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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Institute of Communication Studies and Journalism

Department of Journalism

Master's Thesis

2024   **Hon Leung Kenneth Ip**

CHARLES UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Through an Outsider's Lens:
Donald Trump in Hong Kong Media's News**

**Optikou outsidera: Donald Trump ve zprávách
hongkongských médií**

Master's Thesis

Author of the Thesis: Hon Leung Kenneth IP
Study programme: EMJ

Supervisor: Mgr. Jan Miessler

Year of the defence: 2024

Declaration

1. I hereby declare that I have compiled this thesis using the listed literature and resources only.
2. I hereby declare that my thesis has not been used to gain any other academic title.
3. I fully agree to my work being used for study and scientific purposes.
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31/07/2024

References

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Abstract

During the Hong Kong democratic movement in 2019, the Donald Trump-supporting phenomenon in the city was documented despite Trump's controversial image and skepticism from Western society. To better understand the phenomenon, this study aims to research how Donald Trump was presented in the Hong Kong media during his Presidency from 2017 to 2021 to lay down the foundation for future investigation by adopting a qualitative content analysis of the reportage of three significant events by media in Hong Kong with different political stances under framing theory. This study unveiled common frames the media in Hong Kong applied to present Trump to their readers reinforcing his businessman image and highlighting his use of ambiguous speech to assert influence. Following the shift in the US-China relationship during Donald Trump's term, changes in the reporting from the Hong Kong media were located which matched the timeframe.

In the analysis of framings on Donald Trump, efforts by journalists in Hong Kong to frame Trump and articulate the international news events to the local context were discussed, and factors that could potentially influence the framings were examined. Following the recent changes to Hong Kong's semi-autonomous status after the enactment of the National Security Law, the results of this study could be applied in future related studies on the reportage of foreign politicians by the Hong Kong media.

Abstrakt

Během demokratického hnutí v Hongkongu v roce 2019 byl zaznamenán fenomén podpory Donalda Trumpa, a to navzdory Trumpově kontroverznímu obrazu a skepsi ze strany západní společnosti. Abychom lépe porozuměli tomuto fenoménu, tato studie si klade za cíl zkoumat, jak byl Donald Trump prezentován v hongkongských médiích během svého prezidentského období od roku 2017 do roku 2021, a položit základy pro budoucí výzkum prostřednictvím kvalitativní obsahové analýzy reportáží tří významných událostí médii v Hongkongu s různými politickými postoji podle teorie rámcování. Tato studie odhalila běžné rámce, které hongkongská média použila k prezentaci Trumpa svým čtenářům k posílení jeho obrazu byznysmena a zdůraznění nejednoznačných projevů k uplatnění vlivu. V návaznosti na změnu ve vztazích mezi USA a Čínou během Trumpova prezidentského

období byly identifikovány změny v reportážích hongkongských médií, které odpovídaly časovému rámci.

V analýze rámcování Donalda Trumpa byly diskutovány snahy hongkongských novinářů rámovat Trumpa a přizpůsobovat mezinárodní události místnímu kontextu, a zkoumány faktory, které by mohly potenciálně ovlivnit rámcování. V návaznosti na nedávné změny v poloautonomním statusu Hongkongu po přijetí zákona o národní bezpečnosti mohou být výsledky této studie využity v budoucích souvisejících studiích o reportážích zahraničních politiků hongkongskými médii.

Keywords

Hong Kong, National Security Law, Donald Trump, United States, Framing Analysis, Framing Theory

Klíčová slova

Hongkong, zákon o národní bezpečnosti, Donald Trump, Spojené státy americké, rámcová analýza, rámcová teorie

Title

Through an Outsider's Lens: Donald Trump in Hong Kong Media's News

Název práce

Optikou outsidera: Donald Trump v Hong Kong Media's News

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Research proposal for Erasmus Mundus Journalism Diploma Thesis

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(Thesis must be submitted according to the Academic Calendar.)
Summer semester 2023-2024

Main research question (max. 250 characters):
In what ways is the print media in Hong Kong framing Donald Trump's presidency by reportage? Does the factor of political stance affect the framing?

Current state of research on the topic (max. 1800 characters):

Much contrary to the image in the eyes of the Western allies as damaging US democracy and international reputation (Sintes-Olivella et al., 2022), Donald Trump in Hong Kong people's eyes was seen as more positive given his stance in going head-to-head against China. Nevertheless, the research on Hong Kong studies at this moment have not well address the Trump factor, or media studies on Trump have yet reached its interest to Hong Kong.

The Trump presidency overlapped with the enforcement of the Hong Kong National Security Law (NSL) in 2020, which affected the freedom of speech critically by mass arrest of opposition politicians and the closure of liberal media. The proposed study will cover the initial period after the NSL and has the opportunity to examine any effects on the media in reporting a foreign leader who has a strong image of making an anti-Chinese stance (Liu, 2023).

Scholars from Hong Kong studies have researched how media represent social movements (Feng, 2017; Li, 2018) in the past, recent research on the mass protest in 2019 and framing (Lam et al, 2022; Li et al, 2023) has been surfaced as well, but focusing on a foreign leader has yet been seen, as the context was sparsely similar. Relevant research on media representation of Trump in terms of research method or timeframe has been performed in other contexts, such as Czechia and Saudi Arabia, although these studies were often focused on single media or the commentary section, not the international news nor under a more complex context.

The existing literature from the West about Donald Trump and framing is more targeted at studying on a particular issue (Baranauskas, 2023; Labbe and Park, 2023) or on the influence of the 45th president (Etholm, 2022).

The proposed thesis intends to fill the gap by conducting research on the portrayal of Trump's presidency in the city's international news section, to be the first step in answering the question of what and how the mass support for Trump, a foreign leader happened.

Expected theoretical framework (max. 1800 characters):

Framing theory will be applied to the proposed thesis to focus on the research of Trump and Hong Kong print media coverage. The proposed thesis will apply the classic definition by Robert Entman describing framing as the foundation. Framing according to Entman (1993), is a selection of some aspects of an event as perceived reality and more salient, to "promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described." (P.52). In the work by Sintes-Olivella et al. on 2020 US election, framing let media be able to provide readers "patterns or blueprints designed to condition their assessment and interpretation of issues and people" (P.65, 2022) and the way they interpret content.

The proposed research hopes to investigate Hong Kong media's portrayal of Donald Trump, an influential figure in US-China relationship but distanced to the city. While framing enables journalists to simplify a particular issue and turn the complex position into an easily absorbed message for audiences (Isakhan et al., 2019), analyzing the text through the perspective of the frame would be a good starting point in unveiling the positions of the media and observing the process of forming such frames.

Apart from its weight in mass communication studies, D'Angelo and Kuypers have brought up an observation that framing research mostly focuses on a specific issue or topic (2010), emphasizing on the Trump as subject, and reviewing the selected events with different issues across his presidency, could bring additional value in the observation of the framing process.

Expected methodology, and methods for data gathering and analysis (max. 1800 characters):

The proposed thesis will rely on content analysis to conduct the research on Donald Trump and media coverage in Hong Kong. The research will employ a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative content analysis and framing analysis, hoping the mixed methods can provide a comprehensive image. News articles related to Donald Trump published by the selected media outlets will be located by keywords such as "特朗普" (Donald Trump), "美國總統" (The US President) and "白宮" (White House) for analysis.

Content analysis will make up a major part of this thesis. According to Krippendorff (2019), content analysis is an unobtrusive technique that could handle data that existed before the research interest was established and without the risk of interference. At the same time, content analysis is "context sensitive and therefore allows the researcher to process as data texts that are significant, meaningful, informative, and even representational to others." (Krippendorff, P.42) The proposed method of this thesis is to locate whether there are frequently used words, the number of reports on Trump, and to categorize them as positive/negative/neutral.

To better unveil the relationship between Donald Trump and Hong Kong media users, framing analysis will be another component in the research process. By analyzing articles in the same period from three

news outlets, it is expected to identify different patterns and be able to compare through time or across the outlets.

By combining the findings from the two methods, the analysis section will examine what the frames are of the selected three media and their effect on presenting Trump's presidency. In the discussion section, issues related to the context will be addressed in detail.

Expected research design (data to be analyzed, for example, the titles of analyzed newspapers and selected time period):

The research aims to cover the selected major events in Trump's four-year presidency, including the Sino-American (e.g., Trade War and microprocessors ban), US-Hong Kong relationship (e.g., 2019 mass protest, Sanctions on Hong Kong), diplomatic affairs (Trump meeting Kim Jong Un) and US domestic events (e.g., BLM movement, Jan 6 Capitol Riot) will be selected for a close review on the text. The timeframe for selection covers one-week post-event.

The research intended to cover **three** Hong Kong media outlets across the political spectrum, from Pro-Chinese to Pro-liberal media. Oriental Daily (東方日報), MingPao (明報), and the now-closed Apple Daily (蘋果日報).

The three selected are all legacy media and have/had physical print as well as been considered as leaders of their respective sectors on the political spectrum in terms of readership and influence. With Oriental Daily as the representative of the pro-Chinese camp given the ties of the owners and the CCP; Mingpao is widely considered as on the middle of the political spectrum, pro-establishment leaning but influential in the intellectuals circle based on the history; and Apple Daily as the standout pro-democracy representative media.

Using the event of the Capitol riot on Jan 6, 2021, and its aftermath as an example, by searching the keyword "Donald Trump" (in Chinese) during the one-week period from Jan 7 to 14th, Mingpao has 52 articles of which 28 are considered relevant in the initial search period.; Oriental Daily has 144 results under the search setting as performed in Mingpao's own search engine, of which 58 are considered relevant; and Apple Daily has 38 related articles

Based on the number above, the proposed research estimates 372 articles (28 for Mingpao + 38 for Apple Daily +58 Oriental Daily x 3 selected events) will be included in the content analysis. For the framing analysis, two different articles for each of the three dailies and each of the three events will be selected which makes it 18 articles in total (2 x 3 x 3 = 18). The two different articles for each daily and event should represent the scope, or variety, of framing within individual dailies for each event.

From the collected data, this research aims to identify in what ways the Donald Trump news is being reported and to categorize the data into several areas, including whether the news article is positive, negative, or neutral, and the attempt to locate possible "buzzwords" when the specific media is reporting Trump.

Expected thesis structure (chapters and subchapters with brief description of their content):

Expected Table of Content

Introduction
Brief recap of Hong Kong from 2017 to 2021
Introduction of the selected newspapers
Why Donald Trump and Hong Kong

Literature Review
Related research

Theory
Framing theory

Research Method
Rationale of the selected events in the timeframe and keywords
Mixed method – Quantitative Content Analysis
Mixed method – Framing analysis

Results and Analysis
Quantitative Content Analysis: frequencies and differences
Framing analysis: Frames identified

Discussion and Conclusion
Significance
Possible Influence

Basic literature list (at least 5 most important works related to the topic and the method(s) of analysis; all works should be briefly characterized on 2-5 lines):

D'Angelo & Jim A. Kuypers. (2010). *Doing News Framing Analysis: Empirical and Theoretical Perspectives*. Routledge.

The book by D'Angelo and Kuypers provided some ground rules on news framing analysis and an introduction of academia's perspective. It, on one hand, laid down the framework on performing framing analysis on news and its effects, on the other, examples on different topics such as cultural and climate.

Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x

The work of Entman has provided the fundamental knowledge on what is framing and how does frames work, which will serve as the foundational theoretical background of the proposed thesis.

Krippendorff, K. (2019). *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*. SAGE Publications, Inc. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781071878781

The book from Krippendorff will serve as the backbone of research methods for the proposed thesis. In highlighting the advantage of content analysis in handling data and its context-sensitive nature, which suits the research direction of the proposed thesis.

Baranauskas, A. J. (2023). Online news media and the framing of the executions under the Trump administration. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, *46*(4), 543–561. https://doi.org/10.1080/0735648X.2023.2171472

The study provides insight on the effect of analysing frames on singular issue from media with different political stance, namely conservative to liberal, which could be used as reference when looking into the Hong Kong case.

Liu, F. (2023). Return to normality? Commentary on Joe Biden, Donald Trump and the 2020 US presidential election in China Daily. *Journalism*. https://doi.org/10.1177/14648849231190231

This thematic analysis on China Daily, an English-language newspaper owned by Chinese Communist Party with the coverage, commentaries between and after the 2020 US presidential election, revealed the different editorial direction when reporting Trump and Joe Biden, also how such difference in suiting the CCP's official narrative. The research method in this study is acting as an reference and also the results from a state-owned paper is valuable to the Hong Kong situation.

Feng, W. D. (2017). Ideological dissonances among Chinese-language newspapers in Hong Kong: A corpus-based analysis of reports on the Occupy Central Movement. *Discourse & Communication*, *11*(6), 549-566. https://doi-org.ez.statsbiblioteket.dk/10.1177/1750481317726928

The research incorporated a lateral approach to reveal the difference in ideology of Chinese newspapers of the Occupy Movement happened in 2014, the methodology on selecting media outlets and the findings could be as reference to the proposed research.

Isakhan, B., Nwokora, Z., & Pan, C. (2019). Perceptions of democracy and the rise of Donald Trump: A framing analysis of Saudi Arabian media. *Global Media and Communication*, *15*(2), 159–175. https://doi.org/10.1177/1742766519846630

By taking an in-depth look into Saudi Arabia's case in reporting Trump, the combination of US's crucial ally in the region as well as an illiberal autocratic state, the study is first valuable in terms of methodology, the lengthy discussion on how Trump's stance on the matter of democracy could well be related in the analysis of the portrayal from the media.

Ophir, Y., Forde, D. K., Neurohr, M., Walter, D., & Massignan, V. (2023). News media framing of social protests around racial tensions during the Donald Trump presidency. *Journalism, 24*(3), 475-493. https://doi.org/10.1177/14648849211036622

The study suggested when performing studies on news framing, rather than the traditional deductive approach in identify news frames, the researchers turned to the inductive approach in hopes of reducing biases, which is useful as reference for this proposed thesis.

Sintes-Olivella, M., Franch, P., Yeste-Piquer, E., & Zilles, K. (2022). Europe Abhors Donald Trump: The Opinion on the 2020 U.S. Presidential Elections and Their Candidates in the European Newspapers. *American Behavioral Scientist, 66*(1), 61-85. https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642211005534

This research has integrated framing theory as the theoretical background in analyzing the opinion pieces from the European newspapers on the 2020 US election, providing a reference in the application of relevant theory. The study on opinion pieces and locating the frames can be applicable in the proposed research.

Etholm, H. S. (2022). Framing the U.S. news media as a threat: President Donald Trump's securitising move. *Contemporary Voices, 1*(1), 83–124. https://doi.org/10.15664/jtr.1554

Labbe, B., & Park, S. (2023). US news media's framing of the 'North Korean crisis' under the Trump administration: The new ideological foreign affairs paradigm. *Media, War & Conflict,* 17506352231162280. https://doi.org/10.1177/17506352231162280

Lee, F. L. F., & Chan, J. M. (2018). *Media and protest logics in the digital era: The Umbrella movement in Hong Kong.* Oxford university press.

Lai, K.M.L., Ong, T.W.S., & Ting, S. (2022). Sign of the times: Framing the grievances of the 2019-2020 Hong Kong protests. *International Journal of Language Studies, 16*(3), 61–82.

Li, Y., Cassard, M., & Holmes, B. (2023). Does Violent Protest Receive Negative Coverage?—Media Framing of Hong Kong Anti-Extradition Bill Movement and French Yellow Vest Movement. *International Journal of Sociology, 53*(3), 205–227. https://doi.org/10.1080/00207659.2023.2202992

Related theses and dissertations (list of B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. theses defended at Charles University or other academic institutions in the last five years):

KRÁLOVÁ, Petra, Bc. *The Trump Metaphors: Comedy News Portrayal of Donald Trump During the 2016 US Presidential Election.* Prague, 2018.

MORYS, Lukáš. *Trump prezidentem. Analýza mediálního obrazu Donalda Trumpa ve zpravodajství ČTK.* Praha, 2018.

POLÁČEK, Daniel. Zobrazení prezidenta Donalda Trumpa v agentuře ČTK. Praha, 2021.

Date / Signature of the student:

I confirm that I have consulted this research proposal with the author and that the proposal is related to my field of expertise at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

I agree to be the Thesis supervisor.

~~TRESLER, JAN~~	4.12 2023 ~~signature~~
Surname and name of the supervisor	**Date / Signature of the supervisor**
Further recommendations related to the topic, structure and methods for analysis:	
Further recommendations of literature related to the topic:	

Table of Contents

Introduction

Background

In the height of the 2019 massive democratic movement in Hong Kong, different foreign media outlets observed that the Hong Kong people support of Donald J. Trump, the 45th President of the United States of America (Davidson, 2020; Kuo, 2019; McLaughlin, 2020). Despite Trump's controversial image inside the US and created worries in the Western world regarding his view on democracy and international values (Sintes-Olivella et al., 2022), or seen as sending mixed signals on various global issues (Tao, 2017), protestors in Hong Kong believed Trump was an ally to the democratic movement given his fierce response to the rise of China in the post-2000s period (Tang, 2022). They extended the view into a US news polling on the preference for the US Presidential election in 2020 (O'Connor, 2020), which is a phenomenon worth noticing.

One explanation of the hype on Trump, according to Richardson, is that Hong Kong protestors' attempted to "(form) alliances with powerful market actors" as a strategic choice to arouse global awareness by utilizing Hong Kong's connections to the world (Richardson, 2020, P.1). Following Richardson's account, Hong Kong protestors' support of a foreign politician, namely Trump, could also be seen as a calculated option to fully utilize Hong Kong's "global connections with businesses, academics, and political figures" (2020, P.2). However, the question of "Why" and "How" the support for Trump was formed in Hong Kong is yet to be discussed thoroughly in an academic manner.

The research interest of Trump partially based on in his personal image or statements about China or his relationship with Xi Jinping, the Chinese leader. Over four years with Trump in the White House, the deterioration of Chinese-American relationship is described as "traveling along a sharply downward slope" (Hass, 2020, P.14). It became notable since the US imposed tariffs on a blanket of Chinese import products in 2018 under Trump's trade war agenda, leading to a widely accepted narrative of the Second Cold War (Schindler et al., 2023) between the two nations. With the further Artificial Intelligence-related technology ban, including the import of advanced microchips, the US formed a new diplomatic and potential military alliance in the Indo-Pacific region with Australia, India, and Japan (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, QSD or QUAD), or China started to impose its influence

in the region through both soft and hard power on allies of the US. A more concrete case would be the rise in awareness of the Tiktok influence, leading to a direct escalation of a standoff between the two largest economies on the planet, thus a poorer image for both countries in each other's eyes (Fang et al., 2022).

The changing status of Hong Kong

Despite the once semi-autonomy status, highly correlated in the global financial markets, and remain its independent membership status in International organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the World Health Organization after the transition of power in 1997, the Basic Law, a mini-constitution of the city, states Hong Kong has no control over its diplomatic and defense affairs (Hong Kong Basic Law, 2024). Regarding the matter of diplomacy, the often overlooked fact is that Hong Kong's official attitude towards a foreign nation could be affected if the concerned nation is involved in conflicts with China.

The change in the Sino-American relationship is not only relevant in the Hong Kong context but valuable as the special status that allowed the city to maintain its global financial hub is arguably given by the US through the US-Hong Kong Policy Act, passed in 1992 to ensure the status-quo of Hong Kong. In section 5701 of the act, states "Hong Kong plays an important role in today's regional and world economy. This role is reflected in strong economic, cultural, and other ties with the United States that give the United States a strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong" (US-Hong Kong Policy Act, 1992) as the rationale to grant a legal standing to set apart from China after the transfer of power. The first major impact observed on Hong Kong's independent status in trade is the Trump administration requires products from Hong Kong to add China in the label in response to the new National Security Law (Bown, 2021).

Governments from the West displayed concerns, protestations, and condemns towards the local authority when the city's police force intensified the level of force in cracking down on protests, followed by the use of emergency law to ban facial covering during the 2019 protest. With no backing down from then-Chief Executive Carrie Lam (Al Jazeera, 2019; Cheung, 2019), the following reactions and measures by the US (Ching, 2019) and the United Kingdom (UKFCO, 2019) escalated, with the discussion on sanctioning officials involved in using violence on the people and threatening the special trade status. Despite the

condemnation of "interfering the Hong Kong affairs" by the Commissioner's Office of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Hong Kong (OCMFA, 2019), the official standpoint from the US has often been seen as vital as protestors desperately trying to gain support including to obtain reassurances for safety and freedom (Ruwitch & Pang, 2019; Wong, 2019) to actual policy measures in punishing Hong Kong as well as Chinese officials by the US government (Al Jazeera, 2019) for the goal of; as for the Hong Kong and Chinese government, every policy move from the US on Hong Kong affects the confidence in business and commerce sectors (Rachman, 2019; Sin & Jim, 2019; Hale, 2020). If all the power players were involved, how Donald Trump would respond to the protestors' plead, the Chinese warnings, on the passing of the Hong Kong Act in Congress with bipartisan support, is decisive in showing the US stance during the saga of the Hong Kong protest.

To articulate the context of Hong Kong and the background of the US and China relationship, the path of the US-China relationship has gone downwards since Donald Trump announced a series of tariffs on Chinese import goods in 2018 to tackle the trade imbalance between the two nations and as a response to the discontent in domestic political theatre (Wang, 2019), with both countries failed to find solutions on resolving trade, or international relation scholars would describe as a result of direct competition. Under the backdrop of competition between two major powers and escalation in the trade war, the mass democratic movement of Hong Kong erupted in June 2019, which put the bilateral relationship to a low point. Among the vocal support and diplomatic fights between the State Department and the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the US Congress passed the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act (Hong Kong Act) with support from both sides of the aisle in October and November, which had drawn the mark for the period.

The enactment of the Hong Kong National Security Law

Since the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law (NSL) in June 2020, journalism in the city has been under immense pressure as its foundation, the freedom of speech, has also been curtailed (Toru, 2020). The process of democratic backsliding by suppressing news media did not stop at the closure of liberal media and a steep drop in press freedom ranking, which only covered the tip of the iceberg (Lee & Chan, 2023). Francis Lee et al. (2023) also noticed the detrimental effect of media self-censorship on the journalist-source relationship, as well as self-censorship decisions on an individual and organizational

level harming the ability of a media outlet to produce critical news. After the enactment of the NSL in June 2020, the US passed the Hong Kong Autonomy Act (H.R.7440) with unanimous support, and Trump issued Executive Order 13936 in response to Hong Kong's deteriorating autonomy from the People's Republic of China by limiting independent agreements and protections signed previous to 1997, which has been seen as the end of Hong Kong's special status (American Journal of International Law, 2021).

Apart from over 50 political parties, non-government organizations, and media outlets shut down over the course of 24 months after the Chinese government enacted the NSL (Kwong & Wong, 2023), the broadly defined nature of the law (Amnesty International, 2020) could affect how a newsroom decides on presenting foreign government officials in order to prevent violating the law, namely "provoking by unlawful means hatred among Hong Kong residents towards the Central People's Government or the Government of the Region, which is likely to cause serious consequences." (Article 29 Section 4, 2020). Luo Huining, the then-highest-ranking Chinese official in Hong Kong, led the discourse in characterizing a broad act as "intending to use Hong Kong as a pawn" (Jim, 2021). While Kwong and Wong's study on international reportage on NSL demonstrated the difference between media in democratic and authoritarian regimes, the tension between China and the West has become a new battleground between the law and Hong Kong itself (Kwong & Wong, 2023, P. 335). In the meantime, how Hong Kong media reported Trump and the US administration after the NSL went into power, is an area of interest.

The research purpose

In Donald Trump's case, the fierce impression of Trump as the representative of going against the PRC as portrayed in the media (Liu, 2023) was not the only reason that made him a subject of interest for this research. The duration for the 45th US Presidency from 2017 to 2021 January 20 overlapped with the enactment of NSL, which provided an opportunity to observe and compare how the media change their reportage of Trump.

This research has looked into three significant events' reportage covering the length of Trump's Presidency through the framing theory. By adopting a qualitative approach for an in-depth analysis of the texts, alongside the developments of the US-China diplomatic relationship during Trump's term, in hopes to answer the following research questions.

Main Research Questions:

1. In what ways is the print media in Hong Kong framing Donald Trump's presidency by reportage?

2. Does the factor of the political stance of the media affect the framing of Trump?

By laying down the groundwork to articulate the relationship between Trump and Hong Kong, this study reviewed the news coverage during Trump's 4-year presidency and analyzed as the first step for future investigations on the matter. It hopes to provide a better understanding of how the media portrayal of Trump created the perceptions of their respective readership.

1. Theoretical Framework: Framing Theory

The study on the reportage of Trump's presidency in Hong Kong media news is conducted under the framing theory. According to Goffman (1974), the pioneer of framing analysis in the field of communication science, frames may be understood as 'schemata interpretations' that equip people with the ability to identify and categorize events, issues, topics, and actors. In Robert Entman's accounts, the definition of framing is a selection process of some aspects of an event as perceived reality and more salient, to "promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described." (P.52).

Since its emergence in the field of communication studies, framing theory has gained significance among researchers, given its value in bridging different areas such as empirical and interpretive research, to its potential to "open up questions that were not on the table before." (Reese, 2007, P.147) in connection to the broader social context with the observations. Another feature of frames, as Gamson and Modigliani (1989) refer to as 'interpretative packages', can process new content under the structure formed. In exploring the relationship between the issue, subject to the context, frames could display a broader pattern in an organized and structured way (Reese, 2007), hence suitable for empirical analysis to articulate with the social context.

The framing process, the formation of frames, the question of what to include and what not, and such are always part of the challenges in answering the external and internal concerns and criticism of the theory. Paul D'Angelo and Jim Kuypers further explained that framing also affects journalists as it makes the information interesting and palatable to communicate information to the wider public, and "inevitably adding or even superimposing their own frames in the process" (2010, P.1), which posed the notion that frames involved human factor, and more importantly to evaluate the process journalists "construct reality and how to construct reality" (D'Angelo, 2009, 361).

In de Vreese's (2009) account of explaining the journalistic news frames, the dynamics between journalists and frames, other than journalists are not passive recipients of the framing process, the selection of topics and subjects can have an alternative way to define issues, thus a frame for emphasis. A frame can be viewed as an "organizing principle" by

journalists. Before asserting that framing from the news is to manipulate the audience, Chong and Druckman noted that the other neutral possibility of framing is "a learning process in which people acquire common beliefs, as in the coordination of people around a social norm." (Chong & Druckman, 2007, P.120)

Scholars have come up with different methods to identify frames, which certain elements or frame devices stand out from the factual content in a news story. In Entman's terms, the text "thematically reinforcing clusters of facts or judgments" (1993, P.52) by the appearance or absence of certain keywords, stock phrases, expressions or so. To better organize framing devices, James Tankard suggested a list of 11 mechanisms to identify and measure frames, which include headlines; subheads; photos; photo captions; Leads; source selection; quotes selection; pull quotes; Logos; statistics, and charts, and concluding statements and paragraphs. (Tankard, 2001)

In the study on US media coverage of social protests during Trump's presidency, Ophir et al. noticed the issue of simplifying the idea of frame package to frames by researchers in which the approach would neglect the modular nature of the package (2023). Compared to the deductive strategy in framing analysis based on the top-down direction of predefined, theoretically-based, and limited sets of frames (Ophir et al., 2023), scholars have also called on shifting to or applying an inductive approach in the process, which involves redefining the frames from data (Van Gorp, 2010; D'Angelo & Kuypers, 2010), to avoid stereotypes and overlooking in the analysis.

1.1 Framing of Trump

Donald Trump became the person of interest in this study, associated with reportage in Hong Kong, one of the reasons goes along with his flamboyant, controversial imagery presented to the world. In Venizelos's account, Trump's performance in his rhetoric and gestures has "played a critical role in transgressing the hegemonic socio-political norms. His style energized those who felt abandoned by the political elites." (2023, P.653), as well as been seen from an entertainment perspective given his showman background before going into politics (P.655, 2023). Moreover, Trump proactively framed the media as a threat (Etholm, 2022) instead of the other way around when referring to Trump's attack on the press as crossing the red line by Marvin Kalb (2018).

When compared to the United States where Trump versus his opponents or mainstream media in some cases, with the Chinese factor in the Hong Kong context, the pan-democratic camp supporters and protestors in Hong Kong were seen as allies with Trump (McLaughlin & Quackenbush, 2019), combining with his incoherent rhetoric in the same issue, for instance, the Hong Kong protest in 2019, by how to address the events (Liu & Riordan, 2019; King, 2019), or the confusing response from the White House (Walcott, 2019) on reacting to the situation, made the study of his reportage from the city more valuable as the complexity grew and applicable for further examination under a different context outside the US.

In the US media's reportage, Trump has been characterized as incoherent for following his own words and indicating policy direction (Washington Post, 2016) and as a tempered, unpredictable personality (Turner & Kaarbo, 2021), a negative depiction in general. In studies of framing analysis on Trump in other parts of the world, a similar portrayal of the 45th US President was found in the opinion sections of European newspapers (Sintes-Olivella et al., 2022). In the study of framing Trump during the 2016 election by Arab News, the leading State-backed English newspaper in Saudi Arabia, despite the threat of eroding democracy and xenophobia was mentioned, Trump has sometimes received more positive coverage because his conservative agenda such as isolationism and anti-abortion was preferred by the Arabs than his opponent, Hillary Clinton (Isakhan et al., 2019). Such an experience of an illiberal state could be useful to evaluate a similar scenario of the Chinese influence in Hong Kong media.

Such a description of Trump does not fit fully in academics' eyes. In Zha's commentary on the US-China policy under Trump (2017) and Wang's account of analyzing the Trump administration's trade policy, scholars have indicated continuity in the bilateral or foreign policy in general from the Trump administration despite the hard-to-predict gestures by the man, given the domestic factor such as pressure from interest groups and Democrats, the opponent in different levels (Wang, 2019). However, Trump's fiery tweets and sudden moves often captured most public attention (Turner & Kaarbo, 2021).

The related studies are widely available and versatile in other contexts for research applying framing analysis on Trump and his administration as the subject. Under the US alone, from issue-specific studies as diplomacy with North Korea under Trump (Labbe & Park, 2023), the death penalty (Baranauskas, 2023), or racism (Kang & Yang, 2022), as well as discussions related to social media. While outside the States, academic studies on Trump's reportage in the news of foreign nations have also been reviewed. (Isakhan et al., 2019; Liu, 2023; Sintes-Olivella et al., 2022) The said examples covered different areas and provided references in ways to put frames on the subject. Another notable interested party would be China, while related studies on Trump's reportage were also conducted to identify the state media's framing strategy against their paramount adversary. (Liu, 2023; Pan et al., 2020) and comparative study of Hong Kong and US media on a specific issue (i.e. AI leadership) between the two nations' competition (Nguyen & Hekman, 2022). However, the step to relate the context of Hong Kong to the so-called big picture is yet to be taken, regardless of the close distance between the city and China.

1.2 Inspiration for the the research

In Reese's words, "Frames are organizing principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, that work symbolically to meaningfully structure the social world." (2007, P.11). With the emphasis on social, it carries the ability to respond and react to the context that the news is produced and to its recipients. In this study, the capability of framing to enclose the frames from news texts for analysis and the Hong Kong background could enhance the explanation of the findings.

Framing analysis is no stranger to Hong Kong media studies, from issue-led framings, such as reportage on refugees (Ng et al., 2023), and public finance (Tang, 2017), to time-specific major political incidents, notably media reportage on the anti-ELAB protests in 2019 (Li et al., 2023) and the previous mass democratic movement in 2014 (Feng, 2017) and how the outside frames China under the implementation of NSL in Hong Kong (Kwong & Wong, 2023). The studies utilizing framing analysis in Hong Kong fall under the categorization of episodic and thematic framing by Iyengar (1991), which often incorporated a horizontal approach regarding different media outlets' reporting. Nonetheless, the discussion to address the approaches and effects of reporting on a foreign world leader by Hong Kong media is

yet to be seen academically, therefore offering a new ground for further investigation as well as discussion on the factors that led to the formation of such frames.

To relate Trump and Hong Kong, the characteristics of framing theory, in Chong and Druckman's words, is "an issue can be viewed from a variety of perspectives and be construed as having implications for multiple values or considerations" (2007, P.104) could provide sufficient room for examining the relationship between the media in Hong Kong and a foreign politician as a subject. This attempt to use a Western political figure as the subject in investigating reportage through a framing approach does not stop at a mere review, as it could act as the foundation for future studies on the association of Trump and Hong Kong.

2. Methodology and Research Design

The research adopted a qualitative approach in analyzing the findings, hoping the framing analysis can provide an answer to the research question that in what ways the Hong Kong print media reported Trump during his presidency through frames.

The research aims to cover three selected major events in Trump's four-year presidency, including Trump's State Visit in November 2017 as the first act of Sino-American diplomacy during the 45th presidency era; the signing of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act (Hong Kong Act) in mid-November 2019 during the height of the mass democratic movement as the representative event for US-Hong Kong-China relationship; and lastly, the Capitol Riot on Jan 6th, 2021 as the final major news event happened in Trump's term, are selected for a more detailed review on the text. The rationale for selecting different news events in a spread timeline, when compared to studies that focus on a single continuous event or a specific period, is to examine any notable changes in framing throughout Trump's presidency.

The timeframe for selection covers one week plus 1-day post-event to cover the initial response and aftermath. The basis for the flexibility in the timeframe is based on the time zone difference between the US Eastern Time and Hong Kong. Because of printing and editing reasons, events that happened in Eastern Time afternoon might only be able to be covered on the next day, therefore the published date in Hong Kong could be 2 days post-event. An exception to the set timeframe in one of the selected events is passing the Hong

Kong Act in 2019. The articles included in this research are from the 19th to the end of November. The reason behind such a decision is that the Senate passed its version of the bill (November 19) to Trump signing it (Nov 27) had lasted for more than a week. The extension better captures the response from concerned parties.

The rationale for selecting specific events is based on keeping the research controllable as the time constraint and considering the total amount of text, meanwhile guided by the research question for content analysis. The mentioned three events covered the beginning and end of Trump's term and were associated with developing political and diplomatic incidents between China, Hong Kong, and America.

Before selecting content for framing analysis and examining its effect or attempting to depict a trend in news, Chong and Druckman identified a three-step approach, which was commonly observed in studies that applied framing analysis. First is to identify the issue before going to search for a frame; Second is to isolate a specific attitude of the issue; Third is to identify the frames from related sources such as past studies. (Chong & Druckman, 2007)

This research selected the issue, subject, and events based on seeking a comparison of reports on Donald Trump between different newspapers in Hong Kong under the backdrop of political development in Hong Kong, China, and the US. The assumption of the attitudes observed in these frames is associated with the development of changes in the bilateral relation.

The research included three Hong Kong media outlets across the political spectrum, from Pro-Chinese/government, professional and liberal-leaning to Pro-liberal media, Oriental Daily (東方日報), Ming Pao (明報), and the now-closed Apple Daily (蘋果日報) accordingly (Lee & Chan, 2018). The three selected are legacy media and have/had a physical print in Hong Kong and had been considered leaders of their respective sectors on the political spectrum regarding readership and influence (Gao & Feng, 2023) with Oriental Daily as the representative of the pro-Chinese camp given the ties of the owners and the CCP (Wong, 2018); Ming Pao is widely considered as in the middle of the political spectrum, pro-establishment leaning but influential in the intellectuals' circle based on the

history; and Apple Daily as the standout pro-democracy representative media with strong criticism towards the administration (Lee, 2015).

A similar selection of newspapers can be found in a Hong Kong study on media coverage of the Occupy Central Movement (also known as the Umbrella Movement) in 2014 (Feng, 2017). The major difference between this study and Feng's categorization is that it is up for debate whether the pro-Beijing papers, such as Oriental Daily and traditional Beijing-leftist such as state-owned papers Ta Kung Pao and Wen Hui Pao (the two papers are under the same parent company now) have much difference when it comes to China-related issues, for instance, the Sino-American diplomacy. The reason for opting out of the Chinese state-owned papers in this research is their limited readership compared to the Oriental Daily.

In the framing analysis, two articles for each of the three dailies and each of the three events were selected, making it 18 articles in total (2 x 3 x 3 = 18). The two articles for each daily and each event should represent the scope, or variety, of framing within individual dailies for each event. The criteria for selection is that such piece article is the headline of the international section, on the front page as it is common practice in Hong Kong to put major international issues to the main headline, as well as editorial to represent the significance, columns are excluded in framing analysis stage as the stance between columnists and the editorial board could vary much.

The data collection process is to select three major events during Trump's presidency and to include the coverage one week from the event. News articles related to Donald Trump published by the selected media outlets are located by keywords such as "特朗普" (Donald Trump), "美國總統" (The US President), and "白宮" (White House), additionally with the event-related terms to prevent missing pieces.

The software WisersOne (previously known as Wise Search) by Wisenews (慧科訊業) is employed in the data collection process. The software is widely adopted in Hong Kong media-related research in the field of academia (Fong, 2017; Lin et al., 2022; Chen & Zhu, 2023) and is widely used in Hong Kong newsrooms. Nevertheless, due to the closure and effect from NSL, content from Apple Daily is no longer available on WisersOne. This part

of the data collection was conducted on the online open-source archive 聞庫 (https://collection.news) to fill in the blanks from WisersOne.

Since the lack of an advanced-level search engine from the archive collection.news due to security and funding issues (collection.news), the data collection for Apple Daily articles in the selected time period was performed manually and by going through the articles of the day. The potential of such a screening procedure is missing out on event-related news, therefore the initial search on Apple Daily's reportage had included every piece of news article with the word Trump before a secondary screening. Through a two-stage screening, the final set of data collected from Apple Daily contained indirectly event-related articles and from different segments than International News or front-page sections.

One key challenge to the framing analysis and the theory behind is the subjectivity in the process. Journalists are "in the middle of this dynamic process of meaning construction in that they present additional layers of interpretation of issues and events in the form of a news story." (Van Gorp, 2010, P.84) To highlight the issue of subjectivity in framing, Van Gorp stated that "(journalists) cannot tell stories effectively without preconceived notions about how to order story elements and about what meanings they could or should impose upon those story elements." (2010, P.84) Researchers have performed computational studies regarding framing analysis, partly to address the issue (Kang & Yang, 2022; Ophir et al., 2023). However, apart from employing a machine-directed, exact terminology approach in the coding process for frame finding, Chong and Druckman argued that a benefit of manual coding is to "provide greater flexibility" with the possibility to locate a new frame in some cases. (Chong & Druckman, 2007, P.108)

Whilst framing has long been applied in the analysis of news events concerning the cultural context to articulate the details, Paul D'Angelo reminded scholars and researchers that the process of framing, is a meaning-producing process, as it constructs "meanings of seemingly isolated incidents and events" (2010, P.358). In Van Gorp and other researchers' approach, applying computational and quantitative methods in the analysis could to a certain extent omit the subjectivity in identifying the frames, but Van Gorp also admitted it is inevitable to involve subjectivity as "the linkage between the explicit elements of the

news text and the central framing idea, which is part of a larger cultural level, requires some interpretation by the person who is doing the analysis" (Van Gorp, 2010, P.90).

By employing a framing analysis of three separate events throughout Trump's term from 2017 to 2021, it aims to locate frames in the reportage from the three print media in Hong Kong with different political stances and to examine the difference in reporting between the media, from whether the news outlet chose a frame differed from the rest when reporting the same event, or the papers employed the same frame but with emphasis beyond. The qualitative approach hopes to provide an in-depth understanding of the relationship between the reportage and the Hong Kong context.

3. Framing 1 during the State Visit in 2017: Businessman only?

Under the discussion of news frames, Nisbet suggested that such frames work by "connecting the mental dots for the public" to suggest a connection between two concepts or issues. Audiences would accept or at least be aware of the connection since exposing to the framed message. (2010, P.45) To interpret the frames discovered in the reportage of Trump's presidency, it can provide us insights into what messages of Trump have been framed into the reports to deliver to the readers, before answering the questions on whether the political stance of a Hong Kong paper affects the representation of a foreign politician, in this study, Donald Trump.

The first event for analysis, the State Visit to China in November 2017, during Trump's first Asian trip since his Presidency, represented the beginning of shaping foreign relations policy in his term. The first State Visit to China has come under several backdrops, surrounding the North Korean crisis with conducting UN-sanctioned long-range missile and nuclear tests the same year and the APEC summit in Vietnam on how Trump handles the Indo-Pacific matter. Nonetheless, global and Hong Kong media focused on Trump's response to the "State Visit Plus" invitation by Beijing following Xi Jinping's State Visit to the US earlier in the same year, as the two nations were getting into more fierce competition in securing regional and global leadership, highlighted by the issue of trade.

Before separating the six articles during the 2017 State Visit for further analysis, in this series of reports, one element had been brought up by all three media and shown in the headlines, which was 2 trillion dollars (in HKD, 253.5 Billion in USD), the amount of the trade and investment deals both nations signed during the visit. This side of the portrayal from the news reports associated Trump with dealmaking and a large sum of money is aligned with the businessman image which the media characterized and upheld by himself (Parloff & Tully, 2016). Throughout the selected texts, the association of Trump and business aligns with the reportage before he took office, including the positive signals sent by China and the US officials on improving the bilateral relationship, along with Trump thanking China for the hospitality.

In Apple Daily's reporting, the first half heading of the November 10 article "習帝 2 萬億空殼銀彈擲美" (Emperor Xi throws 2 Trillion blanks to the US) stated clearly with the notion "習帝" (Emperor Xi) and mentioned in the lede how the Chinese leader to take the opportunity to roleplay as the Emperor during Trump's State Visit, to underscore the lack of democracy in China and indicate how the trade issue foreshadowed other universal values the US leaders upheld before. In the last part of the text, Apple Daily included reports from Bloomberg News pointing out that among the series of deals signed, many of those are only a memorandum of understanding (MOU), hence the 2 Trillion from Xi are blanks as the heading suggested.

In comparison to the "blanks" description from Apple Daily, the articles by Oriental Daily and Ming Pao published on the same day recapturing the visit, sizable lengths to quote Xi and emphasize the significance of the deals signed and their mutually beneficial effect on the US-China relationship, contrary to Apple Daily. The coverage of Trump himself is much related to his satisfaction with the deals, thanking Xi for a remarkable trip and notably downplaying the trade deficit problem, as he mentioned numerous times before the Asian trip.

3.1 Findings: Other than businessman

Despite the difference in recapturing the deals, the emphasis on the business-minded, deal-making first behavior of Trump from all three media indicated the businessman image of Donald Trump is what intended to show to the readers. Before concluding the reportage as a **businessman frame**, other elements that stood out should also be evaluated.

In the report on the main event on November 9, 2017, Trump addressed the press about the trade deficit with China, which was 338.6 Billion USD per year on average from 2012 to 2016 (US Census Bureau). Trump replied that although the one-sided trade remained unfair, he did not blame China for the situation, he blamed his predecessors instead. All three media included the "no-blame China" quote in the reports after the two nations reached an agreement, with Apple Daily and Ming Pao putting the "I don't blame China" in the headlines. However, when readers put the headlines from two consecutive days together (Table 3.1.1), the comparison suggests Trump as just a businessman was not the only frame in the reports as the papers highlighting the capricious speech of Trump.

Table 3.1.1: Headline and English Translations of Apple Daily and Ming Pao

	November 10	November 11
Apple Daily	習帝 2 萬億空殼銀彈擲美 特朗普：貿易逆差**不怪中國** Emperor Xi throws 2 Trillion blanks to the US Trump: **I Don't Blame China** for trade deficits	特朗普**轉口風　拒華再佔便宜** 重申美國優先 習隔空反駁：全球化不可逆轉 Trump **U-turn** and **to stop China from taking advantage** Vows America First Xi responded: Globalization is irreversible

| Ming Pao | 中美簽訂 2 萬億經貿協議
特朗普稱貿易逆差不公 **「但我不怪中國」**
China and the US signed 2 Trillion dollars trade deal
Trump claimed unfair trade **"but I don't blame China"** | APEC 演講 中美不同調
習強調開放市場 **特朗普：不容被佔便宜**
China and the US offered different messages in APEC
Xi stressed on open market **Trump: no more taking advantage of US** |

*Bolded words in the headline to indicate the shift of attitude by Trump

Donald Trump has been depicted as self-contradicting by the US media before, during, and after his Presidency (Cathey, 2020; Fung, 2023; Kruse & Weiland, 2016; Superville, 2018). Among the three media outlets in this research, Apple Daily and Ming Pao have underlined such portrayal in their reports, while Oriental Daily did not mention it in the same series of reports. During the APEC summit in Vietnam on November 10, Trump made his America First speech and exhibited a tough stance on countries that refused to open the market. Though without literally targeting a specific country, it has been interpreted by the press as Trump was targeting China, conflicting with the no-blame narrative he made one day ago. Both Apple Daily and Ming Pao once again put the soundbite in the headline (see table 3.1.1), underlining the self-contradictory characteristic of Trump for the readers by the headline alone.

The traces of Apple Daily and Ming Pao framing Trump into a self-contradictory persona did not only appear in the headlines. In Apple Daily's November 10 article, the reaction from the reporters on the scene was captured as "特朗普就美中貿易逆差不罵習近平反而怪起自己人，在場記者也感錯愕" (the reporters were astounded when Trump did not blame Xi for the deficit, instead to reprimand his own) as another detail to support the claim. In the same paragraph, followed by another quote of Trump saying he believes China and the US will solve the imbalance of trade in the foreseeable future, Apple Daily added another line, which is not found in the other two media, by referring to a comment made by Rex Tillerson, the then US Secretary of State, indicating there is little progress made to reduce the 300 Billion USD deficit, conflicting to Trump's claim. The effect of including such details is that it created an impression of a lack of steadiness in Trump.

In the next report on November 11, Apple Daily stressed how Trump returned to his previous tough rhetoric against China's trade practices in the report, which includes his criticism of countries for not opening markets, taking advantage of the trade with the US, intellectual property theft, and long-term unfair trade practices. The article specifically mentioned Trump's "I don't blame China" claim a day ago and put it into the same paragraph, which could leave an impression for the readers to compare the sharp turn of rhetoric by the US President when commenting on a serious international issue, therefore possibly enhancing the unpredictable personality when presenting Trump, thus making a negative perception.

While Apple Daily's report on the APEC summit was focused on Trump, Ming Pao's report on the same event took a different approach, and a different effect in framing Trump's speech and actions to the frame. Half of the content from the article was about Xi Jinping addressing the value of globalization and cooperation. In contrast, Trump's claims and complaints have become less significant. In Ming Pao's November 11 report, it has also included a detail in profiling the summit. After quoting the speech surrounding unfair trade and America First, Ming Pao put in a sentence, sourced from the Financial Times, "《金融時報》指其說法不太受落，席間掌聲疏落。" describing the cold reactions during the speech to indicate the unwelcoming attitude of Trump from the attendees. The approach is similar to the Apple Daily November 10 article, achieving a similar effect in creating a negative perception of Trump's behavior that was not welcomed by the rest.

3.2 Analysis: The exception

Contrary to the negative perception of Trump from Apple Daily and Ming Pao, the two sample texts from the Oriental Daily, dated differently from the other two papers (November 9th and 10th; Apple Daily and Ming Pao from 10th and 11th), the focus more resided on the success of making deals with China, showing a different image of Trump in the reportage.

From the headlines (see Table 3.2.1), the message emphasized the merits brought by the meeting between the leaders of China and the US. Instead of putting the "I don't blame China" to the November 10 headline, Oriental Daily chose to include the soundbite in the text, alongside other parts of Trump's speech at the press conference, citing "Who can blame a country for being able to take advantage of another country for the benefit of its citizens, I give China great credits." By downplaying the contradiction and competition between China

and the US, the cooperation in trade and other sectors from both nations stood out instead. In the subheading of the related paragraph of the quote, Oriental Daily stressed Trump's criticism of the previous administrations for the US trade deficit, which further enhanced the Xi-Trump meeting in a tone of positivity.

Table 3.2.1: Headlines of Oriental Daily regarding the State Visit

	November 9	November 10
Oriental Daily	超國事訪問規格 習近平故宮接待特朗普 **謀創共贏** State Visit + Standard Xi meets Trump at the National Palace for a win-win	中美簽 2 萬億經貿協議 **習特會創未來 成果豐碩** China-US signs 2 Trillion dollars trade deals Xi-Trump meeting results fruitful and creates a future

The positive portrayal of Trump from Oriental compared to Ming Pao and Apple Daily, for making trade deals happen and vowing to improve the bilateral relationship did not only appear after the two leaders witnessed the 2 Trillion dollar deals signed. In the preview reporting of Trump's State Visit on November 9, Oriental Daily headlined "Win-Win" to set the tone for the State Visit of Trump, as an event of partnership for both the US and China. The headline for November 10th once again emphasized the fruitful results of the meeting between the two leaders. When reviewing the headlines, Oriental Daily has constructed a perception of mutual benefit and cooperation from the State Visit, and Trump is willing to work with Xi.

Through bypassing the possible message-distracting soundbite (i.e. I don't blame China), Oriental Daily has portrayed Trump during the State Visit as a partner with goodwill to China, which stood out from the other media in this study. Oriental Daily has facilitated the businessman frame of Trump in its reportage. Before confirming the 2 Trillion dollar price tag from the deals signed after the Xi and Trump meeting, the Oriental Daily report on November 9 called the entourage filled with corporate leaders "豪華商務團" (luxury business tour group) to characterize the State Visit as trade leaning.

The same report incorporated sources from Chinese officials and quoted then-US Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross to build up the momentum for increasing the size of deals made during the stay in Beijing, suggesting a correlation with the level of success from this visit by Trump. In both reports of Oriental Daily, other possible sidetracking issues, such as the North Korean nuclear crisis, or comments on the details of the deals signed were not found. Instead, adjectives like "奇迹" (miracle) and "歷史性" (historical) to describe the size of the deals were located. The Oriental Daily reporting further concretes the frame on Trump as a businessman but also prevents the possible derailment by the readers from solely receiving the fruitful and productive results from this State Visit.

3.3 Summarizing the located frames in the 2017 State Visit

To summarize the reportage on Trump's first State Visit to China, all three media outlets in this study employed a **businessman perspective** when framing Trump. The perception of looking for a monetary gain from Trump is repeated and enforced by emphasizing the total amount of trade deals and the satisfied reaction from Trump and describing the visit as trade-oriented. As Entman summarized the effect of frames as highlighting "some bits of information about an item that is the subject of a communication, thereby elevating them in salience, as the more noticeable, meaningful, or memorable to the audience." (1993, P.53) From the businessman image onwards, the three outlets differed.

Apple Daily and Ming Pao framed Trump's reaction in going against the previous US administration as similar to having a desire for money attitude and contrasted it with a U-turn in APEC the next day, to highlight the **self-contradictory, hard-to-predict character** by putting up the relevant soundbites at the headings; Oriental Daily while has included the same soundbite, but opted a different approach by blending into the text only to avoid readers shifted their attention, and instead focusing the interaction between the US and China as a success for Beijing and Xi.

The difference in framing Trump observed during the State Visit has separated the three media in this study into two parties, while the liberal-leaning papers highlighted the self-contradictory details of Trump during his Asian trip, Oriental Daily, the pro-establishment outlet chose to downplay the same element thus delivered a different message in the reportage. In response to the research question of whether the political stance of the media

will affect framing, the noticeable distinction from Oriental Daily indicated the necessity of further examination.

4. Framing 2 in passing the Hong Kong Act 2019: a friend or enemy?

The second event chosen for analysis in this study is the passing and signing of Hong Kong Act in Nov 2019. Amid the height of the democratic movement in Hong Kong, Donald Trump after the defeat in the midterm election in 2018, and the worsening bilateral relationship between the US and China, it is expected the framing of Donald Trump would have some changes from the media outlets in Hong Kong.

In the analysis of Trump's reportage during the 2017 State Visit, the businessman frame and self-contradictory frame were observed. To analyze the framing of Trump during the series of events related to the enactment of the Hong Kong Act 2019, the following analysis will first compare the text headlines (Table 4.1.1) selected among the three media, as the starting point to understand the editorial direction from the outlets before analyzing the texts in depth.

By putting the reporting of Trump signing the bill (November 29) side by side, the title by Apple Daily differed from the other two, as the pro-liberal media emphasized the possible consequences to the Hong Kong Police Force after the Hong Kong Act went into force in the headline. In "Trump signs Hong Kong Act, Black cops cannot escape sanctions", particularly the use of the term "Black cops" (黑警, a derogatory term to refer to the city's police force by activists and later the democratic camp supporters), which suggested Apple Daily's stance in supporting or sympathizing the protestors.

The Apple Daily November 29 headline itself did not provide any correlation that Trump to sanction the city's police force, however, by putting the subject and object in the same sentence, the connotation that Trump plays a significant role in the possible sanctions is created, despite Trump being silent on the bill for a lengthy period (Flatley & Dorning, 2019), also given that the bill received a supermajority in both House of Representatives and Senate, which carried over two-thirds support to override any potential veto by the President.

Table 4.1.1

Apple Daily	特朗普：希望看到香港有民主 Trump: I hope to see Hong Kong have democracy (November 27)	特朗普簽署人權法 黑警難逃制裁 Trump signs Hong Kong Act Black cops cannot escape sanctions (November 29)
Ming Pao	特朗普稱說服習不出兵 張建宗不評論 Trump claimed persuaded Xi not to send troops to Hong Kong Matthew Cheung refused to comment (November 24)	稱部分條款妨礙總統外交權力 如何執行留「尾巴」 特朗普簽人權法 京促勿實施 Trump signs Hong Kong Act Claimed some articles obstruct Administrative power, left questions in execution Beijing urged not to implement (November 29)
Oriental Daily	習近平盼平等尊重 中方無懼反擊美國 《香港人權法案》淪特普朗貿戰籌碼 Xi hopes for mutual respect China will refute the US fearlessly Hong Kong Act became Trump's chip in the trade deal (November 23)	制港惡法生效 北京轟美：後果自負 特普朗大筆一揮 貿談岌岌可危 Devious Act to Hurt Hong Kong Beijing blasts for consequences Trump signed the act and made trade talks in jeopardy (November 29)

It is insufficient to support the claim that Apple Daily portrayed Trump as standing with the Hong Kong protestors by a single headline, but by putting the other selected text from Apple Daily on November 27th, titled "Trump: I hope to see Hong Kong has democracy", it could be interpreted from the headlines that Apple Daily has framed Trump as empathetic, if not supportive towards the Hong Kong democratic movement.

Social context played a crucial role in framing, as journalists to package the event (de Vreese, 2005). By referring to the sentiment during the democratic movement, the idea of "Trump is on our side" among protestors (Cherney, 2019; France 24, 2019) is well documented. In reviewing the two headlines from Apple Daily, the idea that the paper has depicted Trump as a friend to the protestors image to its readers, which stood out from the other two papers. To draw the comparison, Ming Pao, the liberal-leaning paper, had a different editorial direction as observed in the headlines.

In the November 29 report of Trump's signing of the Hong Kong Act, Ming Pao highlighted the "tail" left by Trump in the headline, as the President claimed some articles in the Act would hinder his presidential power in diplomacy. The emphasis of hesitation from Trump lowered the expectation that he would enforce the Act and sanction Hong Kong officials and police commanders in full force. In the report on November 24, Ming Pao quoted Trump claiming to the public that he persuaded Xi not to send troops to Hong Kong to suppress the escalating protests, followed by a no-comment response from Matthew Cheung, the then-number two of the Hong Kong Government. This marked the first difference between Ming Pao and Apple Daily in the Hong Kong Act reportage, while Apple Daily presented a protestors-friendly message in the headlines, Ming Pao showcased a mixed signal of Trump in response to the Hong Kong situation, meanwhile stressing Trump's personal role in it.

Regardless of Trump's credibility of his persuasion to not send troops claim, from Ming Pao's headlines, the depiction of Trump in this series of events was more focused on the personal role and power, as in how Trump himself could affect the situation, by convincing Xi not to deploy the People's Liberation Army into the city, or to affect the execution of a bipartisan supported Act, in order to facilitate his trade talk with China. Compared to the State Visit in 2017, the two headlines selected for analysis from Ming Pao in the event of signing the Hong Kong Act, to a certain extent, provided and reaffirmed a strongman, the one-in-charge image of Trump (Liu, 2023), but contrasting the bold, hard to prove claim with the no-comment comment on November 24 is relatable to the self-contradictory portrayal of Trump, which was also found in Ming Pao's reportage before. This observation will be further examined in this section with the text.

4.1 Findings: The presence of Beijing

From the headlines of Ming Pao and Oriental Daily, the response from Beijing after the signing of the Hong Kong Act appeared, as opposed to not mentioning it in headlines from Apple Daily. Ming Pao used a more neutral verb to describe the Chinese reaction as "urged" (促) not to implement the Act, Oriental Daily joined the line of pro-establishment and pro-China stance, calling the Act as "devious" and employed verbs like "blasts" (轟) in capturing the anger and disapproval of Trump's decision to sign the Act from Beijing. With China being the other significant stakeholder in the Hong Kong protest and US sanction, the inclusion of Beijing's response is expected. Nevertheless, Ming Pao and Oriental Daily opted for individual direction in talking about China in their reportage.

The presence of China that stood out in Oriental's reporting from the headline of November 29 was not a singular case. The second text selected for analysis from Oriental Daily's reportage, dated November 23, the element of Xi Jinping (Xi hopes, 習盼) and China (China will refute fearlessly, 中方無懼反擊) was the subject in the first part of the headline, and the second part "Hong Kong Act became Trump's chip in trade deal" (《香港人權法案》淪特普朗貿戰籌碼), has framed the series of events under the diplomatic and trade confrontation between China and the US. Instead of Trump being the one who initiates a move (i.e. signing the Act), Oriental Daily has changed the subject and object, to make it appear that China is the one who holds the dominance.

4.2 Findings: Trade still matters

From the headlines by all three media in the 2019 event, new elements as the voice of Beijing, and different attention on the aftermath of Trump signing the Hong Kong Act were observed. However, when further comparing the framings from the State Visit in 2017, the businessman perspective witnessed in the State Visit reportage was also observed by the three media during the Hong Kong Act event.

Trading with China has been seen by many as the priority of Trump's presidency in reforming the US diplomatic policies (Lin & Wang, 2018), and Trump is no stranger to utilizing the Hong Kong factor in trade negotiations, including offering silence in favor of China (Borger, 2019; Bradsher et al., 2019). While Apple Daily did not highlight the then-

ongoing confrontation between Beijing and Washington in the headlines or sub-headlines, such traces for readers to relate the two issues together are still visible in the text.

In the Apple Daily November 27 report, the lede-in included Trump mentioning China and trade alongside Hong Kong. When being asked to comment on the Hong Kong District Council election results, with the pan-democratic camp winning 85% out of the total 436 seats, Apple quoted Trump's answer in full, by not only including the part that he hoped to see Hong Kong well, also him claiming that he had a good relationship with President Xi and mentioning the US was in a crucial stage in the trade negotiations with China.

In the same report, Apple Daily did not directly point out whether Trump had not sent out a signal on signing the Hong Kong Act or not, but the text included Mike Pompeo, the then-Secretary of State, congratulating the election victory by the pan-democrats and urged Beijing to uphold its pledge and to respect Hong Kong's democracy, yet refusing to answer for Trump on the question. The other example of capturing the hesitation of Trump was found in the report on the 29th, citing a Reuters report that the White House staff was once considering vetoing the bill concerning the negotiation with China but they did not advise Trump to shoot down the Act in the end because of the veto-proof majority the bill has gathered on Capitol Hill, and the landslide victory by the Democratic camp in the local election. While Apple Daily has downplayed the businessman portrayal of Trump in the reports by not displaying it in the headlines, the feature of the frame is observable in the content to underscore the importance of the US-China trade deal to Trump.

The essence of the businessman frame on Trump was also found in Ming Pao's reportage. In both the November 24 and 29th reports, the worry from the White House or Trump related to the potential damage to the trade negotiation by signing the Hong Kong Act was mentioned in the full quote (November 24) and put in the lede paragraph (November 29). The Reuters report on White House aides' hesitance in signing the deal is also included in the Ming Pao November 29 report. While Ming Pao and Apple Daily applied the same approach in using the Reuters source, Ming Pao also quoted the New York Times report claiming Trump would refuse to enact the article in the Hong Kong Act to sanction Chinese or Hong Kong officials, instead to use the Act as leverage in the trade talks with Beijing. This particular detail reinforced the perception that Trump put trade or monetary gain over

other issues, hence the businessman frame, but sometimes the principle of the United States. In this case, the value of democracy, human rights, and its promise over the Hong Kong Policy Act signed in 1992.

Oriental Daily has also incorporated the link between trade negotiations and the Hong Kong Act in the businessman frame of Trump in the Hong Kong Act reportage. In the November 23 report, the Hong Kong Act was described by Oriental Daily as a chip for Trump in the trade negotiation, despite the bill having received overwhelming support from Democrats and Republicans. On November 29, after the Act was in effect, Oriental Daily once again emphasized the trade element, calling Trump's decision to sign will jeopardize the then-ongoing negotiations between the two sides. In the text of November 23, when quoting Trump's phone interview with Fox & Friends, the subheading for the related paragraph was "Trump: US and China are very close to reaching the trade deal" (特：中美非常接近達成貿易協議), compared to Ming Pao reportage on the same material but concentrated on Trump's reluctance to indicate his stance, Oriental Daily has stressed on the deal and the implication on it if Trump signs the Act.

The indication of the businessman frame of Trump in Oriental Daily can be found in the other parts of the texts. On November 23, Oriental Daily covered Xi Jinping's dialogue at the Bloomberg New Economy Forum, to explain China's willingness to reach a deal with the US but also not being afraid of fighting back and repeating China's official stance in believing a multilateral trading system and free trade would benefit the world. While Trump nor the Hong Kong Act was not mentioned in Xi's speech, as it was included in the report related to the Hong Kong Act, for readers it could be easy to articulate the message from Xi was in response to the development of the Act and its possible damage to the negotiations and bilateral relationship. Whereas in the final paragraph of November 29, Oriental Daily coincidentally cited a British media saying that White House staff worry about the consequences of the trade talk, by cross-referencing with Apple Daily and Ming Pao, it is believed the British media is the Reuters report the other two also put into the reportage, highlighting the importance of trade to Trump for the readers. Such detail shows that Oriental Daily has framed Trump as a businessman and packaged the signing of the Hong Kong Act as part of the moves in the trade negotiation.

4.3 Findings: The self-contradicting frame, with a twist

By breaking down headlines in the previous part of the Hong Kong Act framing analysis, Ming Pao made Trump more proactive in affecting the situation. The article on November 24 highlighted Trump's claim during a phone interview on stopping Xi Jinping from sending a million PLA troops into Hong Kong. Like its title, the report was more focused on Trump's personal role in the involvement of the protest. Throughout the text, Trump boasted his own merit to help Hong Kong avoid a worse scenario and the quote "If it weren't for me, Hong Kong would've been obliterated in 14 minutes" he made during the phone-in on Fox & Friends, the conservative network morning shows which Trump is known for as a frequent audience. To showcase the difference in the editorial decision Ming Pao made, in reporting the same Fox & Friends phone-in, the US media more often chose to quote "We have to stand with Hong Kong, but I'm also standing with President Xi", especially the latter part to highlight the self-contradicting character of Trump between his often cannot-be-confirmed claims (Swanson & Crowley, 2019).

In the following November 29th front-page article of Ming Pao, the lede paragraph mentioned the concern from the public about how Donald Trump will execute the Hong Kong Act after the White House released a statement claiming the potential conflict of some articles in the Act with the Presidential power. In the second paragraph, the first sub-heading "Trump says signing due to respect of Xi and Hong Kong people, plays low key with no photo-op" (稱簽署尊重習近平與香港人 低調未發相), and noted the unusual practice of Trump compared to similar occasions before by not posing any videos or photos when signing a significant act. The first two paragraphs from Ming Pao's November 29 report described Trump as hesitant to impose sanctions on Hong Kong because fearing of angering China, whereas Trump's behavior reaffirmed the ambiguous traits observed in the November 24 report.

To refer to the self-contradicting framing of Ming Pao, by not including "standing with President Xi" or how Donald Trump called Xi his friend in the text, the effect of this decision has reduced the emphasis on Trump contradicting himself, it instead shifted to focus to Trump's habit in making bold but unverifiable claims to take credits. Meanwhile, the self-contradicting and the ambiguous depiction are different, they might not be mutually

exclusive in the Trump framing, as the approach could be understood under the emphasis on Trump's personality traits to connect to the event (DuBosar, 2022).

4.4 Analysis: Elephant in the Room by Not-naming Trump

Despite the headlines of Oriental Daily reports suggesting Trump is manipulating the issue of the Hong Kong Act for trade deal negotiations, one observation in the reports is the missing of naming Trump in the criticisms posed directly, which potentially creates a sharp contrast in Trump with the headlines, thus affect the framing.

In the November 29th report of Oriental Daily, half of the text was the reactions from different Chinese departments and offices, despite the harsh rhetoric from Beijing and the Foreign Ministry Liaison Office in Hong Kong, in the article the recipient of these criticisms was mostly "The US" (美方), alongside "some US politicians taking advantage of the situation" (美方一些政客卻趁火打劫). Nonetheless, the name Trump was never on these quotes and statements, nor were the Chinese officials targeted to the White House. In the November 23 report, Xi Jinping's speech did not name Trump. While the text was related to the trade argument between the US and China, on the level of criticizing the US or whom to blame for harming Hong Kong and China by enacting the Hong Kong Act, Oriental Daily chose not to mention Trump's name. In both articles, apart from the beginning paragraphs with Trump speaking on TV or the process of him signing the Act, Oriental Daily did not mention Trump's name once in the parts of the Chinese rebuttal to the US actions.

This approach from Oriental Daily differed from Ming Pao and Apple Daily, with Ming Pao underscoring Trump's personal significance in the events. The effect of Oriental Daily's not-naming-Trump practice is that it does not enforce the responsibility of damaging Hong Kong by the Act to Trump. Rather, the paper depicted the scenario as the US's false in general, which could open room for interpretation or maneuvering narratives.

Another opposite example of this no-name approach is Apple Daily. In Apple Daily's reporting, descriptions of Trump supporting the Hong Kong protestors are easily recognized such as "we stand with the Hong Kong people fighting for democracy" (與爭取民主的香港示威者站在同一陣線). Contrary to the headlines, Apple Daily's reports have not

strengthened the stand with protestors' impression of Trump. Instead, the texts have included the businessman essence in Trump's reluctance to display his stance based on the trade negotiations China and the US were having.

The reports included elements that showed Trump's hesitation in signing the bill and being ambiguous in making a stance (惟他一直無表態會簽署或否決法案) or more noticeably, Trump claimed his friendly relationship with Xi, and the US was near to finalize the trade negotiations with China at that moment. After signing the bill, Trump repeated his respect for Xi, before mentioning the Hong Kong people and his hopes for long-term peace and prosperity in the city. Most parts of the November 29 report went to describing the potential measures the US government can act upon to target officials and personnel of Hong Kong in violation of human rights, the newly required status update on Hong Kong's autonomy by the State Department, and response from different sectors, such as politicians and advocates after the law went into effect.

4.5 Recapturing the findings in the Hong Kong Act reportage

By recapturing the framing of Trump observed in the series of events of passing and signing of the Hong Kong Act in late November 2019, the three media in this study displayed different approaches to reporting Trump in the headlines. Apple Daily portrayed a protestor-friendly impression of Trump in the headlines and focused the news on the ongoing Hong Kong protest; Ming Pao emphasized the personal role of Trump in influencing the effect of Act and the US involvement in the Hong Kong situation; Oriental Daily, the pro-Chinese authority paper, blasted Trump for signing the Act with the most negative portrayal among the three.

By the headlines alone, the three media followed their political stance in framing Trump during the 2019 context. The presence of Beijing in the headlines and the text in two of the papers showed the China factor has affected the reportage and the existing framings. Nevertheless, when combining the texts with the headlines in full to analyze the frames, the three media showed some similarities in portraying Trump from the State Visit reportage. Noticeably, the inconsistency in portraying Trump between headlines and texts from all three papers differed from the observations in the State Visit reportage.

Given the length of the series of events, as the US House of Representatives passed the first version of the Hong Kong Act in October 2019, it is possible the timing of the change in the attitude of the three media was overlooked. Oriental Daily shifted from depicting Trump as a positive, cooperating partner to China to the harsh line and the negative portrayal of Trump in the headlines is noticeable. Nonetheless, the total absence of naming Trump in its reportage and blaming the US, this particular feature discovered in Oriental Daily's reportage has changed the negative framing of Trump from the headlines to a perception that lowered his involvement and significance in the event.

Another distinction between the headlines and texts found in framing Trump is Apple Daily. Compared to the analysis done on the State Visit reportage, coverage of the Hong Kong Act from Apple Daily differentiated from the perceived Trump-friendly impression in the headlines to a more in-line with its previous frame highlighting the businessman nature and conflicting characteristics in his speech and actions. The gap between the headlines and content is present, indicating that the paper did not shift its framing into a one-sided portrayal to follow the context of the mass protest and public sentiment.

As Entman identified frame has a common effect on large portions of the receiving audience (1993), the gap in direction of portrayal between headlines and text found in Apple Daily and Oriental Daily is possible to affect the readers' perception of Trump, which needs further observation.

By comparing to the first event in this study, the businessman frame of Trump observed in the State Visit reportage in 2017, reappeared in the Hong Kong Act reportage. The issue of trade negotiations, which led to the decline of the Sino-U.S. relationship, is linked to the current news event (i.e. Hong Kong Act) connected the dots with the impression of Trump, business, and money. Among the three media included in this study, Oriental Daily created a strong connection between the Hong Kong Act and trade arguments into one for its readers to interpret the issue related to the "vicious" Hong Kong Act as part of the diplomatic as well as trading feud, with Trump in it as the businessman who tried to put trade over liberal values, of which the previous US Presidents upheld when negotiating with China (Snyder, 2024).

Another observation from Ming Pao and Apple Daily is the self-contradicting impression of Trump, which is not seen in Oriental Daily reportage. Compared to the self-contradiction frame found in the 2017 State Visit reportage, the texts selected in the 2019 events depicted the ambiguity of Trump's public claims, hence the impression of incoherence with the US in making crucial decisions.

In the 2019 series of events, the liberal and liberal-leaning media presented Trump with confusing imagery by highlighting his hard-to-confirm claims such as persuading Xi not to send troops to Hong Kong, and hesitance in making a clear stance, even after signing the Act as he said in a statement, it was due to the respect to Xi and Hong Kong people. To describe the change of characteristics of Trump in the 2019 reportage, the Trump frame observed in the analysis of the Hong Kong Act event should be considered a conflicting, hard-to-predict character, instead of the self-contradicting personality concluded in the State Visit framing analysis.

5. Framing 3 in the January 6 Capitol Riot: It's him, but what's next?

On January 6, 2021, when the 116th US Congress was scheduled to formalize the 2020 Presidential election results, a group of Donald Trump-supporting protestors breached the Capitol Police defensive lines and broke into the Congress to stop the procedure, hoping to overthrow the election results which certified Joe Biden be the 46th US President. The nature of the Capitol Riot differed from the other two sets of events included in this study, as the attack on Capitol Hill was a breaking news event that created interruptions and occasions that disturbed the social fabric (Kananovich, 2022), instead of a scheduled summit or expected legislation, which is similar to the definition of media event (Dayan & Katz, 2009).

Similar to the Hong Kong Act situation, the Presidential election was held on 3 November 2020, and the entire series of events spread over a prolonged period. Donald Trump has refused to yield, and the possible election meddling case in Georgia was all over the domestic news of the US, media in Hong Kong did not expect any major developments on a statutory procedure or changes in the result. No media in this study had previewed the large violent breakout, given the right-wing protest-related articles were about the incident that occurred on the 5th.

The attack on the Capitol occurred in the Eastern Time Afternoon of January 6th and ended late in the night. Due to the time difference and printing deadline, most newspapers in Hong Kong printed detailed versions of the Capitol Riot on January 8th at the earliest. Ming Pao has zero related reports on the January 7 print, and both Apple Daily and Oriental Daily covered then-Vice President Mike Pence's refusal to follow Trump's lead not to verify the final election results and previewed the Democrats would gain control of the Senate along with the implications to Biden's term (Table 6).

Table 5: Jan 7 Reportage on Pence's decision and the control of the Senate

Apple Daily	爭參院兩席　民主黨拔頭籌　倘再下一城　將全面控制國會
	Democrats are closer to completely controlling Congress after gaining one seat in the Senate
	阻撓拜登機會微 共和黨陷分裂
	Slim chance to stop Biden Republicans are divided

	彭斯按法辦事 拒干預國會點票 Pence vowed to play by the book Rejected intervening vote count progress
Oriental Daily	民主黨控制參眾兩院 拜登掃除施政障礙 Dems control both chambers Biden swiped hurdles for ruling 傳就職禮日 特朗普赴蘇格蘭 Trump rumored to fly to Scotland on inauguration day 特朗普胡攪蠻纏 美民主下限無窮* Trump keeps messing around US democracy has no lower limit*

*The article was under the in-house commentary style column "World Vision" (世界視線)

5.1 Findings: Synchronized negative portrayal

All three media reported the riot in length on January 8th, with Oriental Daily and Ming Pao putting the news on the front page. Due to constraints in data collection, the column for Apple Daily texts cannot be confirmed, but the word counts and style of the selected texts show a likely chance of frontpage or the headline of the International News section (see Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1: January 8th Reportage on the Capitol Riot

Apple Daily	侵粉闖國會爆衝突四死 拜登確認當選　特朗普允有序交接 Trumpsters clashed in the Capitol and 4 deaths Biden's confirmation sealed Trump agreed to handover orderly
Ming Pao	美國國會近 200 年最大破壞 騷亂 4 小時 特朗普允交權 兩黨研提早趕下台 Biggest destruction to Congress in nearly 200 years 4 hours of disturbance Trump agreed to handover power Both parties considering earlier removal
Oriental Daily	黑暴倒吹 攻陷國會 美警實彈鎮壓 4 死

	未能阻止確認拜登當選 特朗普死不認輸
	Black Riot backfired Congress overtook US Police fired live rounds and 4 deaths
	Failed attempt to stop Biden's confirmation Desperate Trump still refuses to accept defeat

From the texts selection for framing analysis in this study, Apple Daily and Oriental Daily highlighted the 4 deaths during the riot in the headlines as the most severe consequences of the riot. At the same time, Ming Pao did not put the death number in the headline. It instead underlined the attack on the Capitol as the "most severe destruction in nearly 200 years" (美國國會近 200 年最大破壞) to display the severity of the protest-turned-riot.

The three front-page style articles have adopted a negative framing in depicting the riot and Trump's role in it. Oriental Daily adopted the harshest line, the pro-Chinese media called "Desperate Trump refused to concede" (特朗普死不認輸) and depicted the attack as "rioters capturing the Capitol" (黑暴倒吹 攻陷國會). Ming Pao and Apple Daily did not follow the same narrative, Ming Pao added "Trump agreed to transfer power as both parties are finding ways to oust him" (特朗普允交權 兩黨研提早趕下台) in the second part of the headling to indicate his responsibility in gathering the crowd in front of the Capitol Hill.

Apple Daily called the rioters Trumpsters (侵粉, fans of Trump) attacking Congress and mentioned Trump agreed to a power transfer. Compared to Oriental Daily or Ming Pao, in the January 8th report headline, Apple Daily did not mention Trump's refusal to accept defeat or the aftermath, but the negative depiction of the 45th President is present. The word Trumpsters was used to address the rioters and created a connection between the riot and Trump.

To evaluate whether the political stance of the media would affect their reportage on Donald Trump, in the Capitol Riot case, the three Hong Kong media collectively adopted a negative portrayal of Trump. Whereas the level of negativity might differ, it is worth mentioning the difference is not as clear as found in the 2019 Hong Kong Act event.

5.2 Findings: Evaluating Op-ed Articles

After analyzing the front page reports for Capitol Riot on January 8, in this part of the analysis, the selected texts have included editorial and opinion-based articles for the Trump framing analysis. Two examples from Ming Pao and Oriental are an editorial (Ming Pao) and an in-house commentary piece under the column "World Vision" (Oriental Daily).

The two opinion-heavy articles happened to target Trump as the reason for a cluttered chapter and damaging the US reputation as the leader of the free world. Oriental Daily described Trump as the one who "shook the US's foundation" (動搖國本) in the headline, and Ming Pao characterized the Capitol Riot as "a humiliation to the US" (國會山之亂美國蒙羞) and called Trump "shameless" (無恥之尤) among others. The e expressions from the two articles have set a distinction between their other reports in the reportage, as it criticized Trump more directly as the origin of the chaos and more harshly. Because of the nature of the pieces, the framing should also be considered as representing the paper's attitude towards Trump in the coming parts of the result analysis.

Table 5.2.1: The texts of the three media selected for this study apart from Table 5.1.1

Apple Daily	面臨煽動叛亂罪　特朗普勢再受彈劾
	眾叛親離　倘罷免失重返白宮資格
	Treason charges await Trump bound to be impeached again
	Deserted by his allies Trump lost the way to the White House if impeached
Ming Pao (Editorial)	國會山之亂美國蒙羞 無恥之尤豈止特朗普
	Capitol Riot humiliated the US Trump is not the only shameless people
Oriental Daily (World Vision)	國會山第一滴血 特朗普動搖國本
	First blood on Capitol Hill Trump shook the US's foundation

Apple Daily was the exception as the paper had not published any editorials on the riot and Trump throughout the timeframe (2021 January 7 to January 14) for the Capitol Riot analysis in this study. Nevertheless, the negative portrayal of Trump in the headlines from Apple Daily remained as the January 8th article selected for analysis. In the report of January 9th,

Trump was called "deserted by his allies" (眾叛親離) and "bound to be impeached again" (勢再受彈劾) in the headline.

By the headlines alone, Apple Daily did not show a more lenient, friendly attitude toward Trump to its readers when compared to the headlines in the Hong Kong Act reportage. Although no editorials responded to the Riot made a distinction, the headlines of the two texts displayed by Apple Daily did not adopt the Trump-friendly direction in the Capitol Riot reportage when compared to its partial sympathy and support for the Hong Kong protestors' portrayal headlines in the previous analysis.

5.3 Findings: The framing as the instigator

In the framing analysis of Donald Trump during the Capitol Riot, as well as the last major event in Trump's presidency that made it to Hong Kong media's front page, the depiction of Trump in the texts selected coincided with the headlines, as the three media had all adopted a negative portrayal of Trump in the event of the Capitol Riot, in contrast to the other two events included in this study.

The first element located in all three media's reportage is identifying Trump's manipulation of the protest-turn-riot on January 6 as an attempt to overthrow the ballot confirmation process in the Senate. Apple Daily and Oriental Daily used terms such as "provoke" (鼓動, by Apple Daily) and "incite" (煽動, by Oriental Daily) in the lede paragraph, to indicate Trump's primary role in causing the riot on the Capitol. The lede of Ming Pao's January 8th report did not use the same terms but mentioned in the second paragraph that Trump's refusal to accept defeat had made thousands of supporters storm the Hill after his speech earlier on January 6. By installing the role of initiating the violence on Trump from the headlines and the opening paragraphs, the three media provided the conception that Trump is the one responsible for the deadly riot on January 6 and for harming the United States because of his own political advantage.

From the three front-page style articles of this analysis, examples showed the three media had an identical approach to frame Trump as the instigator in their Capitol Hill riot reportage. After the rioters breached the police defense and entered and damaged part of the Congress

offices for a few hours, Trump eventually tweeted to try to cool down and ask his supporters to go home, while the three media illustrated this detail in their reports, all of them used a negative way to describe his tweet. Apple Daily called Trump's move too late and "crocodile tears" (姍姍來遲的呼籲被轟是鱷魚淚) and all three of them did not miss out on the part that Trump once again brought up the conspiracy theory of electoral fraud and stressed his reluctance in admitting the results. The way the three media described Trump's bid to dissolve the crisis with his supporters on the Hill strengthened the mastermind role of Trump in the riot and further reinforced that Trump should be responsible for to their readers.

5.4 Findings: Context-specific Language Used

In this section of the analysis, Oriental Daily and Apple Daily have used localized terms in their reports. The first example is in the headline of the January 8th front page of Oriental Daily where the paper used the term "黑暴" (Black terror) to describe the attack on Capitol Hill. "Black terror" in the Hong Kong context, is widely used by the administration and pro-establishment parties to address the protests in 2019, as most activists were dressed in black bloc to protect their identity. Following in the lede paragraph, Oriental Daily included a sentence stating a pundit calling the nature of the January 6 riot similar to the 2019 Hong Kong protest and described the event as "Black terror backfires" (黑暴倒吹). Despite no related content nor any extra quotes from the pundit mentioned found in that text, the use of a Hong Kong context-specific term has established a level of similarity between the events that happened in the US and Hong Kong, thus creating the relevancy of Trump and the Hong Kong protest, to fit the Chinese official standpoint that foreign power was orchestrating the protest to destabilize the Chinese authority in Hong Kong, and to correlate the narrative from the state media (CGTN, 2019).

Oriental Daily's usage of Hong Kong-specific terms was not the lone case. Apple Daily also articulated Trump in the Capitol riot to the situation in Hong Kong. The liberal paper used the term Trumpsters (侵粉) in the headline to address the protestors who broke into the Capitol building. The term 侵粉 is Hong Kong-specific as it combines Trump (侵) and fans (粉) which only made sense with Cantonese pronunciation. It has been used to address Trump supporters after he took office. No other Chinese-speaking countries used the same

term to refer to Trump supporters, the corresponding term in Mandarin-speaking countries is 川粉, to follow the translation of Trump in Mandarin.

Apple Daily the context-specific term creates a connection between Trump and Hong Kong. Unlike its pro-Chinese counterpart included in this study, Apple Daily did not follow the path to linking the Capitol Riot to the 2019 Hong Kong protest. Throughout the article, it has not been used to refer to the Trump-supporting protestors or rioters who were trying to overthrow the election results. Meanwhile, using a context-specific term could be a way for the readers to become more familiar with the news, the short referencing by Apple Daily compared to Oriental Daily can be interpreted as strategic to follow the paper's stance.

5.5 Analysis: The Negative Framing Beyond Trump

In the previous section of this analysis, the three Hong Kong media have adopted the framing that Trump is responsible for causing the Capitol riot. In the remaining parts of the selected texts of this analysis, the papers have different approaches to reporting the riot, primarily the potential consequences, and if there are more stakeholders that should bear the responsibility for the riot.

In the selected texts from Apple Daily, Trump was portrayed as the only person responsible for instigating the riot. In both January 8 and 9 articles, Apple Daily reminded that the Republicans joined the Democrats to condemn Trump's actions and inactions that caused the "bloody chapter in US history", and to limit the responsibility to Trump himself.

In the January 9th article, Apple Daily built an impression of Trump being deserted by his allies is supported by the wave of resignations from Trump's cabinet and the potential bipartisan cooperation in ousting Trump by invoking Article 25 in the Constitution to remove the sitting president. As the notion of using Article 25 was mentioned in other texts from Ming Pao, the January 9th text by Apple Daily not only depicted Trump's provocation that led to the unprecedented fatal clash on the Hill, but the paper also included the closest allies of Trump were abandoning him both privately and in public, to further enhance the framing of Trump himself as the cause.

In the list of names mentioned in the text, Apple Daily described these officials and Trump allies as "loyal servants" in quotation marks (「忠僕」), including Mike Pompeo and Steve Mnuchin, the then-Secretary of State and the then-Secretary of Treasury, two of the most influential cabinet members, on their consideration of removing Trump with other cabinet members from an anonymous source. This detail only found in Apple Daily's texts, has created the idea that the closest political allies of Trump are turning their back, have distanced the Republican Party from the riot, and to separate the responsibility. This approach is only witnessed in Apple Daily's reportage.

Compared with Apple Daily, Ming Pao has adopted a different course in framing Trump by presenting the potential impact on the United States after the riot. In the lede paragraph of the January 8 front-page article, the paper called the Riot the "nightmare ending" of Trump's presidency and expressed the unease for the time before Biden took office. Compared to the other two media in this study, Ming Pao did not only focus on Trump's responsibility in the riot. It spent more length on the future development after the worst damage to the Capitol in contemporary America.

Contrary to the detailed report of the siege by Apple Daily, Ming Pao included more quotes from other US politicians in pointing out the severity of the riot, including Biden and Mitch McConnell, the Republican Senate leader, who called the riot an insurrection and a failed coup, signaling the desertion of Trump that no stakeholders in Washington, DC, would take his side. Ming Pao was the only paper that put ousting Trump was considered by both sides of the aisle in the headline on January 8, the framing by Ming Pao has put Trump as someone who destructed the system to its readers, which is more damaging to the United States.

In the editorial, Ming Pao further described the riot as a shame in American history and called Trump a threat to democracy and the nation, which sets a mark between the media to its counterparts. The headline suggests the Capitol Riot was a humiliation to the US, then stating the problem was not only Trump's fault. The editorial summarized the riot as a result of the Republicans, right-wing media, and politicians who tolerated Trump and his lies for a long time for their own interest, which is in line with the Chinese authority's criticism of Trump's selfishness since the beginning of COVID outbreak (BBC, 2020; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, 2020).

The approach from Ming Pao by picturing the damage to the US from a nationwide perspective, marked a distinction with Apple Daily in connecting the consequences of the riot. Despite both outlets stating Trump as the primary offender in the reportage, Ming Pao has extended the responsibility to accomplices of Trump during his Presidency, for nurturing the election fraud conspiracy that led to the riot as well as the attack on the democratic system. For Ming Pao readers, the editorial and the front-page article together have created an impression that Trump is damaging the US democracy and the problem is systematic which is greater than one's fault.

In framing the Capitol Riot and Trump by the commentary, Oriental Daily's direction to expand the scope for accountability for the riot coincided with Ming Pao, as the paper called Trump for nurturing the right-wing expansion and damaged the foundation of the nation. In the "World Vision" section commentary, the pro-China outlet described the Capitol riot as an "epochal political incident" (劃時代意義的政治事件). To further, Oriental Daily called the attack has "shadowed the "beacon of democracy (令民主燈塔蒙上陰影) and shaken the foundation of the US.

The criticism from Oriental Daily extended to the issue of democracy. In the final paragraph of the "World Vision" commentary, the paper named countries in the disputed region for a closer look at the US, of which Taiwan and the countries in the South China Sea were specifically mentioned. Oriental Daily is the only media among the three to articulate US advocacy of democracy to the countries that are allies of the US but in dispute with China. The questioning placed on the US capability in defending its allies displayed in the commentary presented a negative notion of democracy and abided by the Chinese official narrative in response to the challenges of its human rights situation and political freedom (Bloomberg, 2019; Xinhua, 2021; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, 2022).

Oriental Daily and Ming Pao both depicted the riot as an event beyond a one-time violent attack and had implications for the US in the future as the attack undermined the separation of power between the White House and Congress. However, in terms of naming the ones responsible for the riot, Oriental Daily did not summarize the riot as Ming Pao did by calling out the accomplices of Trump. Instead, the paper made no mention of the Republican Party

and portrayed Trump as the cause of the problems, such an approach is similar to Apple Daily, regardless of the difference in political stance of the two papers.

5.6 Summary

To summarize the framing of Trump in the Capitol Riot reportage, all three media have concluded that Trump is the one to blame for causing the attack. Due to the unprecedented nature of the event and the relatively tight timeframe in selecting the texts for analysis, the frames of Trump observed in the previous two events, i.e. the businessman, deal-making character, and the ambiguous speech-making, often self-contradicting feature, are not found in the January 6 reportage.

As the three papers all opted for a negative portrayal of the Capitol Riot reportage, their framing derived from Trump being the riot instigator. Apple Daily had cut ties between Trump and the Republican Party; Oriental Daily linked the event and Trump to the 2019 Hong Kong protest and further criticized the US for promoting democracy; and Ming Pao has described Trump and the right wing as the accessory in harming the nation. To respond to the question of political stance and framing, the findings of this difference among the three require further investigations in articulating the approaches to the media's political stance.

6. Limitations

By comparing the reports gathered by WisersOne and from the archive, one noticeable difference is that Apple Daily articles had no information on columns. While the column alone will not affect the framing analysis, the information could have served as an indicator of how front or back to identify the importance and categorization of the news articles, for example in Ming Pao, there are some articles in 2019 been labeled as part of the Hong Kong protest-related feature. Another issue with samples from Apple Daily is that there was no clear separation between online and print articles on the archive. Caption stories, Videos (動新聞), and instant news (headline only, no complete lede in) were excluded manually to evaluate the text better, however, the collection process of Apple Daily was less organized when compared to the other two done through WisersOne.

Another limitation related to the data collection process is that the element of visual representation of framing was not included in this study. The analysis is focused on the text as it is the essential content of the three print media outlets, and it is the element that this study could gather extensively on all three papers. With the unavailability of accessing Apple Daily's visual material, print from the open source archive, and the text-only characteristics of WisersOne, eliminating the visual elements in the analysis was the only reasonable option. The limitation of no visual elements prevented a more comprehensive analysis, such as any mismatch between the text and visuals and examining the unwritten illustrations (Dan, 2018) under the structure this study applied, it did not affect the understanding of the Trump framing from the three selected media.

Due to the scope of this research, the feedbacks of the framing on the readers were not included and examined. Despite locating the frames through qualitative analysis, it would be ideal for future studies to include the readers' reaction to the frames done by the media to provide a more complete picture of the framing of Trump and its effects on Hong Kong society and be able to proceed to future discussions such as whether the Trump popularity is only a one-time wonder or if there is any possible paradigm that could apply to the other politicians from the US or other countries through media reportage.

7. Discussions

In the framing analysis, several frames on Trump were located throughout the term of the 45th US President. In the State Visit in 2017 and the signing of the Hong Kong Act in 2019, the reportage from three newspapers across the political spectrum has employed and further enhanced the businessman and ambiguous, often self-contradicting frame of Trump in their reportage. Nevertheless, in the third event, i.e. the Capitol Riot on January 6, 2021, the two common frames were not found, instead, the three media opted to focus on different areas after naming Trump as the one to bear the major responsibility of instigating the riot.

To explain the findings in different framings between the three events, aside from the happenings of the event, another notable difference of the Capitol Riot is that it was an unplanned, breaking news style event, unlike the previous two where the development was more or less expected, leading to the missing of prepackaged explanation and contextualization from the past (Kananovich, 2022). While the aftermath of the Riot is still lingering at the moment this study was written, before evaluating the framings and starting the discussion, it is also important to note the factors that determine the value of the subject (Trump) in daily news reportage.

7.1 Framing to make Trump more relatable to Hong Kong

Before scholars analyze frames, one presumption is that the information is newsworthy, meaning the news has beared certain "temporal and spatial ingredients" (Guo, 2011, P.21) to present the message. The notion of distance and geographic location in international news has been a determining factor for worthiness (Guo, 2011). In the early studies of international communications, the more distance between the news source to the readers, the less valuable the information is (Zipf, 1946). However, under the context of changes in the US-China relationship during Trump's term, with Hong Kong becoming a battlefield for the two nations in diplomacy and trade, Trump has gone from a subject in the international news sections alone.

Chong and Druckman stated that frames "often rest on symbols, endorsements, and links to partisanship and ideology." (Chong & Druckman, 2007, P.111) The strategy of intertwining with the local news and the local context is an area that could impact the newsworthiness or showcase how the media positions Trump. Domestication of international news is described

as "(journalists trying) to transform global events, through adaptation, into the relevance structure of a national home audience in accordance with the primary definitions of the nation-state." (Lee et al., 2002, P.43)

In the set of articles collected, numerous cases showed that the media included in this study adopted a localized approach to reporting news on Trump and affected the framing. One of the examples is the Ming Pao article on November 24, printed on page A04, under the Hong Kong Current News section, labeled with the sub-theme "反修例風暴" (anti-ELAB crisis), as a part of the reporting related to the mass protest in the second half of 2019 in Hong Kong. The November 29 article on the front page selected for framing analysis is also under the same sub-theme. To articulate Trump's public remarks on persuading Xi Jinping not to send troops into Hong Kong and the signing of the Hong Kong Act, with the development of the democratic movement in that period, namely the district council election and the siege of the Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, The section arrangement and label by Ming Pao have indicated that the reportage is more focused on the relationship between the subject (Trump) and the context (Hong Kong), and corresponds to the framing that emphasizes Trump's personal influence in the Hong Kong situation.

The other observed example of familiarizing international news to Hong Kong readers is the context-specific word choice used in the reportage by all three media. In the discussion of domesticating international news, Lee et al. brought up the idea of hyping in the process of domestication to increase the significance or to improve the appeal of a piece of news (2002). In the two examples 黑警 (Black cops) and 侵粉 (Trumpster) from the analysis of the Hong Kong Act and Capitol Riot, the effort of adaption into a reader-familiar context and hyping up to construct the news of Trump into more relevant to the current news in the period.

In Kananovich's study on international media reportage of the January 6 Capitol Riot, the distinction between domestication and localization of a news event is further defined as domestication requires a more comprehensive translation to contextualize the event to reinforce geopolitical interests and dominant ideology (Kananovich, 2022). Under this notion, it is arguable that the previous examples are short of reinforcing a dominant ideology, except Oriental Daily has displayed a more noticeable negative portrayal of Trump alongside

the presence of China in the news, while the localization methods achieved the effect of familiarizing the news events to the Hong Kong readers.

7.2 Factors affecting the Trump frame-building in Hong Kong

Nonetheless, while in the analysis section of this study, the framings (businessman and ambiguous personal frame) of Trump in the first two events remain largely the same, the frames discovered regarding the question of political stance, deserve further attention. In framing analysis, one of the core challenges is the role of journalists in deciding the frame and the possible factors affecting such decisions (de Vreese, 2009; Isakhan et al., 2019). From the role of journalists and practices to a sociological approach in linking nation-states (Lee et al., 2002) to evaluate the effect, the dialogue on the formation of frames only increases following the development of studies on framing.

Among existing theoretical frameworks addressing the influence of news content by outside factors, the Propaganda Model developed by Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky in the late 1980s originally addressed the United States media landscape and the influence on media from the elite class (Mullen & Klaehn, 2010), was seen in the discussion of affecting the process of frame-building and been applied into the analysis (Ellen Good, 2008). Herman and Chomsky provided a set of 5 filters in the propaganda model to indicate the process of a piece of information before reaching the public and how the information is being affected by ownership, sourcing, negative criticisms (flak), advertising, and fear of the enemy (Herman & Chomsky, 1988).

Of these five filters, the influence of ownership is closely related to this study to reflect on the research question on the effect on reportage by an outlet's political stance. Reese and Shoemaker (2016) suggested journalists have little autonomy in deciding the formation of frames to serve the interest of sources, advertisers, or other elites, but while the sources for the three media in international news did not show a significant difference, the element of advertisers' influence, flak has not raised attention in related scholarly work, and the fear of enemy filter is correlated to the ownership's political stance under the three media's distinctive categorization in the Hong Kong context.

Throughout the three events in the analysis, the shift in Oriental Daily's attitude stood out from the other two media, especially from a comparatively positive portrayal during the 2017 State Visit, to the most negative among the three during the Capitol Riot coverage. The trajectory of change of the pro-Chinese media overlapped with the shift in the bilateral relationship between the US and China when compared to Apple Daily's different approach in portraying Trump and handling the Beijing factor by not-mentioning.

The observation on possible influence by the ownership has other supporting evidence. During the analysis of the Hong Kong Act event, the presence of Beijing in the framing was first observed, then appeared again in the Capitol Riot reportage. During the January 6 riot, Ming Pao and Oriental Daily published editorial and in-house commentary that targeted Trump's pursuit of self-interest and the defect of the US democratic system, which marked another match of editorial direction to the Chinese official narrative.

Whilst the Propaganda Model explained the effect of the framing of Trump in the Hong Kong case, Reese and Shoemaker also pointed out the complexity of a social system that leads the power relations between media and the power-in-play could be naturalized, implicating the media in service to the power (Reese and Shoemaker, 2016). In the study on the War on Terror after the 11/9 attack, Lewis and Reese interviewed journalists in the US who covered the War on Terror to examine the phenomenon that the American media followed the authority framing in the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq subsequently without much questioning and brought up the concept of the internalization of framing from the journalists (Lewis & Reese, 2009).

Aside from the constraints faced and out of convenience by the journalists, Lewis and Reese further uncovered the reifying effect by journalists in the process. On the appropriateness of the original frame, journalists kept using the same frame with challenges and criticisms but without asking the question of whether the frames were appropriate in the first place (Lewis and Reese, 2009). From the examples from the three media in this study, there are only limited critiques of Trump's behavior and the extension of his decisions and speech in the reports surrounding the Hong Kong Act, and no text has shown a step further in questioning the "trade deal first" attitude from Trump. In the Capitol Riot reportage, despite all three media employing a negative portrayal of Trump and criticisms beyond Trump personally in

the commentary nature articles by Ming Pao and Oriental Daily, the framing has only limited effect in criticizing Trump beyond the news event and much of the direction was following the authority's line, let alone to achieve the purpose for journalists to challenge and scrutinize, to "provide space for public dissent and democratic debate." (Lewis and Reese, 2009, P.97)

With the suppression of liberal media and the greater influence from the Chinese and local authorities on the remaining media in Hong Kong by law or from the ownership, it requires and is worth future research to examine the effects on the process of frame-building and to observe any noticeable shifts in frames applied under the changing circumstances of Hong Kong society.

Conclusion

Through framing analysis, this study identified the framings of Donald Trump in three selected events throughout the four-year term of the 45th US President by the three Hong Kong media across the political spectrum, as a foundation-building work to understand how the media presented Trump to Hong Kong society, and attempted to answer the question on whether the political stance of a media could affect framing of Donald Trump. Following the State Visit to China in 2017 and the signing of the Hong Kong Act in 2019, the media tended to employ a businessman frame on Trump to emphasize his stress of achieving monetary gains and the dealmaking persona. In the reportage of the first two selected news events, the Hong Kong media also highlighted Trump's tendency to make ambiguous, often self-contradictory public remarks in showing his personal influence on different matters.

The frames employed by the Hong Kong media in the selected events for analysis partially coincides with what the foreign media displayed. Nonetheless, the difference between the three media in reporting the same news event has also been observed, with Oriental Daily, the paper representing the pro-Chinese stance shifting its framing of Trump towards a negative direction following the deterioration of the US-China relationship during Donald Trump's presidency. Another notable finding in the Hong Kong Act reportage from the paper is the absence of Trump in criticizing the US for enacting the Hong Kong Act against China's crackdown on the city's largest-scale democratic movement.

In the event of the signing of the Hong Kong Act and Capitol Riot, efforts made by Hong Kong journalists to localize the international news for the Hong Kong readership, such as the use of local-context specific terms, and articulation to the current events and social context were found. In the process of localization, all three media have related Trump to the Hong Kong protest, whereas the direction in framing differed from creating a closer connection to Hong Kong as Ming Pao put the Trump report under the 2019 protest-related sub-theme to deliver criticism on Trump with the presence of Chinese government's narrative.

During the reportage of the January 6 Capitol Riot, the final event for analysis in this study, the three media showed a difference in framing Trump after portraying him as the instigator of the riot. Ming Pao, the liberal-leaning paper, and Oriental Daily, following the emergence of the China element in the framing found in the event of the Hong Kong Act, criticized Trump and the US by following the Chinese official narrative. In contrast, Apple Daily's framing has put Trump as solely responsible to separate him from the Republican Party. This case has marked a difference among the three media include in this study and be seen as evidence in reflecting the media's political stance and its influence on the reportage of Trump and has the potential for future studies on other foreign politicians that have Hong Kong connections

The timeframe of this study is set at a time when Hong Kong endured a drastic change, from the once-liberal and once-considered freest economy in the world, to now a regional finance hub in question and battling to recover from the post-COVID economy and the aftermath of the Western world decoupling. With the fragmentation of liberal media since the closure of Apple Daily, one of the outlets included in the study, it is hard to foresee that in the upcoming years with no change in political reality and sovereignty, there will be another liberal media up for comparison. Instead of applying the norms from studies on US media to analyze the practice of Hong Kong news media, the concentration of research on Hong Kong media might require further reference from studies on China's reportage of International news

(Kuang & Wang, 2020; Liu, 2023; Su & Borah, 2021), and more importantly, the shift of theoretical framework from liberal society to an authoritarian one, to better represent the "new normal" (RFA, 2024) in Hong Kong.

Summary

Prostřednictvím analýzy rámcování tato studie identifikovala rámcování Donalda Trumpa ve třech vybraných událostech během čtyřletého funkčního období 45. prezidenta USA třemi hongkongskými médii napříč politickým spektrem. Tato práce je základem pro pochopení, jak média prezentovala Trumpa hongkongské společnosti, a pokusila se odpovědět na otázku, zda politické postoje médií mohou ovlivnit rámcování Donalda Trumpa. Po státní návštěvě Číny v roce 2017 a podepsání hongkongského zákona v roce 2019, média měla tendenci pro Trumpa používat rámec byznysmena, aby zdůraznila jeho důraz na dosahování finančních zisků a jeho osobnost obchodníka. V reportážích o prvních dvou vybraných událostech hongkongská média také zdůraznila Trumpovu tendenci k nejednoznačným, často si odporujícím veřejným prohlášením, čímž ukazovala jeho osobní vliv na různé záležitosti.

Rámcování, které hongkongská média použila ve vybraných událostech k analýze, částečně souhlasí s tím, co zobrazovala zahraniční média. Nicméně, rozdíly mezi třemi médii při reportování stejné události byly také pozorovány. Oriental Daily, noviny představující pro-čínský postoj, posunuly své rámcování Trumpa směrem k negativnímu poté, co se během Trumpova prezidentství zhoršil vztah mezi USA a Čínou. Jedním z pozoruhodných zjištění v reportáži o hongkongském zákonu je absence Trumpovy kritiky USA za přijetí hongkongského zákona proti čínskému potlačení největšího demokratického hnutí ve městě.

V události podepsání hongkongského zákona a Kapitolské vzpoury byly zaznamenány snahy hongkongských novinářů lokalizovat mezinárodní zprávy pro hongkongské čtenáře, jako je použití lokálně specifických termínů a artikulace k aktuálním událostem a společenskému kontextu. V procesu lokalizace všechna tři média vztahovala Trumpa k hongkongským protestům, přičemž směr rámcování se lišil od vytváření těsnějšího spojení s Hongkongem, jak Ming Pao zařadil Trumpovu zprávu po podtéma související s protesty v roce 2019, aby kritizoval Trumpa za přítomnosti čínského vládního narativu.

Během reportáže o Kapitolské vzpouře 6. ledna, poslední události analyzované v této studii, tři média ukázala rozdíly v rámcování Trumpa poté, co ho vykreslila jako iniciátora vzpoury. Ming Pao, liberálně zaměřené noviny, a Oriental Daily, po objevení čínského prvku v rámcování nalezeném v události hongkongského zákona, kritizovaly Trumpa a USA podle čínského oficiálního narativu. Naproti tomu rámcování Apple Daily zobrazilo Trumpa jako jediného odpovědného. Tento případ znamenal významný rozdíl a lze jej považovat za důkaz odrážející politický postoj médií a jeho vliv na reportáž o Trumpovi.

Časový rámec této studie je nastaven v době, kdy Hongkong prodělal drastickou změnu, od kdysi liberálního a kdysi považovaného za nejsvobodnější ekonomiku na světě, až po nyní regionální finanční centrum, které se potýká s obnovou po postcovidové economice a následcích oddělování od západního světa. S fragmentací liberálních médií po uzavření Apple Daily, jednoho z médií zahrnutých do studie, je těžké předpovědět, že v nadcházejících letech, bez změny politické reality a suverenity, bude další liberální médium k porovnání. Místo aplikace norem ze studií soustředících se na americká média na analýzu praxe hongkongských médií, může soustředění výzkumu na hongkongská média vyžadovat další reference ze studií o čínské reportáži mezinárodních zpráv (Kuang & Wang, 2020; Liu, 2023; Su & Borah, 2021) a, co je důležitější, změnu teoretického rámce z liberální společnosti na autoritářskou, aby lépe reprezentovala „nový normál" (RFA, 2024) v Hongkongu.

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9. List of Appendices

Appendix 1: The 18 articles selected for framing analysis

Appendix 2: List of articles collected in the data collection process

9.1 The 18 articles selected for framing analysis

Apple Daily 2017 State Visit Text

特朗普轉口風　拒華再佔便宜
重申美國優先
習隔空反駁：全球化不可逆轉

【APEC峯會】

美國總統特朗普結束中國訪問行程，昨日轉抵越南峴港出席亞太經合組織（APEC）峯會。他在工商領袖會議上發表演說，重申永遠都以「美國優先」，今後會與各國簽訂互惠雙邊貿易協議，不會再被其他國家佔便宜，言論顯然是衝着巨額的美中貿易逆差而來。同場的中國國家主席習近平之後隔空反駁，指全球化才是「不可逆轉的歷史潮流」。

特朗普在演說中首先抱怨美國在世界貿易組織（WTO）框架下受到不公平對待。「多年來，美國有系統開放經濟，只附帶很少的條件，我們降低關稅、減少貿易壁壘，容許外國貨自由進入我國。」之後不點名批評有國家坐享其成，「不向美國開放市場」。他說：「從今以後，我們會以公平和對等的原則去競爭……我們不會讓美國再給其他國家佔便宜，我會以美國優先行事。」

行程緊湊的特朗普昨日從北京登機前往峴港時頭髮被吹亂。 路透社

特再推銷「印太區」

粗中有細的特朗普在推動貿易條款重新洗牌的同時，順道推銷他倡議的「印太區」（Indo-Pacific region）概念。他表示美國已準備跟印太區內任何國家「在互相尊重和互惠的基礎下」簽訂雙邊貿易條約，又特別提到這種新的貿易關係，「雙方的市場開放要對等，投資應由私人行業主導，而非政府規劃」。

特朗普多番強調印度的重要性，欲聯合包括印度、日本等印太區資本主義國家，圍堵以國企為主、奉行計劃經濟的共產中國，意圖呼之欲出。

特朗普前日訪華時雖有批評美中貿易不平衡，指中國「必須即時停止不公平的貿易政策」，但聲稱「不會怪中國」，但事天一日，他昨天在演說中口風明顯回復以往的強硬，強調以後「不會再容忍長期的貿易不公、封閉市場及知識產權被盜」。

同場的習近平一直聆聽着特朗普的發言，他在緊隨特朗普之後的發言中，跟對方唱反調，大談多邊合作才是王道，不點名反擊美國的單邊主義。他說：「亞太在改革創新的大潮中，是勇立潮頭，還是徘徊不定？答案很清楚，勇於擔當。」他指出，「開放帶來進步，自我封閉讓人落後」。

籲團結對抗北韓

習近平強調對境內的中外企業一視同仁，中國未來15年更會對外投資2萬億美元（15.6萬億港元）、入口24萬億美元（187.2萬億港元）商品。

除了貿易問題，北韓核計劃也是APEC會議的焦點所在，特朗普再次呼籲區內民眾必須「團結起來，正視北韓取得更多武器的每一步，都是越來越危險」。他說：「這個地區的未來和美麗的民眾，絕不能成為終日幻想武力征服及核訛詐的獨裁者要脅的人質。」

早前在訪華期間，特朗普曾揚言中國能輕而易舉地解決北韓核問題，政治分析相信，他在APEC突然就貿易問題發難，有可能是要向北京施加更大的壓力，逼中國動真格，遏止平壤的核野心。

美聯社/路透社

Ming Pao 2017 State Visit

中美簽訂2萬億經貿協議 特朗普稱貿易逆差不公「但我不怪中國」 ▾

中美簽訂2萬億經貿協議 特朗普稱貿易逆差不公「但我不怪中國」

【明報專訊】中美元首昨日舉行會談並見證兩國簽署15份經貿合作文件，兩日來中美已簽署經貿合作的金額達到2535億美元(近2萬億港元)，創下中美經貿合作紀錄。國家主席習近平引用古人稱，「通商者，相仁之道也，兩利之道也」，相信中美經貿合作一定會在平等互利基礎上續寫更多成功故事。美國總統特朗普也一改以往在中美經貿問題上批評中國的做法，稱「我並不怪中國」。

習：合作是唯一正確選擇

習近平昨天上午在北京人民大會堂東門舉行隆重儀式歡迎特朗普，兩人隨後在人民大會堂舉行雙邊會談；中午，又共同出席中美企業家對話會閉幕式，並見證中美代表簽署15份經貿合作文件，範圍包括美國向中國出售液態天然氣、波音飛機、大豆、電腦晶片等(部分見表)。新華社報道，習近平隨後在致辭中表示，兩天來，同特朗普總統就中美關係和共同關心的重大國際和地區問題深入交換了意見，就今後一個時期兩國關係發展達成一系列新的重要共識。「對中美兩國來說，合作是唯一的正確選擇，共贏才能通向更好的未來。」

習近平稱，「我們認為今年以來中美關係取得重要進展，同意繼續發揮元首外交對兩國關係的戰略引領作用。」他強調隨着中美經貿合作快速增長，兩國難免會出現一些摩擦，雙方要本着平等互利、互諒互讓精神，通過對話協商妥善處理。習近平對中美工商界長期致力於兩國友好表示讚賞，又引用「戊戌六君子」譚嗣同稱，「通商者，相仁之道也，兩利之道也」；相信中美經貿合作一定會在平等互利基礎上續寫更多成功故事，中美兩國人民也一定會從中獲得愈來愈多的利益。

特朗普則盛讚中國的熱情接待，表示此行印象深刻、難以忘懷；又一改以往在中美貿易逆差問題上批評中國的做法，說「(貿易)非常一邊倒及不公平的，但是，但是，我並不怪中國(very one-sided and unfair one. But, but, I don't blame China)」，又反問，「誰可以怪責一個國家，去為自己人民福祉着想去佔其他國家便宜？」特朗普歸咎過往美國政府默許了失控的貿易逆差，導致問題持續存在，表示今後中美雙方將把貿易變得更公平。

在中美企業家對話會上，商務部長鍾山宣布，兩日來兩國企業創造了奇蹟，簽署的商業合同和雙向投資協議涉及總金額達到2535億美元，造既創造了中美經貿合作的紀錄，也刷新了世界經貿合作史上的新紀錄。

協議涉能源航空農業汽車

商務部披露，中美兩國企業昨日共簽署15項協議、諒解備忘錄和採購協議，涉及能源、航空、農業、汽車等多個領域。其中最大一宗為美國西弗吉尼亞州政府與國家能源投資集團簽署的框架協議，國家能源投資集團投資美國頁岩氣和化學品項目837億美元(約6528億港元)。另外，阿拉斯加州政府、阿拉斯加天然氣公司與中投公司、中國銀行和中石化共同簽署的聯合開發阿拉斯加液化天然氣的協議，投資額亦高達430億美元(約3354億港元)，建設期將為美國創造1.2萬個職位，並為中國帶來更多的清潔能源。

外交部副部長鄭澤光昨日向媒體介紹中美兩國達成的訪問成果時，就此前美國認為中國市場不夠開放的問題表示，中方按照自己擴大開放的時間表和路線圖，將大幅度放寬金融業，包括銀行業、證券基金業和保險業的市場准入，並逐步適當降低汽車關稅。

明報記者

APEC演講 中美不同調 習強調開放市場 *特朗普*：不容被佔便宜

【明報專訊】國家主席習近平展開十九大後首次外訪，到越南峴港出席亞太經合組織（APEC）峰會並將國事訪問越南、老撾，這也是十九大後中國首場周邊外交及多邊外交的場合。習近平在工商領導人峰會上演講，再次強調自由貿易及開放市場，並指未來15 年中國將進口24 萬億美元（約187 萬億港元）商品。美國總統*特朗普*在同一場合稍早的演講則強調「美國優先」，又稱不再容忍不公平的貿易關係。

*特朗普*與習近平昨日先後飛抵峴港，今天將與其他領導人共同出席APEC 第25 次領導人非正式會議。

習近平昨日先出席APEC 工商領導人峰會，並發表題為「抓住世界經濟轉型機遇謀求亞太更大發展」的主旨演講。他說，「開放帶來進步，封閉必然落後」，強調要努力打造平等協商、廣泛參與、普遍受益的區域合作框架，合力構建開放型亞太經濟，促進貿易和投資自由化便利化；引導經濟全球化朝着更加開放、包容、普惠、平衡、共贏的方向發展；積極引領全球價值鏈重塑；支持多邊貿易體制，堅持開放的區域主義； 他又呼籲推進2014 年的北京共識，向着建成亞太自由貿易區的目標不斷邁進。

華擬15 年內進口近200 億元商品

「中國古人說： 『口言之，身必行之。』，實現亞太更大發展，需要每個成員腳踏實地拿出行動。」習近平介紹了中國近年取得的成就，以及十九大上決定的未來發展目標，他表示，未來15年中國市場將進一步擴大，預計將進口24 萬億美元商品，吸收2 萬億美元（約15 萬億港元）境外直接投資，另對外投資總額將達到2 萬億美元，明年11月將在上海舉辦首屆中國國際進口博覽會。他還承諾，中國二氧化碳排放將於2030年左右達到最高峰，並爭取盡早達峰，非化石能源佔一次能源消費比重將達到20%左右，「當今世界充滿挑戰，前面的道路不會平坦，但我們不會放棄理想追求」。

而比他稍前演講的*特朗普*，再次重申競選時的主張，即質疑美國在全球貿易受到不公對待，重申「美國優先」，並說「我也預期你們也會以你們國家優先」。他表明不會再容忍美國被佔便宜，不再容忍「慢性貿易陋習」。《金融時報》指其說法不太受落，席間掌聲疏落。

特朗普：向印太國家提新雙邊關係

*特朗普*表示，今次演說是要向印太區（Indo-Pacific）所有國家提出新的雙邊伙伴關係，以鞏固友誼及貿易，並推廣繁榮及安全。但他強調此伙伴關係的核心是「建基於公平及互惠」的貿易關係。他說： 「當美國與其他國家或民眾進入貿易關係，我們從今起會期望我們的伙伴會忠實履行規則。我們期望雙方市場會在相同程度下開放，私人投資而非由政府規劃主導投資。」*特朗普*又提出推動世界銀行和亞洲開發銀行資助基建發展，並改革美國開發融資機構，強調華府「尋求友誼而非主導」，路透社形容，這似乎是針對中國提出的「一帶一路」戰略。

離京前Twitter 稱「非常有成效」

雖然在APEC 的演講不同調，*特朗普*昨日離京前在Twitter 上表示，與習近平的會晤在貿易、朝核問題上都「非常有成效」，並稱讚習是一名「備受尊重、強有力的領導人（a highlyrespected and powerful representative ofhis people）」。他又重申貿易問題「不怪中國」，但怪責往屆政府無能，允許中國從美國獲取利益。

中美簽2萬億經貿協議 習特會創未來 成果豐碩

美國總統*特朗普*任內首次訪華行程，昨（9日）進入第二天。中美兩國元首不僅就朝核、南海、台灣、追逃追贓等廣泛議題舉行會談，更一同見證兩國締造的經貿合作「奇迹」。雙方企業家連日合共簽署了高達二千五百三十五億美元（約一萬九千七百七十三億港元）協議，不僅創下了中美經貿合作新紀錄，更刷新了全球經貿合作史新紀錄。中國國家主席習近平指出，中美關係進入了新的歷史起點，在經濟領域應通過做大合作蛋糕解決矛盾。滿載而歸的*特朗普*則盛讚中美元首擁有「偉大的關係」，雙邊貿易逆差「不怪中國」。

特朗普（左）及習近平（右）於雙邊會談後在記者會上握手。（法新社圖片）

習近平昨日早上在人民大會堂前，為*特朗普*舉行盛大的國事訪問歡迎儀式，之後兩國元首舉行會談，其中一項重點就是經貿合作。雙方會後共同出席中美企業家對話會，見證兩國商界簽署十五份巨額經貿協議（見表）。有關合作涉及能源、製造業、農業、航空、電氣、汽車等領域，最大一份金額達八百三十七億美元（約六千五百二十八億港元）。

習：兩國人民獲利良多 雙方互利雙贏

習近平在中美企業家對話會閉幕式致詞時指出，今年是中美發表《上海公報》四十五周年，中美經貿關係實現歷史性發展，兩國人民獲利良多，雙方合作潛力巨大，互利雙贏。他總結中美經貿關係三點看法，包括中國經濟長期向好、改革開放前景明確、中美經濟合作前景廣闊。

習特會經貿協議成果

在中美元首會談期間，習近平亦指出，經貿合作是中美關係的「穩定器和壓艙石」，中美會繼續深入探討處理貿易不平衡，亦積極拓展在能源、基礎、一帶一路建設等方面的務實合作，中方會擴大開放的時間表及路線圖，將會宣布擴大市場准入的舉措。他強調，對於兩國經濟關係快速發展中出現的問題和矛盾，雙方應以前瞻性思維和建設性方式，通過做大中美經濟合作蛋糕加以解決。

貿易逆差 特：要怪就怪美歷任政府

雖然外間一直關注*特朗普*此行就中美貿易逆差的表態，但他昨日說，目前中美貿易「一邊倒，不公平，但我不怪中國。畢竟，誰能怪責一個國家為了人民福祉，而向其他國家謀利？我為此要給中國點讚。」*特朗普*續指，要怪就怪美國歷任政府任由貿易赤字失控。

*特朗普*還感謝中方禮遇， 表示永遠不忘今次訪華行程，並形容同習近平極為友好，兩人擁有「偉大的關係」，非常投緣，相信兩人會為中美做出一些非常偉大的事情。他還強調，中美關係是世上最重要的雙邊關係，期待未來多年雙方都能保持友誼，相信所有問題都可解決。*特朗普*亦在Twitter發文稱，「未來的幾個月和幾年中，我期待着中美建立更堅固的關係」。

中美共創奇迹 刷經貿合作史新紀錄

中國商務部部長鍾山稱，過去兩天中美共同創造了奇迹，既創造了中美經貿合作紀錄，也刷新了世界經貿合作史新紀錄。另據中國外交部副部長鄭澤光表示，中美元首會談在經貿方面達成多項共識，中方將大幅度放寬金融業，包括銀行業、證券基金業和保險業的市場准入，並逐步適當降低汽車關稅，在明年六月前在自貿試驗區範圍內開展放開專用車和新能源汽車外資股比限制試點工作。中方則要求美方放寬對華高技術產品出口管制、公平對待中國企業赴美投資等。

超國事訪問規格 習近平故宮接待*特朗普* 謀創共贏

美國總統*特朗普*周三（8日）抵達北京，展開上任後首次對華國事訪問。作為中共十九大後首位到訪的外國元首，他更獲中方「超國事訪問規格」接待。習近平伉儷下午親自在故宮迎接*特朗普*夫婦，帶領他們參觀，並破例在故宮內茶敍、觀看京劇和設家宴款待，讓*特朗普*感受中國古代皇家氣息和民族歷史復興。中美還展示雙贏的新型大國關係，在*特朗普*到訪僅兩小時，雙方便簽署十九項經貿協議，合共價值九十億美元（約七百零二億港元），中方更預告「好戲在明天」。

習近平夫婦和*特朗普*夫婦在太和殿前合照留念。（美聯社圖片）

*特朗普*與第一夫人梅拉妮亞、國務卿蒂勒森等高級官員，以及廿九名美國企業龍頭組成的「豪華商務團」，於當日下午兩時許，乘坐空軍一號專機抵達北京首都國際機場。中國國務委員楊潔篪、駐美大使崔天凱，及美國駐華大使布蘭斯塔德等到機場迎接。

習：將取得積極重要成果

*特朗普*伉儷隨即前往故宮，獲東道主習近平與夫人彭麗媛在故宮寶蘊樓外迎接，並一同參觀故宮。習近平表示熱烈歡迎*特朗普*訪華，並感謝*特朗普*全家今年四月在海湖莊園的熱情接待，祝*特朗普*夫婦在中國訪問愉快。習近平強調，*特朗普*總統此次訪華意義重大，不僅為中美兩國高度關注，也為世界各國所矚目。相信在雙方的共同努力下，這次訪問將取得積極和重要成果。

中國駐美大使崔天凱日前曾經表示，中方將會以「國事訪問+」的規格接待*特朗普*，意味除了檢閱儀仗隊、正式會談、舉辦國宴等規定動作之外，還會有超規格安排。而中國外交部發言人華春瑩亦都表示，中國高規格迎接*特朗普*是禮尚往來。

感謝中方安排 *特朗普*難忘

*特朗普*感謝中方對他此次訪華作出的周到安排，祝賀中共十九大圓滿閉幕和習近平再次當選中共中央總書記，稱讚中國經濟發展取得的成就，期待對中國的國事訪問取得成功。在故宮參觀交流期間，兩國元首還就治國理政及中美關係等共同關心的問題交換看法。

*特朗普*昨晚約十時半在Twitter發文，表示與夫人十分感謝習近平夫婦在故宮帶給他們一個難忘的下午及晚上，並期待雙方周四早上繼續見面。

中方今日將在人民大會堂為*特朗普*舉行正式歡迎儀式，並舉行兩國元首雙邊會晤，外間預料包括四大議題。而*特朗普*一行在訪華首日僅兩小時，中美企業已在國務院副總理汪洋、美國商務部長羅斯見證下，簽署了十九項商業合作協議，包括生命科學、航空、智能製造等多個領域，共約九十億美元（約七百零二億港元）。汪洋更笑稱今日只是「暖場」、「好戲在明天」。羅斯亦表示，更多的交易將在今日宣布。雖然外間預期雙方會簽署二百億美元（約一千五百六十億港元）協議，但彭博社引述華府官員，最終協議額可高達二千五百億美元（約一萬九千五百億港元）。

參觀安排展示民族復興

對於中方安排故宮參觀和晚宴，有外媒指是*特朗普*的「榮幸」，並分析此舉含有特別政治信號，包括習近平有意展示中國的民族復興。內地官媒則發表評論指，這次北京的「巔峰對話」將是新時代中美元首外交的點睛之筆，對推動新時代中美關係健康穩定發展，促進亞太地區和世界的和平、穩定、繁榮均有着重大意義。中美兩國應以只爭朝夕的精神，規劃未來、擴大共識、求同存異，合作共贏。

Apple Daily 2019 Hong Kong Act Text

特朗普：希望看到香港有民主

本港舉行完區議會選舉後，美國總統特朗普今凌晨就香港問題開腔，表示美國試圖與中國達成貿易協議的同時，華府會與爭取民主的香港示威者站在同一陣線，明言希望看到香港有民主。

特朗普在白宮橢圓形辦公室，簽署解決美洲原住民婦女暴力行為的行政命令，有記者特別問他，在香港區議會選舉後，有沒有訊息要傳達給香港人，特朗普回應說：「我們與他們在一起，大家都知道，我與中國國家主席習近平關係非常好，我們正處於一項非常重要（貿易）協議的最後階段，一切進展良好，但與此同時，我們想得見香港安好」。

國會參議院上周通過《香港人權與民主法案》後，眾議院隨即再討論參議院版本，最終大比數通過，並已提交特朗普等候簽署，惟他一直無表態會簽署或否決法案。美國國務卿蓬佩奧在另一場合上，則拒絕透露特朗普會否簽署法案以支持香港示威者，只表示歡迎香港最近舉行的區選並祝賀投票的港人，又敦促北京按之前所作的承諾，尊重香港民主。

佩洛西：京須尊重港人聲音

香港民主派在區議會選舉大捷，美國政界紛紛恭賀這是香港自由民主的勝利，又認為投票率創新高是港人對民主、自由及自治投下的一票，呼籲北京尊重。屬民主黨的眾議院議長佩洛西前日指，「美國及全世界喜愛自由的民眾都受到香港歷史性的投票結果啟發，香港人對民主自由及自治投下了響亮的一票，北京必須完全尊重」。民主黨眾議員麥高文呼籲北京尊重人民意願，並承認民主能為香港帶來穩定繁榮。

共和黨籍的參議院領袖麥康奈爾指選民「一面倒投給自由、民主和維持遠離北京的自治」，人民的聲音大而清晰，現在領袖要去聆聽。共和黨參議員魯比奧向所有初次參選就報捷的候任議員表示，「選舉結果不言而喻，香港人民希望他們未來有發言權，香港下一代民主應啟發所有人一起參與」。

美國國會和行政當局中國委員會指，港人民透過選票傳達希望民主自由受保護和得到針對對警暴的政治解決方案，並呼籲總統特朗普迅速簽署《香港人權與民主法案》，體現美國與港人站在一起。中國外交部發言人耿爽指，中方強烈敦促美方認清形勢，臨崖勒馬，立即採取措施阻止《香港人權與民主法》成法，停止插手香港事務、干涉中國內政的言行。

Twitter/中央社/路透社/德新社

特朗普簽署人權法
黑警難逃制裁

北京　特朗普　香港人權與民主法案　反送中

10萬港人昨晚在中環愛丁堡廣場舉行感恩節集會，揮動美國國旗及手機燈光，感謝美國國會通過及總統特朗普簽署《香港人權與民主法案》。李家皓攝

美國總統特朗普前日簽署《香港人權與民主法案》及《保護香港法案》，特朗普發表聲明，表示出於對中國國家主席習近平、中國和香港人的尊重，簽署了兩項法案，冀中港領袖與代表友好地化解分歧，以達致長久和平繁榮。

《香港人權與民主法》要求國務卿每年檢視香港自治情況是否符合美國給予香港的特殊關稅地位要求，以及容許國務院制裁違反《中英聯合聲明》和《基本法》、任意羈押、使用酷刑或強迫認罪、以及嚴重侵犯人權人士作出制裁，範圍包括凍結制裁人士在美國的財產及拒發簽證。

《保護香港法案》則禁止向香港警方輸出控制人群及防暴設備，例如催淚彈、胡椒噴劑、橡膠子彈和電擊槍等。路透社早前引述消息人士指，白宮幕僚曾擔心簽署後會影響中美貿易協議，但由於國會兩院幾乎是全數通過法案，加上香港民主派在區選大勝，白宮幕僚最終還是建議特朗普簽署，以示對香港示威者支持。

極力游說美國通過法案的黃之鋒認為，下一步問題是有關法例的執行，眾志未來會就制裁名單收集港人意見，並游說美國行政當局啟動制裁機制。他認為香港官員、選舉主任以至黑警都有機會被列入名單，同時力爭法案「加辣」，取消五年後失效的日落條款、被制裁對象未包括官員或黑警家人等，還有爭取英、歐等國家都有類似法案的機制。

公民黨黨魁楊岳橋形容，法案成為法律代表港人過去半年付出一切都被國際社會看見，又寄語港府應知香港國際金融中心地位不是理所當然，當局有責任讓國際社會看到及信服一國兩制是真誠地實施，香港人權得到保障，強調當局不應「鬥埋鬥打仔」。

大專學界國際事務代表團發言人張崑陽認為，美國如何執行法案有不同可能性，因特朗普聲明提及法案或干涉總統憲制地位，顯示他不同意某些法案內容，未來仍需香港和美國政界繼續向美國行政部門游說、施壓，確保美國制裁「責港」人士。張崑陽昨晚表示已與連登「我愛攬炒」團體合作，制訂了第一份制裁報告，並將直接送去美國國會、國務院及白宮。

北京及港府對通過法案十分憤怒，港府發聲明對簽署法案表示強烈反對及極度遺憾，批評干預香港內部事務，損害港美關係和利益。建制派議員不具名地發聯合聲明，對特朗普簽署法案深表遺憾及強烈反對。建制派「班長」廖長江讀出聲明炮轟法案干預香港內部事務及中國主權，助長暴力分子氣燄，又指摘美國制訂法案前「既無全面正確了解香港社會不同界別人士的意見，過程更充斥著偏聽、偏信，甚至偏執」，對緩和香港局勢毫無幫助。

行會成員、經民聯林健鋒揚言對法案獲簽署極度遺憾，又警告香港是美國最大貿易順差經濟體，很多本地商界都反映，若法案通過就會減少美國投資，最終受害的是港美經濟利益。過去有和美商做生意的林被問到，會否擔心自己遭制裁時，他說不擔心，但有些本身為商人的人大、政協曾指應被制裁，不過他覺得法案內容模糊，會密切留意法案發展。

特朗普稱說服習不出兵 張建宗不評論

美國總統特朗普日前接受當地傳媒電話訪問時表示，國家主席習近平在香港外圍部署了100萬士兵，「若不是因為我，香港早在14分鐘內就被摧毀（obliterated ）」，他說服習不出兵到港鎮壓。政務司長張建宗對此表示不評論，強調香港特區政府有信心、決心、能力，用其力量來處理今次事件，最終走出困局。

拒表態會否簽人權法案

特朗普於美國當地時間上周五接受《Fox & Friends 》節目的電話訪問時稱，已收到國會參眾兩院通過的《香港人權與民主法案》文本，將仔細端詳，但拒絕表態會否簽署。他稱必與香港同行，同樣與習近平同行，形容習是他的朋友，亦是一個了不起的人。

他主動提到，「若不是因為我，香港早在14分鐘內就被摧毀（ obliterated ）」，又指習近平在香港外圍部署了100萬士兵，他要求習請不要讓解放軍進駐，否則會鑄成大錯，並對貿易協議產生巨大負面影響。他續稱，若不是他，內地解放軍早已到港鎮壓，「千計的人會被殺，香港便成為警察國家（ police state ）」，是他令到港人免被殺害。

另外，內地《人民日報》海外版昨日發表題為〈香港暴力肆虐，美國黑手罪責難逃〉文章，指美國國會強行通過《2019年香港人權與民主法案》，再次證明香港局勢演變至此，美國是「幕後黑手」，香港亂局從頭到尾是美國一手炮製的「作品」，又批評美國以國內法代替國際法是「長臂管轄」。

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稱部分條款妨礙總統外交權力 如何執行留「尾巴」 特朗普簽人權法 京促勿實施

美國白宮在香港時間昨清晨宣布，總統特朗普已簽署《香港人權與民主法案》，但另一聲明稱法案部分條款「妨礙」總統外交權力，令人關注特朗普政府會如何具體執行法案各項規定。路透社引述消息稱，特朗普團隊內部曾討論簽署法案會否影響跟中方達成貿易協議，但大部分人最終建議簽署以支持香港示威者。中方續有強烈反應，外交部昨召見美國大使抗議，強烈敦促「不得將該法案付諸實施」。港府強烈反對涉港法案成為美國法律，稱損害港美關係和利益（見另稿）。 明報記

稱簽署尊重習近平與香港人 低調未發相寄望中港代表友好化解分歧「出於對中國國家主席習近平，以及香港民眾的尊重，我簽署了這些草案。」特朗普昨在白宮聲明確認已簽署《香港人權與民主法案》和《保護香港法案》，他說：「它們（法案）獲啟動生效，以寄望中國和香港的領導人和代表可友好地化解分歧，從而為所有人帶來長期和平繁榮」。有別他平日簽署重要法案時會大事張揚，特朗普昨未有公布簽署時的相片或影片。

「影響中美合作」 外交部警告反制中國外交部副部長樂玉成昨隨即傳召美國駐華大使布蘭斯塔德提出嚴正交涉和強烈抗議，形容簽署法案「嚴重干預香港事務，嚴重干涉中國內政，是赤裸裸的霸權行徑」。他又稱中方強烈敦促美方不得將該法案付諸實施，警告中方必將予以堅決反制。外交部發言人耿爽昨在記者會重申，中方強烈敦促美方不得實施該法案，以免影響中美關係和兩國在重要領域的合作。國務院港澳辦、中聯辦和外交部駐港特派員公署亦有發聲明抗議。

美國駐華使館回應稱，美方「相信香港的自治、遵守法治，以及對公民自由的承諾是按美國法律保障特殊待遇的關鍵」。本港特區政府強烈反對涉港法案成為美國法律，稱兩項法案明顯干預香港的內部事務，既無必要，亦毫無理據，更損害港美關係和利益。

路透社：泛民區選大勝 左右特朗普簽署美國國會上周通過參議院版本的《香港人權與民主法案》（下稱《法案》）草案，但特朗普對簽署與否含糊其辭，既稱跟港人並肩，又稱亦跟習近平並肩，又不諱言香港示威是中美達成貿易協議的「令事情變複雜的因素」。英美傳媒曾引述消息稱，特朗普為保中美貿易談判順利，同意對香港保持緘默。

路透社昨引述匿名知情者稱，特朗普的團隊成員亦曾爭論總統支持草案會否損害跟中方達成臨時貿易協議，但最終大部分人建議簽署，以顯示對香港示威者的支持。影響這決定的因素包括參眾兩院幾近一致支持，令該草案難以被特朗普運用權力否決；以及香港區議會選舉泛民陣營的壓倒性勝利。

紐時：特朗普或不想制裁港官

《法案》生效後，焦點如今落在具體執行。白宮在另一特朗普聲明直言，「法案的特定條款將妨礙總統履行說明美國外交政策的憲法權力」。特朗普未指明什麼條款會「妨礙」其外交權力，但這說法已令人懷疑他未必全部執行《法案》條款。民主黨的參議院少數派領袖舒默昨促特朗普「停止搞小動作」。此前曾承認《法案》落實執行有難度的共和黨參議員魯比奧則稱，經歷香港投票率創新高的歷史性區選後，立法時機正好展示美國對港人自由的支持，「期望繼續跟政府合作落實這項法律」。

《紐約時報》提到，特朗普或不想按《法案》規定對在香港違反人權的中港官員執行制裁，又或改以此為中美貿易談判的籌碼。

胡錫進：華擬禁起草人入境

內地官媒《環球時報》總編輯胡錫進昨在Twitter稱，據他理解，中國正考慮將法案的起草人列入禁止入境名單。

《香港人權與民主法案》知多點

《香港人權與民主法案》（下稱法案）有何具體效果？法案旨在修訂1992年《美國——香港政策法》，後者只有延續或中止美國對港特殊待遇的二分選項，新法案給予華府多項「中間政策工具」應對香港問題。

法案有何主要措施？

美國國務卿每年須向國會提交「認證」（ certification ），評估香港的高度自治有否受侵蝕，以及潛在侵蝕對美港合作的影響。

因履行《世界人權宣言》或《公民及政治權利國際公約》所列權利，遭受內地或香港政府部門按政治動機拘捕和扣留等的人，申請美國留學或工作簽證時不會因此受礙。

商務部長每年須向國會提交報告，匯報香港有否違反美國的出口管制法律及聯合國禁運制裁。

確保有反制手段，阻止中方從香港引渡或拐帶美國公民到內地扣留，以及保障在港美國企業免受中方經濟壓迫或盜竊知識產權。

可針對制裁，須爲香港基本自由或自治程度受損負責的人，招數包括封鎖資產、禁止申請簽證或入境和註銷現有簽證等。

「香港特殊待遇」有何意義？

美國國會在1992年通過的香港政策法，承認「香港獨立關稅區」，在政治、法治、經濟和貿易政策方面將香港與中國區別，香港特殊待遇領域包括簽證、執法和投資等，香港失去特殊待遇將影響國際金融中心地位。

另邊廂，香港可讓美國公司以相對安全方式打入中國市場，此外港元也與美元掛鈎，與美國金融體系聯繫起來。

根據美國國會研究處報告，香港是美國去年最大貿易順差地區，約290間美企在港設有地區總部，另有434間美企在港設地區辦公室。一旦香港失去美國認可的特殊待遇，港美貿易勢大受打擊。《香港人權與民主法案》

知多點明報製圖

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大批市民昨晚在中環集會，感謝美國通過《香港人權與民主法案》，大會表示有10萬人參與，警方稱高峰期有9600人。

集會散場時有防暴警在附近截查市民，被市民指罵，其間警員見一男子（戴口罩者）手持雷射筆，隨即衝進人群帶走他，引起市民不滿。（楊柏賢攝）

美國總統特朗普於當地時間周三簽署了《香港人權與民主法案》，多名市民手持特朗普簽署法案前在社交網站發布的「洛奇改圖」照片參加昨晚集會。（楊柏賢攝）

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習近平盼平等尊重 中方無懼反擊美國 《香港人權法案》淪特朗普貿戰籌碼

美國眾議院議長佩洛西於美國時間周四（21日）簽署《香港人權與民主法案》，象徵完成國會立法程序，法案送交總統特朗普簽署後便會成為法律。特朗普周五受訪時對會否簽署的態度模稜兩可，但透露曾要求中國國家主席習近平不要破壞貿易談判及不要派兵到香港，否則香港已有成千上萬人死亡。在北京，習近平稱希望於互相尊重及平等的基礎上，與美方達成首階段貿易協議，同時表明中方不怕貿易戰，必要時亦會反擊。

習近平盼在尊重及平等的基礎上達成中美貿易協議。（中新社圖片）

特：中美非常接近達成貿易協議

特朗普接受美媒訪問時被問及會否簽署香港人權法，他指自己必須與香港及習近平同行。他透露曾要求習近平勿對香港出兵，宣稱若不是他，香港會於十四分鐘內被摧毀；若不是他要求習近平不要破壞貿易談判，香港早已有成千上萬人死亡，變成警察國家。他又指，他要求習近平不要讓中國一百萬士兵進駐香港，這會對貿易協議有巨大影響。他補充，中美非常接近達成貿易協議，宣稱習近平比他更想有協議。

習近平於北京出席彭博社新經濟論壇時，則向與會的外國代表表示，中國希望與美國達成首階段貿易協議，但必要時會進行反擊，亦不害怕貿易戰。他還說：「我們一直在積極努力避免貿易戰，沒有挑起這場貿易戰，這不是我們想要的。」

習近平續指，中國人民從沒有像今天這樣充滿自信，但不可以目空一切、耀武揚威，中國人保持古人所說「溫良恭儉讓」的態度。他稱實現中華民族偉大復興不是「霸權夢」，強調中國會堅持改革，進一步擴大開放，「一帶一路」進程也絕不會放緩。他亦提到，中美目前於創新合作有分歧，關鍵是透過對話形成合作共識。

習：應加強溝通避免誤解誤判

同日，習近平分別接見出席論壇的國際貨幣基金組織總裁格奧爾基耶娃，以及美國前國務卿基辛格。習近平向格奧爾基耶娃指出，當前全球經濟增長放緩，下行風險加大，保護主義抬頭，多邊主義及自由貿易受嚴峻挑戰，中方堅決維護以世界貿易組織為核心的多邊貿易體制。習近平與基辛格會面時指出，中美關係處於關鍵時刻，應加強溝通避免誤解誤判。基辛格評論中美關係有起伏但始終向前，雙方應妥善解決分歧。

另外，中國國務院總理李克強同日表示，中國將擴大銀行、保險、證券等業務開放，不搞競爭性貨幣貶值，保持人民幣於合理水平的基本穩定，持續推進人民幣匯率市場化改革。國務院副總理劉鶴則於《人民日報》撰文，強調市場和民企的作用，並稱北京要建立知識產權侵權懲罰機制，進一步保護商業機密。

魯比奧：中美摩擦或需10年解決

較早前，美國國會參眾兩院已先後通過香港人權法及《保護香港法案》，眾議院議長佩洛西在跨黨派議員見證下簽署法案，據報現已送交白宮。佩洛西批評中方違反給予香港高度自治的承諾，若美國因商業原因拒就中國人權發聲的話，將失去談論各地人權的道德權威。提出法案的參議員魯比奧指，中美摩擦或需十至十五年解決，反指美國如何對待香港屬內部事務，要求中國停止干預美國內政。

本報綜合報道

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制港惡法生效 北京轟美：後果自負 特普朗大筆一揮 貿談岌岌可危

多次把貿易戰與香港局勢掛鈎的美國總統*特朗普*不理中國反對，在美國時間周三（27日）正式簽署《香港人權與民主法案》（簡稱《香港人權法》）及《禁止向香港警察商業出口涵蓋軍用品法案》（簡稱《保護香港法》），令法案生效。中國外交部副部長樂玉成召見美國駐華大使布蘭斯塔德及嚴正交涉，斥美方嚴重干預香港事務及干涉中國內政，是赤裸裸的霸權行徑。外交部發言人耿爽強調，中方的反制措施「該來的早晚會來」。

*特朗普*希望法案生效可解決各方分歧。（設計圖片）

外交部斥反制早晚會來

*特朗普*在聲明中指，出於對中國國家主席習近平、中國及香港民眾的尊重而簽署兩項法案。他希望法案可助中國、香港領導人能友好地化解各方分歧，從而為所有人帶來長期和平及繁榮。在另一份聲明中，*特朗普*指《香港人權法》成法，可重新確認及修訂一九九二年的《美國——香港政策法》，詳細說明了美國對港政策，亦為針對香港政治發展的評估提供指引。不過，*特朗普*指法案某些條款會影響總統以憲法權力訂定的美國外交政策，將以總統的憲法權威，看待法案每一個條款。

縱容暴力犯罪　毀掉香港

《香港人權法》要求國務卿每年向美國國會提交香港自治情況年度報告，判斷香港是否從中國獲得足夠自治，並符合美國的香港特殊待遇要求等。《保護香港法》規定，法案生效後三十日內，總統禁止發放向香港警察出口相關軍用品的許可，包括催淚氣體、胡椒噴霧及橡膠子彈等。

中國外交部隨即發表聲明，奉勸美方不要一意孤行，批評法案充斥強盜邏輯，縱容暴力犯罪，目的是要毀掉香港，破壞一國兩制，敦促美方不得將該法案付諸實施，否則後果自負。國務院港澳辦則發表聲明，指摘法案以恐嚇和威脅手法對待香港，公然為反中亂港分子提供保護，證明美方是搞亂香港最大黑手。

中聯辦聲明批評法案簽署成法是要搞亂香港，妄圖以香港事務牽制中國發展；又警告香港少數反對派政客，不要低估中方維護國家主權、安全、發展利益的能力和手段。外交部駐港特派員公署聲明則指，法案試圖阻撓中國人民實現偉大復興，是徒勞及癡心妄想。官媒批評，香港滑向「恐怖主義」深淵的危險時刻，美方一些政客卻趁火打劫，妄圖以國內法實施「長臂管轄」，干預香港事務，反中亂港的霸道嘴臉及險惡用心昭然若揭。

京擬禁法案起草人入境

官媒《環球時報》總編輯胡錫進表示，中國擬禁止法案起草人進入中國內地、香港及澳門。英媒引述消息指，白宮幕僚曾擔心簽署法案，可能會破壞美國與中國達成貿易協議的努力。中國商務部發言人高峰指，相關部門已就有關法案表明嚴正立場，商務部未有進一步消息透露，若有消息會盡快公布。

本報綜合報道

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Apple Daily Capitol Riot Text

面臨煽動叛亂罪　特朗普勢再受彈劾
眾叛親離　倘罷免失重返白宮資格

發表日期 2021/01/09 00:00

【佔領國會】

■法界要求彭斯（右）啟動憲法第25修正案罷免特朗普，但彭斯據稱不同意。路透社

■商務部長趙小蘭子辭（左）夫婿參議院共和黨領袖麥康奈爾。路透社

彭斯憂添亂　拒引憲法罷免

特朗普提前下台3可能

❶ 憲法第25修正案

根據美國憲法第25修正案，如果副總統彭斯和過半數內閣成員宣稱特朗普不適合履行職責，彭斯就可暫代總統。如特朗普向國會發聲明稱可繼續履職，彭斯與內閣可在四日內反對，屆時彭斯會繼續行使總統職責，國會須在48小時內開會並在收到內閣聲明21日內表決，如參眾兩院各有逾2/3票數支持，彭斯可一直署任總統。啟動第25修正案可即時暫停特朗普權力，但據指彭斯反對這種做。

❷ 彈劾

彈劾程序一般要先由國會委員會聽證和表決，如眾議院全體表決獲通過半數支持，交由參議院審訊，如獲逾2/3參議員通過，就可罷免特朗普，甚至禁止他再參選總統。民主黨人正研究跳過委員會程序，直接表決彈劾決議，可快至兩日內完成，但由於參院內暫時只有一共和黨人表示會考慮彈劾特朗普，彈劾案難在參院通過。

❸ 辭職

《華爾街日報》前天社論要求特朗普辭職，以免第二次被眾議院彈劾。逼辭特朗普辭職只需一人肯首，相對於上頻兩種做法簡單得多，但問題是特朗普並未流露有辭職意向。

資料來源：美國《華盛頓郵報》

特朗普或考慮「自我特赦」

綜合路透社/美聯社/法新社

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侵粉闖國會爆衝突四死
拜登確認當選　特朗普允有序交接

美國總統特朗普與其右翼結隊反對拜登登基下任總統，結果令國會陷為流血戰場，支持者闖入國會山莊搗亂。騷亂至少四死多人受傷，其中一示威者在國會內中槍身亡。是國會山莊自1814年遭英軍焚毀以來首次被攻陷。拜日將繼續確認拜登為下任總統的「美國民主制度受到外來同黨攻擊」；特朗普最終心有不甘，惟大勢已去，首次表前會在1月20日有序交接。

事發後，參眾兩院正舉行聯席會議，與此同時有人闖進議事堂為下任總統，進行表決確認程序。來自亞利桑那州的共和黨眾議員戈薩爾平先前憤怒抨擊，反對該州選舉人團單人頭有效，但得到同一名參議員克魯茲和議，參院多數黨領袖康奈爾寵歷拒接承認結果的選舉結果，會將美國民主帶入「冏」。

議員戴防毒面具匿枱底

現在流涉，部本週情日近泥最後，國會山莊外的右翼分子起與並衝破警方防線，他們手持支持特朗普的旗幟在國會實影大廈遊選，但喊大叫：「□在哪？」參眾兩院陷開休會。

部份示威者衝擊眾議院議事廳大門的玻璃，守衛以枪枪瞄守，又擊槍衛時，氣氛緊張。警方在議會內外微效範誤譯，一時間瀰濤濤滿意，議員紛紛隊指示，載上防毒面具並躺倒在座椅下，以策安全。其期傳來亮下槍聲，泡湧片段顯示，一名女示威者在國會內被憲兵同僚攻擊中中身亡。另三名死者剛睡亂周阅因事故身亡。

由於警力不足，與起控制騷亂，主持參院會議的遠曉防在那和議員再經送到安全地點。參眾議員在緊急臨悲前，帶走了所有違聯人頭。

大約在一小時後，示威者攻佔參院議事廳，質問「副統在哪，出來見人！」他們又佔領主流台位嘴呼：「特朗語當選！」聲稱月午會角逐阿肯色州的示威者巴內特，更闖入眾議院議長佩落西的辦公室「打卡」，自稱「留下了一張相言字條，還把她的議櫃在她的怕上！」。

拜登在隨亂期間發表全國電視講話，稱「美國的民主制度受到樣所來同的攻擊」，認為「攻擊國會山莊裝等的攻警憲衞自由的建壩」，他不敢名指剝首「近乎暴亂騷亂。要求立即停止」。

其後特朗普也態支持者離手，「我們是和平，回國家吧！我愛你們，你們是最與眾不可的」，但他敦特召離離來離辟。其稱曲來說的杆罷被是通多是選罷斯在國會同論會前，他オ向白自分欲廣支持者遊講話，稱「永不妥受，也永不退讓」，又稱「老不敵鬥到底。你們將永遠失去法國家」。

逾千名國民警衛軍平亂

國會山莊遭特朗普支持者攻佔後，華盛特市挑起禪宣布實施宵禁，並近1,000名全副武裝的國同警衛軍趕赴闖入單盧禎平亂，並隨送國會議員返回議廳，國土安全部也緊派聯邦警員與國衛部維持治安。華盛特會保持緊急狀態至1月20日拜登就職，事件中有52人被捕。

美國調查員其後事後在國會山莊發現放於了兩枝製炸爆爆炸，另外有消息指警方在一輛貨車上找到大批槍械及汽油彈。國會在隨亂發生後近約9小時後重塑會，參眾兩院否決推前和接新州及賓夕凡尼亞州投選罷人團的確認辨，最終確認拜登獲308位選舉人中，獲得306選票。

一直熱特明黑壓壓力，拖絕接認選舉的逸程式的麥弥表示：「過往拜墨破壞國會山莊的人無法得退，因為將人規對剥不了自由，這裏還是人民的選會。」

嘴子天摘的特朗普，於約明日約開重事理，今天發會明表示「即使完全不同意選舉結果，也剛事實感到失望，但1月20日權力將有线序交接，代表我總統生涯上最的的首軍任期結束」。他最的承認讓選，也一幾國政了大選洗擦攤了美國延近運週多月的不明顯政治瞅隱。

美聯社/路透社/法新社

美國國會近200年最大破壞 騷亂4小時 特朗普允交權 兩黨研提早趕下台

「1月20日將會有秩序交接權力。」美國國會山莊騷亂，大批總統特朗普支持者闖入國會大樓事件後，美國國會當地時間周四（7日）凌晨確認選舉人團投票結果，民主黨拜登勝出大選，特朗普其後發聲明，承諾任滿當天會移交權力。騷亂造成最少4人死亡，拜登及兩黨議員齊轟特朗普煽動叛亂，有民主黨人形容是一場「企圖政變」。民主黨正草擬彈劾草案，美國傳媒報道，部分特朗普內閣官員及共和黨人正商議是否可以憲法第25條修正案等方式迫使特朗普提早下台。美國國會遭受近200年來最大破壞，有分析形容，事件突顯特朗普的總統任期正迎來「噩夢式終結」，未來兩周事態發展仍令人憂慮。

明報記者 【相關新聞刊A23及A24】

特朗普早前呼籲支持者到首都華盛頓示威，反對參眾兩院聯席會議確認大選結果，估計數以千計群眾周三在白宮對出總統公園橢圓形草坪附近聚集，特朗普出席發表演說，指稱大選舞弊，群眾其後前往國會外聚集。

特朗普演說後 擁薹衝國會

當地時間周三下午約2時（香港時間周四凌晨約3時），數以百計示威者越過國會山莊外防線，闖入國會大樓及議員辦公室等地，要求推翻大選結果。國會警員擎槍嘗試阻止，又以催淚氣體驅趕，主持會議的副總統彭斯和其他議員離席暫避，數千國民警衛隊、聯邦調查局（FBI）及美國特勤局人員奉召到場增援。

警施催淚氣驅散 彭斯暫撤 國會外檢土製彈 騷亂4死拘逾50人

事件持續近4小時才平息。警方證實最少4人死亡，包括一名遭國會警員擊斃的女示威者，另外3人因「醫療緊急狀況」死亡，詳情未見披露。華盛頓市長宣布，全市周三傍晚6時至翌晨6時宵禁，被捕的逾52人中，47人是因違反宵禁令被拘留，另有數人涉違武器禁令。警方亦在國會大樓附近一輛汽車發現土製炸彈及汽油彈。

國會確認勝選 拜登：不是示威是叛亂

拜登批評示威者衝擊國會、威脅民選議員安全等行為並非示威，而是「叛亂」（insurrection），又形容美國民主正受到「前所未有的攻擊」。

參議院多數黨領袖麥康奈爾斥事件是「一場失敗的叛亂」。民主黨眾議院撥款委員會主席瑞安（Tim Ryan）稱事件是「叛亂與企圖政變（attempted coup）」，又批評國會警察未有及早制定應變對策，會徹查是否有人失職。

事件期間，特朗普曾在Twitter呼籲支持者「回家」，以維持和平、法律與秩序，但仍堅稱自己本應大勝，斥選舉涉舞弊，又稱了解支持者的傷痛。

聯席會議於當地時間周三晚上重啟，彭斯發言時形容當日是「國會山莊史上黑暗的一天」，強調暴力永不會勝利。雖然會上有共和黨議員嘗試就亞利桑那及賓夕法尼亞州的選舉結果提出異議，但最終被大比數推翻。國會於周四凌晨確認拜登以306張選舉人票勝出大選，特朗普在Twitter 發表聲明，稱儘管不同意選舉結果，但「1月20日將會有秩序交接權力」，又強調會繼續戰鬥。

國會山莊騷亂觸發更多要求特朗普提早下台的呼聲。民主黨眾議員奧馬爾（Ilhan Omar）稱，正草擬彈劾議案，多名民主黨議員響應。路透社及美國有線新聞網絡（CNN）等傳媒引述消息稱，內閣成員正商討是否可能引用憲法第25條修正案令特朗普下台，由彭斯署任總統。該修正案容許副總統判斷總統未能履行權力及職責時，由副總統及內閣表決令總統免職。新聞網站Axios則披露，有共和黨現任或前任官員、白宮及國會幕僚、政治顧問等對特朗普攻擊美國民主、任由共和黨受害感憤怒，正積極討論動用憲法第25條修正案，甚至研究對其展開彈劾。共和黨眾議員金辛格（Adam Kinzinger）周四在Twitter貼出錄影片段，公開呼籲以第25條修正案趕特朗普下台。

《金融時報》首席美國評論員盧斯（Edward Luce）形容特朗普的總統任期結尾猶如噩夢，他及其支持者在未來兩周有何舉措尤惹外界憂慮。（綜合報道）

特朗普下台可能Q&A

●1月20日前可否趕特朗普下台？

有兩種方法可令特朗普提前離任，在任何一種情況下，副總統彭斯將接任總統，直至拜登就職：

‧ 彈劾要由眾議院對總統涉及的罪行提出指控。若眾議院以簡單多數通過彈劾條款，就會移交參議院，由參議院裁定總統是否有罪。憲法規定，參議院要三分之二多數票才能定罪並罷免總統。彈劾程序理論上可一天內完成

 1967 年通過的憲法第25 條修正案，允許副總統和內閣成員在認為總統失去履職能力（生理或心理因素）時，向參眾兩院提交書面聲明，解除總統權力，由副總統立即代理總統職務

●特朗普可能涉及什麼罪名？

美國密蘇里大學憲法教授鮑曼（Frank Bowman）認為，特朗普可能涉「煽動叛亂」或企圖推翻美國政府，亦可能被以更普遍的罪名彈劾，例如不忠於美國憲法、未恪守就職誓言等。鮑曼認為，特朗普的基本罪名將是違憲——企圖破壞合法選舉的合法結果

資料來源：路透社/CNN

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美國國會大樓範圍周三（6日）一度遭總統特朗普支持者闖入，警方發射的彈藥爆炸，火光照亮現場。

擎槍 美國國會警察周三擎槍指向眾議院大廳一道被破壞的門，並以枱等堵着，防止示威者闖入。

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國會山之亂美國蒙羞 無恥之尤豈止特朗普

2021年1月6日，成為了美國歷史黑暗的一天，總統特朗普的一批支持者，為了阻止確認拜登當選的程序，攻入國會山莊，三位前總統奧巴馬、小布殊、克林頓異口同聲譴責暴力，共和黨參議員羅姆尼更指這是一場由特朗普挑起的暴動。特朗普恃權任性，無憑無據揚言「選舉舞弊」，煽動支持者抗爭，企圖顛覆民主選舉結果，最終激起「國會山之亂」，令美國蒙羞，特朗普已被釘在歷史恥辱柱上，其精神狀態尤其令人擔心，讓這樣的人繼續多做白宮主人十多天，對美國以至全球都是一個威脅，應該即時下台。特朗普滿嘴謊言，同樣無恥的，還有一批過往不斷附和特朗普謊言的右翼媒體，以及一眾趨炎附勢的政客，諸如共和黨參議員克魯茲等「民主鬥士」，對國會山之亂均有無可推卸的責任。

特朗普謊言終惹大禍 繼續管治為禍全世界

美國以全球民主燈塔自居，很多人眼中，拒絕承認民主選舉結果、暴力佔領議會等，只會發生在第三世界又或拉丁美洲一些「香蕉共和國」，未料特朗普一手炮製出來的「選舉舞弊」亂局，卻重挫了美國民主金漆招牌。1814 年，美英戰爭期間，英軍曾攻入當時尚在興建的美國國會山莊並縱火，全靠一場大雨，國會大樓才未付諸一炬。自此以後200多年，國會山作為美國民主殿堂，從未試過被攻入破壞，這次國會山之亂，對不少美國人來說堪比國殤，多名民主黨議員批評，入侵者根本不是示威者，而是本土恐怖分子。

「如果撒謊，就撒彌天大謊，因為彌天大謊往往具有某種可信的力量。」這句說話，常被視為納粹德國文宣部長戈培爾遺臭萬年卻又真實的名言，大話說一百遍有時也會被一些人當成真話，在只問立場不問真相的氛圍下尤其如此，特朗普顯然深諳此道。特朗普以民粹謊言治國，根據美國傳媒查證統計，他在任內說過的謊言，已知至少超過2萬次。早在大選投票前，他已揚言「選舉不公」，預告不會接受選舉落敗；大選結束後，特朗普更不斷撒播謊言，無憑無據卻稱「選舉舞弊」，煽動支持者情緒，發生亂事只是遲早問題。

1月6日是參眾兩院清點各州選舉人票結果，正式確認拜登當選之日，國會山外的示威，乃是由特朗普陣營號召，儘管亂事發生後，特朗普呼籲和平守法，可是他仍堅稱「勝利被竊」，還要求主持兩院聯席會議的副總統彭斯，拒絕接納選舉人票結果。民主黨前總統奧巴馬直指特朗普煽動國會山之亂，前總統小布殊也不點名抨擊大選後一些政客不負責任，煽風點火。多名白宮官員即時請辭，反映特朗普眾叛親離；他的精神狀態，以及對事實的基本認知，是否仍適合當總統，也是一大疑問，即使任期只餘十多天，讓他繼續留在白宮指點江山，只會危害美國以至全世界。

由通俄門到通烏門，特朗普一再涉嫌濫權，卻恃着右翼支持者眾、共和黨人不得不「護駕」，避過彈劾下台命運，然而國會山之亂，已超出美國社會能夠容忍的底線，要求即時彈劾特朗普下台的聲音四起。民主黨現已控制參眾兩院，特朗普犯眾怒，即使承諾和平移交權力「補鑊」，仍可能面對各方「逼宮」壓力，倘若未能及時特赦自己，下台後還可能被控教唆暴動甚至濫權叛國。

政客轉軚難掩劣績 「民主鬥士」欺世盜名

特朗普的右翼民粹操作，不斷煽動仇恨對立，加深社會撕裂，今次亂事的種子，早在數年前已埋下。國會山之亂令美國蒙羞，總統特朗普遺臭萬年，然而要為亂事負責的，可不止於他一人；一眾趨炎附勢、大肆宣揚其謊言的右翼政客及嘍囉，同樣有很大責任。特朗普上台4年，一些右翼媒體和政治勢力，為了達到自己的政治目的，不斷給他幫腔造勢，附和其謊言，參與民粹洗腦；一些共和黨政客眼見特朗普支持者眾，為了累積個人政治資本，自甘受他驅策，就算特朗普指鹿為馬，也唯唯諾諾，奉迎討好。

大選結束以來，共和黨一眾政要，只有羅姆尼等少數人，敢於向特朗普舞弊謊言說不；參院多數黨領袖麥康奈爾等則嘗試走鋼線，僅說支持票票要計足、選舉爭議以法律途徑處理等，避免直接為謊言背書。然而亦有一些政客大力附和特朗普的大話，早前共和黨眾議員戈默特入稟控告彭斯，要他拒絕確認一些州份的選舉人票，無視法理，叫人嘩然；近年一些港人熟悉的名字，諸如共和黨參議員克魯茲、魯比奧和科頓等，言行亦惹人非議。

克魯茲與另一共和黨參議員賀利，在兩院聯席會議前，高調表態反對確認部分選舉人票；科頓作為特朗普盟友，也多番在未提證據下，就「選舉舞弊」表達關注。魯比奧立場相對曖昧，態度一再調整，惟他在大選後不久，揚言「七成共和黨人不信大選公正，有必要關注」，亦屬鐵一般的事實。亂事後，多名力挺特朗普的共和黨議員，都開腔譴責暴力，急急華麗轉身，希望劃清界線，然而很多人都記得他們之前的一言一行，有輿論便要求克魯茲和賀利辭職，為選舉舞弊謊言和亂事承擔責任。所謂「大選舞弊」爭議，已成為美國政壇一塊照妖鏡，哪些人有風骨，哪些人不過是欺世盜名、看風駛舵的「自由民主鬥士」，有目共睹。 【相關新聞刊A1、A23、A24】

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黑暴倒吹 攻陷國會 美警實彈鎮壓4死 未能阻止確認拜登當選 *特朗普*死不認輸

美國史上最分裂的大選迎來最終認證程序,首都華盛頓的國會參眾兩院於東岸時間周三召開特別聯席會議,確認各州選舉人團投票結果。總統*特朗普*在白宮外向支持者演講,煽動他們攻入國會,事件演變為暴動,國會自1814年以來首次淪陷,議員狼狽撤離。衝突擾攘近6小時後平息,4名示威者喪生,包括一名被警員射殺的女示威者,多達52人被捕,至少14名警員受傷。突如其來的國會佔領沒有改變拜登當選事實,民主及共和兩黨領袖一致譴責暴力;*特朗普*其後改變口風,承諾有序移交權力。有時事評論員認為,美國亂事與本港前年反修例示威者破壞立法會情況相類似,形容是黑暴倒吹。

特別聯席會議當日下午1時舉行,主持會議的副總統彭斯事前表明,憲法不容許單方面拒絕接受選舉結果,隨即根據州份的英文字母次序,逐一確認選舉人團投票結果。亞利桑那州共和黨眾議員戈薩爾率先挑戰該州的投票結果,德州共和黨參議員克魯茲附和動議,彭斯遂宣布兩院議員各自辯論。

在辯論如火如荼之際,*特朗普*在白宮橢圓形草坪發表演講,重提選舉舞弊陰謀論,指控民主黨和假傳媒盜竊選票,形容大選如同第三世界國家的選舉,號召在場支持者進入國會,展示重奪美國的決心,並指假如彭斯不按要求,拒絕承認部分州份的點票結果,將感到非常失望;惟*特朗普*沒有遵守諾言率眾前往國會,反而掉頭返回白宮。

射催淚彈噴椒 檢汽油彈炸彈

上萬名*特朗普*支持者向國會推進,於下午2時衝擊鐵馬及警方防線,警員以胡椒噴霧、催淚彈及橡膠子彈驅趕無效,防線失守。數百名示威者爬上國會屋頂及堵塞正門,警鐘聲響個不停,即使警員再次施放催淚彈亦無法驅散。警員以長椅阻塞議事廳門口及擎槍戒備,彭斯及多名戴上防毒面具的議員撤離議事廳,認證程序被迫中斷。示威者先後佔領參眾兩院議事廳,連眾議院議長佩洛西的辦公室亦遭殃,文件散落地上。

衝突爆發後國會外發現汽油彈,鄰近的共和黨全國委員會(RNC)總部、民主黨全國委員會(DNC)總部外,各發現一枚管狀炸彈,其後安全移除,警員在場檢獲長槍。署理國防部長米勒下令調動華盛頓2,700名國民警衛士兵,協助聯邦及華府執法人員恢復秩序。維珍尼亞州、馬里蘭州及新澤西州3州及其他4個縣,派出警力往華府增援。紐約州1,000名國民警衛軍士兵奉命進駐華府兩周,協助總統權力和平交接。

傳特拒調動警衛軍 幕僚憤怒

此外,特勤局、國家公園警察亦向華府增派人手,守衛白宮、副總統官邸及特勤局總部。消息人士透露,*特朗普*拒絕下令調動國民警衛軍進入華盛頓,不少白宮幕僚深感憤怒;彭斯與參謀長聯席會議主席米利通電話要求盡快派兵,惟彭斯其實沒有調兵權力。

華府戒嚴半日 拜登1˙20就職

全副武裝、穿避彈衣及荷槍實彈的聯邦調查局(FBI)特警小組其後進入國會清場,國會警員持槍指向示威者,要求他們伏在地上。被捕人士中有47人違反宵禁令、4人無牌管有手槍,另有一人是持有違禁武器;除中槍死者外,急救無效致死者包括兩男一女,死因分別是心跳驟停及從國會西翼高處墮下。華府於當晚6時起戒嚴12小時,維珍尼亞州亦進入緊急狀態。

晚上近8時,國會警衛官宣布國會安全,彭斯及佩洛西同意恢復認證程序,並持續到翌日凌晨。雖賓夕凡尼亞州的認證程序受挑戰,但過程順利,最終確認拜登取得306張選舉人票,將於本月20日宣誓就職;*特朗普*僅有232票,連任失敗,4年任期即將落幕。台灣的蔡英文總統祝賀拜登當選。

*特朗普*於衝突爆發後嘗試為事件降溫,勸喻示威者回家,但重申不會認輸;彭斯形容當日是黑暗的一日,強調「暴力永不會獲勝」。拜登認為,針對大選結果的異議是近乎煽動叛亂,強調是少數目無法紀的極端分子所為,對國家

處於黑暗時刻感到震驚及悲傷。參議院共和黨領袖麥康奈爾強調，絕不向不法或威嚇行為屈服。參議院民主黨領袖舒默指*特朗普*要負上很大責任，聲言「沒有他肯定不會發生這些事」。本報綜合報道

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國會山第一滴血 *特朗普*動搖國本

　　美國總統*特朗普*拒絕接受大選落敗的命運，號召支持者進軍首都華盛頓，終致國會山流下第一滴血。大批極右翼分子周三衝入國會，議員們落荒而逃。4名示威者在衝突中死亡，其中一名女示威者更是被警方開槍擊斃。國會的槍聲是美國劃時代意義的政治事件，標誌着極右翼力量已經由街頭抗爭，升級為劍指國家政治中樞的暴力顛覆行動。特氏任意煽動極右翼膨脹，令自由民主燈塔蒙上陰影，撼動了美利堅立國之本。

　　事件對美國政治制度構成嚴重傷害，一國之總統不僅拒絕承認選舉結果，更不惜散布各種舞弊和陰謀論，導致其支持者衝擊立法機關。特氏的行為嚴重削弱了白宮和國會之間並存而又相互制衡的關係，而這些民主機制與價值，正是美國自視為立國的基石。特氏把自身政治前景置於國家利益之上，在國會暴亂事件中難辭其咎。雖然他的任期還有不到兩周便結束，但民間已呼籲國會立即依憲法第25修正案彈劾總統，制止他進一步傷害國家。

　　激化矛盾 仇恨發芽

　　事件將激化美國國內自由派與右翼保守派的矛盾。當國會淪陷的消息傳出後，各地自由派民眾無不質問：警方早就知道特氏支持者會進軍首都，為何沒有部署足夠警力保護國會？不少人更直指警方對右翼分子手下留情，如果換了黑人示威者，恐怕流的血會遠不止於此。然而跨過紅線的另一邊，在特氏的一些死忠粉絲眼內，佔領國會恐同樣「可歌可泣」。被擊斃的女示威者和其他死者，都會被視為美國「公義的捐軀者」而受到極右分子膜拜。

　　特氏現在呼籲其支持者守法已為時太晚，他散布的仇恨已發芽，極右翼在未來的行動只會比佔領國會更激烈。當各方仇恨變得勢如水火，選舉政治就會淪為輸打贏要的鬧劇，而不再是和平交接權力的平台。美國作為世界上軍事和情治能力最強大國家，如何處理這場內亂亦關乎全球安危。拜登上台後，能否迅速穩定國內政局已成問號。美國國內矛盾會否轉移至國外？台海、南海以至波斯灣周邊的各個國家和地區領袖都需看在眼裏，記在心裏。

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9.2　List of articles collected in the data collection process

The highlighted articles are used for framing analysis

Event/Keyword	Media	Title	Date	Column	Notes	URL/ID
Trump State Visit						
Apple Daily 47 in total, 43 News, 4 commentary						
	Apple Daily	特朗勢訪華vs習陰變遷壓 朝核死結纏繞 冀易或有突破	07/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/Y5J4EPCI4KBKRUUTSC2CMYFZMI
	Apple Daily	中方刻意奉承 冀特朗普受落	07/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/FNRPM6O23JEZB4HYMDXAAMKZU
	Apple Daily	特朗普促日增購軍備對朝導彈	07/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/OTDK4XAGG4OIVXQDN3HCDWW2AI
	Apple Daily	特馬頭碰手 淡向日皇鞠躬的	07/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/DJHPZEHOAHANWD6WIF7ZRCHCWQ
	Apple Daily	[傳媒動軸]習慰藉細心安排合照 Trump 非常眼震！	08/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/TV5CAIUVISIATRHPN7VVBAQBRY
	Apple Daily	特今訪華習建斬型大國關係 北京料打「北韓牌」遏通美撤出亞洲	08/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/VBGRC4ADFF2PXSQLZ7Z52HCAKI
	Apple Daily	特朗普咽文在黃 蕭北韓重返歐洲桌	08/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/QHG6BDQTRDNVEGNKZQPKAGPFZU
	Apple Daily	[傳媒動軸]批北樓「澳館獨裁」 特朗普：別試探我們	08/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SJ375AMNVWXOYWXRUHS37FEWEA
	Apple Daily	[傳媒動軸]丹東旅行社接通知 暫停走北韓圈	08/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/MPLMAWR2MF4GORC43SEJPA35XQ
	Apple Daily	太和殿前擺「當年皇帝上朝接待大臣地方」 鄧帝領特朗普遊紫禁城	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/PXN3QLALVCMKH65YYMHSHRUNMA
	Apple Daily	暢賣閣臨曲 習自比乾隆盛世	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/CSTPY5RFWE5STQYJEETMS5BVLU
	Apple Daily	大麥唯見度低 訪購留響悠 特朗普放棄「突雙三八暢」	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/M6Q4DZAN3YVFNFETCANOSEFQJU
	Apple Daily	病尬尼怒逐視她她通同三軍儀坟隊	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/4POUKLEGPYQ6LP5PYDECK47XVY
	Apple Daily	[傳媒動軸]21零習她她同三軍儀坟隊 今嗚學行個國葡	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/FMEIQEM6AJE4O6CZ7WYP2YPWI4
	Apple Daily	[特朗普訪華] 外交部:將大福放寬外資進入金融	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IAXATW6QFSZKWKZXUBZ35REOTA
	Apple Daily	[傳媒動軸]國真英覆: 官民獲下、賣添牛肉、水產裏星既	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IIEQVFXJDQHTU4JFI2N5RPP5SY
	Apple Daily	特朗普當選一周年 吳主嬴終稱共和嬴長勝走勢	09/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/DKB4VRRDD2SJSZ7TVLSFMX5ZEM
	Apple Daily	習帝2萬億空殼經鉮謝黃 特朗普:冀易不可程不可程中國	10/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/356D7JT75DFBWQUUZL4HDA326YU
	Apple Daily	美媒:中共秘密小組監控特朗普電子器材	10/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7GX6FYLNWOBXFKZHBIUYOO6GOA
	Apple Daily	北韓問題寸進 特空羊而回	10/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/QBFZKXKQ3B2UG3AWQDLEAEB7SY
	Apple Daily	美流失60%貿留外交官	10/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BGVKC44KAQZJ4BGB6I3PBHE7BY
	Apple Daily	特朗普當選一年 支持度大跌	10/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/2QFXWYGZWQI6RNGKFTOH545Q5Q
	Apple Daily	特朗普當選一周年 紐約示威年不壯人出席	10/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7EHLOHX34TKWDGUQDHINFQDGNQ
	Apple Daily	被指藉收選時代事稱纂 打屋徹對博媒 白宮涉遍祖&放案CNN	10/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/WTUDCWJEGMI42EOQ3FIKEXPY4A
	Apple Daily	嘲論:特朗普的幸福 精英們的大落 - 李平	10/11/2017		*editorial	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/52KOFVLZBAAUG7S3OCV7UR3FZE
	Apple Daily	東西南北:尼克遜與特朗普的兩欣訪華 (安裕)	10/11/2017		*commentary	
	Apple Daily	特朗普韓口鳳 拒韓再佔使宜 習國空反赦:全球化不可逆轉	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SVEYZOOFE2M35LWJJY4SKJZ4N5M
	Apple Daily	中國開放全融市場 取消外資持股上限 高盛歡迎 學客料傷勝泛泛	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/UX47ZOVEXCKKSPOMRUBAYJUQH4

Source	Title	Date	Page	Type	URL
Apple Daily	官派高帽 暗稱捧特朗普見尼克遜	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XRQUT7OJGXKMHVREECMLTOSX5Q
Apple Daily	官媒4個「+」解讀「親疏+規格」	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SKD55BKW62OQOILUNUOAT3A6FI
Apple Daily	恫嚇尼怒嚇夫 獨看熊貓登長城	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/UESHNM6SB3A56S3DVXPWYNGIHU
Apple Daily	俄觸武上環「特普會」 美否認	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/N5QDOJMTU67U2SD5PIJAMVBVKI
Apple Daily	領袖會議落空 TPP難起死回生	11/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RZHKASITMKTVXYZETZ3RTSR63U
Apple Daily	桑鳥 用餐圖！晤美國晤APEC - 李平	11/11/2017		*editorial	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SBTNGQZT7VMJJYXMYQSPWR26LQ
Apple Daily	前保鑣稱特朗普任總統後提供性軟件	11/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JY2HS6AUQDKONX5GGKE3H5YT4E
Apple Daily	遷就特朗普 承認「貿易防衛工具」智臨臺雙標稱美國還擊」	12/11/2017		*APEC	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IT6LEEJGUEPSDRHNJK65AV35HQ
Apple Daily	與特三度短談 普京重申不再英人選	12/11/2017		*APEC	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IYDZLZ7A354UTJGYHHVX64D534
Apple Daily	美豐系列會議前 國際手主權導論特朗普台籍舞南海中藏人	13/11/2017		*APEC	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KSDHEN3CD5HA7O6ZI3XTYYNIIA
Apple Daily	當美團國戍策領導之後 (獨立研究員 徐子軒) - 徐子軒	13/11/2017		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ADV5X73GF2AZYKQ2ZX5QYF3G6Q
Apple Daily	特朗普空手而回 (時事評論員 美世輝) - 美世輝	13/11/2017		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/LUYV3F56DGXAAGUDO6L3HRSN2MM
Apple Daily	美菲會談證人權 特東盟握手罹烏煙	14/11/2017		*APEC	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/L7S3635MHAV5YFCEGDXZAJG2ZA
Apple Daily	美前情報頭子不待俄中俄惡耗	14/11/2017			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/EI7ROTCJAHCFROKCIBK5ETZEWY
Apple Daily	[波爾細縮涉偷]侵保出面同習憶傾返美國 UCLA球員 屬顧返家	14/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/66C43IYPURK36UZLQGPVMYZYM4
Apple Daily	侵侵恩習近平罕手有用 二波選澤塔錢返美國	14/11/2017		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/EWHVFOVY4W456AHUSRDFCFTWM
Apple Daily	無說死話 特朗普諷識欲迄息 - 湯文亮	14/11/2017		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7C7L2PCTXWALUX3LLKY2P45LZY
Apple Daily	[即時文滴]麻特朗特(李祖恩)	14/11/2017		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/MEMSGHSWJYKIU7GTIHKQHJ4EKLA

Oriental Daily
49 in total;
38 News, 11 Commentary

Source	Title	Date	Page	Type	URL
Oriental Daily	特朗普安倍共訂目標 拉印邊抗衡中國	07/11/2017	A22		2017110732000764
Oriental Daily	戴竟加強制北韓施壓牽：不需人告訴欲甚麼	07/11/2017	A22		2017110732000766
Oriental Daily	定風波 特朗普壯大安倍籌賭子 By 史弘毅	07/11/2017	A28	*commentary	20171107153095
Oriental Daily	強詞有理 合作雙贏 對抗雙輸 By 隕員立	07/11/2017	A22	*commentary	20171107153307
Oriental Daily	特朗普今起訪華三日 京.禮尚往來	08/11/2017	A22		20171108182777
Oriental Daily	中美擬簽訂36億投資項目	08/11/2017	A22		20171108182925
Oriental Daily	特朗普:不想動武護臺副	08/11/2017	A24		20171108182769
Oriental Daily	唐寧德普言 父營選 撤做限制	08/11/2017	A24		20171108182814
Oriental Daily	超國事訪問規格 習近平故宮接待特朗普 謀劃共贏	09/11/2017	A01	*Headline	20171109213064
Oriental Daily	事空前禮待 超過任外交規格	09/11/2017	A01		20171109213188
Oriental Daily	訪南韓非事屈大敗 驚告全正惡業核試	09/11/2017	A02		20171109213223
Oriental Daily	特朗普:透過軍力體謹和平	09/11/2017	A02		20171109213226
Oriental Daily	瓦加強安保 封鎖禁糾圍	09/11/2017	A02		
Oriental Daily	款功介紹中華文化歷史 習近平:我們叫能的傳人	09/11/2017	A10, A11		20171109213247
Oriental Daily	到訪故宮賞寶藏 習特朗普懷讚嘆	09/11/2017	A10		20171109213227
Oriental Daily	特籍外落文唱中文歌 習語看進步可以打A+	09/11/2017	A10		20171109213013
Oriental Daily	華春瑩 處遷亞太世界和平	09/11/2017	A11		20171109213041
Oriental Daily	中美首抗恐圓情侶登場	09/11/2017	A11		20171109213245
Oriental Daily	反特放邊 民主黨兩州紐約約	09/11/2017	A23	*	20171109213193
Oriental Daily	曹選圍年狂人興薑薑次冷淡	09/11/2017	A23	*	20171109213192

Source	Title	Date	Page	Tag	ID
Oriental Daily	敘簽巴黎協定 美籲「別灰棄情」	09/11/2017	A23	*	20171109321371
Oriental Daily	世界視線：盧情取悅特朗普 日韓吃醋又鬥法	09/11/2017	A23	*世界視線	20171109148326
Oriental Daily	特朗普當遇一年 道指累漲28%	09/11/2017	B01	*Business	20171109213001
Oriental Daily	雪地鴻爪：大既戌誤小流戌 By 香桐仁	09/11/2017	A28	*commentary	20171109148529
Oriental Daily	笑看天下：美式民主樹敵至少流友朋	09/11/2017	A28	*commentary	20171109148353
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲：亞洲之行無非為錢 By 程萬里	09/11/2017	A28	*commentary	20171109148333
Oriental Daily	強詞有理：河畏不知自己斤兩 By 陳競立	09/11/2017	A28	*commentary	20171109148514
Oriental Daily	中美2萬億經貿協議 習特會創末來 成果重重頃	10/11/2017	A01	*Headline	20171103221078
Oriental Daily	揮手盡快脫開的造恐追魏	10/11/2017	A02		20171103221187
Oriental Daily	李克強隨特朗普「會談富有成果」	10/11/2017	A02		20171103221080
Oriental Daily	官媒：美先送禮物 中國製客禮遇通航認證	10/11/2017	A02		20171103221079
Oriental Daily	特再炮轟 平遞反擊 痛老頭」	10/11/2017	A04		20171103221214
Oriental Daily	對話談判 解決朝核問題	10/11/2017	A04		20171103221050
Oriental Daily	美媒：特朗普將全球額譯拱手譲拳	10/11/2017	A04		20171103221082
Oriental Daily	家宴盡歡待 每分鐘都亨受	10/11/2017	A14		20171103221051
Oriental Daily	護華禮遇過 特朗普12度致謝	10/11/2017	A14		20171103221215
Oriental Daily	習特並肩 開創新天	10/11/2017	A14, A15		20171103221186
Oriental Daily	當選周年 特朗普寸希拉妮大敗者	10/11/2017	A31		20171103221068
Oriental Daily	神州顧察：接待規格破天荒 遊包遭創紀錄	10/11/2017	A34	*China	20171103154181
Oriental Daily	定風波：特朗普補慰對 By 安弘毅	10/11/2017	A36	*commentary	20171103154045
Oriental Daily	雪地鴻爪：打嘎了罎醒子 By 香桐仁	10/11/2017	A36	*commentary	20171103154179
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲：盆滿缽滿之旅 By 程萬里	10/11/2017	A36	*commentary	20171103154051
Oriental Daily	橫眉冷看：個人力小 市邊力大 By 廖緯強	10/11/2017	A36	*commentary	20171103154190
Oriental Daily	特朗晋一反常統 嘉績彩彩按兩邊	11/11/2017	A30	*China	20171113230010
Oriental Daily	首階會否會談 美倦口甚不一	11/11/2017	A25	*Apec	20171113229996
Oriental Daily	楄拉妮亞留事寘焦牖論長峽峨盟	11/11/2017	A25		20171113230144
Oriental Daily	橫眉冷看：不妨讓特朗普享愛愛棠	11/11/2017	A32	*commentary	20171113230142
Oriental Daily	雪地鴻爪：出賣全球額自近美國 By 香桐仁	11/11/2017	A32	*commentary	20171113230188
Oriental Daily	楄拉妮亞頌自近美國	12/11/2017	A02	*current	20171123191467
Oriental Daily	顧及中國韓拒與日同桌東演	12/11/2017	A14	*	20171123191483

Ming Pao
30 in total;
22 News; 8 Commentary

Source	Title	Date	Page	Tag	ID
Ming Pao	外交部：兩圃元首有小範圍非正式互動 特朗普今訪亮會故習要	08/11/2017	A16	*China	20171083135265
Ming Pao	元首會談認人 那是上層的事	08/11/2017	A16	*China	20171083135415
Ming Pao	專家促中美重畫衡量逆差標準	08/11/2017	A16	*China	20171083135421
Ming Pao	特朗普末了中國烈是什感？ By 余明中	08/11/2017	A16	*China *commentary	20171083135264
Ming Pao	下楊遏戌保安葯軻近喬禁關圖	09/11/2017	A16	*China	20171093152517
Ming Pao	特朗普「自己方法」廢Twitter	09/11/2017	A16	*China	20171093152352
Ming Pao	民主黨地奏暫世特朗普主義 明年中期選舉前哨戰失和諷臘策略大敗	09/11/2017	A20	*	20171093151497
Ming Pao	「海嘯式」勝利民主黨贏安坑	09/11/2017	A20	*	20171093151702
Ming Pao	「國事訪問+」規格是什感？ By 余明中	09/11/2017	A16	*China *commentary	20171093152513
Ming Pao	特朗晋的演真盤筆 By 王慧麟	09/11/2017	A27	*commentary	20171093155664

Source	Title	Date	Page	*Headline	ID / URL
Ming Pao	中美簽訂2高層經貿協議 特朗普稱貿易逆差不公「但我不怪中國」	10/11/2017	A01	*Headline	https://news.mingpao.com/pns/%e8%a6%81%e8%81%9e/article/20171110/s00001/15102503...
Ming Pao	特朗普多次主動握手瀾拍習近平時畫頭	10/11/2017	A01		201711103163935
Ming Pao	交易多籌一次過開放市場畫少	10/11/2017	A01		201711103163566
Ming Pao	特朗普對華前促後表中美權力天際起變化	10/11/2017	A02	*editorial	201711103168000
Ming Pao	兩代孝妻現身國窶規格勝金正日訪華	10/11/2017	A18	*China	201711103167997
Ming Pao	特朗普:信習能解決核問題 中美同意維對話推動標核化戰略存分歧	10/11/2017	A18		201711103168031
Ming Pao	監察委是助長? CNN的「特朗普運運劇」By 申世明	10/11/2017	A23	*commentary	201711103160823
Ming Pao	APEC演講 中美不同調 習強調開放市場 特朗普:不容被佔便宜	11/11/2017	A13	*China	201711113174449
	梅拉尼婭留京一天登長城城「做好漢」	11/11/2017	A13	*China	201711113174450
	特朗普訪華成果 金融外資鬆綁 銀行證券保險三大領域投資比例逐步放寬	11/11/2017	B01	Business *Headline	201711113159361
	習:抓住世界經濟上升機遇	12/11/2017	A10	*China	201711123133735
	特朗普訪華中美各愛其利 By 馮其十	12/11/2017	B03	Business *commentary	201711123131727
	只重眼前利益美國際熱退出正太領導角色	13/11/2017	A02	*editorial	201711133164150
	美空談印太戰略專家:恐縮孤軍 特朗普亞洲行未平息反覆疑慮	13/11/2017	A15		201711133161448
	中美能否真正超越「修昔底德陷阱」? By 陳文玲	13/11/2017	A21	*commentary	201711133162932
	特朗普亞洲之行使具真章 By 潘迪藍	13/11/2017	P26	*money monday *commentary	201711133159028
	特朗普盡顯生意人本色 By 湯文宗	13/11/2017	P32	*money monday *commentary	201711133159029
	商務部:中美實際成果不止2500億	14/11/2017	A16	*China	201711143166209
	台灣里關注軍新增進人增水墨 美官員:中方反對售武特朗普重申義務	15/11/2017	A14	*China	201711153145845
	框架解除箇歧媳的特朗普手賬計	15/11/2017	A20	*China	201711153149832

Hong Kong Act

Apple Daily
67 In total,
55 News, 12 Commentary

Media	Title	Date	Column	Notes	URL/ID
Apple Daily	[人權法案●特朗普簽版本成兩關] 正式成為法案份屬兩關	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/J7NAIAGVCAG5BRJXKUG65HZYQM
Apple Daily	親中州分支持 人權法最快今通過	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/2JDQNWLV7OUK26HLHBVZDG7WRE
Apple Daily	[人權法案]特朗普未表明簽署會否簽署 勢成貿易機遇討價	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/O77PNZEBLPMQKUSHN7TWTTAE24
Apple Daily	[人權法案]2月美社事侯館時代辦 北京促美阻止法案成法	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KDX7XRF3PG2RGTETUOBYF6ATC4
Apple Daily	參院領袖促即時刪減港官	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/GAVNIAZDPCFLPKTXK2PRQUPMYGY
Apple Daily	[坊間人戰]中聲警終結對畢打街班馬線 市民學美國際聯誼通過人權法案	20/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/QXQ3ISYDWXXP3A3AAGF7XT2LU
Apple Daily	國撐彈劾調查子彈 民主贏再聚系通侯門 查件朋普供詞真偽	20/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/C24RG5Q5CKGUOREEC274D3NHSQ
Apple Daily	撤調正作供官員 特朗普被批報復			*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RBM2KJNW4G47FPV6Y7JPUOJM6U
Apple Daily	特朗普突入院 傳嘲口痛檢查	20/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/TTEHIQOC5N62OCDZQLM4WOB65E
Apple Daily	美參院通過人權法 制裁虐醫警動前在該	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/EMQN523Z3BWNIP6VPHOCY3V4OU
Apple Daily	超罕見作用 歐洲勢接力立法	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NMDHEFLGCZ66GIKYXIFX2FW2MY
Apple Daily	京稱議反怒運數大聲明反擊	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JKRAV5U22VN26CM4LJVW6SHWLY
Apple Daily	美參議院通過人權法 對星故集 何謂詩 香港人正在改變世界	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BDCICFS1U4HKRQWQBL6SGUEDOKI
Apple Daily	秦處來爾聲追究中國責任	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/TX5TX5NVDK7I3UWNKM2QITSEB4
Apple Daily	香港由質職樹子變危鵝磁森	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XW2PXVLZ4JG6FBZGSGI6QEJZSLY
Apple Daily	彭博評論文章 人權法或阻金沙灘牌	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/GRGERBM6P7WYCRIC5WQ2L6MLQU
Apple Daily	台灣評露中共回應民主訴求	21/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/25UKSWNCGLAJE6G2QUEOUA2CQQ
Apple Daily	美國黎到了 退雖牌 ‧ 陶傑			*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/POXTPV5ZW2Y2GP6ZRQ2MMBRSBI
Apple Daily	[彈劾調查] 駐法盟 大使件供：「達從總統命令」施壓烏國會拜登父子	21/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/CSDQLKBYBJF3JGLH7WTCQPRFKU
Apple Daily	杜次華羅過通財一法案 眾院通過對日內線	21/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/FTUHMS6NG4FU2DIYB56V6UGDE
Apple Daily	特朗普料日內獲	22/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RJ3QRN7XVURZAJ3YKCU6734W3Y
Apple Daily	佩洛西速用減減版 記名表決施壓	22/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ARGB5ABUYAKP2UPKR7LJX3T3FI
Apple Daily	特朗普質職業縱夫敗	22/11/2019		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/EZHVQDNHLD3FI7XCZCBQW5JRCM
Apple Daily	西國集中營 中共擁牌式反擊先施恃哼經濟	22/11/2019		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/K7KFCAQ3QRF75SHPXDB335FTS2I
Apple Daily	美駐法大使經總統 直接參與施壓查拜登	22/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7KFNUNZJQFEQP3EJQLMLUNZOPM
Apple Daily	塞佩風反擊：政治泪害 特朗普反擊	22/11/2019		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/LZMPQIJFKBNLWSGDIZ35RIZPXU
Apple Daily	西方為何鍵不過中共 ‧ 陶傑	22/11/2019		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BMRGXZ2AAJLYIBWK75GWOLXRGE
Apple Daily	特朗普：與港並用 也退習並肩	23/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SIBEFUYV6S2BWIFYF7DWVXD6PI
Apple Daily	談判膠語 頂經彈彈導彈代表團善營 官員朋腔 扮中美運協繡	23/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/WHGX2YR26K52XFWDVJ5ZUSGX6Y
Apple Daily	民主贏歸納證供 包括鑑權系揭 最快下月身繪文件	23/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XNRUVY6YDJCILKPOXF2WBXFGA

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Apple Daily	慈善團體人協誠欣欣發聲 特朗普：應有審罰憑其撐控警	24/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ASPEUWAGQA7YP4CHBZ5TZGLKC4
Apple Daily	博爾頓稱社交口運白宮控制	24/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/24PW3JHHJG3UODHHXJIMTFV7ZBE
Apple Daily	美人權法案助港維繫金融中心地位 中國金融學家 - 對江兵	25/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NKEVBWAI2AJ2ARTQAGYL5ZFY
Apple Daily	海豹成員違紀面臨被遣還 總統力撐留隊 海軍[抗命]談特朗普作料	25/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/4DNP4HYKYJTZWS7DMTOHSAXGJM
Apple Daily	[冒牌]無約J本派特朗普維護違紀特種兵 海軍部長抗命被撤炒	25/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/5SGGMIU7W2DDZBNO6KHTVRAQC4
Apple Daily	美軍最高統帥 有權插手人事	25/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ERJ7MWVQ4XLDKQ7OHP3AZW4DLM
Apple Daily	特朗普撐違紀海豹成員 軍方不滿整敵查 美防長表明挺 炒 抗命 海軍部長撤	26/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/635SNYE4TBTQGIL4IWCGJRFFNE
Apple Daily	總統反彈無常 軍方忙招架	26/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/OT7EQBLJ72KX5EPGZBEML6QH2M
Apple Daily	疑白宮官合理化扣烏克蘭軍援	26/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KLEXS3EQX65Y3P6JZAP5ZU6W3I
Apple Daily	召財案大使[糾正交涉] 中方終打臉影帥 阻美落實港人權法	27/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/K37U4AXJQP4LE6RA67CL3CN2IA
Apple Daily	特朗普 希望看到香港有民主	27/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/E2VVA4HBKXLATYAA7WR5RG2AVI
Apple Daily	中美雙邊共識 香港成談判籌碼	27/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/3XUGIY5N3A27WIQTEH3FOWAKQE
Apple Daily	美聯邦法院裁定 總統未得阻官員作供	27/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/2WFGWGMASGSDRKSEVJ7EJHWQYU
Apple Daily	[香港人權法]特朗普推託一週才簽署法案 分析 共和黨顧慮峙 可與特朗普抗衡	28/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NKCJ7QLH3ECACW3IXY7IBRUPQ
Apple Daily	[香港人權法]港府強烈反對美法例生效 威嚇威損33億港美元易關差	28/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ADLLSDLBDYCGP7Z6SHXAIXO1ZOE
Apple Daily	人權法下周二死線 特朗普[扇後悔藥態]	28/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/74AA6IY57YMH5O7QYA3CNFWS7Q
Apple Daily	特朗普：貿易協議接「原貌確兩」	28/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JPGTJYRAGZTD57OC4SB32ATDZQ
Apple Daily	眾院通下同出席聽證會 待朗普料拒絕	28/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/Y6HBOAFBUGB63VI4H3OLT7DBOA
Apple Daily	特旅火鑾抽水「他們已被傳召」	28/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JNWSW232RGTVTJCSWTKS2MK24Q
Apple Daily	特朗普簽署人權法 黨會難逃制裁	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/UZ4RRDP6GC4DTRZXHLG6LX7FAA
Apple Daily	10萬人集會感恩美國同行	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/YHYD6TF-OVNGEAN5FVSEH5IE76Q
Apple Daily	中國遣百白領羅壹快制裁林鄭	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/F42XSHG3C5AZFKSPZYCABDPCMY
Apple Daily	美玩嬴派遣好 洋衝勇取港人	29/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/O7WG7C5MIELBBXQPSU2ZVKZH4E
Apple Daily	歐洲英加限隊臻步校	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/Q2U3XHUYANZAZW5F6SQMPKXIPQ
Apple Daily	胡鍚進 中方惡言擾法案議員人類 西諢集中營 美國民怠力撐 警罰中浧 [哜讕」- 季圖	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KGCRKSWLP3I3WC26P6DFMUBI7U
Apple Daily	沈旭暉 人權法制約中共 利外資	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/LXEELRSJ5D7MX5PKRZYLBCU7J4
Apple Daily	689淪關係港人 [京武陷產生特首]	29/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/3X2L7DB7RZYRQQ2ZYFI63XSP2OQ
Apple Daily	社汶運加國限隊《人權法》	29/11/2019	*entertainment	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/YSGJJHDJN4HJ2WRNF6AOAPKE6E
Apple Daily	疆人桑傳寫被判性騷擾三女子	29/11/2019	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/YMHJHPDKWXZNL6MMBLCQTCFCKQ
Apple Daily	人權法彰顯港人民主追求與世同行 立法會議員 - 郭榮鏗	29/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/3ZMBQN65AQLKQNXU6WJERBKW4I
Apple Daily	林鄭不準續選市民公道 經濟學家	29/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/U77F4BCX5CLX4SGO6LK4DO46CQ
Apple Daily	冠域商業及經濟研究中心主任 - 關焯照	29/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NPB6RCDIE7JGLATQL4DQRTGXLY
Apple Daily	[臨渭睿]加國限隊《人權法》	29/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6ANYV6JOHNEZLKIEV22CCPQPXA
Apple Daily	請隨西波放心 - 古德明	29/11/2019	*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/OZNJBS3INXABXJZUWBHYUGTEEM
Apple Daily	黎智英 區選勝科是前線換來	30/11/2019		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KTJ7BNHZMBBY766CQOYY5MJUOU
Apple Daily	蘋論 中共掃蘭勵民族主義 - 李平	30/11/2019	*Editorial	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/2MQUG2WTF4OBSFCGWZX34LMXNY

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Apple Daily	特朗普阿富汗突擊 祝復活利班和談	30/11/2019			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/YQHTVCHLQFARRB466LZ237AVGA
Oriental Daily 93 in total; 72 News, 21 Commentary					
Oriental Daily	特朗普 感恩節前晤戶牌盧中國鐵	19/11/2019	A22	*China	2019111904242329
Oriental Daily	彈劾調查 佩洛西邀請特朗普出席	19/11/2019	A26	*	2019111904242351
Oriental Daily	北韓罵拜登 特朗普 加唱嘲盧絎	19/11/2019	A26	*	2019111904242453
Oriental Daily	龍七公 特朗普必死棒 通烏門爭董權 By 安乱殼	19/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019111904242617
Oriental Daily	格物致知 共和黨要彈劾調查快閃	19/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019111904242492
Oriental Daily	美參議院料今晨通過《香港人權法案》	20/11/2019	A06	*current	2019112000337147
Oriental Daily	博美不睬國務關院 華對貿易罷協談聚戰	20/11/2019	A22	*China	2019112000337150
Oriental Daily	特朗普: 強烈嗗應為彈劾調查作供	20/11/2019	A26	*	2019112000337184
Oriental Daily	參院通過《香港人權法案》/ 美讚持制事必反制	21/11/2019	A01	*headline	2019112104185570
Oriental Daily	總統辭署始生效 特朗普未表態	21/11/2019	A01		2019112104185547
Oriental Daily	美租果干預港內部事務 港府 烟速遷憾	21/11/2019	A01		2019112104185561
Oriental Daily	正論 人權法預一刀 港嘜縮為角力場	21/11/2019	A02	*editorial	2019112104185579
Oriental Daily	監鱗官 特朗普向烏施壓不當	21/11/2019	A22	*	2019112104185498
Oriental Daily	雪地鴻瓜 人權法案反應迎異 By 喬桐仁	21/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019112104186646
Oriental Daily	關鍵10日 特朗普晤北京博奕	22/11/2019	A02	*headline	2019112204004986
Oriental Daily	特拒簽或否決 難阻法案生效	22/11/2019	A02	*	2019112204004797
Oriental Daily	正論 人權法全面選筆 中美關改高格局	22/11/2019	A02	*editorial	2019112204004795
Oriental Daily	王毅罵北美改要瘋狂抹黑中國	22/11/2019	A02		2019112204005059
Oriental Daily	特朗普綾明令烏克蘭查拜登 協取嗤會	22/11/2019	A27	*	2019112204005013
Oriental Daily	喔訶判理 一拍兩欣 進個董來 By 限設立	22/11/2019	A32	*commentary	2019112204005011
Oriental Daily	習近平盼等重量 中方無懼反擊美國 /《香港人權法案》漸待特朗普簽職贈稿	23/11/2019	A01	*headline	2019112304874878
Oriental Daily	人權法案10日或現4局面	23/11/2019	A01		2019112304874660
Oriental Daily	王毅斥美政治勢力圍令兩國關係對立	23/11/2019	A02		2019112304874809
Oriental Daily	正論 一手軟一手硬 不關門不表職	23/11/2019	A02	*editorial	2019112304874829
Oriental Daily	盶歐大使遭大樓 彈劾風波遊爆發辭	23/11/2019	A25		2019112304874712
Oriental Daily	未利定被指出手追鑿拜登	23/11/2019	A26	*	2019112304874648
Oriental Daily	海珍突擊隊國軍脫罪隊員 特朗普阻止	23/11/2019	A26	*	2019112304874653
Oriental Daily	美企畢為交易 議員促封殺	23/11/2019	A21	*China	2019112304874707
Oriental Daily	龍七公 香港急存亡 取決明天職果 By 王國興	23/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019112304874569
Oriental Daily	雪地鴻瓜 漫長艱巨的貿易抗戰 By 喬桐仁	23/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019112304874818
Oriental Daily	龍吟虎嘯 老美選中漢奸內盧 By 柳扶風	23/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019112304874712
Oriental Daily	《香港人權法案》送抵白宮 / 特朗普是否簽署陷兩難	24/11/2019	A04	*current	2019112404309519
Oriental Daily	華大使警告加國勿隱美支持反顧	24/11/2019	A04	*Canada *Huawei	2019112404309376
Oriental Daily	麥嗣違絲船 特朗普不怪人	24/11/2019	A18	*	2019112404309808
Oriental Daily	否認通烏 特朗普拒參院調查	24/11/2019	A18	*	2019112404309556
Oriental Daily	特朗普討好蔑果 嗗位外況難逆轉	24/11/2019	A19	*世界視線 *Trade	2019112404309660
Oriental Daily	格物致知 中美反粉 正狗封喝 By 司使格	24/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019112404309390
Oriental Daily	美政車獻恩促 特朗普對烏制港法案	25/11/2019	A06	*current	2019112504349993
Oriental Daily	人權法案揭港財金無招怩擋	25/11/2019	A06	*current	2019112504349994

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Oriental Daily	官媒 以港衝事 美政客自日做夢	25/11/2019	A06	*current	201911250350136
Oriental Daily	美情報委會囚雷涉挺勵查拜登	25/11/2019	A22	*	201911250350264
Oriental Daily	彭博正式參選市參選美總統	25/11/2019	A22	*	201911250350285
Oriental Daily	美兵疑臨殺 特朗普力保 軍方抗命	25/11/2019	A19	*China	201911250350288
Oriental Daily	歐洲團葡萄牙成功出賣港人 By 王國興	25/11/2019	A11	政情 *commentary	201911250350259
Oriental Daily	橫眉冷看 香港全妥特朗普打救？By 陳偉強	25/11/2019	A24	*commentary	201911250350207
Oriental Daily	能扮虎雌 遠超反制措施必須有 By 柳扶風	25/11/2019	A24	*commentary	201911250350172
Oriental Daily	龍七公 港稱借谷新書	25/11/2019	A24	*commentary	201911250350306
Oriental Daily	顧爾德樂樂棒 By 史弘毅	25/11/2019	A24	*commentary	201911250350405
Oriental Daily	強詞有理 大國博弈 要有自信 By 陳競立	23/11/2019	A02	*editorial	201911250350195
Oriental Daily	正論 港人治港夫腹 而制何去阿從	26/11/2019	A09	*current	201911260277796
Oriental Daily	白宮法律顧問正審視《港人權法案》	26/11/2019		*	201911260277781
Oriental Daily	特朗普得罪軍人 彭博東勢出陣	26/11/2019	A22	*	201911260277886
Oriental Daily	特朗普順肥土意此評	26/11/2019	A22	*	201911260277888
Oriental Daily	事府發信加拿大 促增軍費明支	26/11/2019	A22	*commentary	201911260277830
Oriental Daily	扣起對馬援助 白宮官員試圖合理化	26/11/2019	A28	*commentary	201911260277908
Oriental Daily	海軍部長 唔示總統不配領三軍	26/11/2019	A28	*commentary	201911260278076
Oriental Daily	格物致知 美憂壓為軍為儲後器 By 司徒格	26/11/2019	A06	*commentary	201911260277853
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲 對美國要啟欲沾亮劇 By 桂篤里	26/11/2019	A06	*commentary	201911260278011
Oriental Daily	中國外交部召見美駐華大使「停止插手香港事務 否則後果自負」	27/11/2019	A22	*current	201911270433087
Oriental Daily	斥違規事反對違國際法	27/11/2019	A23	*current	201911270433091
Oriental Daily	暢欲籍促美阻港人權成法	27/11/2019	A06	*trade	201911270432851
Oriental Daily	中美再通話協商源未有期	27/11/2019	A06	*	201911270432842
Oriental Daily	美580萬馬敗產 特朗普票售有難	27/11/2019	A21		201911270432832
Oriental Daily	彈劾特朗普調查 快交報告	28/11/2019	A21	*current	201911280429453
Oriental Daily	私通特朗普能認 海軍部長落職	28/11/2019	A06		201911280429394
Oriental Daily	特朗普 達成駐後障礁偏	28/11/2019	A01		201911280429336
Oriental Daily	官媒斥美政黨亂港選舉「火中取栗必付代團」	28/11/2019	A01	*世界視線	201911280429353
Oriental Daily	制港器法生效 北京森美 後果美自負	29/11/2019	A01	*headline	201911290291926
Oriental Daily	特普朗大筆一揮一層 冒談致發可否	29/11/2019	A01		201911290292010
Oriental Daily	首批裁美系統港官冒 郵老釋別用意甚袋	29/11/2019	A01		201911290292026
Oriental Daily	港府斥美方涉嫌干涉 心理大於實際	29/11/2019	A02		201911290292005
Oriental Daily	轟促成法案 鼓吹暴亂	29/11/2019	A02		201911290291943
Oriental Daily	人大委 反對派累漲角力工具	29/11/2019	A02		201911290291940
Oriental Daily	國防部強國赴港部隊鹽命中央 有能力推護主權為港止亂	29/11/2019	A02		201911290291934
Oriental Daily	加國限美追剿香港	29/11/2019	A04		201911290292003
Oriental Daily	委裂驚認 白宮審查特發書與否	29/11/2019	A04		201911290291937
Oriental Daily	斥法案埋爐 會管局指格沒果變賞金外流	29/11/2019	A09		201911290292020
Oriental Daily	特朗普否認指使律師查拜登	29/11/2019	A26	*	201911290291853

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Oriental Daily	港彩渡區焦累界 軍頭抗命有理	29/11/2019	A26	*世界視線	2019112902991920
Oriental Daily	正論: 取職方能止職 反制必須亦到	29/11/2019	A02	*editorial	2019112902991789
Oriental Daily	露地咸爪: 必須與豪團脫鉤斷ㄴ By 喬桐仁	29/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019112902992008
Oriental Daily	格物致知 狂妄自大的美國鳳	29/11/2019	A28	*commentary	2019112902992007
Oriental Daily	斥美用港作貿易戰抵押品 總商會憂損商高還憂	30/11/2019	A06		2019113003722629
Oriental Daily	指人權法案加重制循制香港	30/11/2019	A06		2019113003722376
Oriental Daily	議員斥政府須盡最大責任	30/11/2019	A06		2019113003721184
Oriental Daily	倘中方激進鎮壓港示威 日或守邊習近平訪問	30/11/2019	A06		2019113003722409
Oriental Daily	美法案不損香港聚選率	30/11/2019	A18		2019113003722638
Oriental Daily	莫緊空重 一號布邏霧蹈躍尾	30/11/2019	A18	*	2019113003722408
Oriental Daily	行程保密 免重蹈覆轍	30/11/2019	A19	*世界視線	2019113003722386
Oriental Daily	突然出訪阿富汗 特朗普撒軍造勢	30/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019113003722385
Oriental Daily	坦言集: 中央教港 By 陳文鴻	30/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019113003722194
Oriental Daily	格物致知 你做初一 我做十五 By 司徒格	30/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019113003722169
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲: 中國還有沒有毛澤東? By 程萬里	30/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019113003722412
Oriental Daily	笑看天下: 中央要懂天師的角色 By 施友朋				

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		19/11/2019			
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Ming Pao	美參院通過涉人權法 反促阻止	21/11/2019	A03	*反修例風景	2019112103990207
Ming Pao	港府示無理法案推手 港人誓言被唐除驗	21/11/2019	A03	*反修例風景	2019112103990204
Ming Pao	疆國關促港府誠後署 邦紫體籲蘇與團國際支持	21/11/2019	A03	*反修例風景 *editorial	2019112103990205
Ming Pao	港成中美角力戰場 經刊已下週有完卵	21/11/2019	A03	*反修例風景	2019112103990028
Ming Pao	兩院版本制裁對象略有差別	21/11/2019	A14	*China	2019112103996993
Ming Pao	彭斯: 基力對待港示威 中美經達協議 農產接踵陷關係仍存分歧	21/11/2019	B06	*Business *commentary	2019112103997036
Ming Pao	美通過《人權法案》制建超海外投資者	22/11/2019	A02	*反修例風景 *headline	2019112203991293
Ming Pao	兩院速此《禁菸法案》 10天分鐘港人權法案待特朗普簽	22/11/2019	A02	*反修例風景	2019112203991128
Ming Pao	王毅北京斥美干涉內政 港所 法案損後美利益	22/11/2019	A04	*反修例風景	2019112203991312
Ming Pao	商界憂法案打擊香港營商信心	22/11/2019	A24	*	2019112204000539
Ming Pao	評估蕭陋 未及水門案殺殺力	22/11/2019	A24	*commentary	2019112204000537
Ming Pao	「鄧炳強效應」《香港人權與民主法案》 火速通過的背後 By 沈旭暉	22/11/2019	B10	*Business *commentary	2019112203994015
Ming Pao	《人權法案》通過 瀾茂波咁咁敗後慶祝 By 湯文亮	23/11/2019	A16	*	2019112303376504
Ming Pao	彭博加入總統戰 突顯黃金矛盾	23/11/2019	A11	*China *Huawei	2019112303358274
Ming Pao	根據商界 麥幼草 抗民主黨 抄晉 By 盧峯	24/11/2019	A04	*反修例風景	2019112403219558
Ming Pao	75美企准狀美打事為 美15議員聯署放叫停	24/11/2019	A09	*China	2019112403219725
Ming Pao	特朗普稱能脫困不出兵 張建宗不評論	24/11/2019	B01	*Business *Trade	2019112403219720
Ming Pao	赴美公民 美国分類中共現人民眾誤判	25/11/2019	A06	*current	2019112503392360
Ming Pao	北美路超鐵貿易協議 翻評 米高修外交	25/11/2019	P14	*money monday *commentary	2019112503398263
Ming Pao	陳茂波 美法案過後 美股上揚				
Ming Pao	貿說是主 人權法案是釘				

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Ming Pao	官媒:中美手棜接近首階段貿協	26/11/2019	A14	*China *Trade	201911260280050
Ming Pao	處理與豹隊自豪导罪行生嫌隙 短軍部長醞釀門正 蟲特朗普填軍記	26/11/2019	A20	*	201911260285519
Ming Pao	特朗普憂待救犯事人進此	26/11/2019	A20	*	201911260285713
Ming Pao	大反攻的序幕 By 袁彌昌	26/11/2019	A22	*commentary	201911260285705
Ming Pao	老友的謝輪豪 By 湯文亮	26/11/2019	B06	*Business *commentary	201911260280062
Ming Pao	煬潔濟 美通過法來損華利益	27/11/2019	A04	*反修例風暴	201911270425507
Ming Pao	特朗普:美去速協議歷最後關痛 支持港示威者	27/11/2019	A12	*China *中美角力	201911270425501
Ming Pao	今晤中環感恩節 集會護不反對通知書	28/11/2019	A06	*反修例風暴	201911280416851
Ming Pao	眾院通過特朗音志譯動編謫「不去別怨」	28/11/2019	A16	*	201911280419688
Ming Pao	如何間讓五眼聯盟的香港共課案? By 沈旭暉	28/11/2019	A16	*commentary	201911280419694
Ming Pao	人權法通過 港倘兩國三制 By 湯文亮	28/11/2019	B06	*Business *commentary	201911280396806
Ming Pao	腰弊 異章 運在 By 王慧麟	28/11/2019	A19	*commentary	201911280419818
Ming Pao	和部分條款如政通編然外交權力 如何執行留尾巴 特朗普簽人權法 忘定勿貴施	29/11/2019	A04	*反修例風暴	201911290283578
Ming Pao	義人集會謝美國 大專學界 正敦促建議制裁名單	29/11/2019	A04	*反修例風暴	201911290283722
Ming Pao	商會憂剎香商吸引力 學者:制衡北京籠一國兩制	29/11/2019	A04	*反修例風暴	201911290283576
Ming Pao	港成中美棋)英國翻視風效應	29/11/2019	A05	*editorial	201911290283575
Ming Pao	特朗普簽《香港人權法》英國翻視風效應 By 沈旭暉	29/11/2019	A24	*commentary *咫尺地球	201911290297553
Ming Pao	啤剝特朗普卿鍵證人慍性慍賙研	29/11/2019	A24	*	201911290297367
Ming Pao	金管局:人權法彩響微	29/11/2019	B02		201911290277111
Ming Pao	鍾國現,人權法是金剛箍 港府員最大責任	30/11/2019	A06	*反修例風暴	201911300235251
Ming Pao	中方員 美不貴施人權法 貿談可糖遭	30/11/2019	A12	*中美角力	201911300235134
Ming Pao	特朗普簽港法 日方木希望智習到訪	30/11/2019	A12		201911300235248
Ming Pao	美就政港待殊地位 酒打 鳳職非來格	30/11/2019	B01		201911300235137

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Trump						
Capitol Riot						
Apple Daily 71 total, 13 Commentary						
	Apple Daily	佔領國會｜混亂四小時示威者坐上議長席開戰「侍朗勝跌選」美政壇怒斥國際震驚	7/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/2JXG2SIIE5AC5CO6Q4SKXEEDGI
	Apple Daily	美國大選｜剝奪指無權怪翻選舉結果 特朗普怒怒 沒有勇氣	7/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/OUDDJWPCNBA6ZHZU45DHEONUUI
	Apple Daily	美國大選｜議事暴力 撐特朗普共和議員嘲「鬧粉」	7/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6HNYMXUVD5HJ5PRDRNSPH7JFBA
	Apple Daily	侵約華盛頓集結 抗議大選結果	7/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/5PUKQUVOWFDRRNPJQYD7SIE67Q
	Apple Daily	阻撓拜登橙會結 共和黨陷分裂	7/1/2021		*Senate	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/5V4FSN47PNBKTHXAPVW6XEWPHI
	Apple Daily	彭斯按法辦事 拒干預國會點票	7/1/2021		*Senate	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6ACMLRAM3FDYFHHXN57C3FGO54
	Apple Daily	爭參院兩席 偷再下一城 將全面控制國會	7/1/2021		*Senate	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/LCSRHHIBKNCCHPF2NXS46JMF7Y
	Apple Daily	中信亡示威者晉從軍 自稱「愛夫更愛國」	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/PRC5TAVFJJHUFAA3WOUNTGXXAQ
	Apple Daily	侵約國會爆煙竟死四歿 拜登痛認選涉 特朗普允有序交接	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/Z4QFNQP2INA4BDKVBEUHY76PWU
	Apple Daily	任划少於兩周 忍彈劾即炒特朗普 內閣擬引憲法即炒特朗普	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/N2ZVSEASPRBSRIGYQB2OPBO73Q
	Apple Daily	fb或無限規封特朗普賬號	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/AFRWR5T67FE5JM6XY4KQSMEN7U
	Apple Daily	夭救斥憲家 多國不屑怕總統	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ILLBLDC3M5HPRPQ5ODKZJAJR2E
	Apple Daily	佔領國會｜夫克怕特封鎖特朗普 FB及IG兩國至炎無限封 墨西哥總統抨指真社交網站刻奪發言權利	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IALV7Q37V5AYNIRHFDJBK72I
	Apple Daily	佔領國會｜西維珍尼亞州共議會議員 有份攻擊國會 民主黨促辭職	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/DRZP32UAQVHJPPR2EOL2ERWRJY
	Apple Daily	佔領國會｜拜登 美國史上最黑暗一天 形容國會暴力分子是「本土恐怖分子」	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JWDQRWPOVBNTLUPK4SOHRHAB4
	Apple Daily	佔領國會｜拜登貫際際勞方賬現白人示威「偷有聲的是BLM, 不會這這樣對待」	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XMB4BZPS6FE4XO77KEY6ABQWEI
	Apple Daily	不滿煽動叛亂 白宮爆離職頭	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/4UPT5IFSPRB4RN2T74YZHTKIZQ
	Apple Daily	彭斯、麥康奈爾 被冷募「怪物」	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6U6WJKVRA5A3XIN4EUKHMAQVP4E
	Apple Daily	華裔州參院兩席 民主黨攣控國會	8/1/2021		*Senate	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/URG6YR673VASNN5SYYAAV5GI7E
	Apple Daily	將選爭公義 美阻民主類比 中共抽水 擊者斥混濁視聽	8/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XG4AKYDRPJDJDBUSJTJXR6P2OQ
	Apple Daily	Selena籲封特朗普社交賬戶	8/1/2021		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/URE3MK3JOFC6XIHE5SW6VB4NHI
	Apple Daily	NBA｜球員下跪抗美國國會暴亂 艾米無故放嘸繼際賬高一習76人	8/1/2021		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/XAHJYX4QE5GLJEZ3GTV3KBKDHQ
	Apple Daily	面臨爛劾賑派達非 特朗普勢再受彈劾動 眾殞顧罹 偷橙免大量返白宮資格	9/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/SBPBVVUGNVEMPAML67LEPNS4JY
	Apple Daily	議長最力衝擊 首承認選舉結果	9/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6WDKVDDUZRGSNJYYAQATZJOXQM
	Apple Daily	遭怒彭斯 死硬派泵少見少	9/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BY3JBDNBUFHT3N2HDGZZ3EGMR4
	Apple Daily	醒復右置示威 防線如紙風 國警察局長委官	9/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NSRI7BGWARE4FF6R2QKKMH5MGE
	Apple Daily	拒軍方F彤加助 國警曝原長惡受	9/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/KPXH5FSBW5AI3KLTNWWR4MN6HI
	Apple Daily	橙足全場 國會這佔領 占土發大表不滿	9/1/2021		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/73HBYEPIURCNJDFD5SB2TPUH6Q
	Apple Daily	Lady Gaga呼籲彈劾特朗普 望望歌迷網未參選資格	9/1/2021		*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/FHALMXEBAVGE3IVBHLXU6UAETA

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Apple Daily	美國大選｜美媒再爆特朗普聖徒前欺詐 要求泰州官員「尋找選票」 阻訂證不力遭察官謹儲	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/3C7NRQR2ZRH6LEVJBW3ZS4XDYM
Apple Daily	民主黨明啟動二次彈劾 籲共和黨「他倒」	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6X3TAX3C5ZCEDN6EVJPNAASMXA
Apple Daily	Twitter治國 狙擊對手炒等後	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/34SMVAZ75ZCMZBFT6M6LSDITGQ
Apple Daily	衝擊國會15人被起訴 或不捉就蛋	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/AORWPIV7RBERJBMBKELGUNJLYA
Apple Daily	特朗普缺席就職禮 拜登「是好事」	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/5LWQJWS23VGVVEC5DDHWDTV4WY
Apple Daily	封殺爆潮｜Parler遭蘋果亞馬遜等對殺 網難逃「慢燈」用戶綿繼MeWe款一度死機	10/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ZR3UHWEYPVEJ3P6MZEQ457P46E
Apple Daily	馬斯克鑫不封鳴鼓者：毛譯東會會但自秦 即時上安·遠克	10/1/2021	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7NPLSTY7BGCNDV4S33K26HL3M
Apple Daily	柔極Emily Ratajkowski賣錢 朱克伯格權力過大：佢能濫任仙人的FB賬號！ 彈劾於特朗普｜Gab, Parler, MeWe 成侵粉熱搶社交飯新寵	10/1/2021	*	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/WTNFZLMSL5F5RC6V3TEWNN5PWM
Apple Daily	蘋果、亞馬遜加入封殺Parler	11/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/PUWKP6PHFFCELDNIR2US6AQJ4
Apple Daily	喬黨樂不力 喬州總票長救白宮返走	11/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/JUDW3NGI2RF67L7M3QCOT2XJ4A
Apple Daily	威脅殺佩洛西 衝國會「槍手」落網	11/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/4YEPJNKO65SFBYPAJUU2Z6KQ2R2U
Apple Daily	彭斯出席拜登就職禮	11/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BYQ6Q4EEPBAALHPU6WRDTFVIIU
Apple Daily	出直人生：暗黑隊這未見產頭 (李怡)	11/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/FFD33ZTWTRFBRJMOMCXFEKJOYM
Apple Daily	誰殺有資格評說川普？ - 陶傑	11/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/IKGFNDVZZVER7MMLMZHXTQD3DE
Apple Daily	[圓方集]衝擊國會和立會的分別 - 張崇承	11/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/QWWPY5TDPJB6BDXDAXVBIK6JA
Apple Daily	民主黨通倩 24小時內醒色特朗普 促彈劾引憲法 否則啟動彈劾	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/6SITB5MBQNE3JED53CFY72IHKY
Apple Daily	佔領國會｜美國國會地下迷宮意外曝光 嚇加一座小型城市	12/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/DOFRLIUKZZBTFDPY5FBXRHUCAE
Apple Daily	FB大法官｜專欄前日報以評論... 審查應左翼靠賽 使今不滿惜惜升溫	12/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/HQVT57TU75BKTKV7KNXOTJFFLA
Apple Daily	伺服器被切斷 Parler停止服務	12/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/UXRBG6R4OBAQRIR47CVUB6335A
Apple Daily	美國帶來的損考語 - 曾志豪	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/LUPB6DTVJRHE7D5U5G5VXT267Y
Apple Daily	說不完的川普 - 陶傑	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/WSZFCNPI3NHMZJFQJ6FM2TDO3Q
Apple Daily	美港佔領議會不能類比 (林垣)	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BVMOE22VIRCVHF4OEIFVIN66Y4
Apple Daily	科技巨企封滅特朗普之際 (劉細良)	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/GKWP4E2K7ZGMPJAYAOYXRDGFGA
Apple Daily	特朗普臨尾香 - 左丁山	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BOA3XVHL4BAV5NVJZ2WJG4FBUQ
Apple Daily	[大選贏]權力交接 大風起兮 - Mr. Tregunter	12/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/VECTK2DASZBW3JYPP2SBZTLY7U
Apple Daily	佔領國會｜特朗普國會之亂後首日盛記者 指彈劾來荒謬「佔領國會」前還諜「完全恰當」	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NN5SC23RFRANPLEU4IGP2OOTB4
Apple Daily	特朗普再會彰劾：即任前遭兩度隱臉務	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/NFLP574EGVDSRKALBQXWXXUNBE
Apple Daily	民主黨彈劾特朗普「煽動叛亂」	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RPHFI4F3L5DBJC4X7ZX2FGGIM
Apple Daily	FB恐全國癱瘓武漢示威 事前緊急狀態 1.5萬大兵保鎮就職	13/1/2021	* inaug	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/7LULH47O7ZGOBILGU5GB7IT4ZA
Apple Daily	Twitter封7萬涉煽亂論員戶	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RSW7U6EKLFBVNPUJL6NADZMXHY
Apple Daily	封殺特朗普｜涉侵就是罪 天網現，選土尼加入清算等情歌	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/YIZYZGRSKZAR7BTDJDSYMP4AQU
Apple Daily	美國大選｜計票系統高層入暈 控特朗普圖微改及傳媒等媒指控詞語	13/1/2021		https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/AK5R2SYIG5GA3ALXP5NECQDOZE
Apple Daily	出直人生：瘋狂之最的時代 (李怡)	13/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/GPESKDZPA5B5BA262LWNP6IEM
Apple Daily	特朗普彙謝輪身家 - 左丁山	13/1/2021	* commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/HIKBP6EPLJDXXM3CIWW2X6TCEA

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Apple Daily					https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/BEYCXAD4RNEGZEAXUIHXPTIBEU
Apple Daily	彭斯拒引憲法程免 特朗普勢逃兩度彈劾	14/1/2021			
Apple Daily	彈劾闖入包1參院共和態度成關鍵 審議時預計較任大陰短	14/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/Z27PODMQFRA2LLQRBTJWVR7K3A
Apple Daily	軍方平議美佔領國會進書	14/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/RPYJWCZNPFH3PFNSRA5FNSBMGI
Apple Daily	170人線絡煽動暴跳版氣 可囚20年	14/1/2021			https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/UHLQUMWWPNBQJCK4ALQXW4BOY4
Apple Daily	紫木了特朗普發聲 - 左丁山	14/1/2021		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ILSAFYJC6JC45GAH4AMYNFSUBI
Apple Daily	佔領國會該死? (一劍飄塵)	14/1/2021		*commentary	https://collection.news/appledaily/articles/ZUUR4HND2RCCFAVZUWKSUSZLXY
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Oriental Daily	右翼叫呼 為特朗普而戰	7/1/2021	A19		202101070464883
Oriental Daily	得誠識日 特朗普批評格會	7/1/2021	A19		202101070464577
Oriental Daily	民主黨控制參眾兩院 拜登掃除施政障礙碳	7/1/2021	A19		202101070464882
Oriental Daily	特朗普胡言亂語遭 美民主下限無碼	7/1/2021	A19	*世界視線	202101070464592
Oriental Daily	還看今朝 美臘的景象 By 何志平	7/1/2021	A10	*commentary *敦情	202101070464556
Oriental Daily	黑墨卽吹 攻佔國會 美警冒彈鎮壓4死 未能阻止確認拜登當選 特朗普眾斥不認輸	8/1/2021	A01	Headline	202101080451581
Oriental Daily	示威同地明花包圖多州議會	8/1/2021	A01		202101080452119
Oriental Daily	被裝我包圖 生死20分鐘 議員怒斥政變	8/1/2021	A02		202101080452125
Oriental Daily	CNN扣應譜 示感者誤認美聯社器材	8/1/2021	A02		202101080452128
Oriental Daily	黑墨卽吹證因果 美式民主病世多	8/1/2021	A02	*editorial	202101080452174
Oriental Daily	退役女空軍圍國會 遊發人近距離擊聲	8/1/2021	A02		202101080452126
Oriental Daily	墨軍本200人集會 聲援提特朗普	8/1/2021	A04		202101080452127
Oriental Daily	衝突蔓全球 多國示首斥損美民主形象	8/1/2021	A04		202101080451872
Oriental Daily	拍總就紛紛發聲議書	8/1/2021	A04		202101080452132
Oriental Daily	內應分裂4官員辭 特朗普或或提早下台	8/1/2021	A04		202101080452129
Oriental Daily	特朗普Twitter被封管生永久停用	8/1/2021	A04	*點滴	202101080451875
Oriental Daily	學者 特朗普煽動企圖政變	8/1/2021	A05		202101080451874
Oriental Daily	天道輪迴 報美不美 美聖鳳凰黑線現事盛頓	8/1/2021	A05		202101080452133
Oriental Daily	國會山第一灘血 特朗普動搖國本	8/1/2021	A22	*世界視線	202101080452038
Oriental Daily	國會山莊大亂！Cardi B圖紛絲留家	8/1/2021	C06	*	202101080452105
Oriental Daily	還看今朝 天險 By 何志平	8/1/2021	A09	*commentary *敦情	202101080452171
Oriental Daily	平心而論 事所氣氣 By 瞬平	8/1/2021	A24	*commentary	202101080451895
Oriental Daily	樹這看着 太多選民怒員事之明 By 隊偉強	8/1/2021	A24	*commentary	202101080452176
Oriental Daily	蓄地扰爪 特朗普應叫自己回家 By 香桐仁	8/1/2021	A24	*commentary	202101080451894
Oriental Daily	國會動亂元兇 特朗普求被捲繼續聲	9/1/2021	A18		202101090508758
Oriental Daily	特朗普補鍋誕喜 示威者佔污民主	9/1/2021	A18		202101090508759
Oriental Daily	退影斷否決認證數變面	9/1/2021	A18		202101090509013
Oriental Daily	叔滿紙風險 FD封鎖美總帳購號	9/1/2021	A18		202101090508863
Oriental Daily	墨懸城埃特朗普 拒謹書動亂	9/1/2021	A18		202101090509014
Oriental Daily	撿自我特徵廈慣訊幕僚	9/1/2021	A18		202101090508760
Oriental Daily	拜登斥是徒本土恐怖分子 措置處理傷害去年示威藝準不一	9/1/2021	A19		202101090509016
Oriental Daily	礟防再氣 6200國民警衛軍柱華府守要地	9/1/2021	A19		202101090509015
Oriental Daily	眾議員缺疫 多人黑口罩避動亂 事豫憂現桑劍財相	9/1/2021	A19		202101090508763
Oriental Daily	參議員裝招協助暴動夫新普合約	9/1/2021	A19	*點滴	202101090509020

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Oriental Daily	硬橋硬馬 不是抗議 是用非法手段顛覆政權 By 象椰圖	9/1/2021	A10	* commentary *政情	20210109050808842
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲 正狗械子選早被審 By 程萬里	9/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210109050808392
Oriental Daily	平心而論 劃清界線 By 爾平	9/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210109050808847
Oriental Daily	坦言集 美式民主 By 陳文鴻	9/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210109050808742
Oriental Daily	橫眉冷看 特朗普粉絲太愚蠢 By 陳偉強	9/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210109050808393
Oriental Daily	格物致知 西方政客雙重標準 By 司徒格	9/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210109050808395
Oriental Daily	Twitter防爆暴 永久封殺特朗普帳號	10/1/2021	A22		202101100481660
Oriental Daily	民主黨最快後日 啟動彈劾總統	10/1/2021	A22		202101100482029
Oriental Daily	FBI象照片 通緝圍圈圍40人	10/1/2021	A22	*點滴	202101100481661
Oriental Daily	特朗普拒走就職禮 拜登指好事	10/1/2021	A22	*點滴	202101100482030
Oriental Daily	壯志多 斥特朗普煽暴攻擊民主	10/1/2021	A22	*點滴	202101100481662
Oriental Daily	身處人翻家特朗普 始拍片降溫	10/1/2021	A22	*點滴	202101100482032
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Oriental Daily	指暴亂非有應得 圍體批美領衰慶祝	10/1/2021	A07	*current desk	202101100481838
Oriental Daily	筆下風雲 叫特區侵粉俯何以堪 By 程萬里	10/1/2021	A28	* commentary	202101100481657
Oriental Daily	坦言集 自顧摶舂 By 陳文鴻	10/1/2021	A28	* commentary	202101100481653
Oriental Daily	龍心公 鳳泉線燃美醫選看雙童標準 By 陸頌雄	10/1/2021	A28	* commentary	202101100481659
Oriental Daily	格物致知 美醫叫罷了特朗普一脈 By 司徒格	10/1/2021	A28	* commentary	202101100482028
Oriental Daily	強詞有理 美國不知香蕉共和國 By 陳競立	10/1/2021	A28	* commentary	202101100481854
Oriental Daily	罷免特朗普 成敗看影術	11/1/2021	A18		202101110414175
Oriental Daily	長子直播片民流出 暴動前特朗普與選舉集會	11/1/2021	A18		202101110414174
Oriental Daily	Parler監管言論不足 廢果亞馬遜封殺	11/1/2021	A18		202101110414177
Oriental Daily	特朗普岁早過州壹雙舉	11/1/2021	A18	*點滴	202101110414181
Oriental Daily	殉職警裡是特朗普支持者	11/1/2021	A18	*點滴	202101110413750
Oriental Daily	暴力而論 特朗普反攻諱下屆再戰 By 爾平	11/1/2021	A18	*世界視線	202101110414203
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Oriental Daily	事所先紅燈 拜登就職日隨時爆惡襲	11/1/2021	A18	* commentary	202101110414139
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Oriental Daily	佩洛西最後通牒促彭斯龍免特朗普	12/1/2021	A18		202101120477069
Oriental Daily	特索需圍柳架議員 兩示威考者被捕	12/1/2021	A18		202101120477222
Oriental Daily	彈劾來激化黨爭 共和國家多多為諮	12/1/2021	A19	*世界視線	202101120477066
Oriental Daily	選舉今朝 拜登上台 By 何志平	12/1/2021	A10	* commentary *政情	202101120477091
Oriental Daily	坦言集 拜登民主燈塔 By 雅陸棠	12/1/2021	A24	* commentary	202101120477028
Oriental Daily	截山林起 眾民黨燈塔 By 雅陸棠	12/1/2021	A24	* commentary	202101120477034
Oriental Daily	民主黨指控鄉暴 恐演砲明表決彈劾特朗普	12/1/2021	A18		202101120477206
Oriental Daily	FBI情報 美50州嗇備武裝抗議	13/1/2021	A18		202101130498898
Oriental Daily	Fb削貼文 Twitter修復美團帳戶	13/1/2021	A18		202101130498897
Oriental Daily	拜登就職典禮主題 美團國船	13/1/2021	A18	*世界視線	202101130498901
Oriental Daily	助暴桃園國會欲舉委員查	13/1/2021	A18	*世界視線	202101130498900
Oriental Daily	民主黨恢須保護 老美自語太厚顏	13/1/2021	A18	*世界視線	202101130498543
Oriental Daily	選舉今朝 玻璃窗後的人們	13/1/2021	A11	* commentary *政情	202101130498925
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Oriental Daily	敲山札記：敦特朗普 By 馬逢基	13/1/2021	A24	* commentary	20210113049860
Oriental Daily	特朗普瘋狂撐局 拜登參功制霸	14/1/2021	A17		2021011404089121
Oriental Daily	彭斯拒絕免特朗普 眾院通過決議再施壓	14/1/2021	A18		20210114048953
Oriental Daily	拜登就職禮 待動局指揮保安	14/1/2021	A18		20210114048958
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Oriental Daily	敲山札記：離蝸陳道 By 馬逢基	14/1/2021	A24	* commentary *疫情	2021011404089506
Oriental Daily	橫眉冷看 大企業有責任把關 By 陳偉強	14/1/2021	A24	* commentary	2021011404089088
Oriental Daily	強詞有理：褒貶美國自神話 By 陳熊立	14/1/2021	A24	* commentary	2021011404089087
Ming Pao 56 in total: 40 News:16 Commentary					
Ming Pao	美國會近200年最大破壞 霸亂44小時 特朗普允交權 而高調曝早退下台	8/1/2021	A01	*Headline	2021010804012366
Ming Pao	槍碰鬥四遮檢議員，只有一支軍自衛 特朗普遠叫支持者回家 遠讚特別	8/1/2021	A01		20210108041251T
Ming Pao	美「民主堡標」受堂 學者籲護選選 戴和門，遭置就人權價值勿自悅完美	8/1/2021	A23		2021010804013178
Ming Pao	最少3員已遍辭呈 國安籲副幕僚長有意裁辭冠 刷壞總統深潤 白宮現驟難測	8/1/2021	A24		2021010804013298
Ming Pao	國會怕防不寐轉 評論續徐「白人特權」	8/1/2021	A24		2021010804013295
Ming Pao	多料示威 衝警語最少兩周 保和平交接	8/1/2021	A24		2021010804013293
Ming Pao	fb對特朗普賬號最少封兩周 司法部度提名名出爐	8/1/2021	A24		2021010804013426
Ming Pao	民主黨專術院院 司法部度提名名出爐	8/1/2021	A24		2021010804013297
Ming Pao	國會山之亂美國蒙羞 無恥之尤遂止特朗普	8/1/2021	A04	*editorial	2021010804012689
Ming Pao	NBA不罷賽 將抗拒議待朗普雙雙亮準	8/1/2021	A16	*sports	2021010804013280
Ming Pao	抽水美國國會衝突 建制話伙曾相議	8/1/2021	A14	*	2021010804039439
Ming Pao	美國憲政的偉大 By 陳端謙	8/1/2021	D05	*commentary	2021010804018172
Ming Pao	國會感審彈劾 組織，縮胎「跳船」官員：政治退一鋪議 允協助權力交接 拒出席就職禮	9/1/2021	A12		2021010904036087
Ming Pao	10內閣幕僚「跳船」官員：政治退一鋪議	9/1/2021	A12		2021010904036227
Ming Pao	淪一拿亡 國會3保安高層辭職	9/1/2021	A12		2021010904036084
Ming Pao	商界纏利共和黨人資助 有示感者身分曝光被炒	9/1/2021	A12		2021010904035576
Ming Pao	閃國會風波打擊特朗普 分析料無能加喝制裁	9/1/2021	B02	*經濟 *拆局	2021010904004822
Ming Pao	美國列車平順換動軌 特朗普治下有惡念	9/1/2021	A02	*editorial	2021010904036211
Ming Pao	美暴法大洲國會現眼報 By 葉劉淑儀	9/1/2021	C05	*commentary	2021010904036102
Ming Pao	眾民主黨人最快明提彈劾案	10/1/2021	A11		2021011008652T5
Ming Pao	社交媒封殺鎮聲而論自由激容	10/1/2021	A11		20210110038540T
Ming Pao	FBI提國員國會15至事者 修袋行動經協詞	10/1/2021	A11		2021011003852T6
Ming Pao	佩洛西與軍方商防特朗普用核武	10/1/2021	A11		2021011003852201
Ming Pao	特朗普所不輕給予港人的平安 By 馬傑偉	10/1/2021	P03	*星期日生活 *commentary	2021011003854D6
Ming Pao	後特朗普時代的三條問題 By 梁啟智	10/1/2021	P04	*星期日生活 *commentary	20210110033533
Ming Pao	特朗 玩火自焚 By 王偉雄	10/1/2021	P04	*星期日生活 *commentary	20210110037030
Ming Pao	民主的示範 By 吳志森	10/1/2021	S05	*commentary	2021011003T1705
Ming Pao	逾180眾議員連彈劾特朗普「危害國家」 部署今啟動程序 反對者希冀緊迫敦「掏這者」	11/1/2021	A12		2021011103652523

Ming Pao	誠言忍懼眞人鏟 美民主危險路口	11/1/2021	A12	*拆局	20210111036 2197
Ming Pao	筆郵涉嫌特朗普曾施壓察治亞選舉調查官員	11/1/2021	A12		20210111036 2198
Ming Pao	議員遭迫遷 總統就職禮前後加強保安	11/1/2021	A12		20210111036 2518
Ming Pao	如何防範超「違憲性」的奪票亂事？——管思美、合、港議會暴力占領事件 By林泉中	11/1/2021	B05	* commentary	20210111036 2519
Ming Pao	眾院彈劾特朗普「煽動叛亂」條款出爐 民主黨人擬改影新24小時內出招迫走總統	12/1/2021	A20		20210112042 0432
Ming Pao	拜登新政處先 彈劾案擱押後交參院	12/1/2021	A20		20210112042 0138
Ming Pao	前國會警局長爆料 籲藩嵩曰5求增援末果	12/1/2021	A20		20210112042 0149
Ming Pao	阿諾制特朗普最差總統	12/1/2021	C03	*	20210112042 4848
Ming Pao	PGA取消特朗普球場場主辦權	12/1/2021	A15	*sports	20210112043 0567
Ming Pao	民主精體 By李柱銘	12/1/2021	C07	* commentary	20210112042 0146
Ming Pao	美國商界如何看待選舉制亂 By葉劉淑儀	12/1/2021	C07	* commentary	20210112042 0435
Ming Pao	華盛頓緊急狀態 1.5萬國民警備軍防亂 距總統交接僅一周 FBI籲告「侵約」發難	13/1/2021	A16		20210113040 3016
Ming Pao	眾院彈劾同三表決 特朗普怒斥團結」	13/1/2021	A16		20210113040 3019
Ming Pao	「美國空前分裂 拜登就職主題「團結」	13/1/2021	A16		20210113040 2839
Ming Pao	涉為示威者引路合照 國會兩醫停職	13/1/2021	A16		20210113040 3025
Ming Pao	美議員染新冠 辯稱同會躲亂人迫人	13/1/2021	A15		20210113042 8092
Ming Pao	社交媒體獻系交體 談�ß零事頭權力真貌	13/1/2021	A02	*editorial	20210113042 2288
Ming Pao	抛棄「動王軍」特朗普自感成功 By湯文亮	13/1/2021	B04	*經濟 *commentary	20210113042 1747
Ming Pao	美國大分裂 內戰未酒張 By陳景祥	13/1/2021	B07	* commentary	20210113040 2843
Ming Pao	是美國民主的污點。 但卻沒有「破產」，更不是末日 By裴子強	13/1/2021	B07		20210113040 3027
Ming Pao	參考國際措施 加強規管社交媒體 By陳志豪	13/1/2021	B07		20210113040 2715
Ming Pao	美國「塞耳欲聾」的分裂 By葉劉淑儀	13/1/2021	C09	* commentary	20210113040 2717
Ming Pao	眾院彈劾/煽犬大和藏人須自心投票 《紐路》:美康亥齊業見「青理理内」	14/1/2021	A16		20210114042 4480
Ming Pao	「侵約」基本盤強大 共和黨自教陷兩難	14/1/2021	A16		20210114042 4479
Ming Pao	當局籲告武裝「愛國者」誤總統就職日開戰	14/1/2021	A16		20210114042 4389
Ming Pao	YouTube停特朗普頻道7天 指續勵暴力	14/1/2021	A16		20210114042 4472
Ming Pao	國會山莊與立法會:淺認媒體顏比 By陳智傑	14/1/2021	B08	* commentary	20210114042 4477
Ming Pao	特朗普大鬧立天官 By陳慶德	14/1/2021	C07	* commentary	20210114042 5021