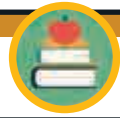


迷你倉變大火爐 消防設施要加強



中英社評>>>

本港昨日發生近年罕見的四級大火，焚燒逾12小時，一名高級消防隊長不幸殉職，多名消防員吸入濃煙不適送院。

起火的「時昌迷你倉」，位於九龍灣牛頭角道淘大工業村，樓高七層，每層面積逾240平方米，內中分隔成200多個細小的獨立倉房。由於本港居住面積寸金尺土，「迷你倉」儲存業近年應運而生，不少人把家中無處擺放而又捨不得棄掉的物品，如傢俬、衣服、電器、書籍等租用「迷你倉」存放，一般月租約數百元，昨日起火的「時昌迷你倉」為業內較具規模者，租用戶不少。

大火於昨日上午11時許發生，當時倉內有數名職員，均及時逃出，但樓內只有狹窄的通道，四周俱是上了鎖的倉房，消防員無法進入火場及找到火頭，其後要架起雲梯用硬物擊破玻璃才能向內開喉射水灌救。而當玻璃被擊破後，大量濃煙不斷湧出，來往交通也一度受阻。

其間，高級消防隊長張耀升與另一名消防員率先冒險進入火場，但不久即失去聯繫，現場指揮官迅速派出煙帽隊入內增援，約十多分鐘後從濃煙中找到已經昏迷倒地的張耀升，救出送院後證實不治。

小小「迷你倉」，釀成一場災難式的大火。高級消防隊長張耀升是港大畢業生，選擇加入消防隊工作服務市民，卻不幸在一場大火中失去年輕有為的生命，遺下妻子及一名年僅四個月的嬰兒，情景令人心酸。

消防工作，「用命來搏」，進入火場是最危險的環節，消防處去年曾要求增撥資源用於購買先進的火場通訊設備，以減少消防員失聯的危險，撥款在立法會已獲



▲小小「迷你倉」，釀成一場災難式的大火

資料圖片

得通過，但設施是否已「到位」及功效如何，則尚待進一步了解。

大火亦暴露了「迷你倉」這一新興行業的一些監管問題。起火的「時昌迷你倉」，位於舊式工業大廈，樓內並無天花板自動感應灑水系統，只配備有滅火筒、滅火喉等裝備，零星小火或尚可應付，但一旦發生如昨日般的四級大火，整個「迷你倉」就會變成一個「大火爐」，火勢「焗

住嚟燒」，濃煙無法散出。

而對於「迷你倉」的經營管理，目前在消防設施上並無特別要求，大概與一般舊式廠房無異，但從昨日的一場四級火看來，「迷你倉」在空間使用上有特殊的安排，且存放大量各式各樣的物品，連經營者亦不知道倉內到底儲存了一些什麼東西，一旦發生大火，消防員就只能如同「盲頭烏蠅」般在「八陣圖」中摸索救火，其

艱辛程度和危險性是可想而知的。

因此，在發生了昨日「時昌迷你倉」的四級大火之後，有關當局有必要對已經愈開愈多的「迷你倉」經營管理進行全面檢視，包括防火設施以至客戶的保險賠償問題等。此外，對殉職消防隊長張耀升遺屬必須全力給予援助，特首梁振英昨日對此表示難過及關切，是及時和必要的。

2016-06-22

With a mini storage turning into a big furnace, fire-prevention measures must be strengthened

A four-alert fire, rarely seen in Hong Kong in recent years, **broke out** yesterday and continued to burn for over 12 hours. A senior firefighter was unfortunately killed in fighting the blaze, and several others were taken to hospital suffering from smoke inhalation.

The SC Storage where the fire started is located at Amoycan Industrial Centre on Ngau Tau Kok Road in Kowloon Bay. The building has seven storeys, and each storey has a floor area of 2,400 square metres, which is partitioned into over 200 independent storage units. As Hong Kong's living space is too expensive, mini-storage industry has emerged to meet the demand in recent years. Many people have rented mini storage units to store things, which they cannot keep at home yet are loath to part with, such as furniture, clothes, appliances and books. A mini storage unit's monthly rental normally is several hundred dollars. The SC Storage where the blaze broke out yesterday is a sizeable one in the industry, with quite many clients.

The blaze broke out at about 11.00 am yesterday. At that time there were several staffers of the SC Storage inside who **fled to** safety in time. But there were only narrow passageways on that floor surrounded by locked storage units. Firefighters could not get into the fire scene to find out where the fire had started. They then had to pull up scaling ladders to smash window glasses and inject water inside. When glasses were broken, heavy smoke kept floating out, so much so that traffic, both coming and going, once was blocked.

In the meantime, Senior Station Officer Thomas Cheung Yiu-sing and another firefighter took the lead to **take a risk** rushing into the fire scene. But contact with them soon was lost. The commanding officer on the spot sent a breathing apparatus team to reinforce. Some 10 minutes later they found the passed-out Thomas Cheung on the ground. He was rushed to hospital and certified dead.

A small mini storage thus caused a disastrous fire. Senior Station Officer Thomas Cheung was a graduate of the University of Hong Kong, who choose to serve citizens

by joining the fire services department. He unfortunately lost his young life in blaze, survived by his wife and a four-month-old baby. This is really saddening.

Firefighting is a life-risking job. The most dangerous in firefighting is to rush into a fire scene. Last year, the Fire Services Department had asked for more resources to buy advanced communication equipment on fire scenes so as to reduce the risk of losing contact with firefighters, and the fund application was passed at the Legislative Council (Legco). But it has yet to find out whether the equipment concerned is already equipped and how effective it is.

The big fire also exposes some problems in supervision on this emerging industry of mini-storage. The SC Storage, where the blaze broke out, is located in an old-fashion industrial building with no automatic fire sprinklers installed on the ceilings. It is only quipped with fire extinguishers and hoses which are barely enough to deal with some sporadic small fires. However, when a four-alert fire like yesterday's breaks out, the whole mini storage would become a "big furnace" with the fire burning inside and there is no way for heavy smoke to float out.

At present there is no special requirements for fire prevention facilities in regard to running mini storages. Probably the requirements are the same as those for old-fashion industrial buildings. But in view of yesterday's four-alert fire, a mini storage has special arrangement in the use of space and stores a large amount of goods of great variety. Even the operator of a mini storage does not know what are stored inside. Once a fire breaks out, fire fighters can only blindly **feel their way** in a "maze" to fight it. It is not hard to imagine how difficult and dangerous it is.

Therefore, after the four-alert fire at the SC Storage, relevant authorities need to conduct a thorough review on the operation and management of the mushrooming mini storages, including their fire-prevention facilities and the problems of insurance and compensation for their clients. In addition, the surviving families of Senior Station Officer Thomas Cheung must be given all-out assistance. In this regard, it was timely and necessary for Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying to express his sadness and concern yesterday.

22 June 2016

天上銀河今何在？

「是galaxy，而銀河系是the Galaxy（即特指的那個星系），必須大寫並加定冠詞。不過這是「學名」，銀河的俗稱是the Milky Way，有人中譯為「牛奶路」，並不準確。在希臘和羅馬神話中，銀河是由某位女神身上噴出的乳汁形成的一條路，應是「乳之路」。

6月10日，美國的《科學進展》（Science Advances）雜誌發表的最新全球光污染（light pollution）研究報告指出，全人類有三分之一在夜晚已看不到銀河了，因為它被淹沒在城市裏的人為照明燈光（artificial illumination）所形成的光

霧（fog of light）裏。北美洲和歐洲各有百分之八十和六十的人看不到銀河。

光污染最嚴重（most prevalent）的國家是新加坡，意大利和韓國等。北京、香港和台北屬於最難看到銀河的城市。

參與該項研究的美國國家海洋和大氣管理局科學家埃爾維奇（Chris Elvidge）慨嘆已有整整幾代（whole generations of people）美國人從未見過銀河，銀河「是我們與宇宙相聯的重要組成部分（a big part of our connection to the cosmos），但它已經不存在了。」

光污染不僅影響人們觀察天象，也影響野生動物的生活，如候鳥（migratory birds）、飛蛾（moths）和夜間捕獵的動物，還可能影響一些授粉植物（pollinating plants）的生長。

光污染也會影響人體健康，夜間燈光長期照射會干擾（interfere with）人體的「生物鐘」（circadian rhythm），引起睡眠問題。

與其他污染不同，光污染是可逆轉的（reversible），只要我們減少不必要的照明，就可以減少光污染。

亦 然



走出校園>>>

孫中山在廣州嶺大的第二次演說

中山大學校園內有一座「小禮堂」，是該校的地標。它是前廣州嶺南大學「懷士堂」，1923年12月21日，孫中山在這裏向嶺大師生演說，這座大樓的歷史意義因此而生，中山大學在大樓前作了標記。

懷士堂命名自捐建者美國工業家史懷士（Ambrose Swasey），1916年建成。1923年12月21日，時任陸海軍大元帥的孫中山偕同夫人宋慶齡來到嶺南大學，在懷士堂向師生發表第二次演說，題目是：學生要立志做大事，不可做大官。他認為學生是後起之秀，要負起建設民國的責任。

孫中山認為學生要立志，不是入學、中學、點翰林、做大官那種舊思想的立志，而是要立志把國家重新建設起來，讓將來中國的文明和各國並駕齊驅。他說：「古今人物之名望的高大，不是在他所做的官大，是在他所做的事業成功。如果一件事業能夠成功，便能夠享大名。所以我勸諸君立志，是要做大事，不可要做大官。」這是孫氏演說的重點所在。

接着，孫中山解釋了何謂「大事」：「無論那一件事，只要從頭至尾，徹底做成功，便是大事。」他學法國人柏斯多發現微生物為例，說明「專用心力考察普通人眼所不能見的東西」，終使「人類受知道撲滅這種微生物的益處」。學生應立何志？他說：「學生立志，注重之點，萬不可想要達到什麼地位，必須要想做成一件什麼事。因為地位是關係於個人的，達到了什麼地位，只能為個人謀幸福。事業是關係於群眾的，做成了什麼事，便能為大家謀幸福。」最後他總結道：「我貢獻於諸君的，就是要諸君立志，要有國民的大志氣，專心做一件事，幫助國家變成富強。這個要中國富強的事務，就是諸君的責任；要諸君擔負這個責任，便是我的希望。」

（中山大學校園嶺南大學遺蹟·四／完）
嶺南大學區學院高級講師 梁勇攝



▲孫中山當年在廣州嶺南大學懷士堂演講
梁勇攝



時事英語>>>

牛郎織女的傳說也許仍會世代相傳，但是現代都市人在夜晚已很難看到天上的銀河了。

幾千年來引起人類無數遐想的銀河是由銀河系無數恆星的光組成一條乳白色亮帶，但肉眼所看到的銀河只是銀河系的一部分而非全部。銀河系也只是浩瀚宇宙中無數星系之一。英文的「星系