



放眼天下

706期



暴亂不可能「有理」 違法就必須嚴懲



中英社評

就大年初一晚旺角暴亂事件，有人提出政府應成立「獨立調查委員會」進行調查；特區政府發言人昨日回應：旺角暴亂是嚴重的暴力事件，警方正循刑事途徑追緝暴徒歸案，並將由法庭作出公正裁決，因此並無另行成立調查委會的必要。

特區政府的回應是十分必要和及時的。在此時此刻提出這樣一個建議，顯然是是非不分和多此一舉的：暴徒用磚塊瘋狂襲擊警員，還到處縱火毀壞公物，不是暴亂還會是什麼？警方當晚依法執行職務，部分暴徒已被檢控暴動罪名，又還有什麼需要「獨立調查」的？

事件發生至今，反對派是千方百計在為暴行尋找「合理」藉口，也有人莫名其妙的乘機大談什麼管治問題。管治問題當然可以談，但在暴亂面前、在近百名警員受傷的事實面前、在本港法治基石正受到嚴峻挑戰的危機面前，不去譴責兇徒暴行、不支持警方嚴正執法、不要求法院依法嚴懲，反而在那裏大講什麼「管治危機」、「政府責任」，實質無疑就是形同為暴行開脫，其惡劣影響絕不在街頭暴力之下。

事實是，長期以來反對派對特首和特區政府的肆意攻擊，一些人是非不分的動輒指摘政府施政不當，正正就是此次旺角暴亂事件的遠因和伏線。少數青年長期在這種謬論影響下，逐漸視政府為「死對頭」、視執法警察為仇敵、更視治安法紀為無物，才會在大年初一團圓歡慶之夜無血性地搗起行人路磚塊擲向警員，才會把破壞香港社會視作是他們對政府的示威和「勝利」。今天在如此嚴峻的事實面前還要講些不三不四、不負責任的怪話，還要數落梁振英的什



▲暴徒用磚塊瘋狂襲擊警員，還到處縱火毀壞公物，不是暴亂還會是什麼？

資料圖片

麼「不是」，是不是嫌旺角的暴亂還不夠暴力，還要把青年往違法深淵推、還要看「港獨」激進分離勢力繼續囂張、把香港推向萬劫不復之地？旺角暴亂已達恐怖活動邊緣，港人社會還經得起幾次這樣的折騰？

對此，「中聯辦」主任張曉明日前提出的「三個譴責」：譴責打砸燒暴行、譴責激進分離勢力、譴責鼓吹「暴亂有理」的奇談怪論，都是一針見血和有充分依據的。其中特別是第三點，譴責那些是非不分、混淆黑白甚至嫁禍於人的奇談怪論，對不少人來說確實是值得深思的，動輒指摘特區政府和特首、以至視「西環」如芒在背的心態，不僅助長激進反對勢力的惡行，最終也一定會為害社會，令全體市民都要付出代價。

眼前，市民對暴亂事件仍議論紛紛，而其中一個焦點，就是看法院如何

判決。過去一些明顯違法亂港的案子，最終被告卻可以在法院門前擺出V字手勢、大搖大擺而去，是令人費解和不滿的。但際此法治正受到嚴峻挑戰的關鍵時刻，市民團結一致、信任和支持法院的工作，是十分重要的，在法治尊嚴和全港市民共同利益面前，可以相信，執掌司法大權的各級法官一定會作出公正、合理的裁決，所謂「政治因素」可以不在司法人員考量之列，但明目張膽的破壞治安、通宵達旦的鬧市打砸燒、大批執法官員的被襲受傷，已是事實俱在和有目共睹的，而依法懲處違法活動、禁止暴力傷人、確保市民安全和維護社會安寧，正正是司法人員不可推卸的神聖職責。對此，律政司司長袁國強已經一再公開表明維護法治尊嚴、不容暴力抬頭的決心，市民是可以給予信心和支持的。

2016-02-16

Rioting cannot possibly be "justifiable" and breach of law must be severely punished

Regarding the Lunar New Year night riot in Mong Kok, some people have proposed that the government set up an independent commission of inquiry to **look into** the incident. In response, a spokesman for the SAR Government yesterday said the riot in Mong Kok is a serious violent incident, and criminal investigations by the police are underway with a view to apprehending all culprits for fair trials and rulings by the court. As such, the SAR Government does not consider it necessary to set up an independent commission of inquiry.

The SAR Government's response is very necessary and timing. Making such a proposal at this very moment is obviously confusing right and wrong and **superfluous**. If it is not rioting then what is it that mobsters madly attacked police officers with bricks and set on fire in many places to damage public property? The police were carrying out their duty in accordance with the law that night and some of the rioters have been prosecuted for rioting. There is no need for any "independent inquiry"!

Since the occurrence of the incident, the opposition has been racking its brain trying to find some "reasonable" excuses for the riot. Some persons have also taken the opportunity to unfathomably and abstrusely talk about so-called problems of governance. Surely, problems of governance can be discussed. But in face of riot, in face of the fact that nearly 100 police officers were injured, and amid a crisis that Hong Kong's cornerstone of the rule of law is facing serious challenges, these people decline to condemn the culprits' violent acts, decline to support the police's law enforcement, and decline to demand the court to severely punish the culprits in accordance with the law, but instead talk volubly about a "governance crisis" and "government's responsibilities". In essence, this no doubt is equivalent to absolving the rioting. Its bad influence is no less than street rioting.

As a matter of fact, the opposition has long been wantonly attacking the Chief Executive and SAR Government, with some of its members confusing right and wrong to readily accuse the government of improper administration. This is exactly the remote and indirect cause for the Mong Kok riot. Under the influence of the fallacy for a long period of time, a small number of young people have gradually come to see the government as their "deadly foe" and law-enforcing police their **sworn enemy**, holding public order and laws in contempt. It is because of this that they could cold-bloodedly dig up bricks on pedestrian walks and hurl them at police officers at the night of the Lunar New Year that is for family reunion and celebration, and regard doing damage to Hong Kong society as their protest against the government and their "victory". Today, before such grave facts, some individuals still insist on making some nonsensical and irresponsible cynical remarks and on scolding Leung Chun-ying by enumerating his "wrong-doings". Do they think the Mong Kok riot not violent enough, so that they still want to push young people further down the law-breaking abyss? Do they still want to see the radical separatist elements of "Hong Kong independence" grow even more rampant and arrogant to push Hong Kong into its doomed eternity? The riot in Mong Kok has already come to the verge of terrorist activity. How many such havocs could Hong Kong society bear to suffer?

On this, the "three condemnations" - condemnation on the violent acts of beating, smashing and committing arson, condemnation on radical separatist elements, and condemnation on the absurd fallacies about rioting being justifiable - made the day before yesterday by Zhang Xiaoming, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR, **hit the nail on the head** and are fully grounded. In particular, the third condemnation, that on those fallacies confusing right and wrong, calling black white and even attempting to shift the blame on to others, are really worthy of pondering by many people. The mentality of readily accusing the SAR Government and CE and seeing "Sai Wan" as a thorn on the side not only encourages the evil behaviour of the radical opposition elements but in the end will cause harm to society, forcing all Hong Kong people to pay a price.

Right now the rioting incident is still being widely discusses in society. One of the focuses is on how the court would give its ruling. In the past, in some cases of obviously law breaking and trouble making, the accused eventually could walk out of the court rooms with the V sign and swaggered away arrogantly. That is hard to understand and unsatisfactory. But now

the rule of law is facing serious challenges, so at such a crucial moment, citizens' solidarity and their trust and support of the court are of utmost importance. It is believed that, in face of the dignity of the rule of law and common interests of all Hong Kong citizens, judges at all levels charged with judicial power will surely make just and reasonable rulings. So-called "political factors" could be ruled out from the considerations of judicial personnel, but damaging social order in a flagrant way, beating, smashing and committing arson overnight in a downtown area, and a great number of law-enforcing police officers being attacked and injured, are facts **before everyone's very eyes**. And it is the judicial personnel's unshirkable and sacred duty to handle and punish law-breaking activities, to forbid injuring people with violence, and to ensure people's safety and safeguard peace in society. In this regard, Secretary for Justice Rimsy Yuen Kwok-keung has repeatedly declared the determination to safeguard the dignity of the rule of law and not to tolerate violence. People should have confidence and lend their support

16 February 2016

WORDS AND USAGE

Look into sth - To find out and examine the facts about a problem or situation. (調查, 研究)

Examples: 1. We're looking into the possibility of merging the two departments.
2. A federal grand jury is looking into the charges of misconduct.

Superfluous (adj.) - More than is needed or wanted; unnecessary or needless. (多餘的, 不必要的)

Examples: 1. He has already been told, so our comments are superfluous.
2. The report was marred by a mass of superfluous detail.

Sworn enemy (idiom) - A person, group, or organization for whom one holds a particularly intense, deep-seated hatred. (仇敵, 不共戴天之敵)

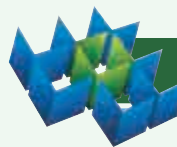
Examples: 1. Sworn enemies are people who will always hate each other.
2. Our environmentalist lobby group is heading out to protest against Big Oil, our sworn enemy.

Hit the nail on the head (idiom) - To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem. (擊中要害, 說到點子上, 一針見血)

Examples: 1. I think Mick hit the nail on the head when he said that what's lacking in this company is a feeling of confidence.
2. He hit the nail on the head when he said the problem was the thermostat.

Before one's very eyes (idiom) - Happening or unfolding right in front of one or while one is watching. (在某人眼皮底下發生的, 親眼見到的)

Examples: 1. Each day, right before our very eyes, we see signs of poverty and need.
2. He saw his life's work destroyed before his very eyes.



時事英語

嚴懲暴動分子

農曆新年夜在旺角發生的暴動 (riot) 迅即引起海內外輿論的高度關注。

內地有媒體將之與朝鮮試爆氫彈後發射遠程火箭 (long-range rocket) 和全球股市崩盤 (global stock market crash) 並列為春節期間的三大負面新聞 (negative/bad news)，慨嘆香港這顆「東方明珠」正在迅速褪色。也有網友在微博中寫道：「真心覺得這些『港獨』有病並且病得深沉。一天到黑高喊大陸人怎樣怎樣，素質如何如何差，這就是『港獨』所謂比大陸人素質高的表現？」

各大西方媒體如CNN、BBC和ABC等也都及時報道事件。CNN網站首頁報道的標題是「Hong Kong police fire warning shots during Mong Kok fishball 'riot」(香港警察在旺角的魚蛋「暴動」中鳴槍示警)，明確將事件形容為「魚蛋暴動」(fishball riot)。英國《衛報》(The Guardian)形容這是一個罕見的暴力夜晚 (a rare night of violence)。BBC形容今次事件為「衝突 (Clashes)」。網絡媒體 VICE News則以「『Fishball Revolution』Creates Chaos on Hong Kong Streets During Lunar New Year Fest」(「魚蛋革命」在農曆新年夜的香港街頭製造騷亂)為題，詳細報道了事件的始末。這大概是首家用「Fishball Revolution (魚蛋革命)」來形容此次事件的媒體。還有媒體形容事件是「Fishball Protest (魚蛋抗議)」，不過，這些報道在內文中都說那天夜裏在旺角所發生的是「暴動」、「騷亂」或「衝突」。

英國的《經濟學人》(The Economist)事後的一篇評論說，一些社交網站試圖用「魚蛋革命」作為主題標籤 (hashtag)把此次暴動 (rioting) 裝扮 (to dress up) 為一場正義的政治抗爭 (a righteous political protest)，然而，「暴力行為毫無正義可言 (In no sense was the violence righteous)」。大多數香港人感到震驚 (were appalled)，他們的城市以抗議示威的和平進行 (peacefulness) 而聞名。」

毫無疑問，初一夜旺角街頭所發生的是一場不折不扣的暴動，暴動分子必須受到應有的懲處。

亦 然



走出校園

有關日本福岡倭奴國金印的補充

大部分人對日本的認識都由軟文化入手，對漫畫、歌曲、旅遊景點非常熟悉。其實，日本的歷史文化同樣趣味十足，很大程度基於中日韓自古以來是鄰邦，而且互相影響。筆者對於日本和韓國的古代歷史十分感興趣。

研究日本歷史，必須看兩本重要著作：《古事記》和《日本書紀》，這兩本書是記載日本古代歷史的重要著作，一如中國的《史記》。另外也可以從中國古代的史書中找到日本歷史的片段。

本欄的梁勇老師之前提及日本福岡的倭奴國金印，筆者也欣賞過這個「日本國寶」。這個金印發現於福岡志賀島，發現原址就在現在的金印公園，而該印保存於福岡博物館。金印被認為是東漢光武帝授予當時日本倭奴國主作為藩屬國的認證。當時日本分為很多小國，受印的「奴國」國主應該是當時日本地區其中一個重要的國主，這個奴國又稱為倭奴國。「倭人」就是日本人古時的稱呼，倭國就是古時日本的名稱，有時又稱為「大倭」。

第一次聽到倭人，是在上歷史課時聽過的明朝倭寇之亂。為何日本人說自己是「倭」呢？有說「倭」可以解說為矮，可以是指身材矮小的人或民族，那時的日本人可能的確是身材矮小。同時日語中「倭」的發音是「wa」，可能是基於讀音才選擇這個漢字。現在代表日本的稱呼大和，「和」的發音也是「wa」，因此古時的大倭和現在的大和並無分別，只是現在使用了比較美麗的漢字而已。大和的發音可以是「daiwa」，也可以用和譯發音作「yamato」。因此，可能只是因為日本人稱自己為「wa」，才使用「倭」這個字，只是基於讀音，這個名稱本身並不是貶義。

至於倭奴國的「奴」，有說是對女性的輕視語，古時中國的女性也稱自己是奴家，可能倭奴國的主政或國王曾經是女性。差不多同時期的邪馬台國，有一位很出名的卑彌呼女王，在三國時代也曾向魏國進貢示好，因此有親魏倭王之稱，這段事跡在《魏書·倭人傳》中也有敘述。邪馬台這個名稱看起來像是意義不好的怪詞，其實這個可能也只是借字發音，因為邪馬台直接發音就是「yamato」，也就是上述的「大和」的意思。

說回那個金印，雖然是國寶，其實體積很細小。古時中國皇帝授予的印，以材料來分等級，皇帝的是玉石翡翠，之下有金、銀、銅和其他金屬。金，看來是親王、公卿所使用，符合藩屬國的身份。現在香港有廉航直飛福岡，有興趣可以到福岡博物館看看這個國寶，為一趟旅程增添歷史知識。

日韓門生 梁 敏



編採速記

暴亂就是暴亂 不容抵賴

半個月前發生於旺角的暴亂，是一場暴亂，不容抵賴，也不應狡辯。

從大年初一至今，網上輿論，大報小報，街頭巷尾，議會內外，大家幾乎都在討論這事件。上星期開課前後，老師同學的話題也離不開這事，證明這宗事對香港社會的震撼和衝擊。誰不譴責這種非理性的暴力行為，那班暴徒存心挑戰治安，甚至集體襲擊警察和新聞工作者的罪行，理應受到法律制裁和文明香港的唾棄。

遺憾的是，前年的非法「佔中」後，挑戰法律、不守法紀的言行大為蔓延，除了那批恃着法律專業知識而叫人「以法達義」的大學教授和立法會議員，還有不少為人師表的人士，他們是退休教師，前線教師，不少更是教育專業團體的頭頭。對着電視畫面，網頁內容以至報章圖文，任何理性，文明，有良知的人，都會為暴徒的行為憤怒，無法認同其暴行，包括追打圍毆受傷的警察，但竟有上述一些敗類，為暴徒的行為百般維護，轉而將矛頭指向特區政府。這等敗類，簡直就是暴徒的幫兇。在此，建議同學們，當面問問這些學者教授議員，如果被襲擊被攻打的是你的同事，你的親友，你還會這樣為暴徒叫屈嗎？

可笑的是，香港號稱國際都會，但包括不少人竟是井底之蛙，不知道在一些中東國家，民衆向軍警擲石，其回報是橡膠子彈以至實彈反擊。在香港一些敗類眼中，千錯萬錯就是旺角暴徒沒有錯，任由這種歪理橫行，全香港將遭殃。所以，旺角暴亂就是暴亂，當務之急是法辦暴徒，處以應得刑罰。至於改善管治和理順社會問題，那是下一步的事。

呂少群

