

亂港派反高鐵阻住香港轉

中英社評

立法會「一地兩檢」條例草案委員會昨日最後一次開會，亂港派議員上演了審議工作開始以來最醜惡的一幕，多人推撞保安、喧嘩大叫，陳志全、區諾軒、譚文豪、朱凱迪四人被主席葉劉淑儀逐出會場。

亂港派議員昨日大鬧議事廳的一幕，進一步顯示了他們只圖謀取私利、撈取選票、完全無視特區發展需要和市民利益的卑劣嘴臉和本質，他們的惡行應該被全港市民所譴責，傷害保安人員的違法行為亦應被依法追究。

事實是，亂港派議員昨日在議事廳內的行徑，可說比街頭無賴更不如：陳志全將座椅搬上枱面，譚文豪把文件丟到地上，朱凱迪狂呼「葉劉大晒」，還有陳淑莊大力拍枱、尹兆堅衝到主席台前把手指指到葉劉淑儀臉上，其間更多次打斷建制議員及官員發言，還齊聲溜出議事廳企圖製造流會，總之是惡形惡相、囂張狂妄、醜態畢現，令人不忍卒睹而又憤慨不已。

高鐵通車和「一地兩檢」，早已經過全社會廣泛而又深入的討論，高鐵有助本港更好融入國家發展大局、不實行「一地兩檢」就不叫高鐵，亦已成為市民共識。作為審議大權在握的尊貴議員，本應樂觀其成、玉成其事，但這班亂港派議員，到昨又大鬧議事廳時，竟仍然還在什麼「割地賣港」、「越境執法」等老話題上大吵大鬧、糾纏不休，其



▲搞事議員欲衝向主席台，被保安員阻止

完全罔顧市民福祉和不負責任的態度，實在令人不齒。

有建制派議員說過，議事廳內有這班亂港派議員，是立法會的羞恥；其實，立法會內有這班好事不幹、壞事做盡的亂港派議員，是整個特區和港人社會的羞恥。他們坐享高薪厚祿，每人月花納稅人公帑十多廿萬，立法會每開會一次「成本」近百萬，但他們為社會、為選民做過什麼？政治上，港人期盼的特首普選栽在他們手上；經濟上，港珠澳大橋和廣深港高鐵一再因他們的阻撓而

延期；民生上，惠及全港基層和長者的預算案撥款申請也被拖延……。

在這班亂港派議員眼中，中央和特區政府是「對頭冤家」、市民和選民則是「白痴傻瓜」，當日用選票把他們送進議會，如今日日「大龍鳳」也難奈其何。這種荒謬無理的局面實在不應該再繼續下去了。

根據基本法第七十三條，議事論政、立法修法，乃是議員的法定職能；如今亂港派議員「吃糧不當差」，長期充當反對派，對政府施政只會投反對票、

對惠及兩地與社會經濟民生的措施一律當「攔路虎」，政治上更以抗中亂港、違憲違法為樂事，而面對這些惡行，難道基本法和立法會《議事規則》是「吃素」的嗎？同是基本法第七十九條也明文規定，議員因疾病或其他原因不履行職責，或行為不檢、違反誓言，經三分之二在席議員通過譴責，主席得宣告其喪失議員資格。陳志全、朱凱迪之流一日仍竊踞議員席位，立會永無寧日，特區難有發展，最終受害的只會是市民。

2018-05-08

Trouble-making lawmakers oppose the express rail link to block Hong Kong's advancement

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council's Bills Committee on Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (Co-location) Bill yesterday, trouble-making lawmakers staged the ugliest show since the beginning of the deliberation of the bill. Several of them pushed and shoved security guards, yelling and **making a racket**. Raymond Chan Chi-chuen, Au Nok-hin, Jeremy Tam Man-ho and Eddie Chu Hoi-dick were expelled from the meeting by chairwoman of the Bills Committee Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye.

By creating a noisy disturbance inside the Chamber yesterday, these trouble-making lawmakers further expose their ugly true colours and innate character of seeking personal interests **with an eye to** grabbing votes only but totally ignoring the SAR's needs for development and public interests. Their evil behaviours must be condemned by people all over Hong Kong, and their unlawful behaviour of hurting security guards must be investigated following the law.

As a matter of fact, the trouble-making lawmakers' conduct inside the Chamber yesterday could be said no better than that of street hooligans: Raymond Chan Chi-chuen moved a chair up on top of the desk, Jeremy Tam Man-ho threw documents to the ground, Eddie Chu Hoi-dick yelled "Incredible Regina Ip", Tanya Chan Suk-chong forcefully pounded the desk, and Andrew Wan Siu-kin charged toward the podium **pointing an accusing finger at** Regina Ip. And during the meeting they also kept interrupting pro-establishment lawmakers and government officials in their speeches, and even sneaked out of the Chamber together in an attempt to cause an abortion of the meeting. All in all, they appeared intimidating and arrogant, and nakedly exposed their unseemly selves, which is hideous and outrageous.

The building and operation of the express rail link with the Colocation Arrangement has been widely and profoundly discussed in whole society. It has become a public consensus that the express rail link is helpful for Hong Kong to be integrated into the nation's development, and it won't be an express rail without the Colocation Arrangement. Honourable lawmakers with the power of deliberation ought to be happy to see it done and lend their support. But this bunch of trouble-making lawmakers who made a noisy disturbance in the Chamber yesterday were still making a fuss and **squabbling** endlessly over old issues such as so-called "cession of land to betray Hong Kong" and "cross-border law enforcement". Their total ignorance of public welfare and irresponsible attitude are really disgusting.

Some pro-establishment lawmaker once said what a shame the Legco had this bunch of trouble-making members. In fact, it is a shame to the whole SAR and Hong Kong society that there are such trouble-making lawmakers in the Legco who do nothing good but everything evil. They enjoy high pay with each spending over \$100,000 of taxpayers' money per month. The "cost" for a Legco meeting is nearly \$1 million. But what they have done for society and for voters? Politically, the election of Chief Executive by universal suffrage longed for by Hong Kong people was ruined by them; economically, the projects of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link have been delayed once and again due to their obstruction; and in regard to people's livelihood, the application for fund allocation to benefit the grass-roots and elderly people in the government's Budget is also being delayed...

In the eyes of these trouble-making lawmakers, the Central and SAR Governments are "adversaries" and citizens and voters are "idiots and fools", who having sent them into the legislature the other day now can do nothing with them even they make a big fuss each day. Such an absurd and unreasonable situation must not be allowed to continue.

According to Article 73 of the Basic Law, to discuss and deliberate relevant affairs and to legislate and revise laws are the statutory duties and functions of Legco members. Now trouble-making lawmakers "receive salaries but do not fulfill their duties", act as the opposition for a long period of time to cast their votes against each and every government's administrative proposal and block all measures that benefit both Hong Kong and the Mainland and benefit social and economic development and people's livelihood. Politically, they resist China and make trouble in Hong Kong, and **take pleasure in** being unconstitutional and unlawful. In face of all sorts of their evil behaviours, surely it does not mean that the Basic Law and the Legco's Rule of Procedure are impotent? Article 79 of the Basic Law also stipulates in black and white that "The President of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall declare that a member of the Council is no longer qualified for the office" when he or she loses the ability to discharge his or her duties as a result of serious illness or other reasons; or when he or she is censured for misbehaviour or breach of oath by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Legislative Council present. As long as Raymond Chan Chi-chuen, Eddie Chu Hoi-dick and their ilk still occupy their seats in the legislature, there will be no peace in the Legco and there can hardly be any development in the SAR. The ultimate victim will only be Hong Kong citizens.

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使用手機會誘發腦癌嗎？

當然，今天的手機已日益智能化，所以又叫做智能手機即smart phone，這個詞似可統一英美的用法。而固網（land line）家居電話所用的由一個座機（或底座）和一個或多個手機組成的室內無線電話（home wireless phone），則叫做cordless phone（無線電話）或portable telephone（可攜式電話）。

因為不用電線連接，手機或無線電話都靠電磁波（electromagnetic wave）傳遞信號。隨著手機的普及，近年來不斷有研究告訴我們，長期使用手機有患腦癌（brain cancer）的風險。

上周，英國有一團隊發表最新研究

報告，指英國的「膠質母細胞瘤」病人數從1995年每10萬人有2.4人，增加至2015年的五人。膠質母細胞瘤英文叫glioblastoma multiforme（GBM），是腦癌中死亡率最高和最常見的一種。該報告沒有指出原因，但懷疑與手機有關，因為1995年手機使用尚未普及。研究項目的牽頭人菲利普（Alasdair Philips）表示，膠質母細胞瘤多發生在靠近耳朵和額頭大腦的前額葉與顳葉（frontal and temporal regions of the brain）一帶，使人懷疑「手機和無線電話的使用可能催生膠質瘤（mobile and cordless phone use may be promoting gliomas）」。

跟以往一樣，該報告的發表也引起爭論。而英國學者認為，報告指出的事實必須引起重視和進一步研究。全球規模最大的癌症研究慈善機構——英國癌症研究院（Cancer Research UK）回應說，手機「不大可能」（unlikely）是引起膠質母細胞瘤患者增加的原因，但也承認「我們迄今的認識並不足以完全排除這種風險（we do not know enough to completely rule out a risk）」。

看來，手機會否誘發腦癌的問題，仍會爭論下去。

亦 然

WORDS AND USAGE

Make a racket (idiom)

●To cause a lot of noisy disturbance.（大聲喧嘩）

Examples:

- 1.I wish the kids playing in the street wouldn't make such a racket while I'm trying to take a nap.
- 2.The light came on and the audience were on their feet, making a racket.

With an eye to (doing) sth (idiom)

●If you do something with an eye to doing something else, you do it in order to make the second thing more likely to happen.（着眼於…，旨在…）

Examples:

- 1.Most novels are published with an eye to commercial success.
- 2.Each side was building its forces with an eye to gaining military supremacy.

Point the finger at (sb); point an accusing finger at (sb) (idiom)

●To blame or accuse someone of (doing) something.（指責，指摘）

Examples:

- 1.Don't point the finger at me! I didn't take the money.
- 2.He said he wasn't pointing an accusing finger at anyone in the government or the army.

Squabble over/about sth (phrasal verb)

●To argue about something unimportant.（為瑣事）爭吵）

Examples:

- 1.Stop squabbling over money and go out and get a job.
- 2.They were having a squabble about who was going to hold the dog's lead.

Take/find pleasure in (doing) sth (idiom)

●To enjoy (doing) something very much.（以…為樂事，樂於）

Examples:

- 1.She takes pleasure in her work.
- 2.We bought an old barn and took great pleasure in rebuilding it.

走出校園

從《風雲兒女》看國歌的原始主題

中國國歌《義勇軍進行曲》源於1935年的一部電影：《風雲兒女》，今天要看這部電影實在是輕而易舉的事，無論是影碟或是網上資源，都可以毫不費力地覓到。看過這部電影，便可明白國歌的原始主題：抗日救國。

《風雲兒女》是八十多年前的黑白電影，由上海電通影片公司的許幸之導演，片長89分鐘，節奏極為緩慢，要明瞭該片的內容和主題，既要了解時代背景，也要付出一定的耐性。影片開首播放製片人員和演員表時，其序曲便是《義勇軍進行曲》。這是一個兩男兩女的故事，講述1931年九一八事變後，東北三省為日軍佔據，詩人辛白華和大學生梁質夫從東北逃亡到關內，影片開端的背景便是1932年的上海。辛梁二人同住一屋，大樓內還住着貧苦的阿鳳母女，後來鳳母病逝，辛、梁資助鳳女到學校讀書。

不久劇情一變，梁質夫因「彈炸奸商」（片中報章語）而被捕入獄，其友辛白華因此事遭到通緝而逃離寓所。不久，辛白華結識一名富女，兩人旋即墮入愛河，過着醉生夢死的奢華生活，他們在青島的避暑遊玩表現了這種生活的極致。兩人的數秒親吻鏡頭在早期中國電影中極為罕見，有謂中國電影第一吻誕生在1937年的《馬路天使》，其實這部《風雲兒女》中的親吻比它還早了兩年，可見此片之前衛。

傳達主題：抗日救國

劇情再次轉折發生在阿鳳的歌舞團來到青島後，辛白華看了她演出的《鐵蹄下的歌女》，唱出老百姓在日軍鐵蹄下的悲歌。辛白華感觸良多，後來又得悉好友梁質夫獲釋後「北上抗日」，最後戰死古北口，梁的遺信要他不要「為了一個女人而放棄萬里長城的大事。」辛白華閱信後說道：「朋友，我一定不使你失望，我也要做一個像你一樣的長城上的雄鬼。」鏡頭旋即從繁華的場面轉到黑暗的東北大地，辛白華瞬間從少爺轉變為東北抗日義勇軍的戰士，並在該地重遇阿鳳。

片末，辛白華對東北民眾喊道：「同胞們，起來，起來殺死我們的敵人。」《義勇軍進行曲》的歌聲隨即響起，曲詞並舉，全片在曲終時戛然而止。這就是國歌的最原始版本，曲詞和今天的全然一致，樂曲的雄壯則有所不及，它透過當年質樸的樂調和率直的歌詞傳達了電影的主題：抗日救國，這就是國歌的原始主題。

大專講師 梁勇

◀電影《風雲兒女》特刊

時事英語

手機可以說已成為人類現代生活不可或缺的日用品。手機的英文表述也有英式和美式之分，英國人把手機叫做mobile phone，移動電話即可以帶在身上到處使用的電話，比較直觀；美國人則把手機稱為cellphone，因為手機的信號靠發射機來傳遞，每個發射站的信號覆蓋一定的範圍，可以視為整個網絡的一個單元（cell），故此而名之。