以色列炸媒體大樓圖滅聲

Israel attacks media towers in an attempt to silence criticism



下文摘錄自香港《文匯報》5月16日:

以色列(Israel)繼續空襲(airstrike)加 沙地帶(Gaza Strip),截至5月15日,軍 事行動已造成近140名巴人 (Palestinian)

喪生,當地巴人難民營 (refugee camp) 成為襲擊目 標,以軍同時針對傳媒辦公室,3座合共有超過20間 傳媒包括美聯社 (Associated Press) 進駐的大樓先後 遭炸毀,有記者指以軍蓄意針對傳媒,試圖阻撓記者 揭露以軍戰爭罪行。

其中一幢被轟炸的瓦哈拉大樓高10層,13間傳媒於 該處設有辦公室,以軍5月11日進行空襲前預先發出 警告(warning),要求大樓內的人疏散(evacuate)。以軍12日再空襲14層高、有7間傳媒進駐的沙 魯克大樓,同樣事先警告,大樓內的人及時撤出,未 有傷亡報告,但兩幢大樓嚴重損毀。到了15日,以軍 再空襲另一幢大樓,美聯社、卡塔爾半島電視台(Al Jazeera) 等媒體均在內設有辦公室,以軍在行動前一 小時致電通知大樓業主,要求立即疏散,業主要求以 軍通融多10分鐘但不果,大批記者立即倉皇逃出

以色列軍方發聲明證實攻擊傳媒大樓,稱行動符合 國際法 (international law) ,指巴勒斯坦伊斯蘭抵抗 運動 (Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement) (哈 馬斯)的情報人員和武裝分子藏身大樓。美聯社表 示,所有職員和自由撰稿記者均安全疏散,美聯社主 席兼行政總裁普魯特(Gary Pruitt)其後發表聲明, 對以軍摧毀美聯社,及其他媒體辦公室所在的大樓 感到震驚和可怕,他們正要求以色列政府提供今次事 件的相關資料,並透過美國國務院(U.S. Department of State) 尋求更多資料,形容今次事件將令全世界更 難得知加沙發生的事情。

在中東 (Middle East) 地區採訪多年的加拿大 (Canada) 女記者巴特利特 (Eva Bartlett) 表示,以 色列以往在戰事中犯下不少戰爭罪行,例如在2009年 向加沙平民投放白磷彈(white phosphorus shell)、轟 炸醫院和收容無家可歸者的學校,但以色列現時封鎖 邊境,阻止記者進入加沙,令傳媒難以實地報道,更 蓄意轟炸傳媒大樓,試圖令媒體無法報道以色列的戰 爭罪行。她近日與曾在沙魯克大樓工作的記者阿里 (Shadi Ali) 通電話,引述對方指以色列在2009年、 2012年和2014年亦曾攻擊沙魯克大樓,部分樓層被夷 平。阿里估計在外國記者無法進入加沙採訪下,以軍 將更肆無忌憚。

除軍事衝突外,民間衝突亦蔓延至約旦河西岸 (West Bank) ,以色列軍方向巴勒斯坦示威者發射催 淚彈(tear gas)和實彈(live ammunition),巴人則 扔汽油彈(petrol bomb)還擊,據報至少10名巴人死 亡。以色列北部和東部分別接壤黎巴嫩(Lebanon) 和約旦 (Jordan) 邊境,亦爆發反以色列示威。

美國副助理國務卿(Deputy Assistant Secretary of State) 阿姆爾 (Hady Amr) 15 日飛抵以色列斡旋, 他強調以色列有權自衛。以往同樣有份調停以巴衝突 的埃及(Egypt)則無功而還,消息指埃及提出的一年 停火 (ceasefire) 方案,獲哈馬斯 (Hamas) 同意,但 以色列拒絕接受

編按:以巴雙方最終在埃及斡旋下,宣布自5 月21日凌晨起停火,結束歷時11天的衝突



● 以色列轟炸有多間傳媒進駐的大樓

資料圖片

Q&A

- 1. 以色列於何年宣布立國?
- 2. 以色列主要由哪個族群所組成?
- 3. 以色列至今控制了巴勒斯坦約多少土地?
- 4. 哈馬斯信奉哪種宗教信仰?

(mslzl) 殘蘭祺母 .4 %09.5 (zwəL) 滋另太猷 .2 辛8461.1 Answer



Israel continued to slam the Gaza Strip with airstrikes, with military operations killing nearly 140 Palestinians

as of 15 May. The Israeli army targeted not only at the local Palestinian refugee camps, but also media offices, destroying three Gaza City buildings housing the offices of the Associated Press and 20 other media outlets. Some journalists accused the Israeli military of deliberately bombing media offices in an attempt to prevent them from exposing Israel's war crimes.

Among those being destroyed, the 10-storey Al-Jawhara tower was the home of 13 media outlets, and advanced warning of the strike on 11 May was given by the Israeli army, ordering people inside to evacuate. The

military again attacked the 14-storey Al-Sharouk tower housing 7 media offices on 12 May with advanced warning, and people were evacuated in time with no casualties reported. Yet, the two buildings involved were heavily damaged. The Israeli air force destroyed another tower block in Gaza City housing the offices of the Associated Press and Al Jazeera on 15 May, and contacted the building owner requesting immediate evacuation one hour prior to the strike. When the request of allowing 10 more minutes for evacuation was rejected by the air force, plenty of journalists immediately fled in a hurry.

Israel's military issued a statement claiming that the attack on the media towers conformed with international law, as the building was used by the in-

telligence personnel and armed forces of the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) . The Associated Press stated that all staff and freelance journalists were evacuated safely. The Associated Press President and CEO Gary Pruitt had later released a statement saying that they were shocked and horrified that the Israeli military destroyed the buildings housing the Associated Press's bureau and other news organizations. They were seeking information from the Israeli government and were engaged with the U.S. Department of State for more details, describing that it would make it difficult for the world to know what was happening in Gaza due to this incident.

Eva Bartlett, a Canadian independent journalist who spent years on the ground covering conflict zones in the Middle East, said that Israel had committed many war crimes in the past, such as firing white phosphorus shells over civilians in Gaza in 2009, and bombing hospitals and schools for the homeless.

Now that Israel was blocking the border and preventing reporters from entering Gaza, and even deliberately destroying media towers in an attempt to obstruct media coverage of Israel's war crimes. She recently spoke by phone with Shadi Ali, a producer who had worked at the Al-Shorouk tower, saying that Israel had attacked the building in 2009, 2012, and 2014, with certain floors being destroyed completely. Ali estimated that the military might behave even more unscrupulously when foreign journalists were blocked from entering Gaza for interviews.

In addition to military conflicts, civil conflicts also happened in the West Bank. The Israeli military fired tear gas canisters and live ammunition against Palestinian demonstrators, while Palestinians threw petrol bombs to fight back, and at least 10 Palestinians were reported to have died. Besides, anti-Israel protests happened along Israel's northern border with Lebanon and eastern border with Jordan.

The U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Hady Amr arrived Israel for a meeting and affirmed the country's right to defend itself. On the other hand, the mediation efforts of Egypt, which had also been involved in mediating the Israel-Palestine conflict in the past, were in vain, as its proposed one-year ceasefire plan was reportedly agreed by Hamas but rejected by Israel.

古代來華譯經僧 各找辦法學中文

大譯站

龐嘉儀

譯者必須通曉原語(source language)及目標語 (target language) ,方能將文本從某地傳至他 方。翻譯佛典亦然,隋代譯僧彥琮曾提出譯經師 「要識梵言,乃閑正譯」,並應「薄閱蒼雅,粗諳 篆隸,不昧此文」,意思是譯者掌握梵、漢二語, 方能有效理解原文經卷,以通暢的文字譯出文義, 讓中土大眾了悟佛理。多年前,佛教學者曹仕邦嘗 撰《淺論中國求法僧俗出國前、後學習域外語文的 機緣》,説明漢地學眾如何學習西域語言,讀通佛 典原本,參預譯事。那麼從西域來華的僧人是怎樣 學懂漢言,然後在華弘法呢?初步考察僧傳記述, 基本有三大途徑。

其一,不少遠來東土的西域沙門,是在抵達中原 或江南的中國腹地才開始學習漢語。有些西僧極具 語言天分,短時間內便能學懂。舉例而言,東漢安 世高學識深廣,博學多聞,自少通曉「外國典籍及 七曜五行醫方異術」,學習能力甚高,長大後一心 弘法,史稱世高「始到中夏」,因「才悟機敏,一 聞能達,至止未久,即通華言」,然後開始個人翻 經,「於是宣譯,改梵為漢」。

此外,有部分法師學習時間較久,確保漢言嫻

熟,方敢譯經,如後秦譯僧曇摩耶舍深明《舍利弗阿 毘曇論》,秦主請譯,法師認為該論法理幽遠,親自 翻譯方可傳達要旨,不能假手他人,遂在長安攻習 漢言,經六年時間,「漸閑秦語」,才落筆開譯。

其二,有些古代西來譯師,如鳩摩羅什、笈多 等,早在西域、涼州學習漢言,入京以後即能興辦 譯場,將經本由梵轉華。考查歷史文獻,西域部分 邦國兼行漢語,法師們可在該些地方了解華言的特 點,窺探其貌,略識大概。如按道宣《續高僧傳》 記載,六世紀時高昌國「僧侶多學漢言」。又十六 國時代的西涼地區漢化程度頗高,曇無讖便是在涼 土「學語三年」,得其旨歸。由此可知,中古譯師 不必進入中原或江南地區以後才有可能學習中文, 在部分西域國家或河西地帶已可為之。

其三,古有譯僧遲遲未能掌握漢文,遂經懺法而 得感悟,最終極速學懂譯語。按《梁高僧傳》記 載,南朝劉宋中天竺僧人求那跋陀羅入華弘法,享 譽國中,但不善漢言,故要譯人弟子協助,方能譯 經傳道,時覺言不盡意,心感慚愧,遂「旦夕禮 懺,請觀世音,乞求冥應」。其後,跋陀在夢中見 一白衣人士,手持寶劍,並執一頭,問跋陀有何憂 疑,法師便道明語言學習問題。白衣使者聞言以 後,便「以劍易首」,替跋陀更換頭顱。夢醒以 後,跋陀「心神悦懌」,能以漢言宣講佛經義理, 通暢無礙,一夜精通華語。

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● 當月全食 時,地球的大氣 層會將太陽的紅 色光線折射到月 球表面,令我們 看到一個紅色的 月球。

影片截圖

月亮為何變紅了?

氣象萬千

在2021年5月26日,發生了一個月食的天文現象, 市民當天分別能看到月全食和月偏食的現象。

當天月球在晚上6時56分升出地平線,隨即進入月 全食階段。月全食發生在7時09分,食甚就於7時19 分出現,生光(月全食的結束)則於7時28分,復圓 (月偏食的結束)則於8時53分,最後,半影食終則 於9時52分。

月全食發生的時候,月球比較接近地平線,當時月 面介乎2度至5度,市民欣賞月全食時需要選擇東南偏 東,視野廣闊、開揚的地方,例如在黃埔的海濱,望 向鯉魚門方向,或在杏花邨、西灣河的海濱,在東南 偏東的位置視野較佳。

至於月偏食時,在此階段月球已升得較高,全港很 多地方於晚上八九時望上天空,都能看到月偏食。

月食的發生出現於月球進入地球的影子時,月全 食時我們會看到一個紅色的月亮,原因是大家都知 道太陽有很多顏色,當月全食時,地球的大氣層會 將太陽的紅色光線折射到月球表面,令我們看到-個紅色的月球,而這個紅色的光度會受地球大氣層 影響,有時地球的大氣層較混濁時,紅色的光線可 能會較暗淡。

●香港天文台(本欄以天文台的網上氣象節目《氣象冷知識》向 讀者簡介有趣的天氣現象。詳請可瀏覽天文台 YouTube 專頁: https://www.youtube.com/user/hkweather o









通識文憑試摘星攻略



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