

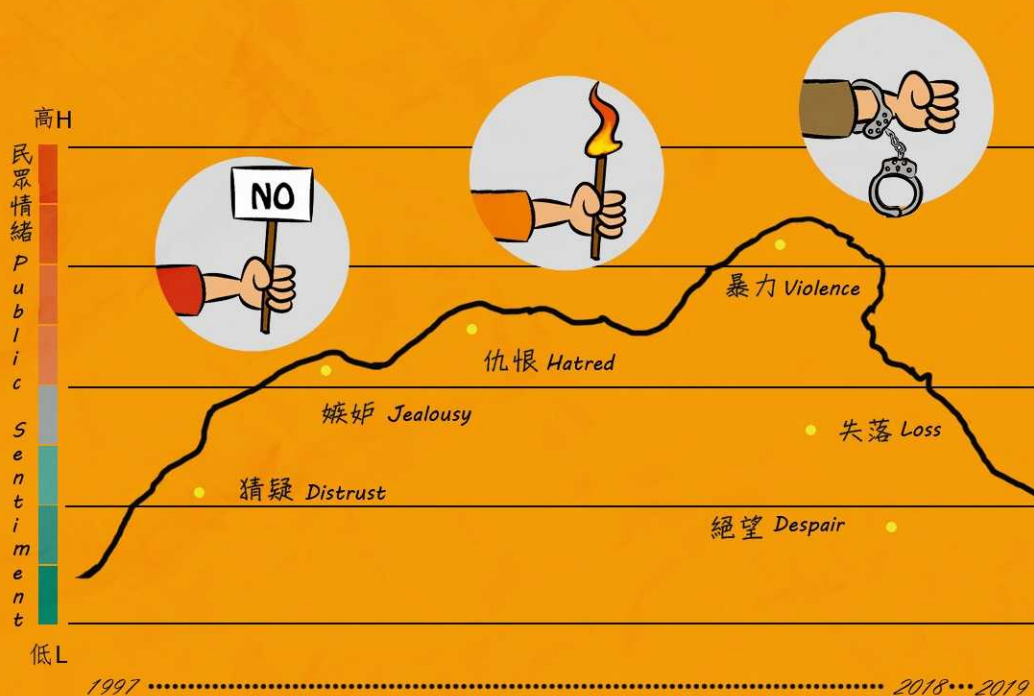


小愛 (Irene Law) 著

中英雙語
CHINESE/ENGLISH

香港大件事

NO TRIVIAL MATTER FOR HONG KONG



反思、又思 rethink, knit̩t̩ər

今天，人人都是英雄，人人都帶著光環，人人都為著公義而戰，但誰是真正的救世主？
Today, everyone is a hero crowned with a halo crusading for justice, but who is our Savior?



目錄

序	6
第一章：獅子山下	10
第二章：人民當家作主	20
第三章：年輕人們	28
第四章：平等還是不平等	36
第五章：天真無邪	46
第六章：「你們剝奪我們的未來」	60
第七章：「我們決定你們的未來」	72
第八章：全民覺醒	82
第九章：頭上的光環	96
第十章：世代之爭	110
第十一章：言論自由	126
第十二章：香港的未來	136



Contents

Preface	7
Chapter 1: The Lion Rock	11
Chapter 2: We are the Masters	21
Chapter 3: The Young People	29
Chapter 4: Equality or Inequality	37
Chapter 5: Naïvety	47
Chapter 6: “You are depriving us of our future”	61
Chapter 7: “We decide your future”	73
Chapter 8: Civil Awakening	83
Chapter 9: Halo around the head	97
Chapter 10: Generational Clash	111
Chapter 11: Freedom of speech	127
Chapter 12: Hong Kong's Future	137

序

香港人一向對政治冷感，我也不例外。

不過，回歸以後，突然人人講政治、人人玩政治。幾年前，連教授、牧師、學生也出來玩玩，佔領街道表達政治訴求。今天，政治爭拗繼續在立法會內蔓延，政治抗爭永無休止。到底發生什麼事？

不諳政治，沒有什麼政治立場，我是一個普普通通的香港市民。幾十歲人，是低產階層——不喝咖啡，不看法國電影。跟許多香港人一樣，我只想要一個安穩的社會，但現今的香港社會已不再安穩，政治掩蓋了一切，爭拗無日無之，人們的心中沒有愛、只有恨。是誰改變了社會？是誰撕裂了香港？

Preface

Hongkongers have been apathetic to politics, I am no exception.

However, many people started to talk politics and play politics after the handover. A few years ago, the professors, pastor and students all came out and camped out in the streets to express their political aspirations. Today, political bickering continues in the Legislative Council and political protests never stop. What is going on?

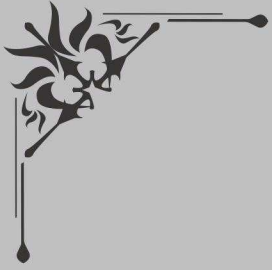
Not understanding politics and not having a political stance, I am an ordinary Hongkonger. Getting on in years but I still am lower class – neither drink coffee nor watch French movie. Like many other Hongkongers, I want a stable society but Hong Kong is no longer stable. There are only politics and arguments in the city. There is no more love but only hatred in our lives. Who has changed our society? Who has torn Hong Kong apart?

我沒有能力揭示不為人知的驚天大陰謀，也沒有神來之筆寫出一本關於香港的驚世著作，但作為香港人，我按捺不住，好想指出今天的香港大件事，好想好想香港人可以用理智判斷是非黑白。

我用盡全力完成這本書，皆因香港是我家。

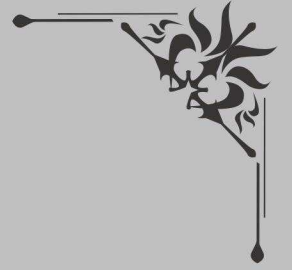
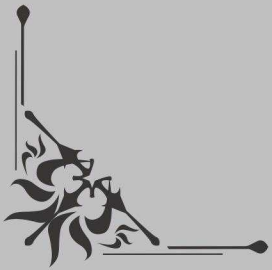
I do not have the ability to reveal any shocking conspiracy, nor do I have divine inspiration to write a stunning book about Hong Kong. Yet, as a Hongkonger, I am unable to hold back. I want to point out that Hong Kong is in real trouble today, it is no trivial matter. I truly hope that Hongkongers will come to their senses and clearly distinguish right from wrong.

I tried my utmost to write up this book, as Hong Kong is my home.



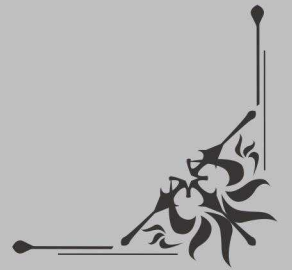
「專制獨裁很自然地是從
民主中產生的，極權獨
裁與奴役制度是過度自
由所衍生出來的。」

——柏拉圖



“Dictatorship naturally
arises out of democracy,
and the most aggravated
form of tyranny and
slavery out of the most
extreme liberty.”

- Plato



天真無邪

2014 年 9 月 28 日，香港成為世界焦點。香港的民主倡導者發動了一場「愛與和平」的佔領中環行動，此乃公民抗命，也稱為佔中或雨傘運動。

想不到佔中發起人會是受人景仰的大學教授和與世無爭的牧師。佔中發起人「佔中三子」號召香港人佔領中環要道，癱瘓香港的政經中心進行街頭抗爭，爭取「真普選」。滿有抱負的年輕人，雖有獨立思考但欠缺處世經驗；鬱鬱不得志的低產階層，一無所有只有對社會的怨恨，這群香港人輕易地成為佔領中環最堅定的追隨者。哪管香港的繁榮得來不易，抗爭者決意不惜一切追尋公義。

Naïvety

On 28 September 2014, Hong Kong gripped the world's attention. Hong Kong's democracy advocates launched Occupy Central with "Love and Peace". It was a civil disobedience movement, and was also known as Occupy Movement or Umbrella Movement.

To my surprise, the founders of Occupy Central were two respectable university professors and a peace-loving pastor. The "Three Occupy Leaders" called on protesters to occupy streets and paralyze Hong Kong's financial center in Central as a means to pressure the government into granting "genuine universal suffrage" for the Chief Executive election. The aspiring young people - who have independent thinking skills but lack experience, and the unhappy lower class - who have nothing but resentment towards the government, quickly became steadfast followers of the Occupy movement. Even though Hong Kong's prosperity did not come easy, the protesters decided to seek justice at all costs.

「你們剝奪我們的未來」

曾有反對派學生領袖豪言：「今天你們（香港當權者）剝奪我們（香港年輕人）的未來，終有一天我們會決定你們的未來。」

佔中的前幾天，有大批學生參與罷課運動。在罷課集會結束之際，學生領袖突然宣佈「重奪」公民廣場，然後學生一窩蜂的向著公民廣場衝過去，結果警方與學生對峙，衝突瞬間發生。為了平息紛亂，警方採取警告、採用胡椒噴霧，但人群未見散去，於是警方發放 87 枚催淚彈希望速戰速決，驅散人群。

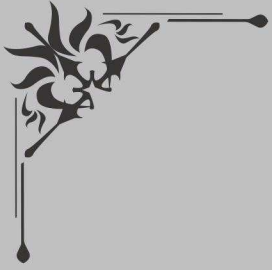
就是那 87 枚催淚彈觸怒了香港市民。已經沒有人理會是學生群眾突襲公民廣場，猛烈衝擊警方防線引發暴亂；所有人認定警方使用不必要武力驅散手無寸鐵

“You are depriving us of our future”

A pro-democracy student activist boldly said: “Today you (Hong Kong's ruling class) are depriving us of our future, but one day we (Hong Kong's youth) will decide your future”.

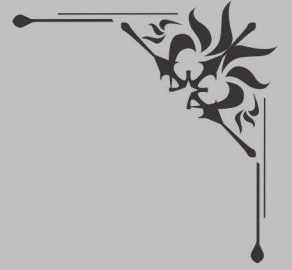
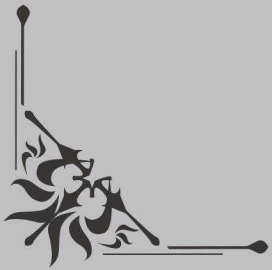
Thousands of students were joining a class boycott campaign a few days before the Occupy movement. During the final rally of the class boycott, the prominent student activist suddenly called for the crowd to “reclaim” the Civic Square. The students then swarmed towards it. They faced off with the police and clash was sparked instantly. To quell the disturbance, the police used warning sign and pepper spray but did not bring the protesters under control, so the police fired 87 canisters of tear gas in an attempt to quickly disperse huge crowds.

The 87 canisters of tear gas had antagonized the general public. Nobody seemed to see that it was the students who stormed the Civic Square and charged the police cordon lines aggressively that caused chaos. Everybody tended to think that the police used unnecessary force to disperse the completely unarmed crowd, although the so-called “completely unarmed crowd” apparently came prepared with swimming goggles,



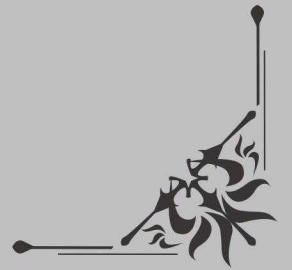
「每個人都想著改變世界，但沒有人想過改變自己。」

——托爾斯泰



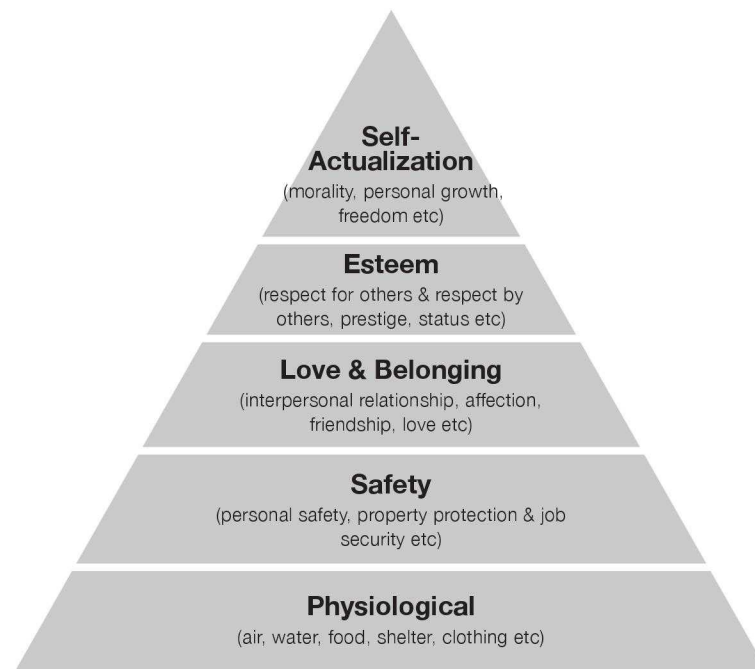
“Everyone thinks of changing the world, but no one thinks of changing himself.”

- Leo Tolstoy





馬斯洛的人類需求層次理論



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

第十一章：

言論自由

香港已步入威權時代。

佔中的學生領袖煽惑群眾衝擊政府總部，為「崇高理想」而抗爭；反新界東北發展計劃的示威者破壞立法會大樓設施「和平表達意見」，他們被判社會服務令，但政府認為判刑過輕，要求覆核刑期，最後全部人被判處入獄。

兩名年輕的民選議員在宣誓就職期間作出侮辱國家的言行被褫奪立法會議席。政府乘勝追擊，入稟覆核四名反對派議員的資格，最後裁定四名議員宣誓時不莊重，同樣喪失議員資格。

一名學生領袖參選立法會補選被取消資格，原因是所屬政黨主張「民主自決」。民主自決被視為港獨的幌子，抵觸基本法。

Chapter 11:

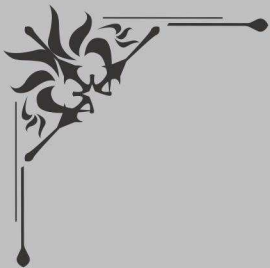
Freedom of speech

Hong Kong has entered the authoritarian era.

The student leaders of the Occupy movement incited others to storm the government headquarters to protest for a “noble cause”. The protesters who opposed the development of northeast New Territories damaged the LegCo facilities to demonstrate “a peaceful expression of opinions”. They were all given non-custodial sentences by the lower court but the government sought a harsher sentence punishment that ended with them being jailed.

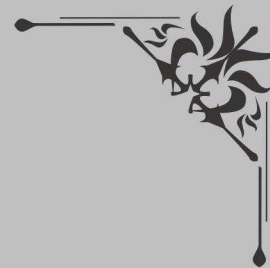
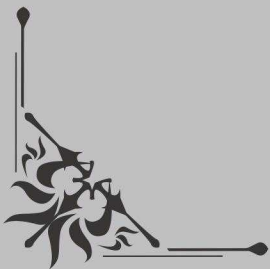
Two young democratically elected legislators were kicked out of the legislature for insulting the nation during swearing-in. The government went after four more opposition legislators and disqualified them for invalid oaths laden with profanities.

A student activist was banned from running in the LegCo by-election because of her political affiliation called for “self-determination”, which was seen as a front for Hong Kong Independence violating the Basic Law.



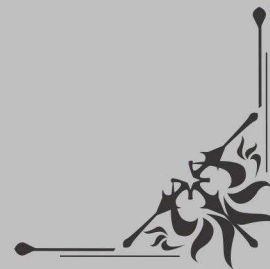
「真正的領袖不是要尋找
共識，而是塑造共識。」

——馬丁·路德·金



“A genuine leader is not a
searcher for consensus but
a molder of consensus.”

- Martin Luther King Jr



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馬克思說過：

「歷史往往重演，第一次是悲劇，第二次就是鬧劇。」

"History repeats itself, first as tragedy, second as farce."

- Karl Marx



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