

社評
雙語道

政府再釋善意化解矛盾 各界聚焦發展重回正軌

Hong Kong should be back on track and focus on development as government shows goodwill to resolve conflicts

原文

特首林鄭月娥6月17日在禮賓府會見教育及宗教界等各界人士，就修例爭議聽取意見。消息指林鄭月娥就修例事件致歉。林鄭月娥約見社會各界人士，就修例爭議做好解釋溝通，有助降低社會對抗情緒，恢復理性，令政府管治、社會秩序盡快重回正軌。警方亦就暴動的說法作出澄清，顯示政府再釋善意、化解矛盾。社會各界應支持林鄭月娥帶領政府和市民重新發展經濟、改善民生，努力化解香港的深層次矛盾，為年輕人提供更多更好的出路。對於反對派糾纏修例爭議、提出不合理的要求，以及外部勢力繼續妄評修例，肆意煽風點火，廣大市民必

須擦亮眼、正視聽，堅決抵制，令香港及早修補政爭撕裂的局面。政府宣佈停止立法會的修例工作之後，林鄭月娥繼續聆聽民意，承認工作不足，直接與各界溝通，正面回應市民訴求，有利避免社會進一步撕裂，也取得社會各界的理解和支持。有曾經聯署要求擱置修例的中學校長，就表示滿意林鄭月娥平息修例爭議的解釋。社會各界期望，政府已經停止修例的立法工作，社會上即使對修例仍有不同意見，都應該冷靜下來，積極回應政府的善意。香港需要重新振作，把精力和焦點集中到發展經濟、改善民生，這不僅是當前止痛療傷的良方，更是香港保持繁榮穩定

的唯一正確道路。此次反修例爭議演變成街頭運動，固然有政府溝通、解釋不足的原因，同時冷靜分析、客觀評估，更可看到反對派、激進派惡意抹黑修例，攻擊內地司法制度，外部勢力前所未見地插手干預，對導導市民、引爆民意推波助瀾，起到極之惡劣的作用；同時，困擾本港多時的深層次矛盾始終得不到徹底解決，高樓價、高租金，年輕人出路不多，社會怨氣未能有效釋放，種種因素疊加，導致局面一時難以收拾。如今事件告一段落，政府既要積極消除事件的不利影響，更要花更多時間和工夫在推動發展的根本途徑上。特首林鄭月娥上任近兩年來，切實履行

與市民「同行」的競選承諾，致力促進社會和諧，推出多項經濟民生、土地房屋政策，包括教師學位化、交通津貼、空置稅等，也逐步見到成效。修例問題已不是當前本港社會最重要、最迫切的議題，社會各界無必要糾纏修例爭議，而應延續此前各界共同合作、專注發展的良好態勢。連日來，中央一再明確表態堅定支持特首和特區政府依法施政，堅定支持特區政府維護法治和市民利益。中央維護特首和特區政府的管治威信，希望香港各界一如以往支持特首和特區政府依法施政，共同謀劃香港長遠發展，積極參與粵港澳大灣區建設和共建「一帶一路」，破解事關廣大市民切身利益的問

題，努力為青年人成長和發展創造條件，不斷增進港人民生福祉。這也是維護香港和港人的根本利益。警務處處長盧偉聰昨晚會見傳媒，就6月12日有關暴動的說法作出澄清。他表示，當天下午，由於有人在立法會示威區以磚頭等物品，衝擊警方，因此警方要採取行動，他強調，某些行為涉嫌干犯暴動罪，其他沒有參加的人士，毋須擔心。政府為消除社會對抗情緒，進一步釋出善意，相信社會各界能體會到政府的良苦用心，應與政府相向而行，共謀早日恢復和諧。(摘錄自香港《文匯報》社評 18-6-2019)

譯文

In a private meeting at the Government House yesterday, Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor gathered views on the extradition bill amendment controversy from the representatives of the education and religious sectors. It was noted that the Chief Executive apologised over the extradition bill debacle. Organising meetings with different sectors of the community to explain the bill can help reduce conflict and restore rationality in the society, so that governance of the government and social order could return to the right track as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the police have also made a statement to clarify the use of the term "riot", once again showing clearly that the government is willing to show goodwill and resolve conflicts. The society should offer their support to the Chief Executive, so that she could lead Hong Kong and focus on developing the economy, improving people's livelihood, solving the deep-rooted conflicts in society, and providing a better future for the young people. In face of the demands raised by the opposition regarding the extradition bill amendment, the general public must be able to criticise, reflect and think

independently, so that the cracks in our society could be mended as soon as possible. As soon as the government announced the suspension of the extradition bill amendment works, Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor has been continuously listening to the opinions of the general public. Admitting the deficiencies in her works, she has directly communicated with various sectors of the society to respond to the demands and wishes of Hong Kong citizens. Further division in our society has been avoided as a result, and the general public has responded positively overall. For instance, a principal of a local secondary school, who signed a petition earlier to oppose the bill amendment, has expressed his satisfaction over the Chief Executive's explanation on the extradition bill. To satisfy the demands of the society, the government has suspended the extradition bill amendment works. Despite the fact that there are still different opinions regarding the bill amendment controversy, the public should calm down and respond to the government's show of goodwill. Hong Kong must be back on track again, and start focusing on economic development and

improving people's livelihood. This is not only a solution to our current problems, but also the only correct way for Hong Kong to maintain peace and prosperity. Looking back on how the extradition bill amendment turned into a street movement, of course the government has its share of responsibility due to deficiencies in communication and explanation works. However, as one reflect calmly and objectively, one can observe the role of the opposition and external forces in rallying the public into proactively resisting the extradition bill amendment. At the same time, deep-rooted problems that have plagued Hong Kong for a long time were never really solved. Skyrocketing home prices, ever-increasing rents, limited pathways for Hong Kong youth, and accumulated social grievances have all added up to the extradition bill amendment debacle. As the situation becomes calmer, the government must begin to take action to eliminate the harmful effects that were stemmed from the bill amendment controversy. Also, more time and effort must be invested in the economic development of Hong Kong. In the past two years, Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor

has strived to fulfil her election pledges by promoting social harmony and launching a number of policies regarding the economy, livelihood, and housing. For instance, the upgrading of teachers to degree holders, transport subsidies, and vacancy tax are some of the measures that are beginning to show effects. The extradition bill amendment is no longer the most pressing and important issue that requires society's attention. The public should move on from the controversy and begin working together again to build momentum for cooperation and development. In the past few days, the central government has expressed its firm support to the Chief Executive and the Hong Kong government time and again in their administration, the safeguarding of the rule of law, and the protection of the interests of Hong Kong citizens. Defending the Chief Executive and the Hong Kong government's authority, the central government expects the various sectors of the society to continue to support the Chief Executive and the Hong Kong government to govern according to law. Hong Kong should come together in the city's long-term development, and proactively engage in both the

construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road Initiative. Problems that concern the interests of the people should be solved by working together. The public should also strive to create conditions for the growth and development of young people. All in all, to improve the people's livelihood is to enhance the fundamental interests of Hong Kong. At a press conference yesterday, Police Commissioner Stephen Lo Wai-chung clarified the use of the term "riot" on the 12 June clashes. According to Lo, police defence lines at the protest zone near the Legislative Council complex were stormed with bricks in the afternoon that day, therefore police officers had to take action in response. He stressed that only those who have committed certain actions would be accused of rioting, while those who were not involved in such violence would not have to worry about riot-related charges. The government has offered the olive branch in order to cool down tensions in the society. It is believed that the public would understand the good intentions of the government, and therefore work together to bring harmony back to the society.

走塑無罪 絕膠有理

綠得開心@校園

環保教育一直是香港中國婦女會馮堯敬紀念中學致力推動的重點課題之一，為此學校設立環境教育組，以協助在校內外統籌及推動各項環保活動及比賽，並且鼓勵學生以身體力行的方式實踐環保及低碳生活。本年度學校舉行環保教育周的主題為「走塑絕膠」，透過環保大使在早會向同學宣傳，並於各級舉辦「絕膠」標語創作比賽和主題周會講解，從而提升學生對塑膠污染的認識，減少購買即棄樽裝水和使用即棄餐具，鼓勵他們將膠樽清理乾淨後回收循環再用。是次「走塑絕膠」的推廣活動成效顯著，大部分同學已自備環保水樽及自備飲用水回校。為鼓勵學生從閱讀中學習，我們舉辦環保議題閱讀比賽，讓學生在閱讀中放眼天下，增進對不同地區環保政策的認識，激發他們對環保時事議題的關心及興趣。除了全校走塑運動及閱讀比賽外，我亦於各級的環保教育上下功夫。我們在各級舉辦不同類型的環保創作比賽，例如中一級的「創意分類回收箱設計比賽」、中二級的「緩減全球溫增四格漫畫設計比賽」，以及中三級的「創意環保產業設計比賽」。比賽讓學生發揮無限創意，動用腦筋，創作理想中的美好生活環境。此外，在學校推動環保教育以外，本校環保大使亦會到社區宣傳環保意識。學生透過有趣的活動形式，向社區人士推廣節能及減廢之重要性，提醒他們在使用電器時減少使用備用模式、盡量開啟電風扇取代冷氣、儲

起洗菜或洗米水作澆花或其他用途。我們更落區推介使用天然環保清潔劑，利用食用梳打粉、檸檬水或白醋清潔家居，一眾街坊社區人士都大感興趣，此清潔劑天然無害，既可保護環境，又能節省購買有化學成分之清潔劑的金錢，簡直是一舉多得。今年3月，本校帶領四十多位學生到廣州進行實地考察，了解當地最新城市規劃，認識粵港澳大灣區城市發展的優勢，以及在人與地的變化當中，環境、經濟及社會三者之間，可如何達至可持續發展。我們亦有機會參觀當地有機農場，讓學生親身體驗有機耕作。本校希望透過以上多元化的環保教育活動，讓學生從個人層面做起，然後走進社區分享及宣傳，進而放眼祖國及世界，將保護環保的意識內化在心中，成為一個會關心及愛護環境的世界級公民。

香港中國婦女會馮堯敬紀念中學
港燈綠得開心計劃
「綠得開心學校」之一
最傑出「綠得開心學校」大獎
2018中學組季軍



學生到訪廣州參觀有機農場，更有機會親身體驗有機耕作。

港燈「綠得開心計劃」，致力教導年輕一代及公眾人士培養良好的用電習慣，目前已有四百多間全港中小學校加入「綠得開心學校」網絡。如欲了解詳情，歡迎致電 3143 3727 或登入 www.hkelectric.com/happygreencampaign。

人魚善織布 淚可化珍珠

流行歷史

每每提起鮫人，總帶着幾分空靈的神秘色彩，好像離我們非常遙遠，只存在於傳說之中。以古代為背景的電玩，常常以鮫人為材料融入劇情當中，《古劍奇譚1》裡有龍綃宮遇到龍女的故事，《古劍奇譚2》中的男二號夏夷則的母親就是來自南海明珠國的鮫人，他本人也因為半妖之體而被人歧視和陷害。不論東西方的傳說故事，鮫人的外貌都是類似的，同時具有人和魚的特質，居於海澤亦可上岸。中國最早關於鮫人的記載是在《山海經·海內北經》：「陵魚人面，手足，魚身，在海中」，袁珂校注云：「《楚辭·天問》云：『鮫魚何所？』劉逵注《吳都賦》引作『陵魚易止』，即人魚也。」《山海經》所說的鮫魚更類似於山椒魚和鮫魚一類，人頭魚身只長着四隻腳，像極了未進化完成的兩棲動物，這便是鮫人最初的形象。《搜神記》中則出現了以鮫人為名的文字：「南海之外，有鮫人，水居如魚，不廢織績，其眼泣，則能出珠。」這是說鮫人居於南海海域，善於織絲布，哭泣時眼淚化為珍珠。《述異志》中的記錄則更為詳盡且有想像力：「鮫人即泉先也，又名泉客。南海出蛟綃紗，泉先潛織，一名龍紗，其價百餘金。以為入水不濡。南海有龍綃宮，泉先織綃之處，綃有白之如霜者。」這裡提到了鮫人的別名為泉先或泉客，鮫人所織就的紗料被稱為龍紗，珍貴難得，價值百金，入水不濡。又說龍

綃宮是他們織綃的地方，產出的鮫綃潔白如霜，更是上上佳品。《太平御覽》卷八引《博物志》中記述了一則小故事：「鮫人從水出，寓人家，積日賣綃。將去，從主人索一器，泣而成珠滿盤，以與主人。」鮫人在人類的家中寄宿，期間織綃紗賣錢，將要離開時向主人要了一個盤子，泣淚成珍珠，用以報答。鮫人除了會織綃，眼淚能化為珍珠，用他們血肉熬製成的人魚膏可做長明燈的燈油，如《史記·秦始皇本紀》中記載：「以人魚膏為燭，度不滅者久之。」但也有科學家猜測，這種所謂的人魚膏並不是真的取自人魚，而是鯨魚，所以是鯨魚腦油製成的蠟燭。因此也有說法，《異物志》中所說人魚「項上有小穿，氣從中出」具有鯨魚的特徵，也許人們所認為的鮫人，實際上是樣貌獨特的鯨魚。唐《拾遺記》中把鮫人叫做海人魚：「東海有之，大者長五六尺，狀如人，眉目、口鼻、手爪、頭皆為美麗女子，無不具足。皮肉白如玉，無鱗，有細毛，五色輕軟，長一三寸。髮如馬尾，長五六尺。陰形與丈夫女子無異，臨海寡寡多取得，養之於池沼。交合之際，與人無異，亦不傷人。」這裡的鮫人有了具體的形貌，即為美貌女子的樣子，甚至有臨海的鰥夫寡婦養他們，言行舉止與人無異。這樣的形貌與西方傳說故事中的美人魚非常相似，如希臘神話中的半魚半人的海妖塞壬(Sirens)，在大風暴的海上用美麗的歌聲吸引過往的船隻，《荷馬史詩》第二部《奧德修斯》的返航過程

中，在經過墨西哥海峽時，他命令自己的船員用蠟封住耳朵，並將自己綁綁在桅杆上，才能安然渡海。鮫人的故事各式各樣，且跨越東西方世界，這說明鮫人的傳說並非空穴來風，一定是基於自然界某種生物的外貌，由古人加入想像創造而成。科學研究認為，最有可能作為鮫人原型的生物為儒艮，因其為哺乳動物，且雌性儒艮偶有懷抱幼崽浮出水面哺乳的習慣，被人們誤認為是美人魚。儒艮性情溫順，平日呈昏睡狀，稍稍驚嚇就四散逃避。其實不論儒艮是否是鮫人的原型，這個形象早已從生活現實當中脫離出來，成為東西方一種獨特的意象和審美象徵。在中國的文化土壤中，鮫人是一種空靈的夢幻的生物，常常和湘靈、夢蝶、馮夷等在同一語境出現，用以勾勒一幅可言而不可言的意境。如「滄海月明珠有淚，藍田日暖玉生煙」(李商隱《無題》)，「馮夷躡舞淥波，鮫人出聽停綃梭」(劉禹錫《傷秦姝行》)，「海煙沉處倒殘霞，一杆鮫綃和淚織」(吳文英《玉樓春》)，諸詩詞文賦，不勝枚舉。在西方世界，除了神話傳說，也有安徒生塑造的小美人魚這樣純潔又美麗可愛的形象，在丹麥哥本哈根市長堤公園，小美人魚的銅像坐在一塊花崗石上憂鬱冥想。海涅創作的敘事詩《羅蕾萊》，亦是萊茵河畔的會唱歌的美人魚，被世世代代傳頌並譜為民歌。直到如今，鮫人是否真正存在已經不重要了，他們已經融入了我們的文化背景，成為人們精神中的永恒嚮往。

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