



中文基本功

不少人濫用遺孀一詞 在於不懂得孀字何意

十一月十五日晚上，香港電台《講東講西》講毛澤東之子毛岸英（一九五〇年在朝鮮犧牲），主持人之間，談起毛岸英生前所娶的劉女士，算不算遺孀，有不同意見：或談不算，因為她已改嫁，已經是別人的妻子了，怎麼仍當作毛家的人？或談不拘，因為她畢竟嫁過毛岸英，仍可以說是他的「遺孀」。

我認為，前一種是正論，後一種是怪論。可是今天香港不少人服膺怪論。若有不明，試論其情理。

首先，你要弄清楚孀字的音義。此字可以有邊讀邊而讀作霜。解法呢？舊《辭源》曰：「喪夫者曰孀。」新《辭源》解釋孀字較為清晰：「寡婦，也指寡居。」說得很清楚：死了丈夫，為亡夫守寡，才稱得上孀。換句話說，這個婦人改嫁，有了新的丈夫，就不能說是死者的遺孀了。嫁了人還算「寡婦」、還算「寡居」嗎？當然不算！假如你固執地認為算，那是強辭奪理！

夫死再嫁，不論從中國傳統道德，還是從中國古代法律來說，都稱為「義

絕」，翻譯為今天的白話文，就是說這個婦人同死去的丈夫沒有關係，包括倫理上和法律上的關係。即使在今天，婦人夫死再嫁，與死去的丈夫同樣沒有法律關係，當然不能強拉關係硬說是死者的遺孀了。

要是你只承認婦人與死者的關係而硬要稱為遺孀，請問是不是對她現時的丈夫不尊重呢？有誰肯讓人叫自己的妻子做遺孀（即當自己已死）呢？當然沒有。如此稱呼實在不近人情。

只承認婦人死去的丈夫之身份，不承認婦人現在的丈夫之身份，無形中要這個婦人「從一而終」，我縱不會罵你「封建思想作怪」，人家卻懷疑你不尊重婦女的婚姻自由。我已不只一次講過，中國古代婦女，除了秦、明、清三個極端專制的朝代，女子離婚改嫁、夫死再嫁都受到法律保障。也可以說，就是在中國古代，也沒有人把夫死再嫁的婦人稱作死者的「遺孀」。難道你的思想比古人還不如？

亂叫遺孀，歸根結底是「中文半桶水」之過，認真學好中文吧！。

容若



Ideals of higher education must never be forgotten

The University Grants Committee (UGC) yesterday submitted to the SAR Government its report – "Aspirations for the Higher Education System in Hong Kong". The Report was drafted by the committee's Higher Education Review Group headed by UGC Chairwoman Laura Cha Shih May-lung and former Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University Colin Lucas. Proposals in the Report, if adopted by the government, will directly determine the structure, mode and strategy of Hong Kong's higher education in a quite a long time to come. Thus it deserves attentions and concerns from all sectors.

In an overall view, the Report is practical and its proposals are feasible, which if adopted can really **straighten out** some complicated links and relations in the existing higher education system in Hong Kong. And breakthrough and creative ideas are not lacking in the Report. **Among others**, very timely and necessary are such proposals as for a clear differentiation of roles among universities to ensure full curriculum diversity, for greater clarity about the character of the Associate Degree and its place in the structure of the qualifications, for developing a transparent and trustworthy Credit Accumulation and Transfer System, and for setting up an oversight body for the non-publicly funded part of the post-secondary education system.

In this regard, it is of utmost importance to improve the structure and separate the management of public and non-public funds. In fact, higher education has augmented quantitatively in recent years. The eight universities are financially supported by public funds, but they have also run some non-publicly funded, fee-collecting courses such as the Associate Degree Scheme. This has made it difficult for students and their parents to choose among curriculum interfaces and higher schools, and could easily lead to malpractices in the management and utilization of resources. The still growing "Audit Storm" involving Direct Subsidy Scheme schools should be well taken as a "warning from the overturned cart in front". In future, a "new variety" of universities or privately-funded ones will grow in Hong Kong. How will the funding sources, incomes and expenditures of "private universities" be managed? Will students be subsidised by public funds as well? Will school administrations be accused for speculating on stocks (with school funds) ?... All such matters must be approached structurally and systematically by setting up clear-cut regulations beforehand, so as to reduce any possible grey areas. Otherwise, the Audit Commission will become even more busily occupied.

On the other hand, the Report also proposes that the government should **lay down** a strategy for internationalization, allocating more funds to support higher education institutions to go international. Internationalisation indeed is a tradition as well as an advantage of Hong Kong's higher education. In future, the internationalisation strategy must be implemented and ensured structurally and financially.

More importantly, the Report specifically points out: "The higher education sector should develop a number of jointly funded and staffed international centres for high quality research and graduate programmes combining Asian and Western perspectives," and "The Government should initiate negotiations with relevant authorities on the Mainland with a view to easing regulatory requirements in teaching and research collaboration with Mainland institutions, especially the portability of research funding."

As a matter of fact, since Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, local higher education institutions have made great progress in cooperation with their Mainland counterparts in some research projects. Some national laboratories have based some of their projects in the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese

高教報告理順架構勿忘理想

大學教育資助委員會昨日向特區政府提交《展望香港高等教育體系》的報告。報告由教資會主席史美倫及英國牛津大學前校長 Colin Lucas 領導的檢討小組作出，內容如獲政府接納，將直接決定未來一段長時間本港高等教育發展的架構、模式和策略，值得各方關注和重視。

總體而言，「報告」內容務實，建議亦具體可行，的確可以把當前本港高等教育體系內存在的一些複雜環節和關係理順，而且不乏突破和創見。其中，如關於各院校角色應明確區分以確保課程類別的多元性、更明確界定副學士的性質及在資歷上的位置、設立透明而又可靠的學分累積及轉移制度，以及成立一個機構，專門監察體系內的非公帑資助環節，都是很及時和大有必要的。

這裡面，健全架構和將公帑與非公帑分開處理，尤為重要。事實是近年本港高等教育在數量上有一定發展，八家大學由公帑支持，但各自又辦起了一些如副學士等非公帑支持的收費課程，既令到一些學生、家長在課程銜接和升學出路上感到難於抉擇，在資源的管理與運用上也容易產生弊端。眼前方興未艾的直資學校「審計風波」，堪稱前車可鑑，未來本港還要增加私立大學這一個「新品種」，未來「私大」的經費來源、收支賬目如何管理？學生是否會獲得公帑資助？校方又是否會被指抄股票？……一切一



《展望香港高等教育體系》報告若獲港府接納，將是未來香港高等教育發展的藍圖。圖為香港大學

切，都需要先在架構、體制上作出明確規定，減少灰色地帶，否則，日後審計署難免「更唔得閒」。

另一方面，「報告」又提議政府應制訂和實施國際化策略，增加撥款，支持院校國際化。國際化確是本港高等教育的一個傳統，也是一個優勢，未來必須在架構、撥款方面給予進一步的落實和保障。

而更值得重視的是，「報告」明確提出：「高等教育應與非本地院校發展多個共同出資和聘任人員的國際中心，以發展匯合亞洲和西方觀點的高質素研究及研究生課

程」；又提出：「政府應主動與內地有關部門磋商，以期放寬對本港與內地院校的教學和研究合作，尤以研究經費的可攜性為重要」。

事實是，回歸以來，本港大專院校與內地高校在一些科研項目上的合作已有長足發展，包括個別國家實驗室的某一項目設到了港大和中大，多位教授先後獲選為中國科學院院士，一些研究項目亦獲得了國家級的發明獎或成果獎；但總的說來，此種合作關係仍只停留在院校各自為政以至「私人關係」的層面，如未來能如「報告」所言，合作兩方共同出資、共同聘人，設立國際研究中心，以融合東西方觀點為特色，並推行「可攜式」研究經費，則整個合作研究的模式、水平 and 成果將有望打開一個新局面。

顧名思義，「報告」從體系和架構層面已經作出了不少好的建議，但高等教育更重要的還是要講一點傳統、講一點理念、講一點精神。就此，香港教育學院院長張炳良昨日一篇題為「大學求什麼」的文章是說得好的，文中提到：高等教育正被「矮化」為職訓場地，重科技而輕人文，課程市場化甚至商業化；大學應向學生傳授「智慧」而不是「知識」；「大學之道，在明明德、在親民、在止於至善」，任何時候都應該成為本港大學努力的方向和所求。

2010/12/02 大公報社評



觸景立畫

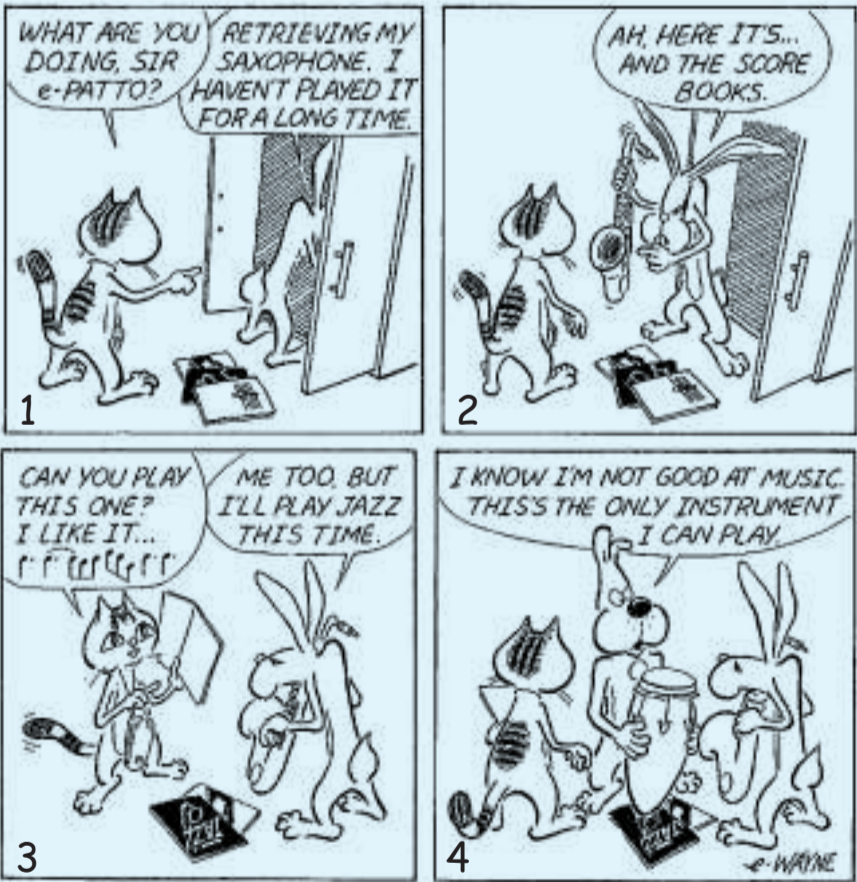
題目：小錫兵



少了一條腿的小錫兵和少了一條腿的芭蕾舞女孩意寓身患殘疾的人，他們因為身體缺陷而無法完全被社會接納，無法融入正常人的生活圈子。雖然小錫兵和芭蕾舞女孩能夠同病相憐地互相陪伴，他們堅定的意志亦能保證他們勇敢生存下去，卻依然寂寞，難以獲得快樂，他們渴望與更多人成為朋友。

鄧淑穎

Soho Diary



Walking in Central (6)

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

On Queen's Road Central there are more than twenty banks. After the outbreak of the global financial crisis (全球金融危機) , protesters always sit in front of some of those banks: they were talked into buying mini-bonds (迷債) of Lehman Brothers (雷曼兄弟) .

However, Queen's Road Central is still a place for all walks of life. There are local shops offering inexpensive meals. A open market, selling nearly all one needs for a simple life, is on the narrow side streets. Old-style bikes with big baskets filled up with vegetables come and go. The riders are usually senior citizens delivering goods.

These days, I find myself walking faster and faster when I am on this road as there are too many people walking up to me to ask the way. Once I was asked where a supermarket was. The one who asked was a woman. A man next to her was pulling a trolley.

The day I took pictures on the Queen's Road footbridge was the New Year Day. It was a public

holiday, like the Chinese New Year Day, Christmas, and the birthday of the Buddha. Probably Hong Kong is the only city in Asia that both Christmas and the birthday of the Buddha are public holidays.

Most shops were opened on that day, as usual. Making money is regarded by many as the best way to spend the first day of a year.

The air was much less polluted than that on normal days. Usually there are traffic jams and the construction sites are making a lot of noise.

The owner of a store right next to the footbridge, selling freshly-squeezed fruit juice, told me that once, on a holiday, countless people came to his store. He happened to have boxes of big water melons on that day. Yet demand was greater than supply... The best day in my shop's three-decade history, he said.

It was just a few days after Christmas. An office building nearby was decorated with the sign 'Peace on Earth' and Christmas lights on its wall.

高教報告倡學術評審機構三合一

通識記憶體



繼 2002 年大學教育資助委員會公布檢討政府資助院校的《香港高等教育》報告書後，事隔 8 年於 2010 年 12 月公布新一份題為《展望香港高等教育體系》的報告，此次報告除檢討包括本港 8 間資助院校、亦涵蓋自資、私營教育等高等教育機構，可謂面面俱到。

高教報告書中提出不少重點，包括建議教資會資助的 8 間院校營辦的社區學院 3 年內與所屬院校完全「分家」，並要求 8 大院校不應利用公帑補貼自資教育。報告亦提議成立類似教資會的新機構，專責監察自資及私營大專教育。

鑒於本港目前共 3 個不同機構負責不同專上教育院校的質素

保證和評審工作，報告建議將教資會轄下的質素保證局，與香港學術及職業資歷評審局、聯校素質檢討委員會「三合一」成全新單一質素保證機構，為專上界別制訂學分累積及轉移制度，並由教育局局長領導，包括專上教育人士，監察專上教育質素保證。

報告還建議將 1984 年成立起便由民政事務局撥款資助的香港演藝學院歸入教資會轄下。此外，報告提議加強與內地合作，同時令大學更國際化；建議政府取消或大大放寬根據人力需求分配第一年學士學位課程學額的規定；確保大學生兩文三語的能力等。