完善應急機制

原文

摘錄自9月22日香港《文匯報》: 熱帶氣旋「樺加沙」來勢洶洶,為 本港帶來狂風暴雨。過去數年,香 港多次受到極端天氣影響,特區政

府不斷總結經驗,聯合社區組織更完善應急支援力量。是次再有超強颱風來襲,為本港救援防災機制帶來一場「大考」。

隨着氣候暖化,極端天氣漸見增多,加上粵港 澳大灣區人員貨物流動頻繁,特區政府除了動員 自身資源應對,也要考慮與廣東省和澳門相關部 門恒常溝通,有需要時互相支援,共享救援力 量,為民眾編織更強大的危機應對安全網。

隨着「樺加沙」逼近香港,星期二 (9月23日)稍後天氣會開始急速轉壞,到周三 (9月24日)風力達到烈風至暴風程度,伴有大驟雨及顯著風暴潮,沿岸水位可能與2017年的「天鴿」及2018年的「山竹」相若。

風暴離港尚有一段距離,政務司司長陳國基21 日已主持應對極端天氣督導委員會會議,統籌各 部門進行應對。特區政府也透過媒體,呼籲市民 立即採取防風、防水浸措施。渠務署會增加約20 隊緊急應變隊伍至200隊,亦提早派強力排水機 械人,到多個水浸風險較高地點戒備,又派發較 一般情況多逾一倍的沙包應對水浸。

2023年9月的「世紀暴雨」令本港多區發生 水浸及山泥傾瀉。特區政府在事後總結經驗, 在當年的施政報告提出,在預警、準備、應急 和復原四個方面,持續強化整體應對極端天氣 的合品

特區政府成立由政務司司長主持的督導委員會,為應對極端情況進行「超前部署」,加強預警、應對突發災害、疏導受影響的交通和人流,加上完善地區治理體系後各區成立關愛隊,結合政府及社區力量,香港數年來已有多次應對極端天氣的經驗,黃大仙、柴灣等水浸黑點的水浸情況已得到大大紓緩,渠務署購置的「龍吸水」機械人大派用場,及時應對一些地下停車場的水浸情況,把風雨造成的破壞和影響減至最低,保障了市民生命及財產安全。

今年以來,本港已五度發出黑色暴雨警告信號,打破天文台設立黑色暴雨警告以來一年內發出最多「黑雨」的紀錄。不過,月前「黑雨」期間,仍有部分市民冒着暴雨上班,引起社會關注僱員在極端天氣期間的安全和福祉。僱員肩負家計,上班途中遇上意外,對機構及家庭都可能造成難以彌補的損失,企業正常營運與僱員保障須作出平衡。

特區政府宜對這方面作出更清晰指引,或者 作出必要立法,讓僱主可以在極端天氣下為僱 員作出合理工作安排,令一眾打工仔的權益得 到更好保護。

香港位處多風多雨的華南地帶,正如國家 《粵港澳大灣區氣象發展規劃(2020-2035 年)》所形容,大灣區是「典型的氣候脆弱 區」,極端天氣來襲,粵港澳三地許多時候都 會同時受影響,恒常進行信息溝通、通報情況



●政務司司長陳國基早前實地視察情況,了解各部門的清理善後進度

資料圖片

並適度共享救援資源,能對三地民眾安全構成 更佳保障。

粵港澳近年共同就聯合應急管理進行積極磋商,2023年就《粵港澳大灣區應急救援行動方案》和《合作框架協議》達成共識,並進行了「聯城」演習,測試三地應急動員協調機制實施成效,範圍包括樓宇坍塌、大規模山泥傾

瀉、嚴重水浸、危化品洩漏等,為建立大灣區 救援網絡奠定基礎。大灣區融合發展的趨勢 下,三地人員貨流來往日趨頻密,三地聯合應 急機制更應受到重視。正值風雨臨近,特區政 府應與粵澳方面及早作出聯繫,進行必要的預 備,包括跨境交通疏導、排洪、提防天文大潮 影響等,聯合力量為大眾建構更好的安全網。

Strengthening Preparedness to Weather the Storm



Tropical cyclone Ragasa approached with formidable force, bringing gales and torrential rain to Hong Kong. In recent years, Hong

Kong has repeatedly been battered by extreme weather. The Government has been actively learning from past experiences, collaborating with community organisations to enhance emergency response capabilities. The arrival of this super typhoon poses a stern test for Hong Kong's disaster preparedness and response mechanisms.

With climate change fuelling an increase in extreme weather, and the Greater Bay Area (GBA) seeing ever more frequent movement of people and goods, the Government must not only mobilise its own resources but also maintain regular communication with relevant authorities in Guangdong and Macao. When necessary, mutual support and shared rescue resources should be deployed to weave a stronger safety net for the public.

According to the Observatory, as Ragasa approaches Hong Kong, weather conditions deteriorated rapidly from Tuesday afternoon, with wind speeds reaching gale to storm force by Wednesday, accompanied by heavy downpours and significant storm surges. Coastal water levels may rival those seen during Typhoon Hato in 2017 and Mangkhut in 2018. Although the storm is still some distance away, Chief Secretary Chan Kwok-ki has already convened a meeting of the

Steering Committee on Handling Extreme Weather to coordinate departmental responses.

The Government has also issued public appeals through the media, urging residents to take immediate precautions against wind damage and flooding. The Drainage Services Department will increase its emergency response teams from around 180 to 200, and has deployed high-powered drainage robots to flood-prone areas in advance. More than double the usual number of sandbags have been distributed to mitigate flooding risks.

The "once-in-a-century" rainstorm in September 2023 caused widespread flooding and landslides across the territory. In its aftermath, the Government reviewed its response and pledged in the Policy Address to strengthen capabilities across four key areas: early warning, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery.

A Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary was established to oversee "advance preparations" for extreme scenarios. This includes enhancing early warnings, managing sudden disasters, and directing affected traffic and pedestrian flows. With the establishment of Care Teams in each district under an improved governance framework, the combined efforts of government and community have yielded valuable experience in handling extreme weather. Flooding in blackspots such as Wong Tai Sin and Chai Wan has been signifi-

cantly alleviated, and the Drainage Services Department's "Dragon Drain" robots have proven effective in tackling underground car park flooding, minimising damage and safeguarding lives and property.

This year alone, the Observatory has issued five Black Rainstorm Warning Signals—more than ever before in a single year since the warning system was introduced. However, during one such episode, some residents still braved the downpour to go to work, sparking public concern over employee safety and welfare during extreme weather. Employees, often the breadwinners of their families, risk accidents en route to work, which could result in irreparable losses for both organisations and households. A balance must be struck between business operations and employee protection.

The Government should consider issuing clearer guidelines—or even enacting legislation—to enable employers to make reasonable work arrangements during extreme weather, thereby ensuring better protection for workers' rights.

Hong Kong is situated in the storm-prone region of South China. As described in the Meteorological Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2020-2035), GBA lies in a "typically climate-vulnerable zone". Extreme weather often impacts Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao simultaneously, making regular information-sharing, situa-

tion updates, and appropriate resource pooling essential for enhancing public safety across the three regions.

In recent years, Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao have actively discussed joint emergency management. In 2023, consensus was reached on the Greater Bay Area Emergency Response and Rescue Operational Plan and Greater Bay Area Emergency Response Cooperation Framework Agreement was signed. A joint emergency response and rescue exercise "Liancheng—2025" tested the coordination of emergency mobilisation mechanisms, covering scenarios such as building collapses, large-scale landslides, severe flooding, and hazardous chemical spills, laying the foundation for a GBA rescue network.

As integration within the Greater Bay Area deepens and cross-border movement of people and goods becomes more frequent, the importance of a joint emergency response mechanism cannot be overstated. With the storm approaching, the HKSAR Government should promptly liaise with its Guangdong and Macao counterparts to make necessary preparations, including managing cross-border transport, flood drainage, and measures to mitigate the impact of astronomical tides. Through united efforts, a stronger safety net can be built for all

Tiffany

古今文人皆好「狸奴」豐子愷與貓「話平生」

恒大清思

如何在社交媒體上迅速獲 得大量點讚?網上流傳的秘 訣是:一定要有貓的照片。

當代愛貓之人的確非常多,自稱「貓奴」每天服侍「主子」的亦不乏其人。在現代作家中,冰心、夏衍和豐子愷都是著名的愛貓之人。

據說,一九九零年代北京文人圈子中有兩大「明星貓」,分別是冰心家的白貓和夏衍家的黑貓。冰心寫她家「咪咪」的散文不少,而豐子愷的水墨漫畫中,貓的身影亦常常出現。

在《古詩今畫(之十)》中,豐子愷重繹了王安石〈示長安君〉「草草杯盤供語笑,昏昏燈火話平生」兩句,把兄妹二人相聚,置換為友人對酌,還為酒館的窗戶,添上一隻小白貓。不過,最令人印象深刻的,大概要數那張照片了——小貓坐在豐子愷頭上,兩者眼神一致,專心地共讀一本書。

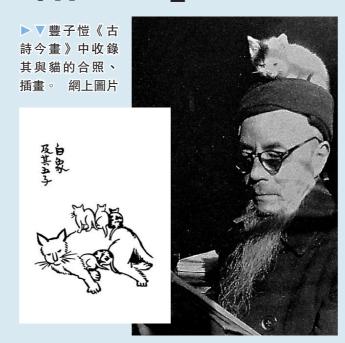
愛貓當然不是現代人的專利,古代也有貓咪狂熱分子。 清代有兩本以貓為主題的書,一是嘉慶三年(1798)王初 桐的《貓乘》,二是咸豐二年(1852)黃漢的《貓苑》。 這兩本書分別整理和輯錄了中國典籍裏有關貓的典故與記 述,收錄範圍廣泛,除了「貓」字的源流,貓的各種稱 謂、品種毛色和飼育知識,更有貓的相關器物、傳説、故 事和詩文。兩書內容豐富,傳説、掌故和歷史事實互相交 織,讀來趣味盎然。

《貓苑》卷上的「種類」篇指出,「貓本狸屬,故名狸奴」,「家貓為貓,野貓為狸」。古人認為貓五行屬火,故「善升喜戲,畏雨惡濕,又善驚」,跟老虎一樣對應於寅時,因此夜間特別靈動。黃漢在〈自序〉裏剖析其愛貓之情:

人莫不有好,我獨愛吾貓,蓋愛其有神之靈也,有仙之 清修也,有佛之覺慧也;蓋愛其有將之猛也,有官之德 也,有王之威制也。

他更認為,貓有「為鬼為妖為精」之虛名,卻不像它們 那般「可憎可怯可畏」;無「為姑為兄為奴為妲己」之實

■ ②歡迎反饋。敎育版電郵: edu@tkww.com.hk



相,卻又一樣「可憐可喜可媚」;而且,貓在能夠「為公為婆為兒」這點上完全名實相符。現代許多人把貓當作正式家庭成員,追本溯源,也許是古風的一種體現。

據動物學家觀察,在貓咪眼中,三色貓穩佔美女排行榜第一位。三色貓本就以母貓居多,其斑駁的毛色,意味着基因多樣性和健康,在生存和繁衍上都有優勢,故此成為雄貓的第一選擇。

那麼古人又怎麼看呢?據《貓苑》所載的準則,古人以「純色」為審美標準,純黃色為上品,純白第二,純黑第三,即使棕色(狸色)亦講究毛色純粹。若論雜色,以「烏雲蓋雪」(身體黑色,肚腿蹄爪白色)評價最高,玳瑁(三色貓)其次。至於「狸而駁」的虎斑貓,則不太受青睞了。

香港恒生大學
THE HANG SENG UNIVERSITY
OF HONG KONG

香港恒生大學中文系副教授

●郭詩詠

從盎撒古語到全球通用 現代英語源流考據

斯地英文

魯一撒克遜人(Anglo-Saxons)帶來的古 英語。歷經諾曼征服後法語與古語的交融 淬煉,至十六世紀漸次定型為現代英語。 本文承接上期專欄,繼續以人文視角探析 其形成脈絡,聚焦三大關鍵推動力。

伊利沙伯一世時期,英語通過殖民統治 與文學創作獲得雙重提升。眾所周知,女 王本人不僅是莎士比亞戲劇的推崇者,其 寵臣達德利伯爵更作為劇作家的贊助人 (patron),共同推動英語的規範化進程。為有效管理海外領地(如首塊成功殖 民地「維珍尼亞」即取自女王「童貞」 (Virginia)稱號),英語需要建立統一標準並降低學習門檻,這恰為現代英語的 普及奠定重要基礎。

千詞之源與日常詞彙的重塑

據文獻考證,威廉·莎士比亞對現代英語詞彙體系貢獻卓著,計創造逾一千七百個詞彙。其創新包括:濃縮 dawning 為dawn;拓展employer詞義至僱主概念;以bedroom替代古板的 bedchamber;更首創hot-blooded等生動表達。這些創造不僅豐富語言表現力,更深刻塑造英語的演進方向。

1476年,威廉·卡克斯頓將古騰堡 (Johannes Gutenberg) 印刷技術引入英 國,終結手抄本時代的拼寫混亂。通過大 規模刊印與文字標準化(standardization) 工作,原本含混的中古英語得以系統規 範,為現代英語的拼寫體系確立重要範 本。

三百年音變與當代發音的形成

1400 至 1700 年間發生的「元音大推移」(the Great Vowel Shift),實為跨越中古與近代英語的重要音變現象(phenomenon)。例如「house」的元音由[u:]轉為[aʊ],「boat」的讀音從[bɔ:t]演變為[boʊt],此過程雖以元音為主,實則伴隨輔音演變,如 dumb一詞中,詞尾的 b 在今天不會讀出。

現代英語始終處於動態演進中。現代英語拓荒者莎士比亞在《羅密歐與茱麗葉》中寫下 "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"意思是羅密歐,為何你是來自我的家族世仇的羅密歐,其中wherefore 正如今天我們使用的why,而art是今天的are,在當時,在前詞若以母音字結尾,則須改為art。又如you這個第二人稱代詞,以前存在多種形態,對白中的thou只是其中之一,其他寫法如thee 還出現在1912年鐵達尼號沉沒時演奏的「Nearer, My God, to Thee」中。

可見,語言形態雖隨時代流轉,其內在 的文化基因始終綿延不絕。

●康源 專業英語導師

単	Anglo-Saxons	盎格魯—撒克遜人
詞	patron	贊助人
→	dawn	破曉、黎明
	employer	僱主
	bedroom	臥室
	phenomenon	現象