漢 中文基本功

孔子所謂女子難養 歷來儒家不曾唱好

九月廿七日晚上，香港電台《解構經典》主持人講解《論語》時，爲孔子所謂「唯女子與小人爲難養也」一番話花了不少唇舌，強調這番話「歷來有爭論」；但他只引了現代人錢穆、李澤厚不涉爭論的話。

何謂「爭論」？應該指一方面說好，一方面說壞，彼此針鋒相對吧？可是二千多年來，歷代儒家不曾爲「女子與小人爲難養也」一番話唱好，大概沒有忘記自己的母親是女人。就是大呼「天不生仲尼，萬古如長夜」的儒家聖人朱熹，也只替這番話作註解。「歷來」沒有讚，只有彈，「有爭論」云乎哉！即使主持人所引錢、李的話，由於不曾唱好，自然不能成爲他所需要的證據？

主持人的態度，有其歷史背景。九十年前五四運動前後，有所謂「打倒孔家店」——吳虞、陳獨秀、錢玄同、魯迅等人全盤否定孔子及其儒家學說，顯然這是走向一個極端。當大家冷靜下來，孔子還是受尊重，儒家學說還是不失其在中華文化中應佔的重要地位。可是又有人將孔子說每一句話、做每一件事都當成絕對，不容懷疑，這又走向另一個極端了。由於各種社會、政治、文化原因，九十年前舊事，仍足以影響到今天，像《解構經典》主持人的態度，不是偶然的。

孔子及其儒家學說，是不斷發展的，歷代儒家都不曾出現「凡是派」，這是儒家思想之所以成爲中國文化主流思想的重要原因。以他們的智慧，自然都能看出孔子「唯女子與小人爲難養也」的話是一時之牢騷話，跟他冷靜下來教誨學生時對女人的態度不一樣。他們即使要讚，也懂得「無聲勝有聲」的道理。

容若

通識新世代 第237期

放眼天下

A 五星級英文



Dinosaurs Part 8

黑 楊（yeung@harkyeung.com）

Some people tell me that they find it difficult to start a story and they find it even more difficult to end a story. I wonder if this is affected by the Chinese way of writing. Many Chinese think that it is important to round up the story and to have an introduction when start telling a story. In English, if you have nothing more to tell, then stop.

Highlighting the feathered dinosaurs, the exhibition is called 'Soaring Dinosaurs'. The Chinese name Fei Long Zai Tian is from I-ching, the Book of Change, meaning: 'The dragon is on its wing in the sky'. It's a good hexagram."

Feng says researchers throughout China are looking for feathered dinosaurs. "The layers that might yield such fossils are found in Inner Mongolia, but we don't have the resources to excavate them."

Liang says that so far, all the feathered dinosaurs have been discovered by locals. "The peasants, knowing that they can get thousands of yuan from the government if they find something important, spend all their time digging to unearth the fossils."

世「數」社經

本港失業率5.3% 金融海嘯後首下跌

本港今年7-9月的最新失業率爲5.3%，比6-8月下跌0.1%，是自去年9月環球金融海嘯之後首次錄得失業率下跌。至於就業不足率仍然維持在2.4%的水平。

失業率下跌的行業據報包括建造業、資訊及通訊業、藝術、娛樂及休閒服務業；顯而易見是政府十大基建開始上馬以及休閒、娛樂消費在暑期帶來的影響。

15-19歲青少年失業率較上月下跌2.7%至25.7%，也應是暑期的休閒、娛樂需求的人力資源所帶來的影響；至於說成政府爲協助青少年就業的措施已取得成效，則未見得；蓋政府只爲大學畢業生提供每月2,000元實習津貼而已。

另一個數據顯示，總勞動人口減少了7,400人，其實間接令失業率下跌，因爲在總就業人數與上月其實是相若，失業率下跌不代表總就業人數上升。

勞工處9月刊登的私人機構空缺爲60,998個，比8月的52,758個大幅增加15.6%，成功協助就業的個案也有增加，升幅爲14.1%，反映就業市場有復蘇現象，僱主招聘也有較正面的態度。



不少求職者前來招聘會碰運氣

政府減高級公務員薪金，透視力似乎不夠。整個就業市場在金融海嘯後已漸趨穩定，爲贏掌聲而帶頭減薪，令高級公務員士氣低落，得不償失吧！

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

Liberal Studies

Editorial

Policy Address not beautifully-worded but practical

Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen has delivered his fifth Policy Address, entitled Breaking New Ground Together.

"**Breaking new ground** together" should not only remain the title of a report written on paper, but must also become a common faith of today's Hong Kong society, that is, of the government, all industries and the general public. Hong Kong's future development needs the participation of all with collective wisdom and **concerted** efforts. Only in this way can Hong Kong society continue to make progress and break fresh ground.

The truth of the matter is that concerted efforts are rarely seen in Hong Kong society lately, so much so that quite a few people become worried whether Hong Kong could ever break any "new ground". As anticipated, after the delivery of the Policy Address, opposition legislators and a few media said in reaction that "citizens are disappointed as no sweetening is offered" or "the six industries cannot help ease unemployment." They either ignore or regard as completely negative the development plans and innovative measures proposed in the Policy Address. With such an attitude, how could we ever be "working together"? How could Hong Kong ever break any "new ground"?

Compared with his previous policy addresses, Donald Tsang's Breaking New Ground Together this time indeed offers no sweetening, nor does it have any "earthshaking" plans and commitments. It even lacks literary grace or beautiful words. Nevertheless, this is a **down-to-earth**, pragmatic policy address. Clearly written in it are the government' near-term and medium-term plans, and how will it do, to boost Hong Kong's economic development, to build an environment-friendly city for quality living, and to deal with issues concerning the aged and youths. Upon reading this policy address, citizens and industries concerned may not immediately see any "new ground". But at least they could notice and understand what the government has done or will do. For example, through a package of "paying additional premiums" measures, the potential of over 1,000 old industrial buildings could be released. And the government will, by the end of this year, offers four sites to build private hospitals. Earlier it already allocated four sites for building international schools. Enterprises conducting applied research and development (R&D) projects will enjoy a cash rebate equivalent to 10% of their investments, in addition to the 15% tax reduction in practice… All these are facts that can be seen with one's eyes. Successfully implemented, these measures could help boost economic development, improve people's livelihood and ease unemployment.

In fact, making no empty talks but devoting efforts on practical issues to boost the economy and build a harmonious society is the very essence of this Policy Address by the Chief Executive. But more importantly, this should also become the working style of the SAR Government, as well as the fashion of Hong Kong society. Breaking New Ground Together may not be as beautifully worded as the previous policy addresses, but it more accurately **spells out** the governance ideals of the Chief Executive and SAR government and also more fit in with the needs and reality of Hong Kong society.

Regarding the SAR Government's governance ideals in the coming year and even in a longer term, including proposals in the Policy Address to consolidate Hong Kong's status as an international financial hub, to continue promoting the four traditional pillar industries and develop the six industries, to strengthen economic integration with the Pearl River Delta, and to materialize the quite creative and innovative idea of building a green, quality "New Central", the crux of the matter lies in that they can only be achieved through cooperation between the government and businesses and between officials and citizens. In its future governance, it is important for the SAR Government to win over the participation of industries and citizens, besides taking up its own responsibilities of planning, co-ordination and promotion. If the SAR Government is to take new steps and break new ground in its future governance, it must sincerely put together the strengths of markets, industries and general public and integrate them into its governance. From the very beginning, the government must, on its own initiative, explain in detail to the public its policies to be formulated, its governance ideals and projects to be launched. On citizens' parts, some individuals must change their attitude of indifference or pouring cold water with harsh criticism, and instead show their concerns and make positive suggestions. Hong Kong is Hong Kong people's Hong Kong. The Chief Executive and SAR Government are working for the public. Only when we work together with concerted efforts through genuine cooperation between the officials and people and between the government and businesses, can Hong Kong break new ground one after another.

15 October 2009

WORDS AND USAGE

① **Break new / fresh ground** (idiom) - To begin to do something that no one else has done; to pioneer; to make a discovery, use new methods, etc.

Examples: 1. We are breaking fresh ground with our new methods. 2. Dr. Anderson was breaking new ground in cancer research.

② **Concerted** (adjective) - Planned or done together for a shared purpose.

Examples: 1. Developed countries should take concerted action to help developing countries. 2. The D-Day invasion was a concerted exercise by the armed forces of the US, Britain and Canada.

③ **The truth / fact of the matter** (idiom) - Used when you are telling something unusual or surprise, or when you want to show you are honest.

Examples: 1. I didn't take anything, and that's the truth of the matter. 2. The fact of the matter is that they only got married so she could stay in Hong Kong.

④ **Down-to-earth** (adjective) - Sensitive and practical.

Examples: 1. Even though she is a super star, she is still friendly and down-to-earth. 2. He is a down-to-earth sort of man with no pretentions.

⑤ **Spell out** (phrasal verb) - To explain something in a very clear way with details.

Examples: 1. His reasons for leaving are spelt out in his letter. 2. What do you mean you don't understand - do I have to spell it out for you?

社評

施政報告不漂亮但夠實際

特首曾蔭權（右圖）發表任內第五份施政報告，題曰《群策創新天》。

群策創新天，應該不僅僅是一份報告文本的名字，而應該成爲當前港人社會，即政府、業界和市民的共同信念；未來香港的發展，需要群策群力、大家參與，只有如此，港人社會才能繼續前進、創出新天。

事實是，近年的港人社會，少見「群策」，也有不少人在擔憂香港還有沒有「新天」。而可以想見，《群策創新天》施政報告發表，反對派議員和個別傳媒的反應是「沒有派糖、市民失望」、「六大優勢產業無助解決失業」，對報告中提出的各種發展方案和創意措施，不是視而不見，就是一律加以懷疑和否定，如此又豈是「群策」？又那裡來的「新天」？



與之前的幾份施政報告相比，曾蔭權昨日的《群策創新天》，的確沒有「派糖」，也沒有什麼「驚天動地」的計劃與承諾，甚至連一些漂亮的文采或詞藻也欠奉，然而，這卻是一份實實在在、實事求是的施政報告，政府在近期和中短期內爲推動香港經濟發展，建設環保城市和優質生活，以及關注老人和青少年成長等方面準備做些什麼和如何去做，都清清楚楚地寫在了報告裡面。市民和業界看了這份報告，未必會馬上就看到「新天」，但最少可以看到、知道政府將要或已經在做些什麼事：如逾千幢空置已久的工廠大廈，通過「一籃子方案」補地價後，就可以重新投入使用；又如年底將會推出四幅土地供私家醫院申請，之前亦已批出四幅土地用於興建國際學校；又如企業用於創新科技研發的投資，除已可扣稅百分之十五之外，還將再回贈現金百分之十……，這些都是可以「眼見爲實」的實事，而一旦辦成功了，就會有助於推動經濟發展和改善民生就業。

事實是，不尚空言、多幹實事，集中發展經濟，建設和諧社會，不但應該是特首施政報告的實質，同時更應該成爲特區政府施政的風格、成爲整個港人社會的風氣。《群策創新天》可能不如之前幾份施政報告的漂亮，但更準確地表達了特首和特區政府當前的施政理念，也更切合當前香港社會的需要和實際。

特區政府未來一年以至更長遠的施政，包括「報告」中提出的鞏固國際金融中心地位、繼續推動四大傳統支柱產業和發展六大優勢產業、加強與珠三角地區的經濟融合，以至頗具創意和新意的打造一個綠色優質「新中環」，其中一個要點，就是必須通過官商合作和官民合作，才有可能眞正做到。未來在特區政府的施政中，除了要負起策動、統籌、推動之責任外，很重要的一點，就是必須要能夠通過一切的努力和渠道，爭取到業界和市民的參與。未來政府施政要想邁開一些新步、創出一些新天，就要眞心誠意的把市場、業界和民衆的力量融合起來，融合到政府的施政中去。政府政策的構思、施政的理念以及即將推行的項目，從一開始就要主動多向市民解釋，而民衆對政府的施政也要一改以往部分人袖手旁觀、只知潑冷水和苛責的態度而改爲更多的關心和正面、積極的建言。香港是港人的香港，特首和特區政府是爲民衆辦事的，只有實行眞正的官民合作、官商合作，群策群力，香港才會不斷創出新天。

2009/10/15 大公報社評

通識記憶體

發表施政報告始於1972年

《施政報告》是香港特別行政區行政長官每年10月發表的報告。在英治時代，香港總督定期向香港立法局宣讀《施政報告》。由於立法局年度會期在每年10月開始，所以港督宣讀《施政報告》的時間會在10月立法局復會的第一日。最初的《施政報告》源自英女王的《Queen's Address》，港督麥理浩首次於1972年10月18日在立法局解釋施政，直至1976年定名爲《Address by the Governor》。

第二任特首曾蔭權在10月15日發表《施政報告》後，香港大學民意研究計劃調查發現，本年度《施政報告》對增加市民信心的效應輕微，但比去年優勝。特首支持度評分輕微下跌1分，爲54.2分。

其實，國際社會對港府的管治評價，向來都比港人正面得多。世界銀行每年進行的「全球管治指標調查」（Worldwide Governance Indicators），香港一直名列前茅，以最新2008年的調查爲例，香港除在「問責性」一項指標評價較爲遜色外，其餘5項指標「政治穩定性」、「政府有效性」、「監管質素」、「法治」及「控制貪污」上都獲得極高評價，排名穩佔全球212國家及地區的前列。