

中英社評

罵貪官棄災民是假仁假義



▲反對派議員阻撓特區政府依法施政，不是新鮮事，但今次連救災撥款竟然也遭到刁難，實令人難以接受

立法會昨日審議特區政府提出的一億元地震救災撥款申請，反對派議員糾纏過去個別例子，不停提出修訂，會議開了兩個小時未能進行表決。

反對派議員阻撓特區政府依法施政，本已不是什麼新鮮事，但今次政府提出的救災撥款竟然也遭到刁難，則確實令人感到驚訝和難以接受。反對派議員的動輒作梗，已經令到政府施政和市民福祉受損，眼前新一份財政預算案又遭「拉布」，公僕、市民隨時領不到薪水和福利金；但是，在七級地震如此重大的天災面前，在自己同胞面對家園盡毀、缺衣少食的痛苦面前，反對派議員竟然還會出於政治目的而阻撓撥款，甚至冷嘲熱諷、口出惡言，硬把救災與貪污問題混為一談，其罔顧議員職責及冷酷無情的心態實在令人不齒和憤慨。

反對派議員阻撓撥款，表面振振有詞，實則以偏概全、扭曲事實。○八汶川震災，特區政府捐建的綿陽榮利中學確實被拆建，但一來政府已追回二百萬元捐款，二來四川省有關部門亦已承認做法不恰當，但更重要的是，特區政府和港人社會在川震中合共捐出的逾二百億捐款，絕大部分用於興建學校、醫院、道路，以至大熊貓救護中心，是發揮了作用，起到了抗震救災效果的，今次雅安地區七級地震大部分校舍只是受損而未倒，工程不是「豆腐渣」，就是直接受惠於汶川震後包括香港援助重建的成果。

因此，儘管有綿陽榮利中學這樣醜陋的例子，但「瑕不掩瑜」，更不能「一葉障目、不見泰山」，死抱個別缺失例子不放而否定捐款救災的必要性和重要作用。事實是，近年中國政府在巨大天災面前顯示出來的強大組織、動員能力，以及人民之間在困難面前艱苦自救、大愛無私的精神，是受到國際社會高度評價的。當不少外國人都在為中國人遭逢的不幸大表同情及主動關心的時候，同為炎黃血裔的反對派議員卻安坐在議事廳內高談闊論，大罵貪官、反對撥款，他們針對的到底是貪官還是不幸的同胞、無辜的災民？反貪反腐是長期任務，屋毀人亡就在眼前，因「反貪官」而棄萬千災民於不顧，到底是公平公義還是假仁假義？是理直氣壯還是另有圖？

眼前，面對捐款還是不捐款、救災還是不救災，港人社會又在面臨一次比較尖銳的衝擊與考驗。

連日來，亂港傳媒「蘋果日報」刊出多篇評論文章，大說什麼「中港關係陷入低谷」、「港人反共情緒達到高峰」，指救災捐款「反應冷淡」，原因是內地「自由行」民衆「財大氣粗」，來港搶奶粉、搶黃金，擠壓了港人的生活空間，已令港人非常反感，云云。

天災無情、地震可怕，這種唯恐香江不亂、唯恐「人心不死」的煽惑之詞比天災更惡毒、更可怕。近年港人對「自由行」的一些不滿意見是有所增加，但這種不滿主要針對個別安排、供應上的問題，而不是在感情上、認知上仇恨和敵視自己的同胞，相反，港人是為國家經濟發展、人民生活水平提高而感到高興的。「十八大」之後習近平、李克強新一屆中央領導集體更令港人對國家前途增添了信心。

面對蘆山七級地震受災同胞，一向熱心為懷、助人為樂的香港市民是絕不會拒絕捐款、無動於衷的。借災抗中者可以休矣。

Sham benevolence and righteousness to ignore disaster victim by cursing corrupt officials

The Legislative Council (Legco) yesterday considered a government proposal to make a \$100 million donation to the Sichuan earthquake relief effort. Nagging on and on about some isolated cases in the past, the opposition lawmakers kept making revisions. As a result, the meeting ended without a vote after lasting two hours.

The opposition lawmakers' constant obstruction to the SAR Government's administration in accordance with the law is nothing new.

However, it is really astonishing and unacceptable that they have gone so far as to block a government's proposal for disaster-relief fund allocation. Opposition's obstruction at every turn has already caused damages to the government's administration and citizens' interests. Right now, the consideration of the Budget for the new fiscal year is being obstructed by "filibustering" activity, and as such civil servants may not be able to receive their salaries and citizens their welfares. Nevertheless, in face of such a severe natural disaster as a 7-magnitude earthquake, in face of the pains suffered by our own compatriots who have lost their homes and are short of clothing and food, the opposition lawmakers could still went ahead to block fund allocation out of their political purposes, and even mocked and ridiculed and spit out curses, trying to lump disaster relief and corruption together. Their negligence of their duties as lawmakers and their merciless mentality are really disgusting and outrageous.

In obstructing the fund allocation, the opposition lawmakers seemed to argue with reason but in fact they took a part for the whole and distorted facts. It is true that the Zijing (Bauhinia) High School in Mianyang built on donation by the SAR Government in the aftermath of the Wenchuan Earthquake in 2008 was later torn down. But the SAR Government has recovered the \$2 million donation, and relevant authorities in Sichuan province have already admitted that was not a proper move. And more importantly, the over \$20 billion donated by the SAR Government and Hong Kong society after the Wenchuan Earthquake has mostly been spent on building schools, hospital, roads and panda rescue centres. The donation has played its role in helping disaster relief. This time, most school buildings in Ya'an were damaged but did not collapse, showing they were not jerry-built. And these schools were re-built after the Wenchuan Earthquake, benefiting from outside assistance including from Hong Kong.

Therefore, although there are such ugly cases like Mianyang's Zijing High School, but "one flaw cannot obscure the splendor of the jade." And one must not fail to see the wood for the trees, and must not deny the necessity and importance of making donations to help disaster relief by dwelling on a couple of defective cases. As a matter of fact, in face of devastating natural disasters in recent years, the strong capability in organisation and mobilisation shown by the Chinese government and the spirits of self-rescue, great love and selflessness shown by Chinese, have been highly praised by the international community. In a time when many foreigners are extending their sympathies and cares on their own initiatives, the opposition lawmakers with the same blood from Emperors Yan and Huang are sitting in the Chamber to spout on about corruption and oppose relief fund allocation. Who on earth are they targeting at, corrupt officials or the unfortunate compatriots and innocent disaster-affected people? Anti-corruption is a long-term task, while collapsed houses and died people are right before our eyes. Is it genuine fairness and justice or sham benevolence and righteousness to stress on anti-corruption while laying aside tens of thousands of disaster victims as unworthy of attention? Are they really in the right and self-confident or simply with ulterior motives?

Right now, Hong Kong society is facing another serious challenge and test over whether or not to donate and whether or not to help disaster relief.

These days, trouble-making Apple Daily has dispatched several commentaries bluffing about "China-HK relationship falling into its low

ebb" and "Hong Kong people's anti-communist sentiments reaching a high peak", saying that Hong Kong people are "unenthusiastic" to donate because Hong Kong people are disgusted by rich and arrogant individual travelers from the Mainland flooding into Hong Kong to grab baby formula and gold and squeeze Hong Kong people's living space, and so on.

A natural disaster is merciless and an earthquake is frightening. But such instigating words motivated by a desire to see Hong Kong in chaos and to see the death of humanity are even more malicious and more frightening. It is true that Hong Kong people's dissatisfaction with Mainland individual travelers has increased in recent years. But such dissatisfaction is mainly with some particular arrangements and supplies, nothing to do with hate or hostility toward our own compatriots. On the contrary, Hong Kong people feel happy with our country's economic development and improvement of Chinese people's living standards. The new central leadership headed by Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang endorsed at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has further boosted Hong Kong people's confidence in the future of our country.

In face of the compatriots hit by the 7-magnitude Lushan Earthquake, warm-hearted Hong Kong people who are always happy to help others absolutely won't refuse to donate and remain indifferent. The hell with those who are making use of the disaster to oppose China.

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Words and Usage

At every turn (idiom) - If something unpleasant happens at every turn, it happens everywhere and every time you try to do something. (時時處處，動輒)

Examples: 1. There is a new problem at every turn. She found her plans frustrated at every turn.

Spit sth out (phrasal verb) - To say something scornfully. (說出，傾吐)

Examples: 1. Finally he decided to spit out what was really on his mind.

2. He spit out the curse from between his teeth.

Lump A and B together (phrasal verb) - To put or consider two or more people or things together in the same group. (混為一談，歸併在一起)

Examples: 1. Policemen, bankers and butchers are all lumped together in the service sector.

2. The media tends to lump all these political groups together.

Jerry-built (adj.) - Built quickly and badly using cheap materials. (偷工減料建成的，草率建造的，「豆腐渣」工程)

Examples: 1. The urgent need for housing has meant that jerry-built apartments have sprung up all over the city.

2. That jerry-built cabin will be blown apart in a strong wind.

Spout on/off (about sth) (phrasal verb) - To talk about something in a boring or annoying way. (喋喋不休地說，嘮嘮叨叨，高談闊論)

Examples: 1. Wait are you spouting on about now?

2. I really don't want to listen to Tom spouting off all afternoon.

時事點睛

「一葉障目」：一片樹葉擋住了眼睛，連面前高大的泰山都看不見。比喻看不到事物的全貌，不能夠認清根本問題，被局部景象所迷惑。源自《鶡冠子·天則》：「一葉蔽目，不見泰山；兩豆塞耳，不聞雷霆。」

這裡有個寓言故事：楚人貧居，讀《淮南子》，得「螳螂伺蟬自障葉，可以隱形」，大喜，遂於樹下仰望，欲覓螳螂伺蟬自障葉。偶見之，即緣而摘之，然不慎葉落樹下。樹下先有落葉，不能復分別，乃掃取數斗歸，一一以葉自障，問其妻曰：「汝見我不？」妻始時恆答言：「見」，經日，乃厭倦不堪，給云：「不見。」楚人默然大喜，齎葉入市，對面取人物。吏遂縛而誅縣。縣官辭。自說本末，官大笑，放而不治。

這個語言的譯文是：楚地有個家境貧寒的人，讀了《淮南子》，看到書上記載：螳螂在捕蟬時用樹葉遮住自己的身體，就能隱藏自己。他十分高興，於是到一棵樹下抬頭仰望，希望找到那片螳螂在捕蟬時用來遮蔽自己的樹葉。偶然發現了，就向上爬把葉子摘下來。不料失手，那片樹葉竟飄落地下。樹下原本就有

做人如水不爭高下

落葉，（混在一起）再也無法辨認。於是，他全部掃起幾斗回家。一片一片地拿樹葉遮住自己的眼睛，問他的妻子說：「你能看見我嗎？」妻子開始時一直說：「能看見。」折騰了一整天，妻子於是疲倦不堪，騙他說：「看不見了！」這人聽了心裡暗暗大喜，拿着選出的樹葉，跑到街市，舉着樹葉，旁若無人，當面拿別人的東西。被官衙差吏當場抓住，押送縣衙。縣官審問他，他老實地敘述了事情的始末。縣官聽了大笑，把他釋放了，並沒有懲治他。

「瑕不掩瑜」：比喻缺點掩蓋不了優點，缺點是次要的，優點是主要的。出自西漢·戴聖《禮記·聘義》：「瑕不掩瑜，瑜不掩瑕，忠也。」

「大愛無疆」：最高級的愛、頂級的愛是沒有疆界的，適用於任何方面、任何種類，不管什麼人都能感受得到，類似「博愛」。

「上善若水」出自老子《道德經第八章》：「上善若水。水善利萬物而不爭，處衆人之所惡，故幾於道。居善地，心善淵，與善



◀老子《道德經》指做人應如水，不與萬物爭高下

仁，言善信，政善治，事善能，動善時。夫唯不爭，故無尤。」意為最高境界的善行就像水的品性一樣，澤被萬物而不爭名利。上善即至善，最完美；水在這裡喻指與世無爭的聖人，如達到盡善盡美的境界，就和聖人差不多。這句話可以理解為：「水有滋養萬物的德行，它使萬物得到它的利益，而不與萬物發生矛盾、衝突，故天下最大的善性莫如水。」這裡實際說的是做人的方法，即做人應如水，水滋潤萬物，但從不與萬物爭高下，這樣的品格才最接近道。

時事英語

大學生也做藍領

現代社會的勞動分工 (division of labour) 越來越細，但整體而言，仍可分為體力勞動 (manual labour) 和腦力勞動 (mental labour) 兩大類。因為工作關係，體力勞動者一般穿着深色耐用衣物，故也被稱為「藍領工人」(blue collar worker)；而從事腦力勞動者一般都在室內工作，衣着光鮮且不易沾污，所以又被稱作「白領工人」或「白領工作者」(white collar worker)。

在一個以農耕為主或處於工業化初期的社會，白領工人屬於「寶貴的少數」(the precious few)，所以收入及社會地位遠高於藍領工人，所謂「物以稀為貴」嘛。不過，在一個「後工業化」(post-industrial) 社會，第三產業 (tertiary industry) 或服務業取代製造業 (manufacturing industry) 成為經濟支柱，白領工人成為勞動人口的主力軍。而許多地方的教育仍以培養白領工人為主，致使白領工人供過於求，「身價」變得越來越低，反而一些藍領工作尤其是需要一定技能的工作，缺乏人手，薪酬遠高於一般白領工作。在內地，這種體力勞動收入高於腦力勞動的現象叫做「腦體倒掛」(the reverse wage gap between mental and manual labour)。

在大中華地區，由於「萬般皆下品，惟有讀書高」(a man of learning is superior to all others) 傳統思想的影響，大學畢業生大都不願從事藍領工作。因此，近來兩岸三地偶有大學生選擇去做體力勞動的工作，立即成為頗為轟動的新聞。如北京大學的高才生陸步軒，畢業後求職不順利，改去擺攤賣豬肉；台灣也有博士生宋耿即放棄助教工作，去賣雞扒。在香港，建造業日前舉辦招聘會，據報道有大學生甚至碩士生報名當築鐵工 (structural iron and steel worker)。

有大學生願放下身段去做體力勞動，未嘗不是好事，但這不是教育資源錯配、與社會需求脫節所造成的嗎？現在是時候反思我們的教育理念和制度了。

亦然

時人名句

香港與內地血濃於水，港人每次都發揮大愛無疆精神，籌款協助救災，特區政府伸出援手是責無旁貸。港府有機制監察境外政府接受公帑捐款，也已發出通告要求專款專用，全數下撥賑災。

2008年汶川地震港府撥款資助個別的重建工作出問題，但議員不應以偏概全處理這次的撥款。我們應該信任內地機構，讓它們能靈活運用賑災基金的撥款去救災救災，照顧災民的即時需要。災區牽涉的受災人數可能高達170萬以上，港府捐贈1億元給四川省政府，因為政府最能掌握災情及動員救災。特區政府設有機制監管救災款項運用，當撥款用完後受惠政府會向特區提交報

告，列出款項用途及受惠人數，立法會審議報告後也會上載上網。

政務司司長林鄭月娥

災區群眾的家園被毀，需要援助，香港人與內地同胞血濃於水，過去都是一方有難、八方支援，所以進行這次籌款活動，希望各位市民能慷慨解囊，幫助受影響的災區群眾。內地有關部門必須加強賑災款項的監察和管理，提高賑災款項運用的透明度，確保善款能用得其所。不過監管及捐款是兩件事，兩者都有需要做，希望市民不要因循而卻步。

民建聯主席譚耀宗