# BERAL STUDIES

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## 中英社部

### 日本政府必須正視中國民間呼聲



▲新社聯到中環的日本駐港總領館抗議

本報攝

「九一八 | 是中國「國恥日 | 。八十一年前的今天,日本藉口「柳條 湖事件」,悍然發動了對中國東北的侵略。短短四個月,東北三省一百二 十萬平方公里淪陷,三千多萬父老成爲日本的鐵蹄下的亡國奴,飽受長達 十四年的蹂躪。八十一年後的今天,日本侵略本性不改,軍國主義死灰復 燃,想通過所謂「國有化」,侵佔我神聖領土,再次點燃中國人民的抗日 怒火。

連日來的保釣示威是中國反日情緒的大爆發,震驚世界,也震懾了日 本。從北京、上海到廣州、深圳、從香港、台灣到美國、加拿大、成千上 萬的中華兒女,自發走上街頭,高呼「還我釣魚島」、「主權領土不容侵 犯」等口號,道出海內外炎黃子孫保家衛國的共同心聲。這次自中日建交 以來規模最大、人數最多的保釣大示威,反映了中國民間對日本侵略行徑 的強烈憤慨,展現出中國捍衛領土主權的堅定決心和意志,是中國民間對 釣魚島主權的強硬宣示。遺憾的是,日本方面「冷對、漠視」中國民意, 在釣魚島問題上依然一意孤行,不思悔改。在談到應對中方反制措施時, 野田一面假惺惺地大談中日友好大局,呼籲中方對日「國有化」釣魚島表 現出冷靜和理解,一面頑固堅持「釣魚島是日本領土」的立場,繼續強化 對該島嶼及周邊海域的警備,並賦予海上保安廳以陸上警察權,對中國保 釣人士登島宣示主權可現場拘捕。同時,野田還準備在聯合國大會上與中 國繼續對抗。隨着事態發展,日本方面可能還會進一步冒險,繼續激化釣

日本政府自認聰明,以爲摸清了中國的行事風格和習慣,估計中國人 的憤怒是暫時的,中國政府的反制也會適可而止,日方可暫避風頭,蒙混 過關。然而,日本的「小算盤」完全打錯了。漠視中國民意,只會引起社 會反日情緒的更大反彈,低估中國的捍衛領土主權的意志和決心,也會令 日本付出更慘重的代價。在釣魚島問題上,無論是短期的「遭遇戰」,還 是長期的「持久戰」,中方將奉陪到底,絕不會後退半步。民意是水,水 能載舟,亦能覆舟。過去,中日老一輩領導人以卓越的智慧和膽識,破解 了中日關係「死結」,兩國人民通過頻繁的民間交往,奠定了堅實的互信 基礎,共同托起了中日大局,保證了兩國幾十年的友好合作關係。如今, 日本右翼反華勢力大行其道,致使兩國關係的基礎受到毀滅性衝擊

在反日示威中確實出現的不理性舉動,對此中國社會各界給予了嚴厲 譴責,相關人員也將受到法律的制裁。但是,不要忘記,這些事件因何而 起?誰才是導致日本企業、產品受損的真正「元兇」。正是野田、石原等 一批政客,爲一己之利,轉移國內矛盾焦點,在中日關係上玩火,才把自 己的國民、企業推向中國人的對立面。在中方懲處打砸搶肇事者的時候, 最該捫心自問、作深刻反省的是日本政府,最應爲受損日企負責的是野田 內閣。日本政府必須看到,只有放棄冒險,使中日關係重回正軌,在華日 本國民和企業的安全才有保障。

經歷過「國恥」屈辱和磨難的中華民族,最珍惜和平,最痛恨侵略, 在捍衛領土主權完整上有最堅強的意志。在「勿忘國恥,振興中華」成爲 中國時代強音的今天,日本的陰謀注定不會得逞。日本政府若對中國強大 民意置若罔聞,繼續「玩火」,最終必將自食惡果

18/09/2012 大公社評

## Japan must pay attention to Chinese people's voice

September 18 is a Day of Infamy for China. Eighty-one years ago today, Japan engineered the Liutiaohu Incident and used it as a pretext to outrageously invade Northeast China. In a short period of four months, 1.2 million square kilometres of Chinese territory in the three northeastern provinces fell into enemy hands, with over 30 million Chinese nationals becoming slaves of foreign invaders to be trampled on in 14 years thereafter. Today, 81 years later, Japan hasn't changed its nature of aggression. Japanese militarism rises again from the ashes. It attempts to seize our sacred territory by so-called "nationalization". This has once again aroused the anti-Japanese fury of Chinese people.

"Safeguarding Diaoyu Islands" demonstrations in past days were the explosion of Chinese people's anti-Japanese sentiments, which have shocked the world and frightened Japan. From Beijing, Shanghai to Guangzhou and Shenzhen, from Hong Kong, Taiwan to the United States and Canada, tens of thousands of Chinese sons and daughters spontaneously took to the streets. They shouted loudly: "Hand Diaoyu Islands back to us!" and "Our sovereign territories are inviolable!", which spoke out the heartfelt aspirations of all people of Chinese descent home and abroad. These were the largest-scale anti-Japanese demonstrations since China and Japan normalised their diplomatic relations. They expressed Chinese people's strong indignation against Japan's disgraceful conduct of aggression and demonstrated China's firm determination and strong will to safeguard its territorial sovereignty. They represented a strong-willed sovereignty declaration over Diaoyu Islands by Chinese people.

Regrettably, the Japanese side "has given a cold shoulder to and ignored" the Chinese people's will, remaining dead set on having its own way in dealing with the Diaoyu Islands issue and making no attempt to correct its mistakes. Addressing on how to deal with China's counter-measures, (Japanese Prime Minister) Yoshihiko Noda on the one hand hypocritically talked about the overall interests of China-Japan friendly relations and called for the Chinese side to remain cool-minded and understand Japan's "nationalization" of Diaoyu Islands, but on the other hand stubbornly insisted that "Diaoyu Islands is Japanese territory" and continued heightening guard in the area, giving Japan Coast Guard greater policing power allowing coast guard officers to make arrests on spot of Chinese activists landing on Diaoyu Island to exercise their sovereign rights. At the same time, Noda is also prepared to confront China at the general assembly of the United Nations. As events are unfolding, Japan is likely to take more chances to continue intensifying

The Japanese government thinks itself smart. It believes it well understand China's behavioural style and habit. Hence it reckons that Chinese fury would be temporary and the Chinese government would not overdo with its counter-measures, so Japan eventually could slip away unpunished if it lies low for the time being. However, Japan's selfish calculation is totally wrong. Ignoring the popular will of Chinese people will only arouse greater anti-Japanese fury in Chinese society. Underestimating China's will and determination to safeguard its territorial sovereignty will only cost Japan even more dearly. On the Diaoyu Islands issue, China will take on Japan right to the very end and never back away, whether in a "contact battle" or a "protracted war".

People's will is like water which can carry a boat and bury it as well. In the past, older-generation leaders of China and Japan resolved the deadlock in relations between the two countries, with their remarkable wisdom, courage and insight. Through frequent people-to-people exchanges, the two peoples laid a solid foundation of mutual trust to jointly sustain the overall interests of Sino-Japanese relations and maintain a friendly cooperative relationship between the two countries for several decades. Now, anti-China right-wing influence prevails in Japan, causing destructive damages to the very foundation of bilateral relations.

Some irrational activities did happen during the anti-Japanese demonstrations. Various social sectors in China have strongly condemned such activities. Trouble-makers

will be dealt with by the law. But it must not be forgotten: why did such things happen in the first place? Who are the real "chief culprits" causing damages to Japanese enterprises and products? It is Japanese politicians like Noda and (Shintaro) Ishihara who push their own people and enterprises to the opposite side of Chinese people, as they, out of selfish interests, want to shift the focus of domestic conflicts and play with fire when dealing with Sino-Japanese ties. When China punishes those trouble-makers who beat, smashed and looted during the demonstrations, it is the Japanese government which must make self-examination on its own conscience. It is the Noda cabinet which must be held responsible for the losses of Japanese enterprises. The Japanese government must realise that only when it gives up its adventurist policy and steer Sino-Japanese relations back to the right tracks, can safety of Japanese citizens and enterprises in China be

Having suffered humiliations and hardships inflicted by "national shames", the Chinese nation treasure peace the most, hate aggression the most and has the strongest will to safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity. Today, as "never forgetting the national humiliation in the drive to revitalise the Chinese nation" has become the theme of times in China, Japan's plot is doomed to fail.

If the Japanese government completely ignores Chinese people's strong will and continues to play with fire, it is bound to reap what it has sown in the end.

18 September 2012

Day of Infamy - 國恥日,源自美國羅斯福總統的一次演講。1941年12月7日日本對美 國夏威夷珍珠港的海軍基地發動突然空襲。翌日,羅斯福在美國國會發表對日宣戰的演 講,開頭就說美國遇襲的那一天「將永遠成爲國恥日」(a date which will live in infamy)。他的這篇演講也被稱爲「國恥日演講」(Day of Infamy Speech)。

protected.

Liutiaohu Incident - 1931年9月18日晚,盤踞在中國東北的日本關東軍按照精心策劃 的陰謀,炸毀瀋陽柳條湖附近的南滿鐵路路軌,並嫁禍於中國軍隊。這就是所謂的「柳 條湖事件 | 。日軍隨即以此爲藉口侵略中國東北,史稱「九一八事變 | (September 18 Incident or Manchuria Incident)

Give sb/sth the/a cold shoulder (idiom) - To show no interest in someone or something. (冷落,冷淡地對待)

Examples: 1. Our town council has given the cold shoulder to a proposal to build a public swimming pool.

2.I'd love to know why Tom gave the cold shoulder to Sally. Take chances (idiom) - Take a risk in the hope of a favorable outcome.

(冒險,碰運氣)

Examples: 1. Take chances. make mistakes. That's how one grows. 2. You should never take chances when driving a car.

Lie low (phrasal verb) - Keep oneself or one's plans hidden; bide one's time to act. (避風 頭,低調行事)

Examples: 1. You'd better lie low until this affair blows over.

2.I shall lie low and pretend to know nothing about it.

### 時事點請

2012年9月10日,中國政府根據1992 年2月25日《中華人民共和國領海及毗連 區法》,宣布釣魚島及其附屬島嶼的領海基 線與地理坐標,並據國際法規定,向聯合國 秘書長交存釣魚島領海基線的有關坐標表和 相關海圖。此舉一是再一次向國際社會宣示 中國對釣魚島擁有無可爭辯的主權;二是有 利於中國進一步完善領海制度;三是明確了 該海域中國領海和內水的範圍,爲釣魚島海 域進行管理提供法律基礎

領海基線爲沿海國測算領海寬度的起算 線。確定沿海國領海基線有三種方法:正常 基線法(沿海國官方承認的大比例尺海圖所 標明的沿岸低潮線),直線基線法(海岸線 極爲曲折或近岸島嶼較多時,在海岸或近岸 島嶼上選擇一些適當點連接),混合基線法 (交替採用正常基線和直線基線來確定)。

## 我公布領海基線

中國採用直線基線法劃定。根據在釣魚島及 附屬島嶼上選定的17個領海基點劃定領海 基線,從基線往外延12海里範圍爲中國領

《聯合國海洋法公約》規定,領海和內 海(瓊州海峽與渤海爲中國內海)都有絕對 主權,包括水體、海底、上空的主權,和領 土無異。據相關規定,日本公務船或者自衛 隊進入釣魚島海域將直接被視爲是入侵,中 國海監或者漁政甚至是中國海軍的軍艦完全 有責任和義務維護國家主權和領土完整不受

同時,釣魚島領海基線的確定,也在東 海劃界上徹底否定了日本對釣魚島的所謂實 際控制,以後外國軍船要進入釣魚島海域, 必須經中國政府許可,同時未來東海劃界時 中日之間的談判空間基本已經被封死

## 官示釣島屬中國

範圍	區內權利
領海 12海里	外國非軍用船舶,享有依法無害通過中華人民共和國領海的權利;
	外國軍用船舶進入中華人民共和國領海,須經中華人民共和國 政府批准。
	外國潛水艇和其他潛水器通過中華人民共和國領海,必須在海面航行,並展示其旗幟。
	外國核動力船舶和載運核物質、有毒物質或其他危險物質的船 舶通過中華人民共和國領海,必須持有有關證書,並採取特別 預防措施。
24海里	沿海國不享有主權,行使有限的專門管轄權,主要爲防止、懲 治在其領土或領海內犯有海關、財政、移民和衛生法律規章的 行爲而行使必要的管制權力。管制不包括其上空。
200海里	沿海國對其自然資源享有主權權利和其他管轄權,而其他國家 享有航行、飛越自由等。
	12海里



▲領海基線興領海示意圖 網絡圖片



## 時人名句

釣魚島這一問題的升溫,責任完全在日方。中國政府捍衛釣 魚島領土主權的決心和意志是堅定不移的。中方決不接受日本將 釣魚島「收爲國有」這一非法做法。中方將繼續密切關注事態發 展變化,並保留採取進一步措施的權利。中方堅決反對美方宣稱 《美日安保條約》適用於釣魚島,希望美方從地區和平穩定大局 出發,切實履行對釣魚島主權歸屬問題不持立場的承諾

中國國務委員兼國防部長梁光烈

所有華人不要忘了日本在二戰期間對中國人造成的重大傷 。魯迅曾說,日本侵華的罪行在畜牲的世界都沒有發生過

台灣知名作家張曉風

中國政府通過劃定和公布釣魚島及其附屬島嶼領海基點基 線,再一次向國際社會宣示了無可爭辯的主權,同時,爲管理釣 魚島海域提供了法律基礎。在法律上,這也完全適用於釣魚島及 其附屬島嶼海域,以維護中國在釣魚島的領土主權和海洋權利。

中國國際問題研究所所長曲星

### 「佔領運動」落幕

香港「佔領中環」(Occupy Central)的結束,標誌全球「佔領運 動」(Occupy movement)落下帷幕。

2008年環球金融危機 (global financial crisis) 爆發後,許多大公司瀕臨 破產,許多國家經濟萎縮和失業率攀升。加拿大「廣告剋星媒體基金 會」(Adbusters Media Foundation)的反消費主義組織 (anti-consumerist organization)倡議,和平佔領紐約金融中心華爾街,以抗議大公司的貪 婪、社會的不公及反對金錢影響政治。

「佔領華爾街」(Occupy Wall Street,OWS)行動於2011年9月17 日開始,當日近千民衆進入華爾街示威,並佔領祖科蒂公園(Zuccotti Park)。不久,類似佔領活動出現在美國多個城市,並逐漸發展成「一 起佔領」(Occupy Together),蔓延至世界各地。10月15日,香港發 起「佔領中環」行動

「廣告剋星」最初提出「佔領華爾街」的要求是:「We demand that Barack Obama ordain a Presidential Commission tasked with ending the influence money has over our representatives in Washington. It's time for DEMOCRACY NOT CORPORATOCRACY, we're doomed without it.」(我們要求奧巴馬總統組建一個總統委員會,以結束金錢 對我們在華盛頓的代表們(國會議員)的影響。現在是時候實行民主和 結束大企業掌控的寡頭政治了,否則,只有死路一條。)留意這裡兩個 大寫的詞:Corporatecracy由corporate(公司)和-cracy(統治)組成, 而 Democracy則由 demo (大衆)和-cracy構成

針對美國日益擴大的貧富差距,「佔領華爾街」示威者們打出「我 們屬於99%」(We are the 99%)的口號,抗議美國的財富掌握在1%的 最富有的人手裡。一開始,便有媒體批評該運動無明確可行的行動目 標,似乎「運動本身就是一切」。「廣告剋星」後提出設立「羅賓漢 稅」(即劫富濟貧稅)(Robin Hood Tax)的構想,試圖以此作爲運 動具體目標,但未獲廣泛回應

2011年11月15日凌晨,紐約警方強制淸場,與示威者爆發衝突,約 200人被捕。其他各地也陸續展開淸場活動。「佔領運動」日漸式微。 香港「佔領中環」歷時雖最久,但其目的和效果亦更受質疑