

漢

中文基本功

第225期

## 政論家談七七 言不及義 半世紀論蘆溝 記憶猶新

「歇暑」期間，一朋友告知，某電台紀念「七七」蘆溝橋抗戰，特邀一政論家談往事並發表觀感。不料，這位嘉賓在兩個鐘頭內，無一語論及「七七」，倒提到日本明治年間的首相大隈重信。大隈一九二二年已病逝，十四年後才有「七七」事變。政論家還把「大隈」讀成「大衛」，友人懷疑其鄉音無改。

另一位朋友告知，今年是某電台五十年台慶，令他想起五十年前《循環日報》復刊的事。他提到在下與該報兩位專欄作家的關係。

原來，《循環日報》一八七四年（清同治十三年）創刊，民國年間停刊；一九五九年復刊。復刊後，兼辦午、夜報，前者為《正午報》，後者為《天方夜報》。可惜，日報與夜報只辦了幾年，僅《正午報》堅持到一九七四年。

六十年代中期，我經常拜讀

《正午報》沁園、心園兩個專欄。沁園即曹聚仁，心園即程思遠。兩位也看我在某報的歷史連載。三人見面，必談歷史。感謝二公支持我「蘆溝非蘆溝」之說。程公更強調每寫紀念文章必用「蘆」而不用「盧」。四十多年過去，恍如昨日。

不得不提翻譯家黃文範。他研究歷史時，和我一樣，數十年來不斷為文論證「蘆溝非蘆溝」。黃著《萬古蘆溝橋》，考據資料豐富，讀史求真者，不可放過。黃先生不畏強禦，聯合各界人士，反對台灣當局將「蘆溝」改為「盧溝」，受人敬佩。

曹早於一九七二年病逝澳門。程回大陸後，歷任人大常委會副委員長，於二〇〇五年病逝北京。黃於今仍健在。

容若



五星級英文



## 一心一用 學好語文

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想當雙語人，就是要處理語文的腦部指揮合作，在適當時候輸入適當的語言。講合作，就是要運作的空間，不要不斷騷擾它。

很多人很努力，但沒有學會第二語言，正可能是他們的腦部指揮不堪騷擾，索性罷工，於是怎樣死背活學也無法上手。如果用無為之道，不去積極騷擾，效果會怎樣呢？

方法之一就是讓孩子在一段時間內停止用另一種語言，把注意力集中在想改善的語言上，中文也好，英文也好，其他時間就讓孩子休息，做他們喜歡做的活動。

BBC網站另外一篇說 Chinglish 的文章 "China Dishes Up Menu Translations" 提到 cultural connotations，其實也是說腦部指揮被文化騷擾。

有人說，菜單中的 translations such as "burnt lion's head" for pork meatballs are confusing for foreigners，因為 the names of

many Chinese dishes have historical, cultural, regional and political connotations that would not necessarily be understood by foreigners. 結果是，the poor English translations "either scare or embarrass foreign customers and may cause misunderstanding of China's diet habits".

去外國學英語是個方法。在歐洲國家，孩子學英語時喜歡到英國人家裡作客。英國和歐洲國家文化比較接近，孩子不需要費很多心思和精力去適應新環境，也不需要處理太多語文裡的 cultural connotations。

去一個新文化區，對孩子來說必定有刺激作用。有些孩子需要花很多心思精力去適應新環境，去外面學英語變相是處理另一種問題，未必能收到一心一意的預期效果。孩子可能在生活或待人接物方面有所得益，但要把這種得益轉為語文能力，中間要經過不少關卡。



世「數」一

## 卑斯省華裔佔人口一成

加拿大兩大城市——溫哥華和多倫多，皆為華裔聚居地。據悉，溫哥華所屬省份卑斯省平均每10人就有1人是華裔，其中華裔最集中的地區是大溫市烈治文市中心的Brighouse，八成是華裔，而全烈治文市的華裔則超過全市人口的四成，是全卑斯省華裔最密集的地區。

根據2006年的普查，卑斯省華裔已突破40萬，在全省420萬人口中佔10%。在安大略省，華裔人口也是超過40萬，但安省人口總數超過1200萬，該省華裔只佔3%而已，不及卑斯省的百分率。

有分析預測，到了2012年，卑斯省的華裔人口會持續增加至60萬。

另外，加拿大統計局兩年前的

的低生育率 and 持續移民計劃不變，到2031年，溫哥華和多倫多兩大都會人口中，平均每2人就有1人是海外移民，其中以中國移民居首位。

現時加拿大每年平均吸納25萬多新移民，其中家庭團聚約為6.5萬，企業、自僱、技術移民等佔15萬，難民及其他佔3萬，以華裔移民較多。

在加拿大就讀的海外學生高達8萬名，以安省及卑斯省分別佔2.6萬及2.5萬為最多，華裔學生約佔一半。

未來華裔在加拿大的影響力一定逐漸增加，無論在政治、經濟、社會方面皆會愈來愈多華裔嶄露頭角！

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

## No police involvement facilitates school drug-testing

With the beginning of the new school term, a voluntary school-based drug testing scheme will go for a **trial run** in secondary schools in Tai Po District later this month as scheduled. But days before the start of the trial scheme, authorities concerned have made a decision that results of the drug tests in schools will not be passed on to the police.

This is a timely and wise decision.

As a matter of fact, since the trial scheme of voluntary school-based drug testing was proposed, the police's role and involvement has been the focus of public concerns. Under normal circumstances, the police **are duty bound** to crack down on drugs. Hence how could any drug testing scheme be deterrent without the police being involved? How would it be possible to **track down** and eliminate the source of drug supply in a school? From this **perspective**, police involvement seems inevitable, and naturally the results of students' drug tests ought to be handed on to the police to follow up.

However, those in favour of such an argument perhaps forget something very important, that is, the feelings and worries of the great majority of parents. Not a small number of parents have expressed their concerns that if their children were found to have abused drugs in the tests and the results were passed on to the police, the mistake they had made due to ignorance for being young of age would have left a permanent stain in their records, spoiling their future opportunities of going to higher schools and taking up occupations. Moreover, professional legal organisations have also pointed out that, to track down the sources of drug supplies by following up drug-abusing students would put their personal safety **in jeopardy**. Therefore, concerned with their children's safety, parents would refuse to sign on the consent forms for drug-testing.

Now, having taken into consideration the concerns of parents and others, authorities concerned have decided to keep the drug-testing results out of reach of the police. This decision, made by following good advices, by no means violates the principles of implementing the "drug testing scheme".

In fact, the launch of a school-based drug testing scheme is, firstly, to prevent drug-free students from being lured into drug abuse, and, secondly, to help drug-abusing students quit the evil habit. All in all, the purpose is to protect students, not to uncover drugs and catch drug traffickers. For the latter, the police have a specialized anti-drug department doing the job, which does not need the help of a school-based drug testing scheme. Nor is the original intention of launching a school-based drug testing scheme for drug enforcement or to catch drug traffickers.

Therefore, after full discussions, it is now made clear that results of drug tests will not be passed on to the police. This really greatly eases concerns of parents and school authorities, and is in favour of the implementation of the scheme to better serve the purpose of the scheme and the interests of the students.

Hence the police will have no access to information of students' drug tests and therefore law enforcers will play no role in the drug testing scheme. But this does not mean the police will keep their hands off the problem of drug abuse among young students, no longer enforcing the law. On the contrary, the police's existing anti-drug abuse campaigns among youths including the School

Liaison Programme, will be further strengthened in future to continue cracking down on drug- and triad-related crimes in schools. In this regard, law enforcement will never be weakened.

Likewise, having listened to various opinions, authorities concerned yesterday also made it clear that drug tests would be conducted only after the consent forms were signed by both parents and students. This decision also has everything to gain and nothing to lose. Originally, the scheme only required the consent of parents, though it also stated that if a student was unwilling to take the test, his or her wish would be respected and the test would not be enforced but social workers of the school then would follow up to find out why the student refused to be tested. Now the consent forms need also to be signed by students, which will ensure the implementation of the scheme to go on more smoothly.

It seems that, after parents' participation in discussion and speaking out their opinions, the school-based drug testing scheme has become more considerate and perfect than when it was initially proposed. The common goal of keeping young students away from drugs and keeping schools drug free has obviously won support of the great majority of citizens and parents - this is beyond doubt.

Right now, one thing of the utmost importance is to give space and time allowing the trial run of the voluntary school-based drug testing scheme in Tai Po District to start and go on, not to be interrupted by doubts and debates. It can be believed that the drug testing scheme will be perfected in practice to play its due part.

04 September 2009

### WORDS AND USAGE

● **Trial run (idiom)** - A practical test of something new or unknown to discover its effectiveness.

Example: 1. Take the car for a trial run before you buy it. 2. We are holding a table tennis tournament in the new stadium, as a trial run for next year's World Cup.

● **Be duty bound to do something (idiom)** - To have to do something because it is your duty.

Example: We are duty bound to justify how we spend the funds.

● **Track down something/somebody; Track something/somebody down; (phrasal verb)** - To find something or someone after a long and difficult search.

Example: 1. Experts are trying to track down the source of contamination in the water supply. 2. We finally tracked Sally down in her parents' house.

● **Perspective (noun)** - A particular way of considering something.

Examples: 1. Her attitude lends a fresh perspective to the subject. 2. He writes from a Marxist perspective.

● **In jeopardy (idiom)** - In danger of being damaged or destroyed.

Example: The lives of thousands of birds are in jeopardy as a result of the oil spillage.

社評

## 警方不介入有利校園驗毒試行

新學年已經開始，校園驗毒計劃將如期由本月下旬開始在大埔區學校率先試行，但在「計劃」推行前夕，有關部門作出了一項決定：驗毒結果不會交給警方。

這是一項及時和明智的決定。

事實是，驗毒計劃提出以來，警方的角色和參與，一直是各方關注的焦點所在。從正常情況而言，反吸毒是警方的職責，驗毒計劃如果沒有警方的參與，阻嚇作用如何產生？截擊校園毒品源頭的目的又如何可以達到？因此，警方的介入實屬無可避免，學生驗毒結果也應交由警方跟進處理。

然而，持此論者可能忘記了一個重要的事實，就是廣大家長的感受和顧慮。不少家長提出，子女被驗出曾經吸毒的報告如果交到警方手上，那麼，日後子女升學或就業的前途就會因這年少無知的錯誤而蒙上永久的污點。此外，法律專業團體亦提出：以吸毒學生來追查毒品源頭，學生的人身安全會受到威脅，如果考慮到子女的安全，家長就不會在驗毒同意書上簽名。

在充分考慮家長和各方的疑慮後，當局決定不把驗毒結果交給警方。這一決定，不僅從善如流，於「計劃」的推行宗旨亦無任何違背。

事實是，校園驗毒計劃的推行，一是為了防止不曾吸毒的學生沾染毒品，二是為了幫助已經吸毒的學生脫離毒海，目的都是為了保護學生，而不是企圖藉此找到更多的毒品和抓獲毒販。警方另有專責掃毒部門從事這方面的工作，無須通過校園驗毒計劃來進行，設立校園驗毒計劃的初衷也不是為了緝毒和抓毒販。

如此經過充分討論後，明確學生驗毒結果不會交給警方，的確可以大大減輕家長、校方的顧慮，有利於「計劃」的推行，也令到「計劃」的宗旨得到更好體現、更符合學生的利益。

但當然，學生驗毒結果不交警方，執法人員在校園驗毒計劃中沒有角色，並不等於警方對青少年學生吸毒問題從此就置身事外、不再執法，恰恰相反，警方原有的反青少年吸毒行動，包括學校聯絡主任的工作，未來將會進一步加強，繼續全力打擊發生在校園內的毒品和黑社會等罪行，執法絕不會「手軟」。

## 吸毒少女半年增一成半

本港今年上半年21歲以下呈報吸毒人數有2175人，比去年同期增加3.3%，其中年輕女性吸毒者持續增加，有751人，增幅一成半。上半年有47人在校園吸毒，多於去年全年人數。毒品種類方面，年輕吸毒者以吸食俗稱K仔的氯胺酮為主，其次是冰及搖頭丸。

針對吸毒已成中學生次文化，7月7日，行政長官曾蔭權親自督導青年禁毒工作，推出由驗毒至執法共5招禁毒。8月6日，政府宣布大埔區校本自願驗毒試驗計劃今年底推行，突擊到校抽驗學生。



校園驗毒計劃備受各方關注。圖為政府早前向大埔區中學的校長與教師簡介計劃 (資料圖片)

同樣，在充分聽取了各方意見後，有關當局昨日亦明確表示，驗毒計劃將會在家長和學生本人兩方面都簽署同意書後才執行。這一決定，也是「有利無弊」的。「計劃」初期本來只需家長同意，但也列明假如學生本人當場不願意，也會尊重其本人意願而不會強制檢驗，並由社工進一步跟進了解其拒驗的原因。如此讓學生本人先簽署同意書，有利檢驗工作更暢順執行。

看來，學生驗毒計劃在各方特別是家長的參與和提出意見後，的確比擬議初期更為周到和完善，而保護青少年學生遠離毒品、打擊校園毒禍這一共同目標，明顯得到絕大部分市民和家長的支持，這點是毫無疑問的。

眼前，最重要的是給予空間和時間，讓校園驗毒計劃在大埔區落實試行，一些懷疑和爭論不應妨礙「計劃」的試行。相信校園驗毒計劃未來在實踐中會不斷得到完善，發揮應有的效能。

2009/09/04 大公報社評

通識記憶體

