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多管齊下打擊網絡金融犯罪

Employ manifold tactics to combat internet financial crimes



上月10日港交所的「披露易」網站因受「黑客」 麗意攻擊而癱瘓,警方懷

疑有人利用「殭屍網絡程式」,遙控多個國家和地區的電腦,蓄意干擾「披露易」網站的運作。根據國外同類案件的經驗,由於黑客的攻擊來自四方八面,又採取了多種攻擊伎倆,警方破案難度甚大,但本港警方在案發不到10天的時間拘捕嫌犯,為追查幕後黑手創造有利條件,彰顯了本港警方的高效。

根據本港《刑事罪行條例》第161條,黑客入侵將會以「不誠實地意圖導致他人蒙受損失而取用電腦」來定罪,最高刑罰只是監禁5年。此次有關的涉案者只能用相同的法例來對待,由於懲罰過輕,對網絡金融犯罪難以產生足夠阻嚇力。當局有必要修訂現有法例,增強刑罰,加大打擊網絡金融犯罪力度。

本港作為國際金融中心,今後還要發展成為人民幣離岸中心,推動港交所和上交所、深交所的合併,但經過此次黑客事件,本港的金融安全備受質疑,加上現時金融業愈來愈倚靠電子交易,有關方面應吸取此次教訓,提高警覺,認真堵塞本港網絡保安的漏洞,警方更要加強資源和培訓,提升調查及打擊網絡金融犯罪的能力。

The HKExnews website of the Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing Limited(HKEx) was paralyzed on 10 August due to malicious hacking. The police suspected that the operation of the website was willfully interrupted by someone who remotely controlled zombie computers through botnets in various countries and regions. According to experiences in other parts of the world, when similar offences took place, it would be very difficult for the police to crack the case as the attack came from all directions and the hacker employed a multitude of tactics. However, this time in Hong Kong, the police successfully arrested a suspect within 10 days of the offence. This paved the way for tracking down culprits behind the scenes of these crimes and exemplified the high efficiency of the Hong Kong police force.

Under Section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance in Hong Kong, a computer hacker found guilty will be convicted of "obtaining access to a computer with a dishonest intent to cause loss to another"; the highest sentence is just an imprisonment of five years. The offender in this particular case can only be indicted under the same section of the ordinance. The lenient punishment probably cannot

sufficiently deter these financial crimes on the internet. The government needs to increase the punishment by amending the existing law in order to step up the effort to fight against internet financial crimes.

As an international financial centre, Hong Kong is to become an offshore Renminbi centre as well as a key driving force in the mergers of the HKEx with both the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Unfortunately, the financial security of Hong Kong is now being questioned because of this hacking incidence. With

the financial sector today relying more and more heavily on electronic trading, the authorities should learn from the experience and **be more vigilant**. Loopholes in the internet security in Hong Kong should be found and



plugged carefully. Furthermore, the police should be given more resources and training to enhance capabilities in investigating and combating internet financial crimes.

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誰言寸草心, 報得三春暉?

Who can say that the heart of inch-long grass will repay the sunshine of spring

出處:孟郊《遊子吟》 Meng Jiao, "Song of a Travelling Son"

引句背景: 2006年4月1日,溫家寶開始對澳洲、斐濟、新西蘭和柬埔寨進行正式訪問。這是近18年來中國總理首次訪問澳新兩國,也是中國總理首次訪問南太平洋島國,被視為中國政府展開的「春季外交」。

溫總在訪問期間受到澳方的高度重視和隆重接待,雙方均高度評價 兩國關係「處於歷史最好時期」。3日晚,溫總在坎培拉凱悦酒店會見 了中國在澳工作人員和華人華僑代表。

溫家寶在講話中說:每個人都有兩個母親,一個是生我們的母親, 另一個是祖國母親。他表示,有時出訪七八天就開始想念祖國母親。 出來越久的人越覺得祖國母親太值得想念了。

意境點評:《遊子吟》是一支親切誠摯的母愛頌歌,已經被聯 合國教科文組織作為必讀的一篇文章。

溫總曾在不同的場合提到母親對他的教誨:做人要講真實、真情、 真摯、真切。但是他引用這首詩,又並非僅僅限於「母親」的本義, 而是把意蘊擴大到祖國這個層次,把對母親的愛提升到對國家的愛這 個層面,顯示出真情之上的淳樸報國愛民之情。

在溫家寶看來,他和所有中國人一樣,對國家都像小草對春陽一樣,雖無從報答,卻不可一刻忘懷。正如他自己曾經表白的:「我深深愛着我的祖國和人民,我會和大家一道,為建設一個富強、民主、 文明的現代化國家獻出自己的一切乃至生命。」



資料提供: ②中華書局 CHUNG HWA BOOK CO





逢周五見報

- 半世紀的中國生活記憶

1970年代末改革開放後,隨着計劃經濟走向市場經濟,生活用品的 供應日漸開放。各種票證逐漸取消。

1993年北京開放糧油價格,糧票亦退出歷史舞台。相片所示為朝陽 區某糧店的店員在註銷最後一批糧票。



After Economic Reform and the Opening Up Policy were implemented in the late 1970s, China shifted from a planned economy to market driven one. Restrictions were lifted on the supply of everyday goods, and ration coupons and ration books were gradually abolished.

In 1993 control over food prices was lifted in Beijing, retiring food coupons from the arena of history. This photograph shows a food shop worker in the Chaoyang District writing off the last batch of food ration coupons.

■資料: 香港歷史博物館、新華社

Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?

小説或電影,有時會有令人難忘的經典場面。看見標題的whitewash a fence (粉刷柵欄),各位會否想到哪本A字首的著名小説?是 The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (《湯姆歷險記》),作者是美國幽默作家馬克吐溫(Mark Twain,1835-1910)。

話説頑皮的主人公Tom,有次被Aunt Polly (波莉姨母) 懲罰,要他在星期六粉刷柵欄。 Tom因而十分沮喪,但是:

At this dark and hopeless moment an inspiration burst upon him! Nothing less than a great, magnificent inspiration (在這黑暗絕望的一刻,他突然靈機一動!這個靈機何止偉大,簡直壯麗)。

粉刷柵欄 故弄玄虛

原來他決定假扮十分享受這項工作。下面是 首名「就範」的Ben與Tom的對答,充分顯示了

Tom的蠱惑。首先説話的是Ben:

"Say - I'm going in a-swimming, I am. Don't you wish you could? But of course you'd druther WORK - wouldn't you? Course you would!" Tom contemplated the boy a bit, and said: "What do you call work?"(「嗳——我現在去游泳,現在就去。你不想去嗎?但當然啦,你寧願工作——是不是?當然啦!」湯姆打量了這男孩一會,說道:「你說甚麼工作?」)

"Why, ain't THAT work?" Tom resumed his whitewashing, and answered carelessly: "Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I know, is, it suits Tom Sawyer."(「噢,那不是工作嗎?」湯姆重新粉刷柵欄,漫不經意答道:「嗯,也許是,也許不是。我只知道,這很適合湯姆。」)

"Oh come, now, you don't mean to let on that you LIKE it?" The brush continued to move. "Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a

boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?" (「噢,得了吧,你不是説你喜愛它吧?」刷子繼續移動。「喜愛它?嗯,我看不到為何我不應當喜愛它。一個男孩子天天有機會粉刷柵欄嗎?」)

千金難求 男性最愛

最後,Ben懇求Tom讓他whitewash一下,Tom不願意,Ben最後要用一個蘋果來換取替Tom做whitewash工作呢。然後,一個一個孩子受騙,Tom最後居然不用自己動手,而把柵欄粉刷了三層,並換取了極多玩具和食物。這個故事教訓我們:

…that in order to make a man or a boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain (若要一個男人或男孩渴求一樣東西,只需令這東西難以獲得)。

Tom的頑皮與蠱惑,書中比比皆是呢。

輕描淡思話英語

余黎青萍 前教育署署長

暑假前曾提到,精心編撰的字典、辭源皆是唾手可得的「好書」,並提供了一系列的simile「直喻、明喻」。在此再列舉多些例子,以物喻物,可活化文章。

as mad as a March hare;as mad as a hatter 全失常性、瘋瘋癲癲癲

as old as dirt;as old as the hills 陳年古老、非常古舊

as poor as a church mouse 極之貧困 as pretty as a picture 美如畫 as proud as a peacock 驕傲如孔雀 as pure as snow 雪般潔白 as quick as a flash 快如閃光 as quiet as a mouse 靜默、害羞如小鼠 as round as a barrel 圓如桶狀 as sharp as a needle 敏鋭、精明 as silent as the grave 寂靜如墳場 as silly as a goose 很呆笨、愚蠢

as slippery as an eel 滑頭滑腦、難以捕捉/捉摸

生動比喻活化文章

as slow as a snail 慢似蝸牛、慢吞吞 as smooth as silk 柔滑如絲 as sound as a bell 狀態很健全 as stiff as a poker (態度)生硬 as strong as an ox 頑強如公牛 as stubborn as a mule 很倔強、固執

as stubborn as a mule 很倔強、固執 as sturdy as an oak 壯如橡樹 as sure as fate 確定的、千真萬確的 as sweet as honey 甜如蜜 as swift as lightning 快如閃電 as tall as a giraffe 高大如長頸鹿 as thin as a rake 瘦削如耙子/如籐 as tough as nails 堅韌不屈

as white as a sheet (臉)白如紙 as wise as an owl 極有智慧

序的原因。

「比喻詞」除了「直喻、明喻」外,尚有metaphor「暗喻、隱喻」,較為含蓄,例如:

暗喻隱喻較含蓄

between the devil and the deep blue sea 進退兩難 chop and change 不斷更換 fly in the ointment 掃興的東西、美中不足 fly on the wheel 自負而不自量力者 hand in glove 朋比為奸 heart of gold 心地善良 heart of stone 鐵石心腸 in the clouds 茫然空想 iron hand 鐵腕鎮壓 iron lady 鐵娘子 lion's share 最大份

(in) lion's skin 空威風、假勇敢 on thin ice 如履薄冰 through thick and thin;through fire and water

sea of faces, troubles 很多面孔、煩惱 under a cloud 受嫌疑、遭白眼 under the weather 有微恙、心情不好 windbag 健談之人、饒舌者、長氣袋 wolf in sheep's clothing 偽君子、假裝善良的人

描繪生動、貼切,可不是別有風味?

に 達周五見報 同理心的思考 (三之一)

在中文課上常有副學士一年級的同學問我, 怎樣才可以提高中文的理解能力?我曾經採用 下面的方法,教同學掌握思考的規律。

> 《愛之船》 S、H和B (河) L和M

故事涉及5個角色,他們年齡相若,各住河岸兩邊。H是位女生,其餘的都是男生。H喜愛這4位男生,4位男生也喜愛H,到了要定情的時候,H選擇了生活在對岸的M。

H要到對岸與M結婚,一起生活,可是沒有船,H於是要求B和S幫忙。B説如果H肯嫁給他,就載H到天涯海角任何地方。H不肯,求S去。原來S也有條件,只要H跟他睡一晚,第二天就載H到對岸去。H答應S。

第二天待H到了M處,不知怎的M竟得知此事,M怒斥H不貞,結果悔婚。這時,跟M生活在對岸的L不計較H的過去,答應照顧H,最終兩人共結連理。

問題:請按個人喜好為5人排序,最喜歡的

先排,最不喜歡的放到最後。然後説出如此排

排序多樣 各有所好

按排序的結果,放在最先和最後的人物最為矚目。有同學喜歡L,覺得他包容有義氣,應放在首位,也有悲憫H的,覺得H敢愛敢做;更有喜歡B的同學,認為B是真小人,也有喜歡S的,認為S獨享漁人之利實在應該讚好。放S在最後的同學聽後自是不滿,然後是喜歡S的同學跟不喜歡S的同學互相對壘,爭議甚麼是真愛的課題。當然也有不喜歡H的,說她不守婦道;更有說L假慈悲,乘人之危。

着色將摻入個人情感

無論事情的發展如何,題目的文字描述怎樣,參與排序即要求參與評價。排序的結果反映了同學的好惡取向,反映同學對人物行為的評價。為甚麼同學會採取各種不同的排序方式呢?其實,故事的描述文字並未提及太多有關

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人物行為取向的種種,只用寥寥數語概括一下,其實很難看出人物行為取向的真正動機。例如我們不知道L愛H是出於真愛還是為了別的;M悔婚的原因跟H不貞是否有因果的關連

等。 由於遊戲要求排序,同學就不問情由盡力參 與排列,在過程中雖發現疑點,卻二話不說, 不自覺替那些疑點解說一番,掺入自己的想 法,當中包括生活經驗,道德標準,日常知 識,價值觀念。如果冷靜下來再想一想:S不 可愛,但也有可愛之處;L看似偉大,也有卑 劣的可能;H雖最獲同情,卻不能對己堅貞。 人物的行為是謖是譽全看所依持的價值觀。因 此,怎樣排序並無必然性,只要合情合理,公 有公説,婆有婆說都行。從不同的排序,我們 看到了參與者的情感立場。着色就是參與者把

自己的情感貫注到故事中的人物行為去。 現在的問題是,那又如何可以提高中文的理 解能力呢?