

李嘉誠精神財富比千億資產更珍貴

中英社評

「長實」集團主席李嘉誠昨天在公司業績記者會上宣布由今年五月一日起退休，未來將會集中精力於「李嘉誠基金會」的醫療、教育工作。

李嘉誠是香港首富，於世界富豪排行榜亦居前列，據美國《福布斯》雜誌本月初公布，其「身家」達到三百六十億美元（約二千八百億港元）。白手興家創造巨額財富，固然是李嘉誠能人所不能的過人之處，但一位富人要真正贏得社會的尊重、在其引退之日能令公眾有依依不捨之感的原因，一定不僅僅是其財富而是比金錢更有價值的東西，包括個人對國家社會的承擔和對大多數人帶來的影響。

事實是，就在昨天宣布退休的業績會上，李嘉誠最閃亮、最令人留下深刻印象的地方，並不是「長實」去年賺三百億或「電能」派息八元，也不是當年三元一股「長江」到今日已獲利五千倍的「神話」，甚至不是其一貫「知識創造財富」、「自住又供得起唔怕買樓」等「金句」，而是其對國家全面深化改革、「一國兩制」和「一地兩檢」等問題的回應，其愛國愛港情懷和不怕遭人「狙擊」的勇氣，才是名副其實的「超人」本色和真正的「李嘉誠價值」。

在業績會上，有記者問到，「一地兩檢」是否有損特區「自治」？李嘉誠想了一下回答說，有一段日子，他經常來往加拿大與美國兩地，在多倫多出境



▲李嘉誠在公司業績記者會上宣布由今年五月一日起退休，未來將會集中精力於「李嘉誠基金會」的醫療、教育工作

時檢查過了，進入紐約時就不用再檢查，從溫哥華往洛杉磯、三藩市亦是如此，「兩個國家尚且可以這樣做，香港與內地同屬一國，又為什麼不可以呢？」李嘉誠還興致勃勃的說，日後「高鐵」通車後，他一定會乘坐「高鐵」去汕頭，既可省卻往返機場的時間，也不用擔心在空中「兜飛機圈」，舒適多了；「而且，你們知道嗎，日後從香港坐高鐵，可以一直坐到歐洲……」，老人家說時的表情就像一個小孩子那麼高興。

而就在昨天，「一地兩檢」條例草案提交立法會審議，反對派議員還在那裏喋喋不休，指「一地兩檢」違反基本法和什麼「入侵香港」。李嘉誠歡迎高鐵、支持「一地兩檢」，是符合香港長遠發展和港人利益的，對比反對派政客為抗中亂港、抗拒中央管治權而反對「一地兩檢」和阻撓高鐵通車，孰是孰非，實已不必多言。

李嘉誠在會上還表示，退休後將會擔任集團顧問，以及繼續參與李嘉誠基金會的工作，尤其是醫療和教育方面。

他還鼓勵年輕人重視增強自己的競爭能力，知識改變命運，年輕人一定要求知，現在很多新的技術將帶來新機遇。

李嘉誠在物質財富上創造了奇跡，在精神上同樣是一位「富人」，他愛國愛港，熱心醫療、教育等公益事業，關心年輕人，月前他所資助的汕頭大學四位女學生駕船橫渡大西洋，他和女孩子們在大風大浪中通電話，叮囑她們一定要注意安全，那副「老爺爺」的慈愛、興奮模樣，令人難忘。

2018-03-17

WORDS AND USAGE

Thereafter (adverb)

● After the event or date mentioned. (其後，從那以後)

Examples:

1. Inflation will fall and thereafter so will interest rates.
2. It was the only time she had ever discouraged him from dangerous activities and she regretted it thereafter.

From scratch (idiom)

● Without the aid of something that is already prepared or in existence. (從零開始，從無到有，白手起家)

Examples:

1. She set up the whole project from scratch.
2. He would rather start again from scratch with new rules, new members, and a new electoral system

One and the same (idiom)

● If two things or people that seem different are one and the same, they are one thing or person. (同一個)

Examples:

1. I'm willing to work for the party because its interests and my interests are one and the same.
2. They are, in fact, one and the same disease.

To and fro (adverb)

● in one direction and then in the opposite direction, a number of times. (來來回回)

Examples:

1. She was gazing out the window, rocking rhythmically to and fro.
2. The swing rocked to and fro.

Philanthropy (noun)

● The desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. (慈善活動，慈善事業)

Examples:

1. He acquired a considerable fortune and was noted for his philanthropy.
2. Minnesota has long been considered a beacon of philanthropy.

Li Ka-shing's spiritual wealth is more valuable than his over \$100-billion assets

At an earnings press conference yesterday, Li Ka-shing announced that he would retire as chairman of the CK Hutchison Holdings in May and would thereafter dedicate his time and efforts to the operation of the Li Ka-shing Foundation especially on issues related to medical care and education.

Li Ka-shing is Hong Kong's richest man and also ranks among the world's richest tycoons. His "wealth" reaches US\$36 billion (about HKD \$280 billion), according to a list released by the Forbes Magazine of the United States early this month. Surely, being able to create huge wealth from scratch is Li Ka-shing's unique ability to achieve what others can hardly do. But for a rich person to truly win respect from society and when he retires people somehow regret the parting, there must be something in him that is more valuable than money, including his personal commitment to the nation and society as well as his influence on the majority of people.

As a matter of fact, at the press conference yesterday when he announced his retirement, the most shining and impressive words said by Li Ka-shing are not CK Hutchison Holdings's earning of \$30 billion or Power Assets's per-share dividend of \$8.00, nor the "myth" of the 5,000 times of return of an originally \$3.00 CK share, nor even his regular "golden verses" such as "knowledge creates wealth" and "it's alright for one to buy a flat if it is for his self-occupation and he can afford paying back the mortgage loan", but rather his responses to issues such as our nation's comprehensive deepening of reforms, "one country two systems" and the Colocation Arrangement. It is his love of the nation and Hong Kong and his courage of knowing no fear of being "attacked" that are his natural colours of "superman" worthy of the name and genuine "Li Ka-shing values".

At the press conference, some reporter asked whether the Colocation Arrangement damaged the autonomy of the SAR. After pondering for a short while, Li Ka-shing replied that he had during a certain period of time often traveled between Canada and the United States, and after he passed border checks in Toronto he no longer needed to go through entry checks in New York, and it was the same to travel from Vancouver to Los Angeles or San Francisco. "This can be done even between two countries. Why cannot this be done between

Hong Kong and the Mainland, which both belong to one and the same country?"

Li Ka-shing also spiritedly said that after the express rail opened to traffic he definitely would take an express train to Shantou, which could save the time of driving to the airports to and fro and there would be no worry about having to circle around in the air and thus would be much more comfortable. "And, do you know that, in future you can also take an express train from Hong Kong to Europe...?" The grand old man's excited expression looked like a child's when he said that.

Yet it was yesterday, when the Colocation Arrangement bill was presented to the Legislative Council (Legco) for consideration, that the opposition lawmakers were still talking endlessly about the Colocation Arrangement violating the Basic Law and so-called "invasion of Hong Kong". Li Ka-shing's welcoming the express rail and supporting the Colocation Arrangement is in accord with Hong Kong's long-term development and Hong Kong people's interests. By comparison, opposition politicians oppose the Colocation Arrangement and block the express rail from opening to traffic. It is self-evident who's right and who's wrong.

At the press conference, Li Ka-shing also said he would serve as senior adviser to the group and continue to participate in the operation of the Li Ka-shing Foundation, especially with issues related to medical care and education. He also encouraged young people to attach importance to enhancing their own competitiveness. Knowledge changes one's fate so young people must seek knowledge. Now many new technologies will bring new opportunities.

Li Ka-shing has created a miracle in terms of material wealth, and he also is a "rich man" spiritually. He loves the nation and Hong Kong, keen on philanthropy such as medical care and education. He cares about young people. Not long ago, when a team of four girl students from Shantou University, which he financial subsidises, was rowing a boat across the Atlantic Ocean, he had a telephone conversation with them in the ocean with strong wind and big waves, urging them to be careful and cautious for the sake of safety. His kind and excited appearance of a "grandpa" is really unforgettable.

17 March 2018



科學新知

史前時代的食物全球化

幾百年前，哥倫布開拓了通往新世界的海上航路，從而主要的農作物可以於不同的大陸之間轉移。幾千年前，穿越舊世界的陸上路線也曾開通，令主要農作物可以貫穿歐亞大陸東部和西部，改變了古代世界的食物供應，譜寫出「一帶一路」的上古版本。隨着科學考古學的興起，這些有關早期食物全球化的研究到最近終於有所突破。

李約瑟科技與文明基金會（前稱東亞科學歷史基金會）與教育局及裘槎基金會合辦「STEM教育公開講座」，讓學生和公眾人士認識古今中外有關數學、科學和科技的聯繫。本次講座由英國劍橋大學考古學教授馬丁·鍾斯以英語主講，闡述採用科學考古學的方法所獲得的成果，以及不同農作物於公元前二千至三千年的轉移情況。

講者將進一步討論有關這些農作物轉移是怎樣發生和人類的相應遷移情況，以及這些農作物轉移帶來什麼後果。

時間：23/3 (星期五) 5:00pm-7:00pm

地點：香港中央圖書館演講廳

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「七七事變」後港作長期抗戰支援

香港史學會總監 鄧家宙博士

緣起香江

日本因應「西安事變」所帶動的政變變化，調整了「逐步蠶食」的侵略政策，考慮到自身人力資源與避免陷入持久作戰，於是依賴先進的軍事設備對中國採取暴力鎮壓式的「急攻」政策。

1937年7月7日晚，日軍在北京郊外的盧溝橋藉故製造事端挑起軍事衝突，炮擊中國守軍，正式挑起侵略中國的戰事，為了斷絕外國對中國的支援，日軍採取「速戰速決」的急攻戰略攻取沿海城市。同年八月率先進

軍上海，希望在短期內直取首都南京，更揚言「三個月內征服中國」，在其囂張的氣焰背後其實也有實際的考慮。可幸國軍奮力抵抗，戰事持續近三個月，尤以「四行倉庫保衛戰」中我國四百餘守軍對抗二千敵軍，在以寡敵眾的情勢下成功阻延對方進度，不但振奮人心，同時便利華東軍民撤退。儘管上海最終失守，卻打破日軍「三個月征服中國」的狂言。

為消耗日本的戰鬥力並爭取國際對華支援，國民政府採取「以空間換取時間」的策略，宣布遷都重慶，進行持久抗戰，伺機突擊。

是年12月，日軍攻陷南京，為報復國軍

在上海及南京的頑強抵抗，於是大肆搶劫，更發動一星期的「南京大屠殺」，莫論士兵戰俘或是尋常百姓皆無幸免，死者竟逾三十餘萬，慘無人道。

紳商組辦「港僑自衛團」

由於日軍侵略中國已有相當時日，遠在香港的華商有鑒日本的行徑，早於三十年代中期已預料內地隨時爆發戰事，且以形勢推算，戰事可能持續經年，對全國經濟民生必有重大影響。有見及此，香港紳商等率先組辦「港僑自衛團」，以防戰事蔓延或難民湧港時仍能維繫地區安全。「七七事變」爆發，中國全面抗戰，軍



▲由1941年12月25日港督楊慕琦投降起，至1945年8月15日日本無條件投降為止，香港人俗稱這段時期為「三年零八個月」

政人事固然肩負前線抗敵的重責，而普羅階層亦有共赴國難的義務，香港雖為英屬殖民地，且遠離戰區，但各界人士皆自發成立各種社團，旨在利用香港的特殊地位與交通等便利作為長期抗戰的後援。在1941年香港淪陷以前，香港分別為內地醫療、軍需、賑災等提供物資，同時協助前線作救傷、掩埋、看護、秩序等服務，充分體現同仇敵愾，共赴國難的精神。

(香港經歷四次殖民侵略·十五)