



「一日兩行」可遏水貨又不礙交往

中英社評

近日困擾港人社會的「水貨客」問題，有望隨着內地「一簽多行」政策優化調整之後得到改善；據了解，「一簽多行」不會「封頂」，但短期內將會實施「一日兩行」，日後再視乎情況按「可加可減」機制作出調整。

從目前各方已透露的信息看來，內地有關部門對當前「一簽多行」及水貨客的問題是充分了解及完全掌握的，而相關評估及是否需要作出「收緊」則主要基於三點考慮：一是政策本身並無問題，不須作出重大調整，包括所謂「封頂」；二是承認目前在兩地「走水貨」活動猖獗，必須予以必要的遏止；三是優化調整須具彈性，「可加可減」，以確保促進兩地居民正當營商、就學等往來不受窒礙，同時不予水貨活動以可乘之機。

從以上信息看來，內地有關部門的評估和決策是公平、合理和可行的。據有關部門統計，目前活躍於深港口岸、一日過關超過兩次的「水貨客」達二萬人，而「一日多行」者中，百分之九十五為水貨客，因此，「一日兩行」一旦實施，這部分水貨客的活動「能量」馬上下降，海關、接駁巴士及元朗、屯門等地區店舖和商場的擠迫程度就可大為減輕。

「一簽多行」政策不變、「一日兩行」暫時實施，不僅有助緩解當前水貨問題帶來的困擾，對今後處理兩地關係以至矛盾也是一個很好的「示範」。

就「自由行」及「一簽多行」問題，近日由於水貨客活動日趨猖獗，邊境地區人流大增，的確對當地的生活環境、零售物價以至舖位租金都造成壓力，部分民衆是有怨言的，如此又給激進搞事分子以可乘之機，他們藉機在當



▲目前活躍於深港口岸、一日過關超過兩次的「水貨客」達二萬人 資料圖片

地聚眾鬧事、滋擾旅客，以「保護本土利益」為名，挑動兩地民衆矛盾。

在此情形下，一些政黨和人士認為應該要限制、壓縮「自由行」，甚至取消「一簽多行」，最少也要「封頂」，由一年往返不限次數改為「一簽五十行」或「一簽三十行」……。一時間，「自由行」和「一簽多行」彷彿成了一項有害的以至錯誤的決策，不是帶給港人社會利益和福祉，而是來「爭奪」港人的物質、搞亂社會秩序，更令到物價和租金上升，港人要買的東西都買不到和買貴了。如此說法，難道是事實嗎？是對兩地互惠互利、建立融治關係的正確態度嗎？

事實是，就在此次北京「兩會」期間，內地一些代表、委員以至媒體，對本港一些人提出的限制「自由行」、取消「一簽多行」說法，反應是強烈的，他們提出了內地居民的權利和感受的問

題。而相關部門也認為，「自由行」和「一簽多行」是已經實施多時的出入境法規，也不是說要變就變、要停就停的，實施上出現的困難應以一家人、兄弟間的態度協商解決，而不是單方面「叫停」。

事實是，圍繞「自由行」和「一簽多行」問題，眼前部分人「只見樹木、不見森林」，片面誇大局部困難如水貨客問題，對「自由行」和「一簽多行」多年來對本港經濟和兩地關係帶來的正面效益視而不見、輕輕帶過甚至以偏概全，這是不能接受的，對「一國兩制」方針的全面貫徹實施以及兩地關係的進一步發展也絕無好處。

有關「一日兩行」的短期優化調整，相信短期內將會有正式公布，水貨客問題將可以得到有效的解決，而無損兩地民衆的正當權益與往還。

2015-03-19

"Two trips one day" could curb parallel trading yet does no harm to normal exchanges

The problem of "parallel traders", that has perplexed Hong Kong society recently, could hopefully be eased as the Mainland is likely to optimised the "multi-entry visa" policy. It is learned that no ceiling will be imposed on [total number of travels made with a] "multi-entry visa", but a holder of such a visa may be restricted to make no more than two trips to Hong Kong per day. Later on, the number of daily trips may be readjusted, depending on how the mechanism works.

From information disclosed by various sources, it can be said that relevant Mainland authorities are fully aware of and understand the problems with "multi-entry visa" and "parallel traders". Their review of the policy to see if it should be "tightened" is based on three assessments. One is that there is no problem with the policy itself, hence no major adjustment including imposing a ceiling is needed. The second is that "parallel trading" activities between the two places are really rampant and must be curbed. The third is that optimizing adjustment must be flexible leaving room for daily trips to be increased or reduced, so as to ensure that travels between the two places for normal business exchange and school-attendance will not be affected while giving no chance for "parallel trading" activities.

In view of the information disclosed, the assessment and decision made by relevant Mainland authorities are fair, reasonable and feasible. According to statistics by concerned authority, the number of active "parallel import carriers" who make more than two travels a day across the Shenzhen-Hong Kong boundary reaches 20,000 at present, and 95% of those who make multiple trips a day are parallel import carriers. Hence, once "two trips a day" is implemented, the "energy" of parallel import carriers in this category will deflate, and check points, cross-border buses and shops and shopping plazas in Yuen Long and Tuen Mun, etc. will become much less crowded.

The temporary implementation of "two trips a day" without scraping the "multi-entry visa" policy will not only help ease problems caused by parallel trading activities but also set a very good "example" for dealing with relations and conflicts between the two places.

As for problems with the Individual Visit Scheme and "multi-entry visa" policy, due to increasingly rampant parallel trading activities recently, districts near the borders have become overcrowded. This indeed has exerted pressures on the local living environment, retail prices and rentals for shops, so much so that some local residents do make complaints. This provides an opportunity that could be exploited by radical trouble-makers, who have taken the opportunity to gather and make trouble in the districts, harassing tourists and provoking conflicts between people in the two places under the excuse of "safeguarding indigenous interests".

Under such circumstances, some political parties and personages have thought the Individual Visit Scheme should be restricted and scaled down, and the "multi-entry visa" policy be scraped or at least capped, setting a ceiling of 50 or 30 trips annually instead of allowing a holder of such a visa to make unlimited trips... All of a sudden, the Individual Visit Scheme and "multi-entry visa" policy seemed as if harmful or even wrong. Instead of bringing Hong Kong society benefits, it seemed as if the scheme and policy allowed Mainlanders to come to contend with Hongkongers for goods, causing disorder in society and hikes of prices and rentals, so much so that some goods Hongkongers wanted to buy were unavailable or with higher prices. Are such assertions really true? Is such a correct attitude towards mutual benefits, and building harmonious relations, between the two places?

As a matter of fact, during the lianghui in Beijing earlier, some Mainland deputies and media outlets reacted strongly over proposals by some Hong Kong personages to restrict individual travels and scrap the "multi-entry visa" policy, raising the issue of

Mainland residents' rights and feelings. Mainland authorities concerned also maintained that the Individual Visit Scheme and "multi-entry visa" policy are entry and exit regulations that have been in practice for many years. As such they cannot be changed or scrapped arbitrarily. Difficulties arising from their implementation should be solved through negotiations with the attitude of [Mainland and Hong Kong] being brothers in a family, instead of "calling off" [the policy] one-sidedly.

In fact, in regard to the Individual Visit Scheme and "multi-entry visa" policy, some people right now "can't see the wood for the trees". They one-sidedly exaggerate some partial problems such as those caused by parallel trading, and totally ignore or gloss over the positive impact of the Individual Visit Scheme and "multi-entry visa" policy on Hong Kong's economy and relations between the two places, taking a part as the whole. This is absolutely unacceptable, which is absolutely no good for the comprehensive implementation of the "one country two systems" principle and for the further development of relations between the two places.

It is believed that the temporary optimizing adjustment to "two trips a day" will be announced shortly. This will effectively solve the problem of parallel trading but does no harm to the legitimate interests and exchanges of people on both sides.

WORDS AND USAGE

Perplex (verb) — To confuse and worry someone slightly by being difficult to understand or solve. (困惑，困擾，為難)

Examples: 1. The disease has continued to perplex doctors.
2. He was perplexed by her question and it more than a little baffled him.

As for sb/sth (idiom) — Turning to the subject of someone or something. (至於)

Examples: 1. As for dessert, I'd better skip it today.
2. I am still working, and as for my health, it is very good.

So much so that (idiom) — To such an extent that... (到如此程度以致...)

Examples: 1. Computer games opened a new world, so much so you wonder what you used to do with your free time.
2. I was fascinated by the company, so much so that I wrote a book about it.

Contend with sb (for sth) (phrasal verb) — To fight someone for something; to compete with someone to win something. (與某人爭奪某物)

Examples: 1. I don't want to have to contend for the job with Tom.
2. They contended with each other for the prize.

Call off (phrasal verb) — To cancel some plan or undertaking. (取消，撤銷)

Examples: 1. In case of rain the picnic will be called off.
2. The union called the strike off after the management gave in to their demands.



安然啓迪

招生風雲

兩年前有一齣在普林斯頓大學拍攝的電影，名為《愛情招生處》(Admission)。話說普林斯頓剛失落雄踞十年的全美第一寶座，誓要在2016屆(也就是我這屆)取錄夢幻班級，重返榜首。此時，女星Tina Fey飾演的招生職員發現一名高中生，竟是自己多年前遺棄的私生子，於是暗中千方百計令他入讀普林斯頓，最後卻有更驚人的發現……。

但多數觀眾印象最深的，或許是招生處開會的一幕。職員輪流讀出申請學生的檔案，每當聽到稍遜一籌的入學試或校內成績，招生主任便會不耐煩地打斷：「下個！」過得了學業成績一關的，職員便會讀出學生的課外活動、申請文章、推薦信等等，旁邊浮現學生在招生人員腦海中的映像。只要聽到一個弱點——「下個！」那名學生的映像隨即破滅……。

作為普林斯頓大學招生諮詢委員會的學生代表，我可以肯定地說，電影中對招生過程的描繪是完全虛構的。

現實中，我們開會時經常強調，招生的原則是「look for reasons to admit students」(盡量找原因取錄學生)，而不是找原因否決學生。換言之，招生人員會以正面積極的態度，欣賞學生的優點，而非放大其弱點。

就學業成績而言，招生處內部會把申請學生分作若干等級，每年都有部分獲取錄學生來自最低等級。其實，全世界幾萬份申請中，考試高分的人多如牛毛，難道你比滿分還高嗎？只要學業成績達到一定水平，其他申請材料——課外活動履歷、幾篇申請文章、老師推薦信等等——才是區分學生的關鍵。(那麼文憑試或IB成績呢？跟英國不同，美國大學的取錄是無條件的，只考慮中學提供的公開試成績預測，取錄後便不要求公開試成績，可謂「過了海就是神仙」。)

履歷是死的，文章是生的。最重要的是以申請文章來補充和拓展履歷資料的意義，以突顯人生故事的亮點。例如我除列出數理、寫作比賽的獎項和課外活動的領袖經驗外，在兩篇申請文章分別講述我做學術研究的體會，以及以知識貢獻人類的志願，跟履歷相得益彰。此外，學校推薦信和兩位本地大學教授為我寫的額外推薦信亦舉足輕重，我要衷心向他們致謝。

今年美國大學的收生結果很快將公布。祝願各位同學的努力得到回報，獲心儀的學府取錄！

美國普林斯頓大學三年級 盧安迪 andyloo.column@gmail.com



英語節拍

校訓的學問

世界各地不少大學都會訂立校訓，勉勵師生以格言或校訓的精神處事。部分歷史悠久的大學的校訓更擁有過百年歷史。以全美第三古老的高等學府耶魯大學為例，其校訓Lux et veritas (光明與真理)早在18世紀初已經出現。

格言的英文是Motto。不過，格言(Motto)與口號(Slogan)有哪些分別？後者的用途廣泛，常見於商業廣告及宣傳。各機構根據其宣傳策略，更改他們的口號。以香港為例，政府及旅遊發展局(Hong Kong Tourism Board)常以「Hong Kong — Asia's World City」為口號，向外國旅客宣傳香港。

格言卻是十分嚴肅。這些格言多是精簡(Brevity)，並可以表達個人、機構或學校的願景(Vision)與價值觀(Value)。有別於口號(Slogan)，一般在日常對話(Daily Conversation)中，使用這些格言並不普遍。

不難發現很多大學的格言或校訓都是拉丁文(Latin)。在華人社會，校訓除了使用拉丁文，也多引用中國古籍(特別是四書五經)。以香港大學校訓「明德格物」為例，「明德」及「格物」都是出於《四書》中的《大學》，闡明人該彰明道德及探究事物的原理。其拉丁文校訓是Sapientia et Virtus。Sapientia的意思是智慧(Wisdom)，與「格物」的意思相似。Virtus則可解釋為德行。

不少朋友都希望了解為什麼校訓多引用拉丁文古籍。拉丁文起源古代希臘及羅馬。由於不少著名哲學家都以拉丁文寫作，故不少對現今世界有重大影響的經典多是拉丁文。拉丁文也影響其他語言的發展。因此，拉丁文被譽為Source/Root of various languages。

除了拉丁文外，世界不同大學也常用希伯來文(Hebrew Language)、意大利文(Italian Language)或英文的古籍。在阿拉伯地區，大學校訓多引用阿拉伯文(Arabic Language)經典。大家旅行時，也可以多留意各地大學的校訓，了解他們對當地教育的使命。

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

通識漫畫徵文比賽頒獎禮

為協助學生應付文憑試，香港電台「通識網」舉辦「通識漫畫徵文比賽」，自去年10月起至12月，三期比賽共收到1865份作品，並由通識科老師組成的評審團選出30份入圍作品，最後選出三甲及各獎項。計有：每月「優秀作品」、「最踴躍參與學校」、「我最喜愛作品」等。

三甲得獎者為蘇偉文(新生命教育協會平安福音中學)、鄭嘉欣(東華三院馮黃鳳亭中學)和吳卓謙(漢華中學)，鄭嘉欣和蘇偉文分別獲評為第二期和第三期的每月最優秀作品。第一期的最優秀作品是東華三院鄭錫坤伉儷中學的麥嘉欣。最受歡迎作品是路德會呂祥光中學的崔浩楠。

港台日前舉辦頒獎禮，嘉賓包括立法會議員田北辰及黃碧雲、香港電台總監(電視)陳敏娟、藝人糖妹。糖妹即席試玩香港電台「通識網」及香港教育城合辦的「通識達人網上問答比賽」，考驗其對通識科的認識程度。「通識達人網上問答比賽」旨在透過比賽提升及鞏固學生對通識六大範疇的掌握，並鼓勵學生主動探索不同時事和社會議題。(http://www.hkedcity.net/campaign/ls_challenge/)

當日又舉行香港電台教育網站eTVOnline及「通識網」網站升級啓動儀式，港台設計全新的網頁版面、將網站內容重新分類，以及把影片更改為mp4檔案格式，網站域名亦分別改為eTVonline.hk及LiberalStudies.hk。

「通識漫畫徵文比賽」評審包括香港通識教育教師聯會主席許承恩、香港教育專業人員協會教育研究部主任張銳輝、香港教育工作者聯會主席鄧飛、天主教培聖中學老師洪昭隆、保良局莊啓程預科書院老師周子恩及漢華中學老師梁偉傑等。