進的佳績，並未令支持者失望。

事實再一次證明，維護繁榮穩定、支持政府施政、發展經濟民生、要求和諧團結，始終是港人社會的主流民意，不管有多少意見和不同，市民仍然支持一個「打正旗號」愛國愛港的政黨繼續穩住大局，也不願見到抗中亂港、違法暴力的政治勢力有機會進一步坐大。從某一角度而言，選民選擇把票投給民建聯，並不完全是認同其工作表現，而是基於不要「抗中」、不要「佔領」、不想香港亂。正確的政治方針是政黨的生存線，愛國愛港、穩港建港的立場方針就是「民建聯」在歷次選戰包括眼前這次區選能夠立於不敗之地的根本原因。



▲民建聯在2015年區選中奪得一百一十九個議席，繼續保住本港政壇「第一大黨」的地位

當然，有了正確的方針和路向，仍然需要表現和實績支持，特別是區議會的工作，聯繫千家萬戶，大至區內交通、環保、醫療、教育、文康體的需要，具體至逢年過節的「蛇齋餅脷」，真是鉅細無遺、掛一漏萬，一點也不能疏忽大意，否則，到投票前夕才去拍門「洗樓」，只能是自討沒趣。民建聯、工聯會以及其他建制派政黨、團體的候選人，在這次區選中能夠取得佳績，對全港市民來說都是一個好消息，因為這一結果符合全港市民的根本利益，符合維護繁榮穩定、發展經濟民生的需要。

啟示之二，是選舉「年輕化」。這是本次區選中一個帶有普遍意義的現象，包括參選的年輕人增加、當選的年輕人增加、投票的年輕人更是顯著增加。

（未完待續）  
2015-11-24

## While pro-establishment remains the mainstream, up-and-coming young political talents must be cultivated and trained to build a harmonious society together (Part I)

The dust of 2015 district council election has settled, all 431 seats in the 18 District Councils all over Hong Kong now are taken. The outcome of the election have offered three inspirations which are worthy of attention and study.

One of the three inspirations is from the fact that the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB) has won 119 seats to remain as the largest party on Hong Kong's political stage by holding the largest number of seats in both District Councils and the Legislative Council (Legco). This is gratifying and rejoiceful.

At the start of the just-concluded district council election, the DAB did not hold the whip hand. On the contrary, the defeat of the political reform, the messed up performance when the political reform package was put to vote, the running wild of Occupy Central, and the rise of young people, all had put the party to face many uncertain or even unfavourable factors. Nevertheless, the party eventually has achieved the good result of making progress through stabilizing, not letting down its supporters.

The fact once again proves that safeguarding prosperity and stability, supporting the government's administration, striving for economic development and improvement of people's livelihood, and aspiring for harmony and solidarity, always remain the mainstream public opinion in Hong Kong society. However dissatisfied or discontent as they may be, citizens in general still support an openly-proclaimed nation- and Hong Kong-loving political party to continue stabilising the overall situation and they are not willing to see anti-China, trouble-making, law-breaking and violent political elements be left to grow stronger and more insubordinate. From a perspective, voters casting their votes for DAB might not necessarily have fully approved its performance but were out of their not wanting to resist China, to have any Occupy movement and to see chaos in Hong Kong. A correct general policy is the lifeline of a political party. Loving the nation and Hong Kong, maintaining stability in Hong Kong and working for the betterment and progress of Hong Kong is the fundamental cause for the DAB to remain invincible in all election campaigns so far including the just-concluded district council election.

Needless to say, having a correct general policy and orientation, a political party still needs good performance and real achievements to win support. In particular, the works of a District Council concerns thousands of households - from transport, environmental protection, medical care, education, culture, sport and leisure activities in the district, to organising festival activities - are really exhaustive and down-to-earth, leaving no room for carelessness. Otherwise, if one just goes canvassing door to door on the eve of an election, he or she would just ask for a rebuff. Candidates of the DAB, Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (FTU) and other pro-establishment political parties and organisations being able to make good achievements in this year's district council election is good news to all Hong Kong people, because such an outcome accords with their fundamental interests and satisfies the needs to safeguard prosperity stability and to develop the economy and improve people's livelihood.

Another of the inspirations is from the lowering of age of participants in elections. This was a phenomenon with general significance in this year's

district council election: the number of young candidates increased, more young candidates won out, and the number of young voters registered for the first time remarkably increased.(to be continued)

24 November 2015

### WORDS AND USAGE

**The dust settles** (idiom) - If the dust settles after an argument or an event, the situation becomes calmer; an activity or event comes to an end.  
(塵埃落定, (某項活動) 終結)

Examples: 1. You'd better wait until the dust settles before you mention anything else.  
2. We always believed that when the dust settled, the court would rule in our favor.

**Have/hold the whip hand** (idiom) - To be the person or group that has the most power, a dominant position and advantage in a situation.  
(處於支配地位, 佔優勢, 佔上風)

Examples: 1. During the last decade the right wing of the party has held the whip hand.  
2. He had the whip hand throughout the debate.

**Messed up** (adj.) - Strange, weird or confused.  
(亂七八糟的, 迷茫困惑的, 搞糟了的)

Examples: 1. What do you think was the most messed up scene in the whole TV series so far?  
2. She was really messed up as a teenager.

**Let sb down** (phrasal verb) - To disappoint someone; to fail to meet someone's expectations.  
(辜負...的期望, 使...失望)

Examples: 1. The families of the victims feel that the justice system has let them down.  
2. You will be there tomorrow - you won't let me down, will you?

**Canvass** (verb) - To talk to the people in an area in order to get them to support a candidate, project, idea, etc.  
(向...游說 (以爭取選票或調查意見)。注意不要與canvas (帆布、油畫布) 混淆。)

Examples: 1. We go to every house to canvass voters.  
2. She is canvassing for one of the presidential candidates this year.

**Accord with sth** (phrasal verb) - To be the same as something, or to agree with something.  
(與...一致, 與...相符合)

Examples: 1. His version of events does not accord with witnesses' statements.  
2. Does this accord with what you heard?

## 時事英語

### 巴黎恐襲再次引發監聽爭議

11月13日晚，巴黎遭到一連串恐怖襲擊 (a series of terrorist attacks)。事後 (in the aftermath)，有人質疑，美國「911」事件後西方各國已高度戒備，為何如此有組織的 (coordinated) 大規模恐襲仍會發生？

一個直接的原因 (immediate cause) 在於法國當局情報不靈，未能及時防範。西方情報界的鷹派人物 (hawks) 藉此機會要求加大投入和擴大它們的權力。美國中央情報局 (Central Intelligence Agency, CIA) 局長布倫南 (John Brennan) 認為在歐洲，情報機構 (intelligence agencies) 的工作一直以來受到「誤解」 (misrepresentation)，「我希望這次敲響了警鐘」，並呼籲有關方面檢討情報工作的「缺陷」 (gaps)。鷹派人物認為，美國叛徒斯諾登 (Edward Snowden) 揭露美國大規模監聽國內外電子通訊的事件之後，各國政府收緊了對監聽 (taps) 限制，使得「伊斯蘭國」 (Islamic State) 等有機可乘。

也有人認為，先進的加密 (Encryption) 技術廣泛應用於各種個人電子通訊工具，使得情報人員即使能截聽到，也難破譯 (decipher/decrypt)。美國聯邦調查局 (Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI) 前助理局長斯維科 (Chris Swecker) 說：「加密技術提供了一些安全的、難以截聽 (intercept) 的通訊渠道。」巴黎恐襲三天前，比利時內政部長 (Interior Minister) Jan Jambon 曾說過，很難破譯從 Sony Play Station 4 遊戲機網絡上截聽到的通訊。據此有報道推測，恐怖分子就是利用 Sony Play Station 4 的加密通訊策劃此次恐襲的。

據此，美國國會參議院情報委員會副主席費恩斯坦 (Dianne Feinstein) 要求「矽谷」 (Silicon Valley) 檢視 (take a look at) 他們的產品。她說：如果你們創造的產品可被惡魔 (evil monsters) 用於通訊從事恐怖活動，那就是一個很大的問題。但高科技公司反駁說，私人通訊保密是人權，而如果通訊軟件為政府預留後門 (backdoor)，就會招來黑客 (hackers) 入侵從事恐怖或犯罪活動。

亦然

## 放眼世界

### 「一帶一路」西安旅學團

仁濟於11月26日假院屬林百欣中學禮堂舉行「仁濟「一帶一路」常識問答比賽暨西安旅學團」啟禮，仁濟董事局主席林煒珊捐款二百萬元成立基金，支持「一帶一路」旅學團。由今屆起，資助數百名學生實地考察，認識「一帶一路」歷史與發展。

林煒珊表示：「我們的學生是社會的未來，國家的棟樑，盼望他們能主動關心社會和國家的發展，努力裝備自己，並思考如何能為國家、為社會作出貢獻。」

仁濟「一帶一路」西安旅學團是香港首個「一帶一路」旅學團，將於12月5日前往古絲綢之路的起點——西安。學生在一連五天的旅學團中，除參觀當地名勝古蹟及大型企業，更會到訪當地中學與學生交流，進一步了解內地社會及民生。

大會又於旅學團出發前，舉行「一帶一路」常識問答比賽，並邀請邱國光博士作專題分享，資深傳媒人兼培訓顧問李煥榮則闡述「一帶一路」景點歷史故事，讓學生溫故知新。



▲仁濟「一帶一路」西安旅學團啟禮

## 走出校園

### 《日軍在港戰爭罪行》值得一讀

香港地方志辦公室編著的《日軍在港戰爭罪行：戰犯審判紀錄及其研究》在10月出版，以紀念抗戰勝利70周年。該書採用英國陸軍部有關香港軍事法庭審判日本戰犯的檔案，內容翔實而客觀，再現了日軍在香港的暴行，讓讀者了解日佔時期香港社會的實況。該書的出版「旨在重現香港日佔時期歷史的片段，以為後來者鑑戒」，值得今天的港人一讀。

該書分兩部分。前半部分為四個專題：「手握大權的憲兵隊長」、「殘害百姓的日軍憲兵隊」、「濫殺無辜的日軍部隊」、「死於非命的戰俘和囚犯」。後半部為檔案選譯，譯出不少香港軍事法庭對日本戰犯的審判，詳列證人的供詞，鉅細無遺。書中關於日軍在香港的暴行涉及十八日戰爭、香港憲兵隊、深水埗戰俘營、赤柱監獄、聖士提反書院慘案、銀礦灣慘案等，日軍虐待香港居民和英軍戰俘的手段殘酷不仁，包括「吊飛機」、火燙、灌水、電刑、火燒等。日軍隨意在街道上圍捕平民，然後棄於荒島或公海；對戰俘則不顧國際公約，隨意殺害，甚至進入醫院用刺刀殺死臥在病床上的傷兵。

日本政府宣布投降後，駐守大嶼山的日軍竟然漠視投降令，在銀礦灣逮捕約300名鄉民，洗劫商舖和民居，殺害十多名村民，造成銀礦灣慘案。日本憲兵隊最為惡名昭彰，隨意逮捕、審問、虐待平民，導致平民死傷者不計其數，分布香港各地的憲兵部無異於人間煉獄。戰後香港軍事法庭以兩年多時間審判日本戰犯122名，判處各人死刑、終身監禁、半年至20年徒刑等，也有少數獲無罪釋放。

《日軍在港戰爭罪行：戰犯審判紀錄及其研究》分上、下兩冊，由香港史專家劉智鵬教授和丁新豹教授主編，中華書局出版。

(抗戰勝利七十周年·十二)  
嶺南大學高級講師 梁勇

