

校長教授遭惡搞 激進學生毀人才



中英社評

近日，有關人才培養與流失成為熱門議題，因為具權威地位的瑞士洛桑管理學院，不久前在一項全球人才調查報告中把香港的排名下降了六位，落後於區內新加坡等競爭對手。

過去頗長一段時期，港人社會是「發三師」，即工程師、醫師與會計師，因為這三個專業收入好、地位高，學子與家長均趨之若鶩，這些學系也盡攬「尖子」人才；這一潮流到本世紀初發生變化，經濟、金融、工商管理一躍成為熱門科目，大學資源向這些學科傾斜，聘請一流師資，優秀學生也會捨醫工而取經管。這種人才培養方向的變化，既是現實社會和經濟結構變化的反映，同時也說明了人才培養與發展需求的關係，而這裏面，亟需要有具備足夠經驗、眼光與魄力的大學校長、教授來負起運籌帷幄和領軍之責。

眼前，作為國際金融中心及國際都會級城市，本港仍然亟需要金融經管專才和傳統的「三師」人才，但是，面向未來，面對粵港澳大灣區建設及更好融入國家發展大局這一新時代浪潮的到來，科研及創新人才不足的問題已經相當尖銳地突顯出來。但培養科研和創意人才絕非一日之功，本港教育制度一向「重腦不重手」、重記憶背誦、重考試分數，要求學生當「乖乖仔」，這對科研和創新人才的培養都是不利的。大學理



◀ 近年來激進學生違規亂校，令專家人才卻步

工科也一貫重理論而輕應用。

因此，眼前面對本港科研和創意人才不足的問題，大學教育必須帶頭作出改變，包括調整學科結構與提高教學質量，向外招聘在科研和創意教育方面有突出成就和經驗的人才來港擔任校長、教授要職，推動和領導這些方面的改變。這是大學教育發展的關鍵，也是提高本港整體人才質素和配合發展需要的關鍵。

事實是，本港大學有相當優厚的聘用條件，大學校長、教授在社會上也有

受人尊敬的地位，近年與內地大學以至中國科學院的溝通合作更為科研工作提供了廣闊的發展前景，因此曾經有國際學術界首屈一指、極為優秀的科研人才慨然應聘，來港出任大學校長之職。這裏面，最突出者莫過於前科大校長朱經武和前港大校長徐立之，朱經武是高溫超導專家、徐立之是腦神經科學權威，超導技術是通訊網絡要素，腦神經科學是生命科學基礎，兩者皆是當時得令的熱門學科，朱、徐兩位更是學問與人品都非常出眾的科學家，本港得此二人應

大加珍惜才是；然而，結果如何？結果是朱經武約滿即離港，出任美國最高通訊科研機構的領軍人物，他行前不諱言對部分學生衝擊校方的行為感到失望，而徐立之校長竟被激進學生指為「討好中共權貴」而黯然辭職下台。還有有亞洲「換肝之父」之稱的港大醫學院權威盧寵茂教授，在校委會會議中被示威學生推倒在地，還要被惡罵「詐死」……。反對派違法亂港，激進學生違規亂校，專家權威卻步，人才從何而來？

2018-11-23

Maliciously targeting University Presidents and Professors, radical students ruin talents

Recently, talent cultivation and drainage become a hot topic of discussion following the authoritative Switzerland-based International Institute for Management Development's (IMD) latest IMD World Talent Ranking report lowering Hong Kong by six places to fall behind Singapore and other competitors in the region.

In a quite long period of time in the past, engineers, medical doctors and accountants had remained the most favourite careers in Hong Kong, because they were highly-paid and respected professionals. As such, both students and parents had **gone after** them in a swarm and relevant faculties in universities gotten all the "outstanding" talents. But this trend began to change in the beginning of this century with economics, finance and business management rising to become the most popular subjects. So universities now give priority to these subjects in resources allocation to recruit first-class teachers, and outstanding students also prefer business management to medicine or engineering. Such a change in the orientation of talent cultivation reflects changes in society and economic structure in reality and also demonstrates the relationship between talent cultivation and development demand. In this regard, university presidents and professors with sufficient experience, vision, vigor and determination are badly needed to take the responsibility of leadership and **mapping out** strategies.

At present, as an international financial centre and metropolis, Hong Kong still badly needs talents in finance, business management and the traditional three professions. Nevertheless, looking into the future and in face of the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the arrival of the new-era tide of better integration into the overall national development, the problem of shortage of talents in scientific and technological research and innovation has become quite acutely prominent. But cultivating and training talents in research and innovation takes time and efforts. Hong Kong's educational system always lays stress on **cerebration** rather than working with hands, on **learning by rote** and on test scores, and requires students to be "obedient". This is unfavourable for cultivation of talents in research and innovation. Science and engineering subjects in universities, too, always place stress on theories instead of applications.

In face of the current problem of shortage of research and innovation talents, therefore, tertiary education must take the lead to make changes, including adjusting the structure of discipline and improving teaching quality, and recruiting externally talents with outstanding achievement

and experience in education in research and innovation to take the important posts as university presidents and professors and push forward and take lead in making changes. This is the key to the development of university education, and also the key to the improvement of Hong Kong's overall talent quality and the coordination with development demand.

As a matter of fact, Hong Kong universities have quite generous recruitment conditions, and university presidents and professors are also respected in society. And in recent years, exchange and cooperation with Mainland universities and even the Chinese Academy of Sciences provides even brighter development prospects for researches. Hence, there used to be some second-to-none, extremely excellent research talents in the international academic circle who would readily accept the offers to take the posts of University Presidents in Hong Kong. Among them, the most prominent ought to be Chu Ching-wu, former President of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and Tsui Lap-chee, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong. Chu Ching-wu is an expert in high-temperature superconductivity and Tsui Lap-chee an authority in neuroscience. Superconductivity technology is essential for telecommunication networks, while neuroscience the foundation of life sciences. These two subjects were popular at the time and Chu and Tsui are very outstanding scientists, so Hong Kong should have highly cherished the opportunity of having them working in the city. Yet what happened in the end? Chu Ching-wu left Hong Kong immediately upon completion of contract to work as a leading figure in the U.S. supreme research institute in communication. Before his departure, he bluntly said he felt disappointed with some students' behaviour of assaulting school authorities. Vice-Chancellor Tsui Lap-chee had to resign with a heavy heart after being unbelievably accused by radical students of "**playing up** to Chinese communist bigwigs". And Professor Lo Chung Mau, an authority with the University of Hong Kong's Medical Faculty renowned as "father of liver transplantation" in Asia, was shoved down to the ground by protesting students at a Council meeting, and then cursed for "feigning death".... The opposition breaks laws and makes trouble in Hong Kong, and radical students violate rules and make trouble in schools. As a result, specialists and experts are frightened off. So where to find talents?

23 November 2018

深港澳學生讀書隨筆談改革開放

市益文圖書進出口有限公司、深圳市兒童文學學會等多家單位合辦。

本屆隨筆大賽年度主題為：經典閱讀+改革開放40周年，側重閱讀文史哲經典書籍及改革開放40周年深港澳文學著作。活動自九月份啟動以來，共收到深港澳的投稿文章6000餘篇。

深港澳中學生隨筆大賽組委會組織兩地教育及文化界知名人士組成評委團，所有投稿經過專家評審團初評和終評，評審出初中組和高中組一二三等獎及優秀獎。

香港地區學生共有60人獲獎，名單

包括初中組一等獎：陳雅諾（妙法寺劉金龍中學）、謝承臻（伊利沙伯中學），二等獎：蔣佳含（基督教宣道會中學）、崔倬瑜（粉嶺官立中學）、戴欣琪（五旬節聖潔會永光書院）、陳樂瑤（基督教宣道會宣基中學）；三等獎：洗曉燕（路德會呂祥光中學）、鄒佩瑩（風采中學）、劉瑞海（聖公會聖匠中學）、陳正彤（嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院）、王綺琪（風采中學）、孔善賢（妙法寺劉金龍中學）。

高中組一等獎：劉倩文（風采中學）、江佩亨（聖芳濟各書院）；二等獎

：官嘉豪（伯裘書院）、陳凱悅（香港教育工作者聯會黃楚標中學）、陳曉湘（仁濟醫院羅陳楚思中學）、劉凱欣（余振強紀念中學）；三等獎：陳熙揚（基督教宣道會宣基中學）、許曉琳及王宏基（余振強紀念中學）、莫穎賢（基督教宣道會宣基中學）、譚厚之（風采中學）、張子希（聖公會林裘謀中學）。

深港澳中學生讀書隨筆大賽頒獎典禮，已於11月24日假深圳市龍崗區龍崗書城舉行。深港澳教育文化界多名嘉賓和獲獎學生、老師及學校代表共200餘人出席。



開卷有益

鼓勵中學生「分享閱讀，快樂寫作」的深港澳中學生讀書隨筆大賽，是深圳讀書月的重點主題活動之一，已舉辦了十一屆。

本屆比賽由深圳讀書月組委會辦公室、深圳出版發行集團公司主辦，深圳市教育學會、香港教育評議會、香港優質圖書館網絡、澳門中華教育會、深圳

WORDS AND USAGE

Go after sth (phrasal verb)

●To try to get something that other people are also competing for. (追求)

Examples:

- 1.Our company is going after the software market in western Europe.
- 2.I can't decide whether to go after the job or not.

Map sth out (phrasal verb)

●To plan in detail how something will happen. (制定，籌劃)

Examples:

- 1.She has her future all mapped out.
- 2.The department has issued a new document mapping out its policies on education.

Cerebration (noun)

●The working of the brain; thinking. (用腦，思考)

Examples:

- 1.The story is full of observation, cerebration and human affection.
- 2.Science and theology will not get us to that point, cerebration is not enough.

Learn sth by rote (idiom)

●To learn something in order to be able to repeat it from memory, rather than in order to understand it. (死記硬背)

Examples:

- 1.If you learn things by rote, you'll never understand them.
- 2.I learned history by rote; then I couldn't pass the test that required me to think.

Play up to sb (phrasal verb)

●To try to make someone like you and treat you well by behaving in a way you think will please them. (討好，巴結)

Examples:

- 1.There's no use playing up to the boss; it doesn't influence him.
- 2.It won't do any good to play up to me. I refuse to agree to your proposal.



改革開放

重溫改革開放歷程 了解國家底氣所在

能夠有機會與創會會長吳康民老校長一起參加「香港澳門各界慶祝國家改革開放40周年訪問團」，得到高規格的接待，尤其是有機會得到習主席的親自接見，親耳聽到國家主席的講話，除了是個人的榮幸外，兩代教聯會會長同時被邀，更顯示出國家對教聯會過去40年工作的肯定。

香港方面的訪問團首站赴深圳，參觀「大潮起珠江」大型展覽，重溫廣東省40年的改革開放歷程，團中大多是親歷者，倍感親切。及後再到前海走一圈，感受改革開放前沿的最新發展。到北京與澳門各界匯合，參加國家發展和改革委員會的座談會，傳遞出國家經濟已轉為以內需帶動，是應對貿易戰的底氣所在。

及後，訪問團參觀故宮，見證了故宮的改革，讓文物活起來，讓文化傳承。最後，重頭戲當然是習主席的接見。從拍照、座談、到握手告別，一共逗留了近兩小時。在國事極度繁重的情况下，這本身已反映出中央對港澳工作的重視。

習主席的講話，除了高度肯定港澳地區在國家改革開放40年裏起了不可替代的作用、作出了不可磨滅的貢獻，及勉勵港澳更積極主動為國家新時代的改革開放作新貢獻並從中尋找更大機遇之外，令人感受更深的是他既洞悉改革開放和港澳工作的長期性、艱巨性，又指出時不我待、刻不容緩的迫切感和責任擔當，希望大家坐言起行、鍥而不捨、久久為功地把各項工作做好。

教聯會促進兩地教育交流

教聯會在過去40年都是以促進兩地教育交流，增進香港師生對內地的了解為己任。40年間舉辦的交流團不計其數，讓香港師生了解國家改革開放的情況。在香港回歸的過渡期間，教聯會一直在教育界推動認識「一國兩制」和基本法，以及組織迎接香港回歸的活動，為平穩過渡做了貢獻。

回歸之後，推動國民教育，協助締結兩地姊妹學校亦是教聯會主力工作之一。除此之外，教聯會亦在推動教育界關心國家的發展，在國家有需要的時候，發動教育同工支援，讓香港教育工作者的愛心傳遍全國。例如籌募了近四千萬元支援希望工程學校、一千萬援建受汶川大地震影響的學校、設立園丁工程基金支援貴州窮困師範學生、支援西部大開發組織香港教師到西部省份義教等等。

國家已經進入新時代，各項深化改革開放的戰略部署正在陸續推出和落實，如何才能令廣大的師生都能擁有一份參與感、獲得感和自豪感，教聯會仍然是任重道遠。

香港教育工作者聯會會長黃均瑜