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# 全港市民絶不支持 違法佔中暴亂(下)

## **中英**社

「佔中」一夥和亂港傳媒「蘋果日報」,昨日還不斷渲染警方的武力,企圖挑起市民對政府和執法當局的不滿。他們聲稱學生和市民都「手無寸鐵」,警員卻多次施放胡椒噴霧和催淚煙,是什麼「極度」、「過分」和「不必要」的武力。一些參與暴亂的學生,以至部分傳媒和旁觀市民,也質疑警方在行動中使用了過分武力,包括七十多枚催淚彈。這種說法,是完全不確的。

事實是,警方在行動中使用的武力,是否必要、是否恰當,不能看表面、更不能光以某一項數量來評估。 參與「佔中」行動的學生和市民,當然是「手無寸鐵」,在全副武裝的執 法人員、防暴警祭面前,他們真的看 似很弱小、很可憐。但事情實質果真 如此嗎?事實是,參與者貌似平和、 無力,但他們參與的是未經申請及批 准的非法集會、幹的是搶奪「鐵馬」

「水馬」、佔據和堵塞馬路行車線等 違法行為,而且帶備抵擋噴霧的雨 傘、雨衣、膠紙和眼罩等物,明顯是 有備而來,就是要衝擊、要突圍,就 是要和執法警員「狠狠幹上一場」。 他們在現場東奔西突,被驅散後迅速 又重新集結,繼續挑釁警方和堵路, 說他們善良怕事、是弱者,有人信 嗎?

因此,把暴力衝擊與警員履行職務混爲一談,是絕對荒謬的;前者違法、後者執法;前者破壞社會秩序、後者維護社會治安,兩者又豈可等量齊觀?更何來什麼「過度武力」和「以強凌弱」?

相反,前昨兩天,面對暴力違法「佔中」惡行,警隊全體前線執法人員和後勤支援人員,都是盡忠職守、全力以赴的,他們把維護社會治安全的職責放在第一位、放在了自身安全和榮辱之上,面對一些示威集會者的挑釁、衝擊以及惡言粗話辱罵,他們冷靜克制、「罵不還口」,顯示了極高的專業操守和質素,令到衝擊行動不致進一步擴大、局面不致進一步惡化,執法人員付出了巨大的努力,是對得起全港市民和作為執法者警徽的尊嚴的。

面對暴力違法「佔中」和堵塞行動仍未結束,全港市民一定要加強團結,支持政府和警隊執法,早日令亂局得到平息,推動經濟社會和普選繼續向前。

(完) 2014-09-30



馬路行車線「佔中」行動的學生和市民,搶奪「鐵馬」「水馬」、佔

# Hong Kong people absolutely don't support law-breaking Occupy Central riots (Part II)

The Occupy Central advocates and their ilk as well as the trouble—making newspaper Apple Daily yesterday also kept **playing up** the force used by the police, in an attempt to incite public dissatisfaction against the government and law enforcement authority. They asserted that students and protestors were bare—handed, but the police used "extreme", "excessive" and "unnecessary" force by repeatedly fired pepper spray and tear gas. Some students participating in the revolt and even some reporters and onlookers also suspected that the police used excessive force, including firing more than 70 tear—gas shells. Such assertion is completely incorrect.

As a matter of fact, whether the force the police uses in an action is necessary and proper cannot be judged on the surface, let alone be evaluated by the quantity of something they uses. It took for granted that students and citizens who took part in Occupy Central were "bare-handed" and thus looked very weak and pitiful before fully armed law enforcers and anti-riot police. But is this really true? The fact is, the protestors might seem mild and weak, but what they participated in was an illegal assembly without application and approval beforehand, and what they did was illegal activities such grabbing by force iron barriers and water barriers, occupying and blocking traffic lanes on roads. And they had brought with them umbrellas, raincoats, plastic wraps and eye masks which could be used to ward off pepper spray. Apparently, they were well prepared to charge and break police cordons, to have a "merciless fight" against law enforcing police officers. They ran around, but reassembled promptly again after being dispersed to continue provoking the police and blocking roads. Would anyone believe the assertion that they were kind and timid and thus weak people?

Therefore, it is absolutely absurd to mention **in the same**breath the violent charging protesters and the police carrying out their duties. The former was breaking the law while the latter is enforcing the law; the former was doing damage to social order while the latter was safeguarding public security. How can they be mentioned in the same breath? How can one talk about (the police using) "excessive force" or "playing the bully"?

On the contrary, in the past two days, in face of violent law-breaking Occupy Central evildoings, all front-line police officers and supporting staff in logistics were committed and devoted, **going to great lengths**. They put their responsibility of safeguarding public security above anything else, above their own safety and honour or humiliation. Provoked, charged and cursed by some protestors, the police officers remained calm and restraint, never shouting back. Their extremely high professional ethics and quality prevented the charging riots from further intensifying and the situation from further deteriorating. The law enforcing personnel devoted their great efforts, and they did not let down all Hong Kong citizens and the dignity of the police badge.

The violent, law breaking Occupy Central and road blocking activities have yet to come to an end. All people in Hong Kong must strengthen unity to support the government

and police to enforce the law so as to put an end to the current chaos as early as possible, so that Hong Kong can continue pushing forward economic and social development and the implementation of universal suffrage. (End)

#### **WORDS AND USAGE**

Play sth up (phrasal verb) - To make something seem more important than it

really is, usually for your own advantage.

Examples: 1. The official report plays up the benefits of the plan but doesn't say much about the costs.

2.Instead of being defeated by her cancer treatment, she played it up, even showing off her bald head at work.

Ward off sb/sth (phrasal verb) — To try to keep away someone or something that would hurt you.

(抵擋,抵禦)

Examples: 1.They have a "No Trespassing" sign out front

to ward off anyone who happens by.

2. She was given a magic charm to ward off
evil spirits.

Rush around (phrasal verb) -To try to do a lot of things or to go to a lot of places in a short period of time. (東奔

西跑,忙個不停)
Examples: 1.They rush around sticking up posters and

shouting slogans.
2.I've been rushing around shopping all day.

In the same breath (idiom) - If you say two things in

the same breath, you say two things that are so different that if one is true the other must be false. (混爲一談,

相提並論,同時) Examples: 1. You say you're bored and frustrated but in the same breath say you're resigned to staying in the same job.

2. She said she didn't love him anymore but in the same breath said how wonderful he was.

力以赴)

Go to great/any lengths (idiom) - To try very hard to achieve something. (竭盡全力,全

Examples: 1.He'll go to any lengths to get what he wants.
2.I went to great lengths to explain to him that he was not in any trouble.

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英語節拍

### 球場只有足球員?

足球場上,11位球員互相分工,採用教練(Manager)的戰術(Strategy),務求在比賽中取得致勝入球。

每隊中,入球最多的球員多是前鋒(Striker/Forward)。他們把握力特強,並在翼鋒(Winger)或進攻中場(Attacking midfielder)的支援下,取得入球(goals/scores)。中場的工作主要是組織攻勢及支援防守工作。負責組織攻勢是進攻中場。他們的腳法多十分細膩,並有能力穿透對方防守。支援防守工作則是防守中場(defending midfielder)。他們身形較硬朗,不斷壓迫前鋒,以切斷他的攻勢。

後防(Defender)則鎭守鄰近禁區(Goal Area/Penalty Area)的位置,以防對方球員於禁區射球。在衆多球員中,爲球隊把最後一關是龍門(Goal Keepers/Goalies/Goal Tenders)。他們需要以靈活觸覺及敏捷身手化解對方的射門。今屆世界杯中,德國的紐亞(Manuel Peter Neuer)更憑着多次精彩的救門,勇獲金手套獎。

除了球員外,球證(referee)也在場上扮演着十分重要的角色。他負責維持比賽規則,如球員犯規(foul)。爲了協助球證執法,比賽都安排助理球證/旁證(Assistant Referee)於邊線外工作。他們主要職責是決定那一隊踢角球(Corner Kick)、球門球(Goal Kick)或擲界外球(Throw—in)。另外,他們也需要裁決隊員是位於越位(Offside)位置。

球證根據事件的嚴重程度判罰。最嚴重的判罰是紅牌(Red Card)。球員必須立即離場。其次是黃牌(Yellow Card)。球員如於同一比賽累積了兩張黃牌,他將要離場。判罰後,對方球隊可以獲自由球(free-kick)。如球員於禁區內犯規,對方更可獲十二碼(Penalty)。在比賽中,部分球員爲了博取十二碼,更假裝被侵犯,自行倒地。由於倒地動作近似跳水,故其英文正是Diving。中文稱爲插水。

由於足球運動趨向專業化,不少球員全職參與足球運動。在外國,不少政府更推行足球青訓政策,以助提升國家的足球水平。因此,足球運動的可觀性也愈來愈高。

撰文:李慧慈(Ada)香港專業進修學校(港專)傳訊與拓展副總監、李慧文(Shida)香港專業進修學校(港專)語言傳意學部主任。Ada & Shida同時身兼香港電台Teen Power《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS)節目主持。

文章內容節錄自香港電台Teen Power英語節目《型英營》 (TE-EN-GERS)。節目逢星期六下午6時至6時15分於香港電台 Teen Power播出。



四年一度的國際數學家大會,不久前在韓國首爾舉行,宣布了「數學界諾貝爾獎」菲爾茲獎(Fields Medal)、電腦科學的奈望林納獎(Nevanlinna Prize)等殊榮的得主。普林斯頓大學教授Manjul Bhargava衆望所歸地成爲四位菲爾茲獎得主之一。Bhargava教授的數論研究登峰造極,也是數學學會的顧問。我作爲數學學會主席,有較多機會跟Bhargava教授溝通,更在他的獲獎短片中客串登場,實屬與有榮焉。

但今年我同樣關注的,是史上首位女性菲爾茲獎得主,來自伊朗的Maryam Mirzakhani,以及奈望林納獎得主,來自印度的Subhash Khot。1994年,他們分別於世界最高級別的中學生數學比賽——國際數學奧林匹克(International Mathematical Olympiad, IMO)中贏得金牌和銀牌,而當年的IMO正是在香港舉行。

不時有人舉出沒有參加數學比賽而成爲大數學家,或參加了數學比賽卻沒有成爲大數學家的例子,嘗試論證數學比賽無助成就數學家。任何統計關聯都不是百分百的定律,只舉出個別反例的意義不大。事實上,1978年至今的36位菲爾茲獎得主中,超過三分之一都曾是IMO獎牌得主。換言之,IMO參賽者獲得菲爾茲獎的機率
7月

固然,數學比賽跟數學研究的模式有不少分別,例如研究牽涉更多高等知識,亦更需自己提出問題的能力。可是,這不代表參加數學比賽會令學生的研究能力變差,正如踢足球不會導致手臂肌內減弱。相反,數學比賽可在中小學階段,培養出受用一生的思維和解難能力,更重要的是激發少年對數理的熱情,燃亮他們的求知長路。1960年代的一次美國高中數學比賽中,其中一題是要在五分鐘內把8051質因數分解。一個名叫Carl Pomerance的同學當場做不出來,心有不忿,便立志研究質因數分解的快速算法。(讀者能否想出分解8051的巧妙方法呢?提示:8051=8100-49。)二十年後,他發明了當時世界上最快的算法——二次篩法(quadratic sieve),而且正是源於分解8051的思路。

2016年,本港將再次主辦IMO,參賽國家將由1994年的69個增加至過百個。屆時雲集香江的年輕數學人才,又有幾人未來會站到國際數學家大會的頒獎台上呢?

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### 理大社會創新節開幕

香港理工大學賽馬會社會創新設計院年度活動「社會創新節」 (十日節)正式展開,昨天先來「十日節預演:盛食當灶」。開幕活動由香港賽馬會慈善及社區事務執行總監張亮、環境局局長黃錦星先生、理工大學校長唐偉章教授等二十八位「榮譽廚師」、二十八位星級名廚和二十八個基層家庭一同下廚,以剩餘食材炮製美味佳餚;旨在提高公衆對減少浪費的意識,和展示如何以創意解決浪費食材這社會問題。

今年適逢馬會慶祝一百三十周年,張亮表示未來三至五年,將 策略地主攻三大範疇,包括協助建構香港成為長者友善城市、激發 年輕力量促進社會創新,和支持體育項目發展以帶動正面價值及希 望。他指一年一度的十日節,是賽馬會社會創新設計院的重點活動 之一。馬會希望透過支持舉辦十日節,帶動更多公衆參與,激發更 多創意思維,以創意改善民生,爲社會種種挑戰注入正能量。

今年的十日節以「設計與社會」爲主題,舉辦多項展覽、工作坊、電影會、講座等活動。公衆既可藉此了解社會創新,還可與本地及國際設計師、政商領袖、學者、專業精英一同創造及推動社會正向改變,以回應今年活動口號:「十日·一同·社會創新」。

此外,DWA國際設計大獎的入圍作品,亦將在十月十日至十九日於賽馬會創新樓公開展覽。此大獎亦由馬會慈善信託基金贊助,目的是表彰、推廣和啓發在亞洲和西太平洋地區對健康都市生活有裨益的創意作品和個案。得獎作品將於十月二十九日舉行的第六屆健康城市聯盟全球年會晚宴中揭曉。

作爲理大的長期合作夥伴之一,馬會過去已撥捐逾五億二千七百萬港元予支持理大發展,當中包括二億四千九百萬港元興建賽馬會創新樓、成立賽馬會社會創新設計院,以及支持設計院首三年的運作經費。