

漢

中文基本功

第277期

通識新世代

盤古神話脫胎於南方民族傳說 參酌渾天宣夜等天論創造出來

三月五日晚上，收聽香港電台《龍的傳說》，聽主持人講盤古開天闢地，指出這個神話可能上古已有，只因中國人不如西人之重視神話，以致它到三國時才流傳。

我以為，三國算早了。盤古神話，其實到北宋才開始流傳。這個神話及其作者、書名，見於宋太宗時編成的《太平御覽》。何以經兩晉、南北朝、隋唐、五代罕有提及？值得研究。

盤古神話，三國以前沒有，是因為構思的材料未具備，絕非中國不重神話。這個神話的主角盤古，原名盤瓠，據《後漢書》，是南蠻的祖先。蠻是漢人對南方民族的蔑稱。漢代的南蠻是今天苗、瑤、侗、黎等少數民族的祖先。這個故事至早也要到漢末才傳入漢族社會。到了三國，徐整利用傳說主角的神奇性質，參酌漢族古代的天論創造盤古開天闢地神話，應是適當時候。因為，盤古神話之「天地渾沌如雞子」，本漢代最流行的天論

「渾天說」所謂「天如雞子」；至於說「陽清為天，陰濁為地」，則本另一種天論「宣夜說」所謂天青地黑。又一種天論「蓋天說」所謂天圓地方，徐整一無所取，正由於此說在漢代備受批評，指為無稽。徐整的取捨，顯出盤古神話構思要到漢末三國才臻成熟。

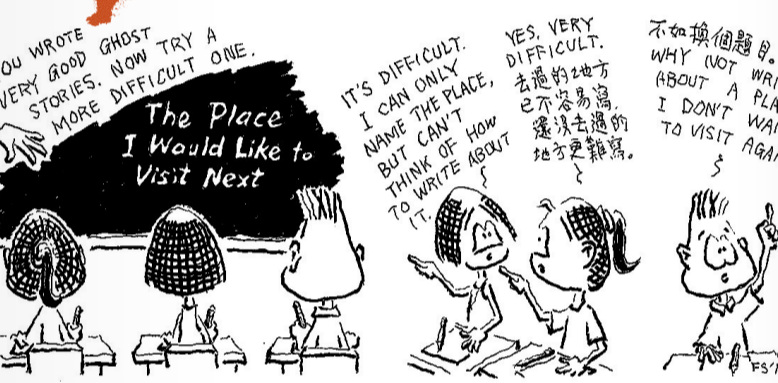
盤古的古字，今讀仄聲，古時讀平聲，讀法與盤瓠的瓠相同。徐整把傳說中傳入漢人社會後加入的大漢族主義的東西剔除，盤瓠改稱盤古，主角形象從原來帶有獸性的人提高為可以創造天地人的神，性質便與西方的神和阿拉伯的真主無異。《三五歷記》說盤古能「一日九變，神於天，聖於地；天日高一丈，地日厚一丈，盤古日長一丈。」想像力是太驚人了。

最後補充一句：「渾天說」在漢代何以最流行？乃因張衡用銅製成渾天儀，對仰觀天象和發展天文學有大貢獻。

容若



五星級英文



Writing about Museums (1) The Art Centre

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In Hong Kong we have been talking about building an arts complex in west Kowloon. While in the UK I have visited the first art centre building by the Foster Associates, the firm which built our airport. Instead of telling the readers what the building looks like, I started my story with the people I met there.

Strangers; a bag at the back with a baby sleeping  
Her dress was the yellow of a flower from a far moor  
And his the saffron from a soil mysterious and mellow  
Her eyes half-closed, hands caressing the space  
A young asylum seeker near the exit sat up straight  
Shyly, he started to make a song  
They are refugees from Africa, we are taking them for an outing, a young woman said.  
I saw them earlier, near the wing with artworks from Africa; the children were crying, they made the atmosphere livelier, I said.

The children were at the time already quite relaxed. Perhaps because they knew that the trip was over and they were going back to a place more familiar to them. The Foster building, for children, might resemble a big piece in a model, ready for them to work with imagination. That was what I felt at first sight. Then it made me think of the American airbase at the top of the world: at Northwest Greenland. Many of the buildings there were smaller versions of this centre. Put together, they formed a piece of freezing installation art about the cold war.

In the past the strangers, the asylum seekers, had brought new life to the textile industry, I was told.

Those Strangers were skillful textile workers, from Holland and Walloons (French-speaking Flemings), facing religious persecution in their homeland. They were invited to Norwich in the 16th century to rejuvenate the trade. They played an important role in the textile history of Norwich. Today, there is a museum called the Strangers' Hall near the Madder Market. The rooms are decorated with furniture from different periods to show the life of those expatriates.



世「數」社經

二戰舊帳 蘇軍屠殺2萬波蘭人

2002年《鋼琴戰曲》(The Pianist)電影面世，講述1939年猶太裔鋼琴家在波蘭的華沙國家電台演奏鋼琴時，遭到德軍轟炸，鋼琴家趕忙收拾細軟，正欲離開之時卻聽到英、法兩國向德國宣戰，於是放棄逃亡，留在波蘭華沙，天天過着死裡逃生朝不保夕的日子，直到俄軍在1943年解放華沙。鋼琴家的名字是Wladyslaw Szpilman，在2009年以88歲高齡逝世。

二次世界大戰期間，2萬多名波蘭精英，包括戰俘、知識分子、警察和其他公務人員被斯大林在卡廷(Katyn)下令處決，歷史上稱為卡廷大屠殺，遇害正確人數為21768名，其中8000人是1939年俄國入侵波蘭的戰俘，其餘則是被控為情報人員、地主及官員等平民。1941年德軍佔領卡廷，1943年揭發卡廷集體墓地。波蘭與俄國立即斷交。

4月初，波蘭總統卡欽斯基率領數十名軍政高官前往俄羅斯準備參加「卡廷大屠殺」的悼念活動，不料專機卻在俄羅斯墜毀，全機96人身亡。舊恨未除，再添悲劇。俄羅斯在二次大戰後一直拒絕大屠殺，只在2005年報稱當時俘虜了14542名軍民，其中1802人在大戰期間身亡。

空難之後，俄羅斯總統梅德韋傑夫對波蘭人發表深切講話，連同早前總理普京公開批判前蘇聯在卡廷(Katyn)下令處決，歷史了波蘭和俄羅斯民族和解的契機。

二次大戰早已過去，但波蘭、德國、俄國、猶太裔，一幕又一幕的戰後恩怨仍是不斷上演。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

Spare no effort to execute HK-Guangdong cooperation pact Editorial

Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen and Guangdong Governor Huang Huahua signed the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong-Guangdong Cooperation yesterday in Beijing. This is the first pact about Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation that is approved by the State Council. And its signing was witness by Vice President Xi Jinping. All this highlights the importance the Central Government has attached to the pact. But signing the agreement is just the start of relevant development. From now on, more efforts must be devoted to execute the agreement. Tests and challenges are still ahead of us. The task is heavy and the road long. The SAR Government and all sectors in Hong Kong must be well aware of this.

The drafting and signing of the Agreement has far-reaching multi-fold significance. First of all, this is a substantial step taken following The Outlines of the Plan for Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008-2020) unveiled by the State Council in January 2009. The Outlines sets to goal for Guangdong and Hong Kong to strengthen their cooperation and initiate systematic renovation in this regard. It also gives the green-light for Guangdong to take the lead in experimenting further opening up to Hong Kong. This is a long-term and important strategic arrangement by the Central Government. Hong Kong's return to the Motherland in 1997 following the "one country two systems" formula solved the historical problems of political separation in over 100 years. The Outlines is now aimed at solving the historical problem of economic separation by boosting economic integration between Guangdong and Hong Kong. Hong Kong's integration with the Pearl River Delta to form a Greater Pearl River Delta economic system is a link in the country's long-term strategy for regional development. This is also the ultimate destiny of Hong Kong's economy. No doubt, this will also be an important breakthrough in deepening the "one country two systems" in practice.

Secondly, the Agreement provides a comprehensive framework and mechanism for the implement of the Outlines. This will enable CEPA and other agreements signed previously to be coordinated under standardized and legalized conditions and, hopefully, to be included in the nation's 12th Five-Year Plan for Social and Economic Development (2011-2015) so as to become a part in the country's development blueprint. Naturally, this will lay a solid foundation for Hong Kong to be integrated into the country's modernization drive.

Lastly, the Agreement is an important regional cooperative arrangement in the country and in East Asia. The Pearl River Delta is one of the most important and developed economic regions in the country. The formation of a closer cooperative system in Greater Pearl River Delta with the merger of Hong Kong and Macau will ensure the success of building a super international metropolis on the Pearl River. This provides a golden opportunity for Hong Kong. So Hong Kong must spare no effort to execute the Agreement so as not to miss the opportunity. Right now, all regions on the Mainland are sparing no effort to seize similar opportunities. For instance, Shanghai Mayor Han Zheng is currently in a visit to Taiwan to promote cross-strait cooperation. His visit would facilitate the two-way exchange of currencies of the two sides and direct charter flights. More importantly, from the long-term perspective, the potential for cross-strait cooperation in high- and new-tech industries is great. A cross-strait science and technology development zone formed will play a key role in the global market. Fujian province is also making efforts to strengthen cooperation with Taiwan through its Western Taiwan Strait Economic Zone. Guangxi and Yunnan provinces are taking the advantage of the

China-ASEAN Free Trade Area to strengthen their economic exchange with their neighbours in south. Such cross-boundary regional cooperation could boost development in the regions concerned. Therefore, Hong Kong must make use of the Agreement to get on board the express train of development in this region.

Key targets of cooperation set by the Agreement cover sectors such as finance, manufacturing, services, infrastructure, environmental protection, education and scientific and technological research. Some projects are being carried out and a lot more new projects are being planned or to be initiated. In this regard, in particular, the SAR Government must play a leading role, devoting more efforts in planning, coordination and follow-ups. For example, in financial cooperation, how to attract more Guangdong enterprises to raise funds in Hong Kong (including making initial public offerings of shares and issuing yuan bonds)? In industrial cooperation, how to better support Hong Kong-invested enterprises in Guangdong to upgrade and restructure themselves? In infrastructure, how to push for the building and operation of new transport links (especially the Eastern Corridor) and for further development and improvement of existing infrastructure projects? The operation of the Western Corridor and the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line is far from ideal, which must be improved so as to fulfill their potentials. More importantly, Hong Kong must speed up its own development, especially the upgrading and restructuring of its economy. Guangdong, particularly the Pearl River Delta, will become further developed during the 12th Five-Year Plan period. If Hong Kong fails to upgrade itself, it will not be able to cooperate with its northern neighbour that is improving itself day after day. If this ever happens, then there could be no true cooperation, because Hong Kong would likely become falling behind.

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WORDS AND USAGE:

- 1 Pact (noun) - A formal agreement between two people or groups. Examples: 1. China and South Korea have signed a free-trade pact. 2. The white men made a peace pact with the Indians.
2 Be well aware of sth, be well aware that... (idiom) - Know very well about something. Examples: 1. I'm well aware of the risks involved. 2. She was well aware that he was married.
3 So as to do sth (idiom) - With the intention of doing something. Examples: 1. The test questions are kept secret so as to prevent cheating. 2. He made an excuse to go to the toilet so as to leave us alone.
4 Make use of sth/sb (idiom) - Use something/somebody for your own advantage. Examples: 1. We should train them to make use of reference books. 2. Make good use of your time!
5 On board (idiom) - On a train, ship or aircraft; as part of a group or team. Examples: 1. The ship has 500 passengers on board. 2. It's good to have you on board for this project.

必須盡力落實粵港合作協議

昨日香港特首曾蔭權與廣東省省長黃華華，在北京簽署了「粵港合作框架協議」。此乃首份經由國務院批准的粵港合作綱領性文件，且由國家副主席習近平親臨見證簽署，更突顯了中央的高度重視。但協議簽署只是有關發展的正式起步，今後在落實協議時仍須倍加努力，考驗與挑戰仍在後頭，可謂任重道遠，對此港府以至全港上下均須有所了解。

「協議」的制定和簽署具有多重深遠意義。首先，這是按去年一月國務院出台的「珠三角發展規劃綱要」而作出的實質行動。「綱要」中明言要加強粵港合作，並提出了在這方面要有體制創新，和廣東可在對港開放上「先行先試」，反映了中央一項長遠而重要的戰略部署。九七年香港按「一國兩制」模式回歸，解決了百年來政治分隔的歷史問題，而「綱要」則要由推動粵港經濟一體化來解決經濟分隔的問題。香港融入珠三角以構建大珠三角經濟體系，乃國家的長遠地區發展戰略一環，也是香港的最終經濟歸宿。無疑，這也將是「一國兩制」在實踐中深化發展的又一重要突破。

其次，「協議」將為落實「綱要」提供健全的框架和機制，讓之前簽訂的CEPA及其他合作協議能在規範、法定的條件中得到全面統籌，並爭取列入「十二五」國家規劃，從而成為全國發展藍圖的一部分。自然，這也為香港全面融入國家現代化大潮奠定堅實的基礎。

最後，「協議」是全國以至東亞地區的一個重要區域協作安排。珠三角乃全國最重要及最發達的經濟區之一，加入港澳並形成大珠三角的緊密合作體系，將可保證建設珠江超級國際大都會的成功。這對香港來說更是個黃金機遇，必須全力落實協議以免坐失良機。當前內地各方亦正努力把握相似機遇：如上海市長韓正訪問台灣，便力推兩岸加強合作，除可促成貨幣



香港特別行政區行政長官曾蔭權(前左)與廣東省省長黃華華交換《粵港合作框架協議》文本

雙向兌換和班機直航等具體事項外，從長遠更關鍵者是，兩岸在高新科技產業上的合作潛力巨大，由此形成跨海峽科技開發區，將可在全球市場佔據要津。福建亦力圖通過海西開發區強化對台合作，而廣西及雲南等亦借中國東盟自貿區之利加強與南鄰交流。這些跨境區域協作將可帶動所涉地區的發展，故香港必須借「協議」登上區內的發展快車。

珠三角金融 香港是龍頭

2010年4月7日，特首曾蔭權與廣東省省長黃華華，在國家副主席習近平見證下簽署《粵港合作框架協議》，是自1998年粵港合作聯席會議成立以來，首份獲國務院批准、粵港兩地簽署的綱領性文件。《協議》主要確認香港金融體系是珠三角地區的龍頭，廣州、深圳等城市的金融資源和服務是支撐。

相比2009年頒布的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》，《協議》的內容更為具體，共11章50條11900多字，涵蓋範圍包括粵港合作的宗旨、定位，包括金融、旅遊、物流與會展、專業服務。同時，《協議》不單關注兩地的經貿合作，還考慮如何方便粵港居民的跨境日常生活。

早在2009年3月，特首曾蔭權、廣東省委書記汪洋、省長黃華華在北京會面時已經提出《協議》的構思，藉此深化粵港兩方，在推動基建發展、產業、環保及教育等領域的合作，並確定具體合作方向。同時，《協議》把《珠三角規劃綱要》中關於深化粵港合作的宏觀策略，轉化為具體政策措，為爭取把有關內容寫進國家「十二五」規劃奠定基礎。

《協議》的簽訂，進一步鞏固香港國際金融中心的定位，亦意味着上海暫時不可超越或取代香港，上海的定位只是國家級金融國際中心，而香港則是面向亞太地區、市場覆蓋珠三角的區域性國際金融中心，這有望寫進國家的「十二五」規劃，對香港的未來極重要。

通識記憶體



社評

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