



放眼天下

691期



建制仍居主流 培養政壇新秀 共建和諧社會(下)



中英社評

選舉「年輕化」，是一個值得歡迎的好現象，儘管部分「首投族」把第一次投了給「傘兵」候選人，但他們關心社會事務、認同體制架構、克盡公民責任的舉動卻值得肯定。更何況，「年輕化」的並不僅僅是泛民，建制一方同樣有一批新星、新秀冒起，而且取得令人振奮的佳績，擊敗區選「長勝將軍」馮檢基的不是建制派大姐大，而是年僅二十五歲的「小花」陳穎欣，真是雛鳳聲清、後生可畏，令人不能不對年輕一輩的參政力量刮目相看。

可以肯定，通過此次區選，如何培養新一代年輕力量，已經成為擺在全港政黨、團體面前的迫切課題；今後各級選舉，可以說，將會是「得年輕者得天下」，特別是建制派政黨，資深人員不缺，缺的是既有愛國愛港之心、服務社會之志，且具備良好教育背景的優秀年輕人。

像此次最矚目的「小花」陳穎欣，出身公務員家庭，港大畢業、留學英國，返港後加入民建聯，參與地區事務平日工作認真、積極，人又靚女，早已在坊間留下好印象，「老餅基哥」碰到如此高質「小花」，只能是自嘆不如而已。難得的是，陳穎欣「勝不驕」，當選後向馮檢基的祝賀鞠躬還禮，態度謙遜，孺子可教也。民建聯、工聯會等建制力量，今後如能培養出更多像周浩



▲選舉「年輕化」是一個值得歡迎的好現象。圖中為當選議員陳穎欣

鼎、顏汶羽、陳穎欣、洪錦鉉等優秀接班人，何愁大事不成也。

當然，培養年輕從政、參政人才的同時，如何從整體上改善政壇的形象，擺脫框框「老套」，真正做到代表大多數市民的利益，對政府施政「是其所是、非其非」，做到政黨年輕化，才能夠為新一代成員打開局面，以至奪取選舉的勝利。眼前，民建聯主席李慧琼自己就是一位年輕人，形象上佳、表現可喜，在前輩的支持下，一定能夠團結黨內外老中青，帶領民建聯開創新局、邁步向前。

啓示之三，是市民求變心切，這變，不是「變天」，而是對和諧社會、有效施政和發展經濟、改善民生的強烈渴求和期盼。「亂變」不受歡迎，「不變」也不得人心，市民已經徹底厭倦無了期的政治爭拗，厭棄毫無建設性的議會吵鬧和「拉布」，對日漸沉鬱的社會氛圍、停滯不前的經濟局面更感到深深的厭煩和不安，區選的投票結果，每一票都是市民的一聲吶喊和一份訴求，為政者和各種從政力量又豈能聽而不聞、無動於衷？

(完) 2015-11-24

While pro-establishment remains the mainstream, up-and-coming young political talents must be cultivated and trained to build a harmonious society together (Part II)

The lowering of age of participants in elections is a good phenomenon that should be greeted with cheers. Although some newly registered voters cast their first-time votes for the "umbrella-soldier" candidates, their care about social affairs and recognition of the existing system and structure by acting to fulfil their civic responsibilities are praiseworthy. Not to mention that lowering of age of participants is not just limited to the pan-democratic camp, the pro-establishment camp also has a number of rising young stars and up-and-coming young talents who have made good, inspiring achievements. The one who has defeated Frederick Fung Kin-kee, a long-time "shoo-in" in district council elections, is not a heavyweight from the pro-establishment camp, but a "Floret" - 25-year-old Chan Wing-yan. This is really like what is said in the old sayings: "A young phoenix sings better" and "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow". How can one not see younger-generation political participants in a new light?

It can be certain that after this year's district council election, how to cultivate and train younger talents has already become an urgent issue facing all political parties and organisations in Hong Kong. It could be said that in all elections from now on whoever has young talents will win "all under Heaven". In particular, pro-establishment parties do not lack senior personnel, but they lack outstanding young people who have a loving heart for the nation and Hong Kong, the aspiration to serve society and a good educational background.

Taking Chan Wing-yan, the most shining "Floret" in the just-concluded district council election, for example, from a civil-servant family, she graduated from the University of Hong Kong and studied in United Kingdom. After coming back to Hong Kong, she joined the DAB to sincerely and proactively engage in district affairs. Also beautiful in looking, she has already left a good impression in the community. In face of such a high-quality "Floret", Old Brother Kee could not help but throw in the towel. What is hard to come by is that Chan Wing-yan is not puffed up by success. She bowed to Frederick Fung in return for his congratulations on her being elected. Modest in attitude, the girl is teachable and promising. If the DAB, FTU and other pro-establishment organisations could cultivate and train more outstanding talents like Holden Chow Ho-ding, Frankie Ngan Man-yu, Chan Wing-yan, Hung Kam-in, there would be no worry for them about success.

It goes without saying that, while cultivating and training more young political participants, only by improving the party's overall image and get rid of its stereotyped look so that it could truly represent the interests of vast majority of citizens to support whatever is right and oppose whatever is wrong in government's administration, and only by rejuvenating the party, can it open up new prospects for its younger-generation members and to win victories in elections. At present, DAB Chairwoman Starry Lee Wai King herself is a young person with a good image and good performance. With support from her predecessors, she surely will be able to united elderly, middle-aged and young people inside and outside the party and lead the DAB to open up new prospects and march forward.

The last of the three inspirations comes from the fact that citizens are eager for change. What they aspire is not a regime change, but a harmonious society, effective administration, economic development and improvement of people's livelihood. Changes that mess up things are not welcomed, but "no change" does not enjoy popular support either. Citizens are tired of endless political antagonism, disgusted by unconstructive quarrels and filibustering in the legislature, and even more sick of and unnerved by

the increasingly depressing social atmosphere and stagnant economic situation. Every vote cast in the just-concluded district council election represents a voice and appeal of citizens. How is it possible for those charged with governance and various political forces to turn a deaf ear and remain completely indifferent? (End)

24 November 2015

WORDS AND USAGE

Shoo-in (noun) - A candidate, competitor, etc., regarded as certain to win; a sure winner. (穩操勝券者，常勝將軍)

Examples: 1. She's very popular and good with numbers, so I expect she'll be a shoo-in for treasurer. 2. He was a shoo-in for re-election.

Great/mighty oaks from little acorns grow (proverb) - Everything has to have a small beginning, so don't be discouraged by your own smallness. (大橡樹都由小橡果長成，合抱之樹生於毫末(形容「後生可畏」))

Examples: 1. Isn't it amazing how great oaks from little acorns grow. 2. Microsoft, which is now the biggest independent software company in the world, was founded in 1975 by just two men. It goes to show that great oaks from little acorns grow.

See sb/sth in a new light (idiom) - To understand someone or something in a different way [from previous ones].

Examples: 1. I can now see the problem in a new light. 2. After we had a little discussion, I began to see Tom in a new light.

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

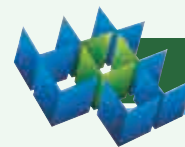
Examples: 1. The two governments have agreed to engage in a comprehensive dialogue to resolve the problem. 2. He has engaged in a dispute with his former business partner.

Throw in the towel (idiom) - To admit defeat or failure. (拱手認輸，自嘆不如)

Examples: 1. The union was forced to throw in the towel and settle their bitter dispute with the company. 2. The company threw in the towel after losing all of its major customers.

Sick of sb/sth (idiom) - To have experienced too much of someone or something with the result that you are annoyed. (厭煩，厭膩)

Examples: 1. After all this snow, I am really sick of winter! 2. They visited so often that she became sick of them by the end of the summer.



安然啓迪

陶情冶性

當年來普林斯頓前，上網蒐集資料，赫然發現普林斯頓有一年一度的「裸體奧運會」(Nude Olympics)傳統，然後卻得悉這項活動已因發生性侵犯事件而停辦。要知道，普林斯頓算是美國相對保守的學校了！美國青少年性觀念之放蕩，由此可見一斑。

據最新調查估計，美國超過20%女大學生曾在校園被非禮，超過10%女大學生曾在校園被強姦，「強姦文化」(rape culture)之說更不脛而走。美國初中舞會最流行的舞蹈，是男女「下體互磨」(grinding)。為撰寫本文，我問了一位現就讀於美國頂級寄宿高中的前中學生妹，他們學校有沒有性教育。她說：「高中才來性教育？太遲了！」

關於性教育，我們可以考慮兩個問題。第一是性教育應以什麼渠道進行？我的傾向是學校只負責學術、藝術、體育等領域，至於性事，就像洗衣、煮飯，應屬家庭教育。尤其在公營教育系統中，政府管轄的範圍更需設限。但如果是私立學校進行性教育，我認為還可接受。如有需要，家長亦可尋求其他可靠的教育資源。

身心互解 自然共處

第二個問題是性教育的內容(不論其渠道)。記得從前在聖保羅男女中學，早會有時由老師或社工講性教育，講的都是「男女要互相尊重」這類主題。反觀美國的性教育則介紹較多生理上的知識和技術(例如示範如何使用安全套)。在青少年容易通過色情物品接觸誤導性資訊的今天，心理和生理上的性教育，對他們性生活的安全健康都有幫助。

近年我在Facebook關注了「名校Secrets」、「名校Sex Secrets」等專頁，增進對其他香港學生生活和心理的了解；眼界大開，雖然我相信以下舉的例子只屬少數。有些男校生平生沒有碰過女人，待參加聯校聖誕舞會時直如和尚下山，摩拳擦掌，更爲有機會得到女生電話號碼而亢奮不已——我們讀男女校的學生，人人都有全級同學的通訊錄，絲毫不覺有異性電話號碼是什麼特別的事情。更甚者，有一名女校生說她的媽媽不准她在Facebook上有任何男性朋友。封建至斯，夫復何言！

在此，我想起媽媽從小教我的道理：「人可以風流，但不能下流。」一言勝萬語，我將畢生求索這個中庸之道。

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英語節拍

哈囉喂的慶祝活動

雖然萬聖節(Halloween)已過，十二月快將聖誕，然在香港萬聖節的氣氛(Festive Mood)卻是一年比一年濃厚。觀乎店舖的裝飾(Decor)，到主題公園(Theme Park)的哈囉喂熱潮，不難發現萬聖節成了年輕人期待的節日，就讓我們回顧一下剛過去的萬聖節。

在香港，每年萬聖節最熱鬧的地方莫過於蘭桂坊，尤其萬聖節當晚，年輕的男男女女都會扮鬼(Disguised As Ghosts)，導致滿街都是鬼怪。不少學校都舉辦萬聖節主題的活動，例如有些幼稚園，老師鼓勵小朋友們扮鬼，就連校長也加入其中，使得萬聖節在小朋友眼裏變得更加有意思。

在西方，小朋友除了扮鬼外，還會挨家挨戶去要糖果。一句「Trick Or Treat」是萬聖節必然聽到的話語。如果某一家人不給小朋友糖果，那麼就會有小朋友使壞(Trick/Prank)，或是用膠紙貼住你們家的門鈴(Door Bell)，讓你們家的門鈴響個不停。或是小朋友在家門前高呼喧鬧一番。大多數家庭都會在門口掛一個已經雕刻好的南瓜(Jack-o'-lantern)，在裏面擺滿了糖果等待小朋友拿。有的人家門口更是插上了稻草人(Scarecrow)，爲了嚇走烏鴉(Crow)，寓意趕走不好的東西。

西方的年輕人呢，在特殊的節日很喜歡放煙花(Fireworks)慶祝，所以在萬聖節前後，很多便利店和超市都可以買到不同款式的煙花。除了放煙花以外，他們還會約上親朋好友一起去營火會(Bonfire)。但是營火會是非常昂貴的(Luxurious)，45分鐘大約會花費700元港幣，但是有機會還是要體驗一下啦！

文章內容錄自香港電台「Teen Power」英語節目《型英營》(TE-EN-GERS)。

節目逢星期六下午六時至六時十五分於香港電台「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



編採速記

亡羊補牢遠勝空喊口號

亡羊補牢，遠勝無了期的指摘、批駁以至「捉鬼」，因爲這是正視問題，解決問題的實際行動。說是熱門話題，可以是指小學TSA存廢，同樣更適用於初中中國歷史課程革新。

連月來，圍繞小三學生的中英數基本能力評估(TSA)的爭議，由一批家長網上發動聯署，從號稱三萬九千人，增加到目前的四萬二千多人，從絕對數而言，比起四十多萬小學生，只是十分之一左右。TSA由取消小六學能測驗而來，原意是檢視小三、小六和中三學生的基本能力，不記名、不排名，希望以班級大合照形式展現全班學生的中英數水平，同時與全港同年級學生比照。很遺憾，這場始自2004年的評估，不幸地被用於小學縮班殺校的參考之一，教育局督學的評語、辦學團體的要求以至校長教師保校壓力，以至家長不能輸的心態，全變成對小學生的壓力，層壓下，TSA變成了怪獸，堪稱操練黑手的學校，稱是教育局施壓，唯恐輸在起跑線的家長，恨不得多操多練。結果，千錯萬錯，只是家長沒有錯。傳媒沒錯？出版社沒錯？

同樣道理，初中中國歷史以至連帶高中中史，變成今天奄奄一息的境地，全因爲課程改革遲滯？三十年不變的三王五帝夏商周等政治史編排，十年二十年不變的教學手法，難道對減低學生學史興趣沒有作用？一句話，人人平均的課節編排，不乏「有限公司」的教師素養，難道全無責任？當教育部門正視問題而嘗試改進，爲什麼一定就是令中史減科的劊子手？與其空喊口號，不如提出切實的補救辦法，才有真正意義。 呂少群

