



行會新班子有力助林鄭施政

中英社評

繼公布政府三司十三局問責官員團隊陣容後，候任特首林鄭月娥昨日公布新一屆特區行政會議成員名單，計為十六位主要官員及十六位非官守成員共三十二人組成，共同協助特首制定政策、依法施政。

根據基本法規定，行政會議是協助行政長官決策的機構，行政長官在作出重要決策、向立法會提交法案、制定附屬法規和解散立法會前，須徵詢行政會議意見，行政長官如不採納行政會議多數成員的意見，應將具體理由記錄在案。

從基本法相關條文已可以看出，行政會議是特區管治架構中一個重要的組成部分。其重要性之一，就是非官守成員來自不同界別、階層和政黨團體，而且具有一定的代表性和影響力，如此也就如同特首的「左臂右膀」和增添「耳目」，在作出重大決策前可以聽到更多意見和作出更周全考慮，作用是顯而易見。

從昨日公布的名單可見，新一屆林鄭政府的行會班子，是夠分量、有代表性和不乏「新血」的，對林鄭施政應該可以起到相當「到位」的輔助作用。其中，如不少意見認為林鄭缺乏經濟金融工作方面的經驗，如今成員中來自金融財險界的召集人陳智思，以及金融界「女強人」史美倫和前金管局總裁任志剛，也就是林鄭參選期間所說的「三座靠



山」，有此三員大將助陣，擔心林鄭不諳金融經濟的憂慮可以打消。

同樣，教育、扶貧安老是林鄭施政重點，行會成員中有曾任教育局局長及中大校長、現任港大校委會主席的李國章，以及曾長期主持教育工作的羅范椒芬，相信兩人都會就教育問題對林鄭提供切實的意見，而且保證「言無不盡」。新增成員林正財則是現任安老事務委員會主席，其議政範疇和作用也是明顯的。

新增成員中，「大狀」湯家驊以其

「泛民」背景而受到注目。「湯狀」年前在政改爭議及其後的違法「佔中」事件中都採取了明確的立場，堅持依法辦事，毅然脫離「公民黨」，另立智庫「民主思路」，繼續探索民主和法治之路，其加入行會的可貴處應在於如何進一步推動民主、法治提供意見，而不是什麼充當政府與反對派之間的「搭路人」。

另一位受到注目的「新」成員是重返行會的「新民黨」主席葉劉淑儀。眾所周知，葉太因參選特首而辭去行會一職，其間亦傳出與林鄭「不咬弦」的傳

聞，今天，已經當選的林鄭誠意邀請葉太重返行會，葉太昨日亦大方的表示與林鄭曾共事三十年，而參選「對立」只是七十多天的事，為香港做事不會計較這些枝節，態度光明磊落，而其一貫實幹和敢言的作風今後在行會一定會繼續發揮作用。

三司十三局問責官員班子組成，有心有力肯承擔，新的行會成員班子則具廣闊視野和遠見卓識，同輔林鄭施政，將可以為特區開創新局面、帶來新希望。

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新一屆特區行政會議成員名單由三十二人組成，將會共同協助林鄭制定政策、依法施政

WORDS AND USAGE

(Be) composed of sth (phrase)

● Assembled or made out of something. (由...組成)

Examples:

1. This cloth is composed of a number of different kinds of fibers.
2. The committee is composed of people from every department.

Speak for itself/themselves (idiom)

● If something speaks for itself, it is clearly so good or effective that no additional argument about it is necessary. (顯而易見，不言而喻)

Examples:

1. His success as a lawyer speaks for itself.
2. Your results speak for themselves. You need to work harder.

New blood (idiom)

● New people brought into an organisation who will provide new ideas and energy. (新鮮血液 一指具有新思想又朝氣蓬勃的新人)

Examples:

1. It's time we injected some new blood into this organisation.
2. The new blood in the team should improve our chances of victory in next week's game.

Go-between (noun)

● Someone who takes messages between people who are unable or unwilling to meet. (中間人，媒介者)

Examples:

1. The ambassador has offered to act as a go-between for the two countries involved in the conflict.
2. He'll act as a go-between during the negotiations.

Bear sth in mind (idiom)

● To remember to consider something when you are thinking about or doing something else. (牢記在心，念念不忘)

Examples:

1. When you speak to Lee, bear in mind he's still pretty upset about what happened.
2. Of course, repair work on older buildings is an expensive business and that's always something to be borne in mind.

走出校園

STEM須配合天時地利人和

愉快，對人的生活與學習起了積極和加強的作用。不少研究顯示，當人在緊張、痛苦、抑鬱、焦慮、不安狀態下，會對學習不感興趣和感到難受。相反，當人在愉快環境時，便會出現熱情、快樂、樂觀、知足、冷靜和輕鬆的狀態，對任務充滿興趣，並享受任務的過程。

基於此，STEM愉快學習必須以人為本，強調全人教育觀點。故此，STEM教學應鼓勵學生自主探究、動腦動手和發揮創意。正如上星期香港科學家曹宏威教授在「STEM專才教育教師研習坊」嘉賓分享中，提到「推動STEM科學探究，發揮創意，就要讓學生多發問、多觀察、多探究和多嘗試，以及多鼓勵學生進行創作。」

同時，STEM愉快學習須配合天時、地利和人和。天時，STEM因應經濟氣候轉變，科技更迭，進行跨學科的教育，着重意義和貢獻的產品發明。STEM前身是SME，鑒於美國在1986年理工科教育式微，故在《本科的科學、數學和工程教育》報告中提出加強科學、數學和工程(SME)教育，技術(Technology)一詞在1990年列入，成為SMET。到了2001年，美國採用STEM(科學、科技、工程、數學)。直到2011年，美國學者Georgette Yakman提出STEAM，當中A，意指藝術，包涵美(Fine)，語言(Language)，人文(Liberal)，形體(Physical)藝術等元素。可見，STEM中也要注重人文及藝術元素。

地利，即學習環境。STEM愉快學習的環境，當然應在一個舒適和安全的教室或實驗室中進行，至於空間、顏色、溫度也會刺激愉快和創意。過去，不少藝術家和發明家為了創造靈感，會找一間舒適的工作室或實驗室，所以環境對創造或學習十分重要。人和，意指人際關係。STEM的成功有賴各科老師的合作，例如跨科備課。不同科目的老師亦可推動學生發揮創意，例如語文老師可啟發學生的創意、耐力和堅持，也能協助他們表達等。同時，學生也須分組研習和合作探究，所以同學間需互相溝通和合作。

最後，老師愉快教學，賦予學生信心、嘗試、冒險和創新，積極為學生解難，鼓勵他們發掘、發明、製作或創造，相信學生會有相當成果。教師對學生的成果多加肯定和表揚，學生自然獲得成功愉快的滋味，繼續進行科學探究。

可見，STEM愉快學習，要配合天時、地利、人和，才能水到渠成。

香港大學專業進修學院助理課程主任 謝惠芝

New Exco to effectively help Carrie Lam's governance

Following unveiling her team of politically appointed principal officials, in-coming Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor yesterday announced the membership of the Executive Council (Exco) from July 1. It is composed of 32 members, including the 16 principal officials and other 16 non-official members, which will collectively assist the CE in policy-making and governance in accordance with the law.

According to the Basic Law, the Exco is an organ for assisting the CE in policy-making, the CE shall consult the Exco before making important policy decisions, introducing bills to the Legislative Council (Legco), making subordinate legislation, or dissolving the Legco. If the CE does not accept a majority opinion of the Exco, he or she shall put the specific reasons on record.

From relevant stipulations in the Basic Law, it could be seen that the Exco is an important component of the SAR governance structure. One of its importances lies in that its non-official members are from various sectors, strata and political parties and organisations who have certain representativeness and influence. As such they are the CE's valuable assistants to help the CE see and hear more clearly, so that he or she could hear of more opinions and make more thorough considerations before making any major policy decision. The part they can play speak for itself.

Given the list as announced yesterday, the Exco of the new-term government under Carrie Lam is heavy enough in weight, has representativeness and no lack of "new blood", which could give Carrie Lam considerably "in-place" help in her governance. For instance, quite a few people think Carrie Lam lacks experience in economic and financial affairs. Now the new Exco members include as its Convener Bernard Chanwut Chan from the insurance sector, Laura Cha Shih May-lung known as the "strong woman" in finance, and Joseph Yam Chi-kwong, former chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). They are the "three backers" mentioned by Carrie Lam during her election campaign. With these three heavy weights helping her, worries about Carrie Lam's lack of experience in economic and financial affairs could be relieved.

Likewise, education, poverty alleviation and elderly care are a focus of Carrie Lam's administration. The new Exco has as its members Arthur Li

Kwok-cheung - former Secretary for Education, former Vice Chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and now Chairman of the Council of University of Hong Kong, and Fanny Law Fan Chiu-fun who used to oversee education for a long time. Both believably will offer Carrie Lam their down-to-earth advices - and surely unreservedly. New Exco member Lam Ching-choi is the incumbent chairman of the Elderly Commission, whose work domain and role are also easy to see.

Among the new Exco members, Barrister Ronny Tong Ka-wah attracts attention because of his "pan-democratic" background. Barrister Tong took a clear-cut stand during the political reform controversy a couple of years ago and the law-breaking Occupy Central afterwards. He insisted on handling affairs in accordance with the law and resolutely left the Civic Party to set up a think tank, Path of Democracy, to continue probing for the road toward democracy and the rule of law. The value of his joining the Exco lies in that he could provide his opinions on how to further advance democracy and the rule of law, rather than act as a "go-between" between the government and the opposition.

Another "new" Exco member attracting attention is "returnee" Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye, chairperson of the New People's Party. It is well known that she resigned from the Exco for running the CE election, and during the election campaign there were hearsays that she did not get along with Carrie Lam. Now, Carrie Lam, the winner of the election, sincerely invited Mrs. Yip to come back to the Exco. Mrs. Ip yesterday also generously said that she had worked together with Carrie Lam for 30 years while the "confrontation" during the CE election only lasted for over 70 days, so such a trivial grudge should not be borne in mind when working for Hong Kong. She was open and aboveboard in her attitude. With her practicality and outspokenness, she surely will continue to play her role in the Exco.

The newly formed team of principal officials are aspired, capable and committed. The new Exco has a broad vision, farsightedness and insight. With their assistance, Carrie Lam's governance will be able to open up new prospects and bring new hopes.

23 June 2017

「香港回歸」的本義

議 (beyond controversy)。

1984年關於香港問題的《中英聯合聲明》中，中方措詞是「對香港恢復行使主權」(to resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong)，英方則表明「將香港交還給中華人民共和國」(will restore Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China)。

西方主流傳媒 (mainstream media) 有關「香港回歸」報道，也都以香港主權屬於中國為前提。如1997年7月1日關於香港回歸儀式的報道，美國《紐約時報》開宗明義便說：「China resumed sovereignty over Hong Kong today, ending

156 years of British colonial rule (中國今天恢復對香港主權，結束英國156年殖民統治。)英國BBC則說：「Hong Kong has been handed back to the Chinese authorities (香港已被交還給了中國政府)。」也有報道說Hong Kong reverted back to Chinese rule (香港回歸中國統治)。

2015年底，英女王伊麗莎白二世 (Elizabeth II) 在歡迎到訪的中國國家主席習近平的宴會上致辭時提到香港回歸，她用的措詞是 the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty (香港主權回歸中國)。她是英國的名義國家元首

(titular head of state)，所以這是英方正式表述。

諸如restore、resume、hand back to、revert back to和return to之類的措詞都蘊含着「物歸原主」意思。使用這些字眼來表述「香港回歸」就意味着香港的主權本來就是中國，英國只不過是把它交還給中國罷了。

搞清「香港回歸」本義就會明白「香港獨立」是毫無法理依據的無稽之談 (complete nonsense)。

至於1997年香港回歸後，實行「一國兩制」50年，是中國政府恢復行使主權的安排。

在這50年期間和之後，香港主權屬於中國，這更是不容置疑 (beyond a shadow of a doubt)。

亦然

時事英語

再過幾天，就是香港回歸20周年紀念日了。

英文新聞報道常用Hong Kong's handover來表示「香港回歸」，實際上，這都是省略的說法。「香港回歸」的完整意思是「香港主權回歸中國」(Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty)。不論是中文或英文有關「香港回歸」的表述，香港主權屬於中國是毫無爭