

梁游自毀前程 愧對家人父母

中英社評

「青年新政」成員梁頌恆、游蕙禎及三名助理，強闖立法會被控非法集結罪名成立，昨在九龍城裁判法院被判入獄四星期。

案件發生在二〇一六年十月初，梁頌恆與游蕙禎在立法會地區直選中勝出，但兩人在宣誓就職儀式上身披「港獨」標語、口稱「f×cking支那」，結果被裁定宣誓無效。但兩人於十一月二日立法會再次開會時，在其他亂港派議員掩護下強行衝入會議廳，企圖再次宣誓，保安人員攔阻，發生激烈衝突，其間有保安人員被推倒地受傷，要由救護車送院治理。

有關事件，當日在社會上引起強烈反應，反對派議員在立會內搗亂並非罕見，但如此公然以粗言惡語侮辱國家及宣揚「港獨」，則向屬首次，各方一致要求予以嚴懲。梁、游議席理所當然失去，兩人並被立會秘書處追討已領取的逾百萬元薪酬及津貼。

事實是，有關事件，違法違憲，性質極其惡劣，但從梁、游兩人昨日開判後的反應以及所謂的求情自辯看來，兩人毫無悔意、拒不認錯。如此怙惡不悛，判處入獄乃唯一選擇。

案中游蕙禎，向法官呈上求情信，聲稱父母患癌，案件令家人為她擔心，要求予以輕判。游父游母患病，病中還要為子女操心，情況值得同情；但身為



◀ 2016年11月，梁頌恆、游蕙禎等人衝擊立法會，與保安扭身肉搏
資料圖片

女兒的游蕙禎，今日在庭上以父母健康為由求取輕判，但她當日大鬧議事廳、口出惡言時又有沒有想過自己對家人、對社會的責任？

當日在立會選舉中，她憑藉年輕及青年選民的支持，擊敗「老鬼」黃毓民而當選，其時風頭之勁，堪稱一時無兩。但她有沒有珍惜這來之不易的機會？有沒有想過晉身傳貴議員要好好為市民幹一點實事好事？有沒有想過要以此來回報父母師長的栽培教導？答案是沒有，游蕙禎還給父母、師長與選民的回報，是辱罵國家、滿口粗話、生活不羈與

失去議席，虧她今天還有臉以父母健康為理由來為自己求情。

不惜「擺父母上枱」的游蕙禎，在求情信中對自己當日的行為沒有表示絲毫悔意，大有「f×cking無罪」、「支那」有理」之慨；法官在判詞中也直斥其非，表明沒有任何給予輕判的理由。

同樣，開判後表示要上訴的梁頌恆，在庭外口口聲聲表示對法庭「失望」，還煞有介事地聲稱議員在立法會內被控「非法集結」是什麼「荒謬邏輯」。梁案的確令人失望，但失望的不是梁頌恆自己，而是他的父母和家人；至於說

，身為議員被控在立法會「非法集結」，乍聽之下的確似乎有點「荒謬」，但梁頌恆自始至終未有依法完成宣誓，根本從來都不曾成為一位合法的、合資格的議員，當日強闖會議廳當然就是「非法集結」，看來荒謬的不是立會、不是法庭而是他自己。

梁頌恆和游蕙禎被判入獄，對一些年輕人來說應是及時的教訓和提醒，違憲違法、播「獨」亂港，不會有好下場，不僅前途自毀，更會令家人蒙羞和失望，能不再思三思！

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Leung and Yau ruin their own future and let down their parents and families

Members of Youngspiration Sixtus Baggio Leung Chung–hang and Yau Wai–ching and three of their former assistants were each sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, **convicted of** taking part in an illegal assembly for storming a Legislative Council (Legco) meeting room.

The case happened in early October, 2016. Leung and Yao won their seats in geographical constituencies in the Legco election, but in the swearing–in ceremony, they each draped a piece of cloth over their shoulders bearing "independence for Hong Kong" slogans and shouted "f×cking China". As a result, their oath–taking was ruled invalid. However, on November 2 when the Legco was holding a meeting, the duo, escorted by other trouble–making lawmakers, forced their way into the Chamber in an attempt to take their oath again. Violent scuffles happened when they were stopped by [Legco] security guards, and **in the midst of** the confrontation some security guards were pushed down to the ground and had to be taken to hospital for treatment by an ambulance.

The incident aroused strong reactions in society right away. Opposition lawmakers making trouble at Legco had not been rarely seen, yet this was the first time the nation was insulted with dirty words and "independence for Hong Kong" was advocated wantonly. Various sectors demanded they be punished severely. Naturally Leung and Yao lost their seats, and the Legco Secretariat demanded them to return the salaries and subsidies the two had received totaling over \$1 million.

In fact, their behaviour was unlawful and unconstitutional, extremely vicious in nature. But Leung and Yao still show no remorse but face it out, as seen from their reactions and their so–called plea in mitigation and self–justifications after hearing of their verdicts yesterday. They have committed crimes but refused to **mend their ways**, hence sentencing them with jail terms is the only alternative.

Yau Wai–ching in this case had presented a letter of mitigation to the judge saying her parents, both diagnosed with cancer, worried about her and asking for leniency. Yau's parents are sick yet they still have to worry about the daughter, which is worthy of sympathy. But as the daughter, Yau today asks for leniency citing her parents' health conditions as a reason, yet when she was **kicking up a big fuss** and hurling insults in the Chamber, did she ever think of her own responsibilities to her family and society?

At the Legco election that year, she defeated "oldie" Raymond Wong Yuk–man and won a seat with support from young voters due to her young age. At the time, she stole the spotlight and seemed to be unmatched. But did she ever cherish this opportunity that was hard to come by? Did she ever think of taking this opportunity to repay her parents and teachers for their nourishment and education? The answer is No. What she has repaid her parents, teachers and voters is insulting the nation, **swearing like a trooper**, living unconventionally and losing her Legco seat. And today, she still has the cheek to make a plea in mitigation citing her parents' health conditions as a reason!

Yau Wai–ching, who spared no pains to put her parents on the spot, expressed no remorse in her letter of mitigation over her past behaviour, as if it were innocent and rightful for her to shout "f×cking" and "Shina". Even the judge rebuked it directly in the judgement, making it clear that there was not reason to give a lenient sentence.

Likewise, Leung Chung–hang, who had said he would make an appeal right after hearing of the sentence in court, kept saying out of the court he was "disappointed" with the court, and claimed in seeming earnest that it was an "absurd logic" for a lawmaker to be charged of "taking part in an illegal assembly" inside the Legco. Leung's case indeed is disappointing, but it is his parents and other family members, not himself, are disappointed. As for the charge on a lawmaker of "taking part in an illegal assembly" inside the Legco, this does sound somewhat "absurd" at first hearing. However, Leung had never taken his oath in accordance with the law from beginning to end, and thus never become a lawful and qualified Legco member. Hence his forcing his way into the Chamber that day is surely "taking part in an illegal assembly". Therefore, it is he himself that is absurd, not the Legco nor the court.

Leung and Yau being sentenced to imprisonment teaches some young people a timely lesson and serves them a reminder. Being unconstitutional and unlawful and advocating "independence for Hong Kong" and making trouble will come to no good end. Doing such things, one will not only ruin his own future but also make their families humiliated and disappointed. How can one not think it over and over again?

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紫外線和防曬油

」（melanoma），大多數病例都受到紫外線（ultraviolet light/radiation，UV）過度照射而引起的。

日常生活中的紫外線主要來自太陽光。科學家按紫外線的波長（wavelength）長短將之分為三種：UVA、UVB和UVC，日光中波長最短的UVC幾乎被大氣層中臭氧層（ozone layer）完全吸收，只有UVA和UVB到達地球表面。UVA可以穿過透明的物質直達肌膚的真皮層將皮膚曬黑曬傷；少量UVB照射能促進代謝和形成維生素D（vitamin D），過量照射則會令皮膚曬傷脫皮甚至致癌。

好在皮膚癌是最容易預防的癌症，

CDC建議的預防措施有二：一是經常穿着合適衣物防止陽光直曬；二是在暴露部位塗抹SPF 15或度數更高的防曬油（sunscreen）。SPF是Sun Protection Factor（防曬系數）的縮寫。防曬油通過吸收（to absorb）、反射（to reflect）和分散（to scatter）陽光起到防曬作用。使用SPF 15防曬油，可使平時在10分鐘出現曬傷的情況延長至150分鐘才出現。有色人種比白種人不易曬傷和患皮膚癌，是因為他們的黑色素細胞（melanocyte）比後者多，在表皮上產生黑色素提供防曬作用；用防曬系數來衡量：白種人皮膚為3–4，東方人為5，而黑種人則為13–14。

「美國環境工作組織」（The

Environmental Working Group）警告說，防曬油使用不當會損害健康和環境。該組織提醒消費者不要使用含有二苯甲酮（oxybenzone）的防曬油，因為它是一種過敏源（allergen）和內分泌干擾素（hormone disruptor），有害（to pose a hazard to）人體和環境；其次是不需要使用近年來流行的防曬噴劑（spray-on sunscreens），因為噴劑有被吸入的風險（pose an inhalation risk），其形成的保護層（coating）也可能不夠厚和均勻；最後不要以為防曬系數愈高的防曬油就愈安全、就可以呆在陽光下愈久，有些標示系數很高如超過SPF 50的產品已被發現是在誤導消費者。

亦然

時事英語

今年夏天提早到來，五月下旬天文台發出高溫警告持續的時間打破紀錄。烈日炎炎之下，要預防中暑和曬傷。

美國媒體日前引用「美國疾病管制與預防中心」（Centers for Disease Control and Prevention，CDC）說，該國有五百萬人已確診（to be diagnosed）患上皮膚癌（skin cancer），令皮膚癌成為美國最常見的癌症。最致命（the deadliest）的皮膚癌是「惡性黑色素瘤

WORDS AND USAGE

Convict of (sth)

●To be deem guilty of a crime.（認定…的罪名成立）

Examples:

- 1.With all of the evidence against him, he'll surely be convicted of that crime.
- 2.He has twice been convicted of robbery.

In the midst of sth (idiom)

●In the middle of an event, situation, or activity.

（在…期間）

Examples:

- 1.I'm sorry but I'm too busy – I'm in the midst of writing a report.
- 2.Western countries are in the midst of one of the worst recessions for many, many years.

Mend one's ways (idiom)

●To begin to behave well, having until now behaved badly.（改過自新，改正不良行為）

Examples:

- 1.After I got in yet another fight at school, the headmaster told me that I had to mend my ways or else I'd be expelled.
- 2.What can be done to encourage convicted offenders to change their ways?

Kick up a fuss (idiom)

●To create a disturbance; to start a fight.

（挑起事端，大吵大鬧（尤指小題大做））

Examples:

- 1.He kicked up a tremendous fuss about having to wait.
- 2.The customer kicked up such a fuss about the food that the manager came to apologize.

Swear like a trooper (idiom)

●To use a lot of offensive language.

（出口粗野，滿口髒話）

Examples:

- 1.He was extremely drunk and swearing like a trooper.
- 2.The clerk started swearing like a trooper, and the customer started crying.

走出校園

學習國歌知識 了解近現代史

HKU SPACE在月初舉辦了一場歷史及文化講座：「中國國旗和國歌的歷史演進」，講者梁勇講述中國國歌和國旗自1878至1982年的演變，歷經大清帝國、中華民國、中華帝國（袁世凱稱帝）、中華人民共和國。講者通過講解國歌的誕生，揭示當時社會、文化、經濟和政權的變化，既錯綜複雜又具傳奇性。講者當場播放十多首國歌，令人耳目一新，從優美樂章中細聽中國近現代史，充滿趣味。

曾出現多首半官方國歌

原來，中國國歌的演進既曲折又離奇。由於中國近代飽受戰爭之苦，政權更迭頻仍，故出現多首半官方和官方國歌。中國第一首國歌是大清帝國的《鞏金甌》（1911年），而此前亦出現一些半官方國歌，包括《普天樂》（1878年）、《李中堂樂》（1896年）、《大清帝國陸軍歌》（1906年）。民國成立後，採用臨時國樂《五旗共和歌》（1912年），接着是《卿雲歌》（1913年），《中國雄立宇宙間》（1915年）是袁世凱執政和中華帝國時期（歌詞改了四字）的國歌，後來北洋政府先後採用《中國雄立宇宙間》（第三版）及《卿雲歌》（第二版）。

其後，國民革命軍北伐時採用暫代國歌《國民革命歌》（1926年），歌曲來自法國童謠，聽來有點滑稽，故很快撤銷，1930年採用《三民主義歌》（俗稱）作為國歌。中華人民共和國成立後，代國歌是大家耳熟能詳的《義勇軍進行曲》，曲詞源自1935年電影《風雲兒女》的主題曲，1978年曾改寫歌詞，1982年恢復《義勇軍進行曲》原詞，並定為國歌，2004年列入憲法第136條，這就是今天香港觀眾晚間看電視新聞前所聽到的國歌。

每首國歌背後大有來歷，有說不盡的故事，例如第二版《卿雲歌》由蕭友梅作曲，他是中國近代音樂教育之父，留學德國，是中國首位取得外國博士學位的音樂家。有的國歌儘管名稱相同，但隨着政權變更和時間推進，歌詞亦有所改動，例如第一版《卿雲歌》：「卿雲爛兮，糾縵縵兮。日月光華，旦復旦兮。時哉夫，天下非一人之天下也。」第二版是：「卿雲爛兮，糾縵縵兮。日月光華，且復旦兮。日月光華，旦復旦兮。」兩首國歌之詞同中有異。

音樂愛好者可從中發覺早期中國國歌音律低沉而節奏緩慢，後期則受西樂影響而變得高昂且莊嚴；歌詞則由文言變為白話。音樂無國界，易於使人產生共鳴，吸引聽眾，通過國歌探知中國近代名人故事、音樂文化和社會變遷，有助了解近現代史，增強學習中史的興趣。

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