



放眼世界

「高度自治」不可對抗中央管治

中英社評

立法會昨日開會，反對派議員何秀蘭和梁家傑提出動議辯論，內容為「尋求撤銷全國人大常委會決定，重新啟動政改程序」，結果，動議在「分組點票」機制下被否決。

就在前天的新春酒會上，中聯辦主任張曉明明確提出：「一國兩制」有「一國兩制」的規矩。在「一國兩制」下，香港享有高度自治權，但並不意味著香港可以不受中央管轄、可以不尊重中央擁有的權力，包括在普選這樣重大政制問題上的決定權，甚至公然以違法方式與中央政府搞對抗。

以此觀之，何秀蘭、梁家傑昨日的動議，就是百分之百的「沒大沒細」、「沒規沒矩」。

在「一國兩制」下，全國人大常委會的「決定」，具有不可抗拒的憲制權力，特區只能按照「決定」內容及基本法有關條文落實二〇一七特首普選，不能另搞一套，更不可能叫人大常委會「撤銷」有關決定。何秀蘭和梁家傑叫全國人大「收聲」，試問權從何來？規矩安在？

而且，立法會的職能和權力都是由基本法賦予的，按照基本法規定，立法會有十項職權，包括訂立法例、修改法例及審議特首施政報告、審議財政預算案等，恰恰就是沒有可以「勒令」中央憲制架構「撤銷」某一項決定的權力，難道何秀蘭和梁家傑以為自己「權傾中央」？還是抗中亂港抗昏了腦袋？

事實是，自九七回歸以來，出於抗中亂港需要，反對派對「一國兩制」方針，一直是予以曲解和抵制的；他們的「拿手好戲」就是把「兩制」說成是



▲中聯辦新春酒會上，張曉明主任明確提出：「一國兩制」有「一國兩制」的規矩 資料圖片

「河水井水、兩不相干」，把「高度自治」說成是「完全自治」，因此，不管中央早已把當年北京那場風波「定性」，他們還是要年年年年在維園點起一片燭光；不管中央如何依法處置一些所謂「異見分子」和「維權人士」，他們卻要在香港給予「聲援」，還要跑到英美等國和聯合國去告洋狀……

他們把公然抗拒中央說成是「一國兩制」、把另搞一套說成是「高度自治」，而其目的說到底，就是要全面否定、抹殺中央對港擁有的管治權力，延續沒有英國人的西方管治，把香港變成一個「有實無名」的「獨立政治實體」，如此而已，豈有他哉！

而所有這些違反「一國兩制」的錯誤言行和主張，在普選提上議事日程之後，反對派一方面以為「鴻鵠將至」，可以借普選之機進一步為所欲為，但同時又感到中央在特區政治體制改革這一

重大議題上不可能會撒手不管，因此，一場借普選之機向「一國兩制」、向中央權力全面挑戰的政治圖謀就在「佔中」前後在港人社會掀起了巨浪，反對派對中央在特區普選問題上的決定權進行了全面的抗拒與排斥。不管各方如何作出善意的解說和勸諭，如普選不可能一步登天、一蹴即至，西方普選也有一定的甄選機制，以至「有得揀好過沒得揀」、「一人一票總好過原地踏步」……，他們就是「吃了秤砣鐵了心」，就是要「捆綁」在一起，一定不會在立法會議普選方案得到通過。

因此，事實已擺在眼前，「一國兩制」本來是「有規有矩」的，如今反對派破壞規矩，企圖以「高度自治」對抗中央管治，難道這是符合憲制和可以接受的嗎？

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"A high degree of autonomy" mustn't be distorted to deny the Central Government's jurisdiction

At the Legislative Council (Legco) meeting yesterday, opposition lawmakers Cyd Ho Sau Lan and Alan Leong Kah-kit tabled a motion to debate on "seeking to abolish the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and restart the political reform procedure". The motion was vetoed under the split voting system.

It was at a Lunar New Year reception the day before yesterday that Zhang Xiaoming, director of the Liaison Office of the Central Government, clearly pointed out that "one country two systems" had its rules. Under "one country two systems", Hong Kong enjoyed a high degree of autonomy. But this was by no means meant Hong Kong could operate out of the jurisdiction of the Central Government or disrespect the powers held by the Central Government including the decision-making power over such major issues concerning Hong Kong's political system as [the implementation of] universal suffrage, let alone openly resist the Central Government through illegal means.

From this perspective, the motion tabled by Cyd Ho and Alan Leong is completely "disrespectful" and "ruleless".

Under "one country two systems", the Decision made by the NPC Standing Committee has the irresistible constitutional authority. The SAR can only follow the content of the Decision and relevant stipulations of the Basic Law to implement the 2017 election of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. It cannot go its own way, let alone demand the NPC Standing Committee to "abolish" its Decision. Cyd Ho and Alan Leong demand the NPC Standing Committee to "shut up". We should like to know **from where they have derived** this power? And where are the rules?

Moreover, powers and functions of the Legco are delegated by the Basic Law. The Basic Law stipulates that the Legco has 10 powers and functions including to enact, amend or repeal laws; to receive and debate the policy addresses of the Chief Executive; and to examine and approve budgets introduced by the government. But precisely there is no power delegated for the Legco to "order" a constitutional body of the nation to "abolish" a certain decision. Could it possibly be that Cyd Ho and Alan Leong think they are more powerful than the Central Government? Or perhaps they have **lost their heads** as they get busily **engaging in** anti-China and trouble-making activities?

As a matter of fact, since Hong Kong's handover in 1997, out of the necessity to resist China and make trouble, the opposition has consistently distorted and resisted the "one country two systems" principle. Their "expertise" is to distort "two systems" as "river water and well water being **independent** of each other", to distort "a high degree of autonomy" as "total autonomy". Therefore, despite the Central Government has already given a verdict on that turmoil years ago, they still hold a candle-lit demonstration at Victoria Park every year. Despite some so-called "dissidents" and "civil rights activists" have been dealt with in accordance with the law by the Central Government, they still want to express their support for them from Hong Kong, even traveling to UK, US and UN to lodge complaints before foreigners...

They undisguisedly talk about resistance against the Central Government as "one country two systems", talk about going on their own way as "a high degree of autonomy". Their purpose, in the final analysis, is to utterly deny the Central Government's jurisdiction over Hong Kong, so as to continue Western rule without the British and turn Hong Kong into a de facto "independent political entity". That's what all adds up to, and nothing else!

Following their wrong words and deeds that violate the "one country two systems" principle, when the issue of universal suffrage was put on the agenda, the opposition on the one hand saw this as a good opportunity for them to further do whatever

they want, but on the other hand felt that the Central Government was unlikely to keep its hands off such a major issue as a political reform in the SAR. Therefore, a political plot to take the opportunity of implementing universal suffrage to pose an all-around challenge to the "one country two systems" principle and the powers of the Central Government was **laid bare** around the Occupy Central movement to cause a grave disturbance in Hong Kong society. The opposition totally resist and deny the Central Government's decision-making power over political reforms in the SAR. Regardless of whatever good-intentioned explanations and persuasions, such as that universal suffrage cannot be had in one step and once for all, that there are also screening mechanisms in Western democracies, that "it's better to have a choice than have no choice at all", and that "it's better to have one person one vote than to mark time"..., they are firmly determined to tie together to prevent the political reform proposal from being passed at Legco.

Hence, facts are before our eyes. "One country two systems" has its rules. The opposition however break the rules in an attempt to deny the Central Government's jurisdiction with "a high degree of autonomy". Surely, this can't be constitutional and acceptable?

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WORDS AND USAGE

Derive from sth (phrasal verb) - To come from something; to evolve from something. (來源於...，衍生自...)

Examples: 1. Many English words are derived from Latin and Greek.
2. The singing of Christmas carols is a custom derived from early dance routines of pagan origin.

Lose one's mind (idiom) - To go crazy; to lose one's sanity. (發瘋，精神失常)

Examples: 1. Taking a child on a bike without a helmet - have you completely lost your mind?
2. I thought she'd lost her mind when she said she was going ice-fishing.

Engage in sth (phrasal verb) - To take part in something. (從事，參加)

Examples: 1. The two governments have agreed to engage in a comprehensive dialogue to resolve the problem.
2. Politicians should not engage in business affairs that might affect their political judgement.

Independent of sb/sth (idiom) - Not connected with or influenced by something; not connected with each other; irrespective of. (獨立於...，不依賴...，不受...約束)

Examples: 1. The charity is completely independent of government.
2. The seasons change, independent of anyone's wishes.

Lay bare sth (phrasal verb) - To make something known. (揭露，揭示，表白)

Examples: 1. All the facts are laid bare in this special report.
2. The trial was the first to lay bare the secrets of the organization.

安然啓迪 在家施教

我的教育哲學——若非整個社會哲學——的核心理念就是自由和多元。我的最終教育願景是所有教育私有化，把教育的選擇權還給家長、子女和辦學團體。我不知道這個願景能否在我有生之年實現，但現階段也有一些可以做的事情，例如鼓勵在家施教 (homeschooling)。

先不說19世紀前的絕大部分教育都由家庭而非政府控制，近代亦不乏在家施教的成功典範，例如英國大學者James Mill在19世紀便在家培育出曠世奇才John Stuart Mill。今日美國所有州份都容許在家施教，四奪國際數學奧林匹克金牌的Reid Barton，在小學三年級起就在家受教，然後入讀麻省理工學院和哈佛大學研究院。

在香港，根據教育局早前回應郭榮鏗議員的立法會質詢，教育局不鼓勵在家施教以取代學校教育，並會透過家訪等方式評估相關個案，以決定是否發出入學令。目前全港共有25個在家受教的學生。

記得陳智思先生跟太太成立了一間私立小學，以我最後所知，學生只有他們的兩名孩子。陳智思伉儷勇於實踐自己的教育理念，使我十分敬佩。如果當局放寬在家施教的限制，無力開辦學校的中產家庭也會有自由教育孩子的機會。

因材施教發展志趣

在家施教的最大好處就是可以因材施教。不同孩子適合不同的教學方法、學習步伐、時間分配等等。家長是最了解子女個性的，即使不能親身授課，也可按孩子的需要安排私人導師。在家施教更可引導孩子多探索自己感興趣的課題，毋須疲於應試。畢竟基礎教育的意義在於培養思維和視野，而非科目內容本身。知識海洋如此浩瀚，憑什麼要所有孩子都學習同一個小部分呢？再者，在大班學生前面授課的老師往往給人權威的感覺，而家中的家長或導師則較能跟孩子平起平坐地交流，有助培養孩子批判性思考。

在美國，很多人不滿學校課程的「統一核心標準」(Common Core) 太過死板和愚蠢，加上資訊科技發達，教材流通，中小學階段在家施教越趨普遍，佔了全國學生的3%。家長們更組織了不少「在家教育合作社」(homeschool cooperatives)，讓孩子互動交流。當中許多學生都成功進入大學，跟主流教育銜接。

我自己也有考慮將來讓孩子在在家受教。跟妻兒一起設計出最適合孩子的課程，是多麼美妙的事情！當然，首先要找到一個同樣樂於花時間在子女身上，興趣和才能又跟我互補的賢妻良母。

andyloo.column@gmail.com

作者畢業於聖保羅男女中學，曾代表香港參加國際數學奧林匹克及國際物理奧林匹克，現就讀於美國普林斯頓大學。

英語節拍 姓名的簡稱之一

在香港，不少中學都會於英文課時為學生改英文名字。考評局試卷的「Chris Wong」更是大家的集體回憶。今集我們和大家介紹一些關於名字的有趣事，讓大家了解不同姓名的簡稱。

在英語世界，不少朋友除了有姓氏 (Surname/Family Name) 及名稱 (First Name) 外，也有一個別名 (Middle Name)。以香港大學校長馬傑森教授為例，他的名字是Dr. Peter William Mathieson。Peter是其First Name。Mathieson是他的Surname。我們多稱呼他為Dr. Mathieson。一些與他比較相熟的朋友則稱呼他為Peter。William是校長的Middle Name。在外國，較少會直接稱呼朋友的Middle Name。父母多為了紀念家中長輩或重要人物而改Middle Name。

英文名字十分多。部分名字也十分長。為了讓朋友更容易唸、更容易記住或更親切地稱呼他，不少名字都有簡稱。以Chris為例，它也是Christine, Christina, Christy等名字的簡稱。

在香港，不少朋友的英文別名為Daniel。由於此名稱的讀音帶有鼻音及翹舌音，相熟的朋友都更親切地稱呼Daniel為Dan/Danny。這兩個簡稱也可以獨立成一個名字。與Dan讀音相似是Den。它是Dennis的簡稱。由於Dennis也是一間著名巴士公司的名稱，因此不少巴士迷的名字就是Dennis。

由於音節達三個，因此，大家都喜歡稱呼Douglas及Dorothy為Doug或Dor。Doug的讀音與「德」相似，不少中文名字有「德」字的朋友的英文名叫Douglas。

值得一提，我們如稱呼運動員、政治人物或其他知名人士時，較不會稱呼他們的簡稱或名稱。相反，我們多稱呼他們的姓氏。以知名籃球員佐敦 (Michael Jordan) 為例，不少朋友多稱呼他為Jordan。同樣地，大家稱呼英國首相卡梅倫為 (Cameron)，而不是David或其Middle Name Williams。

在英語世界，姓名的簡稱十分普遍。我們於下集繼續討論更多的簡稱及意思。

文章內容節錄自香港電台「Teen Power」英語節目《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS)。節目逢星期六下午6時至6時15分於香港電台「Teen Power」播出。

撰文：李慧慈 (Ada) 香港專業進修學校 (港專) 傳訊與拓展副總監、李慧文 (Shida) 香港專業進修學校 (港專) 語言傳意學部主任 Ada& Shida 同時身兼香港電台 Teen Power 《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS) 節目主持

通識動向

梁貫成講「數學有乜用？」

對即將參加中試以至文憑試的同學來說，「題海戰術」、「熟能生巧」是學好數學的策略？香港大學數學教授梁貫成直指重複做顯淺的題目對學好數學效用不大。要數學有進步，同學應做有質素的題目，並要有良好的學習態度。解題的時候，同學首先應弄清問題，然後擬定計劃，再實現計劃，最後更回顧整個過程，改正錯誤並從中吸取經驗。

梁教授近日出席香港大學教育學院「數學有乜用？」講座，寄語同學不要習慣於「即食文化」——只滿足於得到答案，應付考試。他勉勵同學應著重「固本培元」——看重過程，並要培養好奇心，多留意周圍與數學有關的事物，學習以數學的角度去思考和看世界。這樣，同學會發現這世界更有趣，更美麗。

是次講座是港大教育學院三十周年院慶活動之一，梁貫成與近千名參與講座的中學老師和同學，探討多個與學習數學有關的話題，包括什麼是數學、為什麼要學數學、如何學好數學等。講座在百周年校園李兆基會議中心大會堂舉行。