

LIBERAL STUDIES

時事聚焦

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中英社評

兩岸血濃於水 保釣責無旁貸



▲台灣漁民向全世界宣示釣魚島主權也呼籲兩岸聯手保釣

資料圖片

這兩天是台灣保釣運動史上值得紀念的日子。近百艘漁船昨天浩浩蕩蕩地從宜蘭南方澳漁港出發，奔赴釣魚島，將於今天清晨繞島一周，甚至不排除登島，抗議日本政府強佔釣魚島。這是台灣首次由漁船自發組織的大規模保釣護漁行動，為台灣42年的保釣史翻開了新的一頁。上周大陸千帆並進赴釣島，這周台灣同業以實際行動響應。兩岸漁民心有靈犀、輪番示威，讓日本公務船疲於應備，也向日本政府展示了兩岸中國人團結一致的民族情懷和同仇敵愾的保釣決心。

位於台灣東部的南方澳漁港當天海象不佳，並不是一個適合出海的日子，但宜蘭漁民堅定出航，傾盆大雨澆不滅積聚在心中的怒火，即使是狂風惡浪也要一闖釣魚島。多年來只要台灣漁船一進入釣魚島附近海域就會受到日方艦艇的干擾，輕則警告驅趕，重則逮人罰款，嚴重影響了台灣漁民的生計。這次出海保釣正好可揚眉吐氣、一洗屈辱。

台灣的保釣運動由來已久。1970年8月美國駐日本使館發表聲明稱，美國政府準備在一年後將釣魚島與琉球群島一起交還給日本。消息傳到島內，社會嘩然。9月《中國時報》4名記者搭乘海洋探測船登上釣魚島宣示主權，從此拉開了中華民族保釣運動的序幕。在隨後的幾十年裡，台灣的保釣運動雖然經歷了高低起伏，但保疆護土的決心和意志從未動搖，時至今日，島內的保釣熱情不減當年，而且反應之快、態度之硬、聲勢之大，近年罕見。

據悉，日本政府也將派遣艦艇和警察阻撓漁民繞島和登島，預料屆時情勢險峻。不過，最近大陸漁船、海監船也頻頻在釣魚島附近海域巡行，相信日方會有所顧忌。由此也可能會創下兩岸艦艇同場保釣的紀錄。

兩岸目前由於歷史政治因素仍處於分離狀態，也因軍事互信不足而未就保釣問題展開協商。島內「台獨」勢力也對兩岸保釣極盡誣毀之詞，因為他們擔心這會使兩岸關係更加緊密。儘管存在種種困難和阻撓，兩岸仍以各自的方式「抗日」。因為這種心照不宣的默契並非人為所能阻撓和打破，它蘊含了濃厚的中華民族情懷，體現了兩岸同胞血濃於水的手足情，喚起了兩岸共同的歷史記憶，尤其是抗日史。在上世紀中國積弱的年代，兩岸民眾都遭受了日本軍國主義鐵蹄的蹂躪，大陸軍民固然奮勇抗敵，但淪為日本殖民地的台灣也沒有袖手旁觀。正是這種切不斷的歷史聯結，令兩岸在處於分隔狀態的時候，仍能同仇敵愾、一致對外。

釣魚島及其附屬島嶼自古以來就是中國的固有領土，兩岸同胞對這一事實有着共同認知和主張，對日本近期策動的「購島」鬧劇同感憤慨，堅決反對，絕不接受。兩岸同胞是一家人，「兄弟鬩於牆，外禦其侮」。維護對釣魚島及其附屬島嶼的主權，維護中華民族整體利益，是兩岸同胞義不容辭的共同責任。北京和台北各自採取的維護中華民族整體利益的舉措，都得到了全體中華兒女的堅決支持。兩岸在釣魚島問題上是命運共同體和利益共同體。聯手保釣，責無旁貸。

任何團結的力量都足以讓敵人懼怕。日本一邊佔島，一邊卻聲稱要與台灣談判漁權。這根本就是「兩面手法」，意圖分化兩岸保釣力量。台灣對此應有清醒的認識，切勿掉入日本的「糖衣陷阱」。

25/09/2012 大公社評

Both sides across Taiwan Strait duty bound to safeguard Diaoyu Islands

These two days are worthy of commemoration in the history of Taiwan's "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" movement. From Nanfang'ao port in Yilan, nearly 100 fishing boats yesterday **started off** sailing to the Diaoyu Islands in mighty formation. They plan to circle around the main island this morning. It is not ruled out that some crew members may also try to land on it to protest against Japanese government's seizure of the Diaoyu Islands. This is the first large-scale "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" campaign spontaneously organized by Taiwanese fishing boats. This opens a new chapter in Taiwan's history of "Protecting Diaoyu Islands". Last week Mainland fishermen sailed a thousand fishing boats to the Diaoyu Islands. Their move meets with a positive response from their Taiwanese counterparts this week. Having a common beat, the hearts of fishermen on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are linked. They take turns steering to the Diaoyu islands to protest against Japanese occupation, keeping Japanese coastguard ships constantly **on the run** and also showing to the Japanese government the nationalist sentiments for solidarity of Chinese people across the Strait and their determination to safeguard the sovereignty of Diaoyu Islands with common hatred towards the enemy.

The **sea state** near Nanfang'ao port, located in east Taiwan, was not good for sailing yesterday. But Yilan fishermen insisted on starting off sailing. A pouring rain could not put out the furious flames in their hearts. Wild winds and huge waves could not stop them from forcing their way toward the Diaoyu Islands. For many years, whenever Taiwanese fishing boats enter waters near the Diaoyu Islands, they are always intercepted by Japanese coastguard ships, warned and driven out or, even worse, arrested and fined. This seriously affects the livelihood of Taiwanese fishermen. This time, the "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" voyage gives them a chance to stand up with their heads high and wash off humiliation.

Taiwan's "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" movement has a long history. In August 1970, the US embassy to Japan issues a statement saying that its government was prepared to return the Ryukyu Islands together with the Diaoyu Islands to Japan. The news caused uproar in Taiwanese society. In September, four reporters of China Times on board an ocean exploration ship landed on the Diaoyu Islands to exercise Chinese sovereignty rights, which set the prologue to the "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" movement of the Chinese nation. In the following decades, Taiwan's "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" movement has experienced ups and downs, but Taiwanese people's determination and will to safeguard territorial sovereignty has never wavered. Today, enthusiasm in the island for safeguarding the Diaoyu Islands is no less zealous than years ago. The fast reaction, tough attitude and great strength are rarely seen in recent years. It is reported that the Japanese government

will send ships and policemen to block the Taiwanese fishermen from circling around and landing on the island. The situation is expected to be tough and dangerous. However, recently the Mainland's fishery administration ships and ocean surveillance ships also frequently sail in nearby waters. It is believed that Japanese side will have to think twice before taking reckless actions. A record may also possibly be set if "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" ships from both sides of the Taiwan Strait sail into Diaoyu waters at the same time.

For historical and political reasons, the two sides across the Taiwan Strait are still separated, and have yet to open negotiations on safeguarding the Diaoyu Islands together due to a lack of military mutual trust. Pro-independence activists in the island also do everything possible to smear the "Protecting Diaoyu Islands" efforts by both sides, because they are worried that the common goal would bring cross-Strait ties even closer. In spite of various difficulties and obstructions, both sides still **rise up "against"** Japanese invasion" in each other's own way. For, the **tacit** mutual understanding behind this cannot be artificially violated and broken, which contains Chinese nation's lofty sentiments, reflects the "blood-thicker-than-water" brotherly affection of compatriots on the two sides, and arouses their collective historical memories especially the memories of the anti-Japanese history. During the years in last century when China remained weak, people on both sides across the Strait had been trampled on by the iron heel of Japanese militarism. While soldiers and civilians on the Mainland bravely rose up against Japanese invaders, people in Taiwan under Japanese

colonial rule did not stand idle either. It is such unbreakable historical links that enable the two sides – separated as they are – to share a bitter hatred of the enemy in resistance against foreign invasion.

Diaoyu Islands are China's inherent territory since the ancient times. This is a fact recognized and maintained by compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, who all are outraged by the recent farce of Japanese government's "purchase" of the islands, firmly against it and will never accept it. Compatriots on the two sides belong to one family. "Brothers quarrelling at home join hands against attacks from without." Safeguarding the sovereignty of the Diaoyu Islands and safeguarding the overall interests of the Chinese nation is the common compelling obligation of compatriots on both sides. Measures taken by either Beijing or Taipei to safeguard the overall interests of the Chinese nation equally get firm support from all Chinese sons and daughters. The two sides across the Strait share a common destiny and common interests in face of the Diaoyu Islands issue. They are duty bound to join hands in safeguarding the Diaoyu Islands.

The power of solidarity in any form is enough to frighten the enemy. While occupying the Diaoyu Islands, Japan also spreads words that it wants to negotiate with Taiwan on fishing rights in nearby waters. It in fact employs a double-faced tactics with an attempt to divide the "Protecting Diaoyu" forces on the two sides across the Strait. Taiwan must see clearly through it so as not to fall into Japan's "sugar-coated trap".

25 September 2012

Words and Usage

Start off (phrasal verb) – To set out on a journey; to make the first step in an activity. (出發，開始)

Examples: 1. We don't want to start off a riot.

2. Having missed the last bus, we had to start off walking.

On the run (idiom) – Be very busy or active. (忙碌，奔波)

Examples: 1. I've been on the run since early this morning. What a busy day!

2. With three young children to take care of, Helen is kept on the run every minute of the day.

Sea state (noun) – 是海洋學 (oceanography) 術語，指「海面狀況」即「海況」，其定義是在風力作用下的海面的外貌特徵。「海況」按有無波浪及波峰形狀、峰頂的破碎情況和浪花出現的多少分為10級。

Rise up against sb/sth (phrasal verb) – To start to fight against someone or something. (奮起反抗)

Examples: 1. They rise up against the abusive power of the government.

2. The people rose up against the invaders.

Tacit (adj) – Understood without being expressed directly. (有默契的，心照不宣的)

Examples: 1. Management has given its tacit approval to the plan.

2. She felt that she had her parents' tacit approval to borrow the car.

時事點睛

上世紀70年代初期，美國準備將釣魚島與琉球群島的行政管理權移交日本政府，釣魚島主權歸屬爭議成國際焦點。1970年9月2日，《中國時報》記者團前往釣魚島及其附屬島嶼採訪，掀起全球華人的保釣運動。震驚美日，舉世矚目！

1971年4月15日台大學生舉行保釣示威，抗議美國將釣魚島「轉交」日本。「中國的土地可以征服，而不可以斷送；中國的人民可以殺戮，而不可以低頭」的標語掛在了台大醒目位置，台大學生馬英九是活動組織者之一。10月，日美正式「移交」琉球和釣魚島，「保釣運動」最終沒起到實質作用。此後直到九十年代，除例行抗議，台灣沒有大的保釣運動。

1996年日方在釣魚島上重建燈塔，再次引發釣魚島問題，台軍方甚至制定「漢疆計劃」，打算派軍隊拆除日本燈塔等建築，強勢宣示釣魚島主權，被領導人李登輝制止。7月24日，台外事部門發表《關於日本人在釣魚島上修建燈塔事件的聲明》，向日方提出抗議。9月22日，多名港台保釣人士乘保釣船從基隆出發，試圖登釣魚島宣示主權；9月26日香港全球華人保釣大聯盟召集人陳毓祥從「保釣號」跳入釣魚島附近水域，表示中國人有權在國土領海中游泳，不幸遇溺身亡。10月7日，台北縣議員金介壽和香港保釣人士陳裕南成功登上釣魚島插旗。台灣第二輪的保

釣運動達到高潮。

2000年陳水扁當選為台灣領導人，即採取多種手段嚴格限制，保釣行為日漸「禁絕」。

2003年6月，大陸民間保釣聯合會、香港保釣行動委員會及台灣保釣人士，從浙江出發往釣魚島，被日艦攔截折返。10月，兩岸三地保釣人士又乘「閩龍魚號」從廈門出發，距釣魚島僅百

米。2008年5月，馬英九任台灣領導人，讓保釣人士看到希望。6月10日，台漁船「聯合號」被日軍艦撞沉；15日，「全家福號」出海保釣遭日方船艇攔阻，在「海巡署」9艘船艦護衛下，挺進距釣魚島0.4浬處，有史以來台船隻最接近釣魚島，但因風浪太大，放棄登島，船繞行釣魚島一周後返航。11月9日，台成立「中華保釣協會」，主張加強與中國大陸等各地活動家間的合作關係，努力提高台灣社會的釣魚島「主權意識」。

2010年9月，台「感恩99號」遭日船用廢氣、打強燈等方式強壓驅離。

2011年6月，台「大發268號」遭日本公務船阻擋，在「海巡署」保護下折返。

2012年4月16日，日本政客石原慎太郎表示東京都計劃「購買」釣魚島；7月4日，「全家福」號保釣船再次出海巡視釣魚島；7月24日，

為生存 護漁權

下，希望看到日本人深刻反省。台灣保釣行動非常有效地展現了漁民和台灣當局合作的重要成果，這是有史以來規模最大的一次，也是最靠近釣魚島及其附屬島嶼、並且在國際媒體曝光率最高的保釣行動。在這次行動中，「海巡署」都是被動的，他們知道主要目標不是跟日本人打架。

台灣領導人馬英九

日首相野田佳彥稱政府籌集預算，正式準備釣魚島「國有化」程序。

日本的購島行為引起兩岸三地保釣人士的強烈抗議。8月16日，香港保釣船「啓豐二號」試圖靠近釣魚島，遭日本海上保安廳船隻夾擊最終登島插旗。9月24日，宜蘭漁民集結70多艘漁船，前往釣魚島海域；25日約50艘台漁船和10艘台「海巡署」艦艇進入釣魚島及其附屬島嶼海域的毗連區；漁船逼近距離釣魚島只有3海里處，後陸續集結回航。這是歷年來台灣民間發起的最保釣活動。



▲ 1971年台灣大學生舉行保釣示威，抗議美國將釣魚島「轉交」日本

資料圖片

時人名句

釣魚島海域是台灣漁民的傳統漁場，日本日前將釣魚島列嶼「國有化」，當地海域可能在我們這一代被斷送，因此才有這次漁民自發性的「為生存、護漁權」活動。

釣魚島維護漁權籌備委員會主委陳春生

台灣從來不挑起任何爭端。我們在「捍衛主權漁權、和平處理爭議、共同開發資源」的前提

台灣銘傳大學教授、台灣大陸研究學會理事長 楊開煌

英語節拍

選舉年

今年是選舉年，多個國家都舉辦總統或立法機構選舉。剛剛過去的七至九月份的香港特首及立法會選舉正是城中熱點。

參加選舉的人士稱為候選人 (Candidate)。不過，Candidate 只代表已經報名參選的人士。不少朋友可能是疑似候選人，未有明確地表示願意參選，則會改用 Prospective Person, Potential Person 或 Hopeful，來稱呼他們。值得一提的是，Hopeful 是形容詞，但也可以成為名詞，形容有希望成功的人，也可作 Candidate 解。

我們以 Acquire Candidature 或 Officially in the Candidature 表達「正式入閘」的意思。Candidature 的意思是參選資格。另外，我們多使用比較非正式的詞語形容「正式入閘」，例如：He is in the running 或 She is in the way.

在選舉廣告中，候選人也較喜歡使用非正式的詞語，吸引選民的目光。如我們希望選民支持 Obama 成為總統，最正式的英文是「Please vote Obama to be the president.」不過，這句太長，難以引起選民注意。因此，外國政黨多會呼籲「Obama for the President」，這句雖不是完整句子，但選舉廣告正容許使用簡潔語句，以達至更理想的傳訊效果。

雖然香港行政長官選舉及立法會選舉已曲終人散，結果也塵埃落定，不過，大家都要登記做選民。因為，這是我們的公民權利及責任！

撰文：香港專業進修學校（港專）語言傳意學部主任李慧慈 (Ada)、副主任李慧文 (Shida) 同時身兼香港電台「Teen Power」《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS) 節目主持 文章內容節錄自香港電台「Teen Power」英語節目《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS) 節目逢星期六下午6時至6時15分於香港電台「Teen Power」播出。

網址：http://teenpower.rthk.hk/program/teenger/index_new.htm