

大學學生會職能亟待檢討

中英社評

理工大學校園日前發生暴力事件，學生會在校內「民主牆」張貼「港獨」標語被校方遮蓋，學生會會長林穎恆糾眾包圍校長室，推撞副校長和禁錮教職員，事後還以絕食作為要挾，要校方「交出」「民主牆」的管理權，事件昨日協議解決、草草收場。

有關事件，只是新學年開始不久發生在大學校園內的鬧劇之一，在近年「八大」學生會多被激進搞事學生把持的情況下，類似事件將會繼續出現，大學校園難有安寧。

而更值得關注的是，把持學生會的激進學生公開鼓吹「港獨」、動輒圍堵鬧事，已經在校園內和社會上造成惡劣影響，直接損害其他學生的正當權益和大學整體形象，但他們的代表性其實十分低下，在選舉中只以百分之十到二十的得票率當選。

這些低票當選的激進學生會會長及其所謂「內閣」，代表性嚴重不足，但權力卻大得可以，同學退避三舍、校方難奈其何，就算是特區政府教育當局也不得不承認其「代表性」，但他們真的能代表全體同學的利益、意願和訴求嗎？他們的「港獨」主張和暴力言行又是否經過廣泛的校內諮詢、討論和得到大多數同學的贊同和支持呢？答案顯然只有一個「不」字。

激進學生會的政治取向和言行，不代表大多數同學的立場和利益，但在現



▲市民到理大校內請願，促校長唐偉章成立紀律委員會，把「港獨」學生踢出校

資料圖片

行大學條例下卻擁有極大的、近乎絕對的權力，所有入學學生都必然成為學生會會員，每個學年都要繳交會費，甚至自動「過戶」成為「學聯」的成員，被「捆綁」到一些抗中亂港的政治事件中，這難道是公平、合理和符合民主精神的嗎？

事實是，在近年一些校園政治、暴力事件中，不少學生已經發出了「學生會不代表我」的怒吼聲；本來莊嚴肅穆的畢業禮，四年寒窗換來一頂「四方帽」，不少學生和他們的家長都十分珍惜和重視這一寶貴時刻，但近年激進學生

在畢業禮上打黃傘、舉標語、叫口號，甚至對作為大學校監的特首作出極不禮貌的挑釁行為，令到整個畢業禮失色和蒙羞，少數激進分子的惡行剝奪了大部分同學的權利，這難道又是公平合理的嗎？

因此，事實擺在眼前，少數激進學生把持學生會，損害大學和其他同學權益的局面不應該再繼續下去，大學校方必須對學生會相關條例包括權力和責任，作出全面的檢討和改進。

此一主張，絕非是要打壓或限制學生組織自己團體和參與校內事務的權利

，學生在四年大學生活中學會組織、管理和溝通本是一件好事，但眼前事實是這一從良好願望出發的做法已經變了質、走了樣，少數激進學生只要夠「惡」，就可以隻手遮天、為所欲為，完全不必問責或承擔任何後果，而其唯一結果，就是大學學生會成了培養抗中亂港和「港獨」分子的「溫床」，羅冠聰、馮敬恩等一批「人辦」已在眼前。重建學生會正當職能，是「八大」校方不可推卸的責任，特區政府和社會人士也應予以關注。

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Functions of university student unions must be reviewed promptly

An incident of violence happened on campus of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) days ago. Posters advocating 'independence for Hong Kong' posted by PolyU student union on the school's 'Democracy Wall' were covered by school authorities. Student union president Lam Wing-hang then gathered a group of followers to besiege the Offices of the President, pushing and shoving a vice president and confining faculty and staff members, and afterwards threatened school authorities with a hunger strike demanding to hand over the management of the 'Democracy Wall'. The incident was hastily **wound up** through negotiations yesterday.

This incident is just one of the farces staged on university campuses shortly after the opening of the new academic year. Given the circumstances that student unions of the eight universities are mostly controlled by radical trouble-making students in recent years, similar incidents will continue to occur and there can hardly be any peace on the university campuses.

What is more noteworthy is that these radical students who control the unions openly advocate 'independence for Hong Kong' and wantonly raise sieges and create troubles, giving a very bad impression inside and outside and directly damaging other students' rightful interests and the schools' overall image. Yet in reality, their representativeness is very low, being elected with only 10 to 20 per cent of votes.

The radical student union presidents elected by a small number of votes and their so-called 'cabinets' are seriously lack of representativeness. But they are so powerful that their schoolmates **give them a wide berth**, school authorities can do nothing about them, and even the education authority of the SAR Government has to acknowledge their 'representativeness'. But can they really represent all students' interests, wills and aspirations? Have their advocate for 'independence for Hong Kong' and violent words and deeds been widely consulted and discussed inside the schools, and agreed and supported by the majority of students? The answer obviously has just one word: No.

Radical student unions' political orientation, words and deeds do not represent the stance and interests of the majority of students, but they own extremely big and nearly absolute powers under the effective regulations. It is compulsory for all registered students of a university to become members of its student union, who have to pay membership fees each year, and even are automatically 'transferred' to become members of the Hong Kong

Federation of Students, so much so that they are passively '**tied into**' some political incident or resisting China and making trouble in Hong Kong. Is this fair, reasonable and in accordance with the spirit of democracy?

As a matter of fact, amidst some political, violent incidents on campuses in recent years, quite many students have already **let out** their angry roar: 'The student union does not represent me'. A square academic cap is earned through hard studies for four years, so many students and their parents very much cherish and attach great importance to a graduation commencement which needless to say should be solemn and majestic. But at such occasions in recent years, radical students have raised yellow umbrellas or posters and shouted slogans, or even made extremely impolite provocative acts against the Chief Executive as the Chancellor of the university, so much so that the graduation commencements were disgraced and shamed. Isn't it fair and reasonable that the evil behaviour of a small number of radical elements should deprive the majority of students of their right?

Facts are before our eyes, therefore, that it should no longer go on for a small number of radical students to control student unions to damage the rights and interests of universities and other students. University authorities must make a thorough review to improve relevant regulations governing their student unions including their powers and duties.

This proposal is absolutely not to suppress or restrict students from setting up their own organisations and participating in school affairs. It should be a good thing for students to learn how to organise, manage and communicate in their four-year university life. But the fact right now is, the practice starting from a good will has deteriorated and become different from what is originally expected. A handful of radical students, as long as they are sufficiently fierce and vicious, can **sew up** everything and do whatever they want, not to be held responsible for anything or bear any consequence.

It turns out that the only consequence is that university student unions have become the 'hotbed' to raise anti-China trouble makers and pro-independence activists. We already have seen Nathan Law Kwun-chung, Billy Fung Jing-en and others as the examples. It is thus the unshirkable duty of the authorities of the eight universities to reconstruct the rightful functions of their student unions. The SAR Government and society should also pay due attention to this.

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不受歡迎人物

不知拒絕多少外國人包括外國記者的入境和工作簽證申請，可有交代過任何一宗拒簽（visa denial）的理由嗎？英國大概還以為香港仍是其殖民地，其子民可以自由出入。

對此，外交部駐港公署發言人表示：簽證是一國主權範圍內的事務（Visa matters fall within a country's sovereignty）。香港特區政府根據「一國兩制」和《基本法》，有權就是否批准在港工作簽證延期申請作出決定。任何外國無權干預（No foreign country has any right to interfere）。特區政務司司長張建宗也表示，入境處處理工作簽證申請，程序清晰（The Immigration Department follows a clear procedure in handling

work visa applications）；按慣例不會公布簽證拒批原因，做法與國際一致（it is in line with international practices that the explanations for visa-related decisions are not made public）。

即使在外交層面，一個主權國家也有權拒絕或驅逐（to expel）外國派來的外交人員，而不必詳細解釋原因，只需宣布其為「不受歡迎人物」（persona non grata，複數為personae non gratae）。而以外交人員身份從事間諜（espionage）活動，則會委婉說成「從事與其身份不符的活動」（to engage in activities incompatible with his/her diplomatic functions）。這是因為外交人員享有「外交豁免權」（diplomatic immunity）

，才需要稍費口舌。

馬凱不是外交人員，拒絕他的簽證自然不必解釋。但他確實可被視為「不受歡迎人物」。他明知特區政府反對，仍堅持安排鼓吹「港獨」的陳浩天到FCC「播獨」，挑動港人的民族感情。《金融時報》事後的聲明雖然為其叫屈，卻也不得不承認「港獨」違反《基本法》。如果有外國記者在倫敦租用政府場地，邀請北愛爾蘭民族主義者鼓吹北愛獨立，英國政府會坐視不理嗎？

作為記者，他這樣實際上成了新聞製造者（newsmaker），這是違背新聞倫理（journalistic ethics）的。馬凱被拒來港工作，咎由自取，與新聞自由扯不上半點關係。

亦然

WORDS AND USAGE

Wind up (phrasal verb)

●When you wind up an activity, you finish it or stop doing it.（結束，收場）

Examples:

- 1.The President is about to wind up his visit to Somalia.
- 2.I'd like to wind up the meeting soon.

Give sb/sth a wide berth (idiom)

●To avoid a person or place.（避開某人或某個地方）

Examples:

- 1.I tend to give the city centre a wide berth on Saturdays because it's so busy.
- 2.Once I learned that there was a lice outbreak, I gave all of my students a wide berth for the rest of the day.

Tie into sth (phrasal verb)

●To connect to or associate with something.

（連接，綁定在…）

Examples:

- 1.All the library computer systems tie into the main branch.
- 2.Mobile phone companies usually tie customers into a minimum 12-month contract.

Let out (phrasal verb)

●If you let out a particular sound, you make that sound.（發出（聲響））

Examples:

- 1.When she saw him, she let out a cry of horror.
- 2.As he walked away, he let out a sigh of relief.

Sew sth up (phrasal verb)

●To gain and maintain total control over something.

（完全控制）

Examples:

- 1.There have been a few rival companies, but most would agree that they've sewn up the market at this point.
- 2.Our restaurant hopes to sew up the town's takeout business.

走出校園

韓國成均館大學穿古服文廟祭孔

首爾的成均館大學是韓國歷史最悠久的大學，其前身是朝鮮王朝（1392-1897年）在1398年設立的最高學府成均館，相當於中國古時的國子監、太學。儒學是朝鮮王朝的主導思想，建立在成均館舊址的大學自然也建基於儒學，以「仁義禮智」為校訓。有六百多年歷史的文廟依然屹立在今天的大學校園內，重要時節更會舉行祭孔大典。

文廟是成均館大學的一部分，刻着「成均館」三字的石塊標示這裏就是入口。門外有「下馬碑」，上刻「大小人員過此者皆下馬」，這是對古時官員的要求。文廟內的主要建築有大成殿和明倫堂，前者供奉孔子和三十九名朝鮮和中國儒家先賢的靈位，後者則是古時成均館的講堂，朝鮮王朝時代即使是世子（王位繼承人）也需在此接受儒學教育。韓國紙幣1000圓上的建築便是明倫堂，可見其地位之高。明倫堂外有兩棵樹齡近五百歲的銀杏樹，植於1519年，以紀念孔子在銀杏樹下聚徒講學。該樹定為「第五九號天然記念物」（韓語漢字）。

古建築上的「明倫堂」三字為出使朝鮮的明朝欽差正使朱之蕃題寫，日期是「大明萬曆丙午孟夏之吉」。堂內懸掛一塊更為古舊的「明倫堂」匾額，細看之下，赫然發現題者竟是「新安朱熹」（安徽婺源人，古屬新安郡），原來他的墨寶從中土到了朝鮮半島。

到訪之日，正值大成殿外舉行祭孔典禮，此行不枉矣！行禮者皆穿古服，包括一名身穿朝鮮王朝明朝式官服並持笏（古時中國、朝鮮、日本、越南大臣上朝時所持的長條形記事工具）者和多名穿着朝鮮古禮服者。各人皆誠心向孔子靈位行禮，雖然不明白司儀所說的韓語，但其中兩音清晰可辨，明顯是「鞠躬」之意，發音近似粵語。這次所見是簡單而莊嚴的祭孔典禮，最為隆重的「釋奠大祭」在每年二月和八月舉行，最壯觀的莫過於成均館大學女學生所表演的「八佾舞」。

大專講師 梁勇



▲成均館大學文廟大成殿前的祭孔典禮