



戴耀廷必須為「佔中」付上代價

中英社評 >>>

「佔中」最受矚目的案件昨日在區域法院提訊，戴耀廷等九人面臨「煽惑妨擾」等罪名的審判。

此宗案件之所以廣受關注，不僅僅在於被告是「佔中」的核心人物，還在於案件對彰顯香港法治具有重要意義。市民尊重並支持法庭依據事實與證據作出公正判決，也期待法庭的判決能再次體現法治在香港牢不可摧的堅實地位。

雖然案件押後到明年初才進入審前的覆核階段，控辯雙方還將就具體控罪作出辯論，在現階段不宜作出太多的議論。然而，令人感到意外的是，當事人戴耀廷卻在休庭後主動向傳媒宣稱「連法庭也質疑控罪是否成立」。這種言論是否會構成對法庭的壓力令人質疑，但可以確認的是，戴耀廷顯然不願意承認相關控罪。

不願意承擔罪責，不願意履行自己所做過的承諾，這就是「佔中」主事者的真實面目。這與「佔中」爆發之前、騷亂期間當事人的言行相對比，公眾可以看到一個極其虛偽的「變色龍」、「假道學」政客真面目。然而，這種前後言論不一、立場隨時變換的做法，最終逃不了法治與公眾良知的審判。

此次審訊無法不勾起公眾對三年前那場長達七十九天非法「佔中」的痛苦回憶。這場打着「民主」、「自由」與「自決」旗號的大規模對抗運動，讓某些人「功成利就」，卻對香港造成難以挽回的損失。經濟受重創、市民利益被侵蝕、發展機遇被剝奪，更造成了無法彌補的嚴重對立，親情友情被血淋淋地撕裂，傷害遺禍至今。而這場運動並非「突然」冒出、也非群眾「自發」，而是有人一手策劃的，是徹頭徹尾的有組織有預謀的政治行動。

戴耀廷之「惡」，正正在於，他不僅是這場行動的鼓吹者、參與者，還在於，他為了掩蓋自私自利的政治目的，不惜以一個又一個政治謊言去蒙騙公眾。



▲市民狠批戴耀廷今年輕人前途盡毀，要求港大終止戴耀廷教席

從一開始的「公民抗命」到後來赤裸裸的「違法達義」，戴耀廷以法學院教授的裝扮，以各種手段向青年學生灌輸了極其錯誤的法治觀念。其惡劣影響所至，年輕人崇尚暴力對抗，學校崇尚極端思想，社會瀰漫暴戾氣氛。從立法會大樓外的爆炸案，到「旺角暴亂」，乃至於近期在大學校園內出現的一波又一波的「港獨」言行，無不是受這種「踐踏法治」觀念啓發而出現的。然而，當一個個青年學生誤墮法網、需承擔法律責任時，戴耀廷卻可以無視當初的承諾，恬不知恥地逃避責任。

公眾信任法庭會作出公正的審判，也會選香港法治以應有的權威。但「佔中」對香港的傷害、對社會的撕裂，並不可能會因其「罪成」而得到彌補，而那些入獄的年輕人的「案底」也不可能因此而消失；更重要的是，香港市民所珍視的核心價值——法治精神，仍然遭受反對派的破壞與侵蝕，這才是公眾最大的憂慮。

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Benny Tai Yiu-ting must pay the price for Occupy Central

A procedural hearing on an Occupy Central case that attracts the widest attention was held at the District Court yesterday. Benny Tai Yiu-ting and other eight defendants face "inciting others to cause public nuisance" and other charges.

This case attracts the widest attention not only because the defendants are core figures of Occupy Central, but also because this case is of important significance in upholding the rule of law. Citizens respect and support the court's just rulings based on facts and evidences, also expect the court rulings could once again **epitomise** the impregnable solid status of the rule of law in Hong Kong.

Pre-trial hearings are postponed to the beginning of next year and both the prosecution and defence will debate over the charges, so it is not appropriate to make too much comment on the case at this stage. To one's astonishment, however, Benny Tai as a defendant told the media on his own initiative after the court was adjourned that "Even the court also questions whether the charges are valid". It is suspicious that such words may be meant to exert pressure on the court, but what can be certain is that Benny Tai apparently declines to admit the charges.

Unwilling to take the blame and unwilling to honour his promise, this is the Occupy Central leader's **true colours**. By comparison with his words and deeds before and during Occupy Central, the public can well see the true colours of an extremely hypocritical politician like a "chameleon" or a "sanctimonious hypocrite". Such behaviour of making contradictory words and easily shifting positions at any moment cannot escape the judgment by the rule of law and public conscience.

This court case cannot but arouse the public to recall the painful memories of the 79-day illegal Occupy Central. That large-scale antagonist moment under the banners of "democracy", "freedom" and "self-determination" has enabled certain individuals to "achieve success and win recognition" but caused irreparable damages to Hong Kong. The economy was severely damaged, public interests eroded and development opportunities deprived,

not to mention the unmendable serious antagonism it caused with kinships and friendships being bloodily **ripped apart**. Its disastrous effects carry on till these days. Yet this movement did not surface "at a sudden" nor was it launched autonomously by the masses. Instead it was plotted by some individuals and thus a **dyed-in-the-wool** organised and premeditate political movement.

Benny Tai's "ferocity" lies exactly in that not only is he the advocator of and a participant in this movement but in order to cover up his selfish political purpose he also spares no pains to cheat the public with one political lie after another.

From "civil disobedience" at the beginning to undisguised "achieving justice by breaking the law" later, Benny Tai under the disguise of a law professor has used various means to instill extremely erroneous ideas about the rule of law into young students. Wherever his evil influence reaches, young people revere violent antagonism, schools uphold extremist ideas, and society is permeated with cruel and fierce atmosphere. From the explosion at the Legislative Council building, to the Mong Kok Riot, and to the recent waves of advocates for "independence for Hong Kong" in university campuses, all have **come into being** inspired by these ideas of "trampling the rule of law".

However, when a young student is caught by the long arm of the law and has to bear his legal responsibility, Benny Tai could instead ignore the promise he has made and shamelessly evade his responsibility.

The public trusts the court will make just rulings and restore the due authority of the rule of law in Hong Kong. But the damages to Hong Kong and the division of society caused by Occupy Central cannot possibly be mended by the "conviction" of the defendants, and the "records" of the jailed young people cannot possibly be cleaned up either. More importantly, the spirit of the rule of law, a core value treasured by Hong Kong citizens, is still subject to violation and erosion by the opposition, which is really the biggest worry of the general public.

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修昔底德陷阱

Peloponnesian War) 作者修昔底德。他認為，公元前五世紀那場戰爭的起因是雅典實力的增長以及這種增長在斯巴達所引起的恐懼 (It was the rise of Athens and the fear that this instilled in Sparta that made war inevitable)。

艾利森今年出了一本新書《注定開戰——美中能逃脫修昔底德陷阱嗎？》(Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides' Trap?)，引起廣泛注意。據說特朗普的國家安全顧問麥馬斯特 (H.R. McMaster) 送給國安會成員每人一冊，要求他們閱讀。

按艾利森的說法：1990年中國的〔經濟〕實力是美國的15%(China had about 15 percent the weight of the U.S.)，到了2014年已差不多接近美國了 (roughly equal with the U.S.)，而到2024年將比美國大一半 (will be half again larger)。中美能逃脫修昔底德陷阱嗎？

該書說，過去500年間發生過16次崛起大國威脅要取代霸主 (a rising power threatens to displace a ruling power) 的實例，其中12次以戰爭告終，而另四次的結果並非戰爭 (the outcome was

not war)。歷史教訓在前，今天美國和中國主政者無人認為開戰是「好主意」(a good idea)，客觀上一系列國際問題需要兩國的合作，而兩國自己也有許多國內問題要解決。如果兩國增強相互了解避免誤判，就能避免開戰。

艾利森在美國媒體採訪時還間接駁斥「中國崩潰論」。他說，「有許多理由認為他們(中國人)會有麻煩(find themselves in trouble)。但這話五年前、15年前或20年前也都說過。我們應該相信(should count on)他們會繼續沿着〔崛起〕這一道路走下去(continuing along this path)。」

面對崛起的中國，強大如美國者尚要避免衝突尋求合作，本港「抗中反中」者真要反省了。

亦 然

走出校園 >>>

朱汝珍與香港有緣

上周談及屯門藍地李苑門樓及其題字，題字人朱汝珍是清末民國著名學者和書法家，也是中國歷史上最後一名榜眼。

他與香港有緣，晚年身居香江，因此在藍地留下墨寶。

朱汝珍是廣東清遠人，清光緒三十年(1904年)參加甲辰恩科會試，取得貢士資格後參加殿試，考得一甲第二名，即榜眼，獲賜進士及第。清廷在次年廢除科舉，朱汝珍乃成末科榜眼。民間傳說朱汝珍本獲主考評為狀元，但慈禧太后不喜歡他的籍貫和姓名，廣東人使她想起洪秀全、孫中山等「反賊」，「珍」想起被她害死的珍妃，「朱」與「誅」同音而產生忌諱，於是欽點他為榜眼，狀元則為劉春霖。

民國成立後，朱氏甘當遺老，仍然效忠紫禁城內的清末帝溥儀，且深受重用。另一方面，溥儀成為日本傀儡偽滿洲國皇帝後，朱氏並無前往擔任偽職，在偽滿成立前，他已移居香港。

1931年，朱汝珍來到香港，先創辦隘園學院，後出任香港大學教習，又主講學海書樓。來港前，他在1930年參與創辦孔教學院，以弘揚儒學，該院後來開辦孔教中學。

1933年朱氏出任第二任院長，並兼任中學校長、香港孔聖會會長等職。1942年日軍佔領香港期間，日本總督邀請朱氏出任香港維持會會長，朱氏拒絕之，並在同年離開香港。朱汝珍過去沒有前往偽滿洲國追隨溥儀，而是南下香港，居港十年，為香港留下中國傳統文化的烙印。

(屯門藍地李苑門樓·下) 理大專上學院客席講師 梁勇



▲藍地李苑門樓題字

梁 勇攝

時事英語 >>>

美國著名政治與國際關係理論家格雷厄姆·艾利森 (Graham T. Allison) 最早提出「修昔底德陷阱」(Thucydides' Trap) 這個概念，指的是一個新崛起的大國必然要挑戰既有霸主，從而使戰爭變得不可避免 (inevitable)。

此說法源自自古希臘歷史學家、《伯羅奔尼撒戰爭史》(History Of The