



中文基本功

質疑魏武張冠李戴之際 吹捧曹瞞趁勢乘風而來

九月三日有朋友問我：「昨天消息，內地有二十三名學者聯署質疑所謂曹操高陵造假，你知道否？」我曾指出幾個省市的學者、專家質疑，指出有網民揭發「魏武王」不是曹操而是冉閔；但告訴他：「你說的新消息未知。」朋友續說：「該墓原定九月揭幕，因這件事延遲到十月……」其實，我也有另類新消息：今年某方面推出一些既吹捧曹操，又提到二〇〇九年已發現曹墓的小冊子。我既看到宣傳「曹墓」的電視片有「武王歸來」的呼喚，也就優先介紹一部《走近曹操》吧！

讀過《三國志》這部正史，都知道許劭於曹操青年時已判斷他為「亂世之奸雄」。可是《走近曹操》第十九頁，把許劭「亂世之奸雄」改為「亂世的英雄」，且引魯迅讚許曹操「至少是個英雄」的話，然後作結論說：「當時的人（指許劭）說他是英雄，現代的人（指魯迅）也說他是個英雄。」意謂曹操是英雄而非奸雄。

《走近曹操》把「奸雄」改成「英雄」，顯然歪曲歷史。這與「高陵」前解畫的人所謂「說曹操是奸雄在南宋以後」

的謬論異曲同工。提到曹操打袁紹，打烏桓，《走近曹操》給曹以莫名其妙的歌頌，說他「成為時代潮流的引導者」（該書第九十一頁）與「成為時代潮流的引領者」（該書第九十五頁）。不知「導」字「領」字在這一語句中有何分別，值得作者分兩次鄭重地提出來？

曹操敗於赤壁又如何？《走近曹操》不敢再用上述的歌頌，卻敢於掩蓋曹操打敗仗的原因——作者引曹操的話：「郭奉孝若在，不使孤至此！」言下之意，一個姓郭的人死得早，才非敗不可。

其實，《三國志》的材料不難找。己方（賈詡）和敵方（周瑜）都認為曹操不宜在荊州（赤壁所在州）打；只是曹操一意孤行，不納賈詡之言，才招致大敗。道理簡單：曹操率大軍殺入荊州時，荊州有十萬人民背離他冒險追隨劉備。試問，沒有人民支持，焉得不敗！郭嘉一個人怎可以旋轉乾坤！

吹噓曹操以配合「發現」曹墓的宣傳如此不濟，該墓本身又受質疑，你叫遊客怎能誠心誠意去瞻仰呢！ 容若



Investigation report on hostage crisis hardly convincing

The Philippine Government yesterday published its report on the investigation into the August 23 incident in which Hong Kong tourists were held hostage and killed by a gunman at the Jose Rizal Park in Manila.

Before making an evaluation of this report, one must not forget that in the incident the gunman Rolando Mendoza got on a tourist bus of Hong Kong's Hong Thai Travel Services Ltd and held hostage 22 Hong Kong tourists on board, demanding his re-instatement by the Ombudsman and the police authorities. In the end eight innocent Hong Kong citizens were shot to death while several others were seriously injured. Even now, as the (Philippine Government's) investigation report is finally released, Jason Leung Chung Hok, a 17-year-old Hong Kong youth still remains in a coma in a hospital. His mother, Mrs. Leung, lost her husband and two daughters in this tragic incident.

Since the incident, the SAR Government, families of the hostages and Hong Kong people in general have been demanding that the Philippines Government conduct a fair and sincere investigation to find out what caused the incident and who should be held responsible, and punish those who neglected their duties, so as to do justice to the victims and to prevent such an incident from happening again.

Under such circumstances, it may be said that the investigation report released by the Philippine Government yesterday can neither clear up doubts nor let the dead rest in peace. For, whatever punishments the report has handed out are merely "administrative penalties" or "administrative charges" pending decisions by relevant authorities. In other words, no one needs to face criminal charges for the death of eight people.

How can such an investigation report be convincing and acceptable?

Even lawyer Roan Libarios of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP), in an interview with media yesterday, said: "The conclusion is that we are not convinced by the outcome of the review process, but we respect the decision of the President."

As a matter of fact, the independent Incident Investigation and Review Committee (IIRC) set up after the incident earlier had already handed over a report which held 13 officials responsible for the incident and recommended they be prosecuted in accordance with the law. But the publication of this report was later postponed because Philippine President Benigno Aquino wanted to "consult" his legal advisers. Now the result of his "consultation" is that all 13 officials are to be spared criminal prosecution and only four police officers would face "administrative charges". But "administrative charges" are not criminal or legal charges.

The most obviously retrogressive step in the released investigation report is the way it deals with Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim and Deputy Ombudsman Emilio Gonzales. These two are "key" figures in the incident. The former ordered the arrest of Rolando Mendoza's brother, the act which really drove the gunman crazy and to begin shooting the hostages. And, at a crucial moment when human lives were under threat, the latter demanded money from the gunman as a condition for considering his reinstatement, which completely dashed all hopes for Mendoza who then began to kill. In the original report of the IIRC, the conclusion on Alfredo Lim was that he, as the commander of on-the-spot negotiations and strategic operations during the incident, had committed many mistakes - such as not setting up a crisis management committee in time, illegally issuing an order to

arrest the gunman's brother, leaving his command post for dinner at a critical moment... All such detailed, serious accusations were deleted from the report released yesterday save one sentence: "negligence and improper act in carrying out his duty" and, as such, he would only face administrative sanctions pending a decision by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Likewise, the Deputy Ombudsman who is accustomed to asking for bribes is only criticised in the report for being "seriously inefficient" and for a "seriously improper act" under the anti-graft law, and is subject to administrative sanctions pending a decision by the House of Representatives. That's all.

The report criticised the TV and radio stations for making a live broadcast of the incident, but only demanded that the Philippine Broadcast Association conduct an investigation and decide whether they had violated the moral code. In contrast, the IIRC originally recommended prosecuting the concerned media for obstructing law enforcement.

The report says it hopes its release will put an end to the hostage incident. But can such an ambiguous, unfair report of the investigation really "put an end" to people's doubt and worry about the Philippines' law enforcement capability and travel safety in the country?

12 October 2010

WORDS AND USAGE :

1 On board (idiom) - On or in a ship, bus or airplane, etc; working with someone.

Examples: 1. Is there a doctor on board? Someone is ill here. 2. Welcome to the company, Tom. We're glad you are on board now.

2 Reinstatement (noun) - When someone is given back his job or when something exists again. (Derived from the verb reinstate: to give someone back his previous job or position, or to cause something to exist again.)

Examples: 1. The union demands the immediate reinstatement of all sacked workers. 2. Reinstatement of the tax would be a disaster.

3 Do justice to sb/sth (idiom) - To treat someone or something in a way that is fair and show their true qualities.

Examples: 1. To do him justice, we must say his intentions were good. 2. Sally did justice to our side in the contract negotiations.

4 Clear sth up (phrasal verb) - To solve a problem; to find an explanation for something.

Examples: 1. I'm glad we have cleared up that misunderstanding. 2. They never cleared up the mystery of the missing money.

5 Pending (prep) - Used to say that one thing must wait until another thing happens.

Examples: 1. The identity of the four people was not made public, pending the identification by relatives. 2. Flights were suspended pending an investigation into the crash.

菲人質事件調查報告難服眾

菲律賓政府昨日公布今年八月二十三日發生在馬尼拉紀念公園的槍手挾持及殺害人質事件的調查報告。

在評價這份調查報告前，不能忘記的是，事件中，兇手門多薩登上香港康泰旅行社的旅遊巴士，挾持二十二名香港遊客當人質，要求申訴專員、警察當局給他復職；結果，八名香港市民無辜被槍殺，另多人嚴重受傷，直至調查報告發表，當日被硬物重擊頭部受傷的十七歲香港青年 Jason 仍在醫院陷入昏迷中，他的母親梁太在這場慘劇中痛失丈夫和兩個女兒……

事件發生後，特區政府、人質家屬和全港市民一致要求菲律賓政府必須作出公正、嚴謹的調查，查明出事原因及責任所在，予失職者以應得的懲罰，還死者一個公道，並防止今後再有類似事件發生。

在此一情況下，可以說，菲當局昨日發表的調查報告，既不能令生者釋疑、更不能令逝者安息，因為「報告」所作出的懲處決定，不是「行政處分」就是「行政訴訟」，交由相關部門跟進處理，也就是說，事件中沒有一個人需要為八條人命負上刑事法律責任。

如此調查報告，能令人信服乎？接受乎？就連菲律賓律師會負責人利巴里奧斯律師昨日在接受傳媒訪問時也表示：「我們認為檢討結果難以令人信服，但我們尊重總統的決定。」

事實是，人質事件發生後成立的獨立調查委員會，日前已經提交一份報告，指出內中有十三名官員需要為事件負上責任，主張依法予以檢控；但此後「報告」被押後發表，因為總統阿基諾要「諮詢」法律顧問的意見，而「諮詢」的結果，是十三名相關責任官員全部被「放生」，只有四名警方人員需要面對「行政訴訟」。而「行政訴訟」並非刑事或法律訴訟。

「報告」中最明顯的倒退，莫過於對馬尼拉市長林斐洛及副申訴專員岡薩雷斯的處理。事實是，兩人是事件中的「關鍵」人物，前者下令拘捕門多薩之弟而導致其狂怒殺人，後者則在人命關天之際竟還向門多薩勒索金錢才允助其復職，亦是因此而令門多薩感到徹底失望而大開殺戒。而在獨立調查委員會原有的報告中，對林斐洛的評語是：在案發當日充當現場談判及策略行動指揮官，犯下多個錯誤，沒有及時成立危機管理委員會，並且不合法發出拘捕門多薩之弟的命令，



菲律賓總統阿基諾三世（中）公布香港人質事件調查報告，「放生」13名相關官員

又在關鍵時刻離開前線指揮崗位去吃飯……。如此詳盡、嚴重的指控，在昨日發表的報告中幾乎只剩下句話：「在執行職務時疏忽和行為不當」，只需接受行政處分，交由內政部跟進……。同樣，索賄成性的副申訴專員，在「報告」中亦僅被指「嚴重無效率」及根據行政條例「行為嚴重不當」，處分同樣是交由眾院跟進而已。

「報告」對當日傳媒電視台、電台提出了批評，但只要求菲廣播協會展開調查，以決定是否有違反道德守則，而當日獨立調查委員會曾建議以妨礙執法起訴相關傳媒。

「報告」聲稱，希望整個人質事件至此告一段落，「劃上句號」。但如此不清不白、不公不正的調查報告，能令人對菲律賓治安執法能力和旅遊安全的疑慮「劃上句號」嗎？

2010/10/12 大公報社評



觸景立畫

題目：酒不醉人人自醉 地點：雲南麗江大研古城

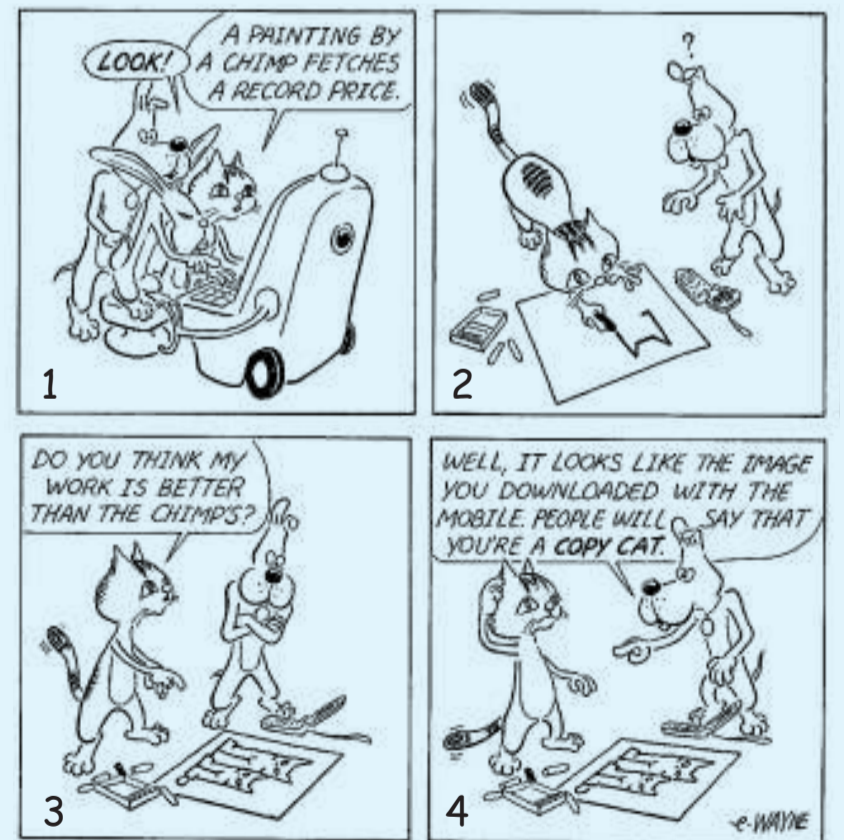
麗江古城，獲譽為中國十大邂逅之一；每當華燈初上，古鎮的酒吧及民俗小店即迎來一日中最熱鬧、歡騰之時，相識或陌生的人相約小酌；微醺中，古鎮已如夢境。



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Soho Diary



How to make a Chinese dress (4)

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Even the colour of a Chinese dress carries symbolic meanings. On the occasion of a birthday party for a newborn baby, perhaps the best colour is light pink. If it is the birthday party for a grandma, it should be purple red - the so-called imperial colour of the old dynasties. If the occasion is a wedding banquet, it can be more flexible. The bride will wear red, so will be the mother-in-law. For the guests, it will be better if they choose other colours. Then the banquet will be a jolly one.

Once I went to a birthday party of a one-hundred-year-old Chinese calligrapher. One of his favorite students made a Chinese dress for that occasion. It was pink, but with a silver tone. As the dress was new, the silver tone was very bright. I am sure if the dress is washed or dry-cleaned, the silver tone will disappear.

That is also the reason why, in many cases, a Chinese dress is good only for one occasion. After that, it will probably stay in the wardrobe and

become a collector's item and will no longer be worn again.

Over the last two years, during the financial crisis, there was a piece of news about the clothes of the royal family in the UK. It was reported that a member of the royal family wore 'recycled' clothes to a wedding banquet. The special term means that the particular piece of clothing has appeared in public once before. The journalists even managed to dig out the old photos and placed it side by side with the new one, showing the same dress.

It is the unwritten tradition for the members of the royal family, especially the women like the Queen and the princesses, to have new clothes on for public occasions because they are regarded as promoters of fashions. The royal family is not in lack of money for new clothes. But at a time of financial crisis, the UK government is getting so poor that even the royal family has to send a signal to the public that it is necessary to save money.

菲島綁架案年逾百宗

菲律賓綁架案層出不窮，社會混亂不堪。2009年12月13日，百多名激進分子襲擊菲律賓南部的棉蘭老地區巴西蘭省監獄，劫走31名囚犯。此前3日，25名綁匪在棉蘭老地區南阿古桑省闖入一小學，綁架75人。

根據國際諮詢公司調查報告，2008年菲律賓綁架案件共135宗，比2007年增加25%，為歷年最高，而實際案例可能超過這數字。單是菲南棉蘭老地區，2009年以來大規模的綁架暗殺案件就達10宗。菲律賓政府的無能及警務人員的失職在今年8月香港遊客被挾持事件中暴露無遺。菲律賓總統阿基諾三世於10月11日終於

通識記憶體



公布人質事件的調查報告與處理決定。不過，馬尼拉市長林斐洛、副內政部長普諾以及負責指揮處理人質事件的多名高級官員，當中卻無人要承擔刑事責任。

林斐洛及普諾是阿基諾家族的親信。在阿基諾三世的母親阿基諾夫人執政時代，林斐洛曾擔任警察總監，普諾負責訓練她的保安衛隊。

阿基諾三世競選總統期間，普諾充當「御前保安總管」籌組保安團隊，被總統稱為「推心置腹，難以取代」。一般相信，阿基諾三世對這兩名心腹手下留情，是意料中事。