



港銀行應拒為「港獨」活動服務



中英社評

已宣稱組織政黨的前「學民思潮」召集人黃之鋒，偕同另一成員前往滙豐銀行開立聯名戶口被拒，其後再申辦個人戶口亦被拒絕。黃聲稱遭到「政治打壓」云云。

滙豐銀行門前一對銅獅子雄踞中環心臟金融區已近百年，前年違法「佔中」期間，搞事分子曾揚言要「佔領滙豐」，如今聽到黃之鋒前來開戶，滙豐還有不「關門謝客」之理？

事實是，黃之鋒「開戶」之舉，不啻是在向本港銀行體系的穩健性作出挑戰。衆所周知，黃之鋒本月中就要成立的政黨，「頭炮」就是「獨立公投」，聯名戶口就是用作收取「捐款」之用。而不善忘的市民都還記得，年前，網民「踢爆」：《蘋果日報》老闆黎智英，一隻手收取來自美國「民主基金會」的巨額「捐款」，一隻手向本港的反對派政黨「大開水喉

」，少則幾十萬、多則幾百萬，往來帳戶全在滙豐銀行。經此一役，滙豐銀行還不「見過鬼怕黑」，還敢做黃之鋒這個「港獨黨」的生意？

更有甚者，「肥佬黎」最少還擁有「壹傳媒集團」業務算是「正行生意」，而黃之鋒的「港獨黨」，到眼前這一分鐘為止，根本還未正式成立，而可以肯定的是，不論是作為公司註冊還是社團註冊，根據之前「註冊處」拒為「香港民族黨」辦理公司註冊手續的案例，黃之鋒的政黨肯定是碰壁而回，同樣不會獲准註冊。

因此，黃之鋒連政黨也還未註冊，便已經跑到滙豐銀行去開戶口、收捐款，把滙豐視作可以大搞違法交易的「政治黑金銀行」，也可謂「膽大包天」和夠晒陰險矣，日後有不知情市民看到黃之鋒的政黨戶口在滙豐，以為「擺正牌」，疑慮就會大減，黃

之鋒也就「得米」矣。

更有甚者，日前有「學民思潮」成員「報料」，「學民」在「反國教」和「佔中」期間曾收到逾百萬捐款，黃要把這些錢都轉為新政黨的經費，把市民對「學民」的捐款視作是他的個人財富，其後在大部分成員強烈反對下才不得不作罷。而單從此一事已可看出，在反對派特別是美國老闆的大力吹捧下，黃之鋒不但自我膨脹、目中無人，其理財觀念更不僅糊塗、而是已跡近斂財和貪腐，企圖把市民關心教育、愛護青年學生的捐款變為支持他大搞「二〇四七公投」、「港獨公投」的經費，試問曾經捐款的市民、家長是否甘願被蒙蔽、被出賣？

反「港獨」目前可能尚未有具體法例監管，但基本法二十三條禁止分裂國家和接受外國政治捐款已是白紙黑字的明文規定，港銀行業又豈可冒險造次？「港獨黨」將在全港銀行處處碰壁已是可以肯定的了。



▲黃之鋒連政黨也還未註冊，便已經跑到滙豐銀行去開戶口、收捐款，把滙豐視作可以大搞違法交易的「政治黑金銀行」

2016-04-06

Banks in Hong Kong must refuse to serve Hong Kong independence activities

Joshua Wong Chi-fung, former convener of the now-dissolved Scholarism who has declared to form a new political party, and another former Scholarism member had tried to open a joint savings account at HSBC but their request was rejected by the bank. Wong later had tried to open a personal current account at HSBC but was also rejected. Wong therefore accused HSBC of exercising "political censorship".

The pair of copper lions at the gate of HSBC have been sitting in the central financial district at Central for nearly 100 years. During the law-breaking Occupy Central in 2014, trouble makers had once claimed they wanted to occupy HSBC. Now Joshua Wong came to open an account, how could it be possible that HSBC would not **close the door on** his request?

As a matter of fact, Joshua Wong's move to "open an account" is no less than to pose a challenge to the robustness of Hong Kong's banking system. As it is well known, the first action planned by the political party to be set up by Wong in the middle of this month is to hold a "referendum on Hong Kong independence", and the joint account he wanted to open is for receiving "donations". Unforgetful citizens still remember, as exposed by netizens some time ago, Apple Daily's boss Jimmy Lai Chee-ying had received with one hand huge "donations" from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) of the United

States, and given money with another hand to Hong Kong's opposition parties in amounts from several hundred thousand to a few million dollars. All transactions were done through current accounts at HSBS. **A burnt child dreads the fire**, so after this how could HSBC still dare to do business with Wong's party that campaigns for Hong Kong independence?

Furthermore, "Fatty Lai" at least owns the Next Media Group which is somewhat a business operation **per se**. But Wong's "Hong Kong independence party" has yet to be formally formed by this minute. And what can be certain is that either it will try to register as a company or society, given the precedent set by the Companies Registry which has rejected the request for registration by the Hong Kong National Party, Wong's political party's request for registration is surely also to be turned down.

In view of this, Joshua Wong could be said "audacious in the extreme" and very insidious by going to open an account at HSBC for receiving donations even before his party is registered, seeing HSBC as a "bank for political black gold" for wantonly making illegal transactions. If he were succeeded, unwitting citizens might think he is "licensed" upon seeing his party's banking account at HSBC and thus reduce their suspicion, and then Joshua Wong would get what he wants.

Moreover, some former member of Scholarism

earlier exposed that Wong attempted to transfer the over one million dollar donations Scholarism received during the "anti-national education" campaign and Occupy Central to the new party, regarding citizens' donations to Scholarism as his own personal wealth, and he had to give up the attempt only after most members strongly opposed it. From this case alone, it can be seen that, lavishly flattered by the opposition especially his American boss, Wong has not only become a **swollen-headed** person **with his nose in the air**, but his idea of financial management is not only confused but also close to accumulating wealth by unfair means and corruption, as he attempted to turn donations by citizens who care about education and young students into funds to finance his "referendum for 2047" and "referendum for Hong Kong independence". Will citizens and parents who have made the donations be willing to be cheated and betrayed?

While there may not be any specific law in effect against Hong Kong independence, Article 23 of the Basic Law in black and white prohibits any act of secession and prohibits accepting foreign political donations. How would banks in Hong Kong dare to take a risk and act rashly? It can be certain that any party campaigning for Hong Kong independence will be driven from pillar to post when it goes to banks in Hong Kong.

06 April 2016

WORDS AND USAGE

Close/shut the door on sth (idiom)

- To make it impossible for something to happen, especially a plan or a solution to a problem. (將...拒之門外，使...不可能發生)

Examples:

1. There are fears that this latest move might have closed the door on a peaceful solution.
2. Last quarter's poor sales figures have shut the door on any expansion plans.

A burnt child dreads the fire (proverb)

- If something has hurt you once, you avoid it after that. (一朝被蛇咬，十年怕井繩；見過鬼怕黑)

Examples:

- Tom: "Let's go ride the roller coaster!" Jane: "No, thanks. I got sick on one of those once, and a burnt child dreads the fire." Ever since Rose rebuffed me so rudely, I've avoided asking her for anything; a burnt child dreads the fire.

Per se (adverb)

- by, of or for itself. (嚴格地說，應該是，本質上是)

Examples:

1. Research shows that it is not divorce per se that harms children, but the continuing conflict between parents.
2. This candidate is not a pacifist per se, but he is in favor of peaceful solutions when practicable.

Swollen-headed (adj.)

- Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance. (自負的，傲慢的)

Examples:

1. I couldn't sit down to eat my meals with a lot of swollen-headed nobodies.
2. Dora has been so swollen-headed since she won that scholarship.

With your nose in the air (idiom)

- Behaving as if you think you are better than other people and do not want to speak to them. (目空一切，目中無人)

Examples:

1. I quite often see him in the street and he always walks past with his nose in the air.
2. She thinks she's so smart; she's always walking around with her nose in the air.

微軟AI少女「早夭」的啓示



時事英語

美國軟件巨頭微軟公司（Microsoft）復活節前在社交網站Twitter推出會與人聊天的人工智能（Artificial Intelligence, AI）機器

人——名叫「Tay」的少女。實體機器人英文叫做robot。而像Tay這類出現在互聯網上的虛擬（virtual）機器人叫做web robot，通常簡稱為bot。Tay的專職是聊天，是一個chatbot。

微軟的原意是讓Tay通過與青少年聊天（chat）來學習，「你們跟Tay聊得愈多，她就會變得愈聰明（The more you chat with

Tay the smarter she gets）。」但事與願違，Tay「出世」才一天就學壞了：爆粗口、罵人、反對女權主義者（feminists）並為納粹（Nazi）喊冤叫屈：「希特勒沒有錯（HITLER DID NOTHING WRONG）！」微軟只好讓她「早夭」，並為她的「冒犯和傷人的推文（offensive and hurtful tweets）」向公眾道歉。此事引起西方媒體的熱議

。從已發表的評論中，我們可以得到一些啓示。

首先，此事似乎為美國律師Mike Godwin在1990年提出的高德溫法則（Godwin's Law）提供了新的例證。該法則認為當互聯網上的一次討論進行得足夠長久時，納粹和希特勒就有可能被提出來作比較（the probability of a comparison involving Nazis or Hitler approaches）。

其次，Tay實際上是我們面前的一面鏡子（a mirror held up before us）。她問世時天真無邪、腦子裏「白紙一張」，是網友把她教壞的。而這些網友自己在公眾場合

是不會說出教Tay所說的那些壞話的。其實，人們在網路上發表的言論常常與在人前（face-to-face）所說的不同，尤其當在網路上發表言論可以匿名（anonymity）時，許多人往往會趁機發洩（give vent to）、把在人前不敢說的髒話、壞話和各種反社會道德規範的話通通說出來。

而且，在社交網站的討論中，許多人攻擊性特別強烈，對與己見不同的人的謾罵無所不用其極，令人嘆為觀止。

說到底，Tay映照出人在虛擬環境所表現出的醜陋。

亦 然

蘇州崑山顧炎武故居

。顧炎武是蘇州府崑山縣人，今屬蘇州市崑山縣級市，顧炎武故居在該市轄下的千燈鎮。

顧炎武故居門外牆上有「天下興亡，匹夫有責」八個大字，出自《日知錄》，是顧氏最廣為人知之言。顧氏故居分南北兩宅，紀念館屬南宅，是顧氏祖宅，顧炎武便誕生於此。故居建於明代中期，屬江

南民居傳統格局。門廳和轎廳為清初風格，大廳則為明代風格。正廳貽安堂是當時的會客廳，展出顧氏友人傅山、朱彝尊等的書畫。宅外有顧炎武夫婦墓，外圍建成古典園林，與故居連成一體。顧炎武33歲時，清軍南渡長江，他參加了家鄉一帶的抗清鬥爭。後清軍攻陷崑山城，顧母王氏絕食10天殉國，遺命兒子「無仕異代」。顧炎

武果然終生不仕清，甚至以死力辭康熙帝的博學鴻詞科。由於受到一家僕和仇家的迫害，顧炎武被迫離開南宅故居，長期流徙各地，包括山東、山西、陝西等省，晚年居陝西華陰，卒於山西曲沃，歸葬故里。

顧炎武深惡晚明空疏學風，力倡經世致用之學，為學旨在探求「國家治亂之原，生民根本之計」，開清代樸學先河，名著包括《日知錄》、《天下郡國利病書》、《肇域志》等。

嶺大社區學院高級講師梁勇



顧炎武故居

梁勇攝