

幫助外籍教師理解中國 *Help Western Teachers Understand China*



教育藍圖 Education Blueprint

粵港澳教育合作 促進國家發展
To Promote National Development
via Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau
Education Cooperation

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「銳實力」引發的思考 Reflections on “Sharp Power”

近期西方掀起一股有關「銳實力」的討論，指俄國與中國等國家，有別於使用「軟實力」的國家，用強力手段把自己威權主義的價值觀與文化，施加其他國家。其實每個國家都會為自己在國際間建立正面形象與影響力，而文化是慣常使用的手段。由於中國近年綜合力量突飛猛進，在國際事務中扮演越來越重要角色，影響力越來越大，對西方造成巨大衝擊，故雙方在意識形態與文化上的磨擦，似乎不可避免。本刊今期的封面專題探討了在內地開辦的耀華學校如何幫助新入職的西方教師認識傳統的中國文化和價值觀念，以及這些價值觀如何塑造今天中國人的行為。而想要了解當今的中國，正如葉國華教授在本刊今期報導他的一篇關於教育演講中指出，大家也要重視中國標準。雖然國際關係與教育問題不同，深入認識中國文化和價值觀念與重視中國標準，應該可減少西方人與國家對中國的猜疑與誤判。

本刊今期還登載了一位香港土生土長的策展人執筆的文章，介紹她與舊同事如何運用在紐約大都會的生活經驗，在上海舉辦有來自全球各地的華人藝術家作品的展覽。這位年輕人穿梭於中西文化之間，推動全球化時代的文化間相互理解，可讓大家思考如何跳出「銳實力」討論背後的冷戰思維，以較客觀態度來檢視中國發展對全球格局的影響。

Lately there has been discussion in the West about “sharp power”, a term coined to criticize countries like Russia and China for using coercive means to impose their authoritarian values and culture on other countries. In reality, every country tries to build a positive image and exert influence in the international community, and culture is always used to achieve these goals. In recent years, experiencing a big rise in its comprehensive power along with its increasing role and influence in international affairs, China has impacted hugely on the West. Thus conflicts in ideology and culture seem unavoidable between the two sides. The cover feature of this issue of *MBWY* reports on how Yew Wah schools on the Mainland inform teachers about traditional Chinese culture and values and to encourage them to reflect on how these values influence modern Chinese society. To understand contemporary China, people have to as suggested by Professor Yip Kwok-wah in a speech about education reported in this issue of *MBWY* that importance needs to be placed on the China standard. Though international relationships are unlike education issues, having intimate knowledge about Chinese culture and values and attaching importance to the China standard can avoid harboring suspicion about and misjudging China.

This issue of *MBWY* also carries an article by a Hong Kong born and bred curator about how she and her former colleague, using their life experience in New York, to organize an exhibition in Shanghai that brings in works by a group of Chinese artists based across the world. The fact that this young person shuttling between the Eastern and Western cultures and promoting mutual understanding between cultures in a globalized era prompts us to think outside of the Cold War mentality behind the “sharp power” discussion so that we can look at the influence of China’s development on the international order in a more objective manner.

學以致用

外籍教師的中國文化與國情學習遊

Study for the Purpose of Application

Chinese Culture and Society Study Tour for Western Teachers

Bridget Ip 耀華課程部高級研究員
Bridget Ip, Senior Researcher, Yew Wah Curriculum Research Division教師和課程部、人事部及文化委員會的同事
The teachers with colleagues from Curriculum Research Division, Human Resources Division and Culture Committee

孔子在《論語》說道：「學而時習之，不亦說乎？」這句話用來形容耀華的西方教師在十月「中國文化國情學習遊」的體驗最為貼切！活動的最後一天，他們實踐所學，把中國文化的元素應用於日常工作面對的處境，以話劇的形式表達出來。

這次於黃山市舉辦的學習遊旨在幫助耀華學校新入職的西方教師認識傳統的中國文化和價值觀念，以及這些價值觀如何塑造今天中國人的行為。

今日的黃山市乃歷史上徽州的府城。徽州的文化和傳統深受儒家學說影響，對教育非常重視；徽派的建築獨具一格。坐落在黃山市的黃山景色壯麗優美，孕育出不少著名的山水畫家。因此我們特以黃山市作為培訓基地，讓教師能在一個具有豐富歷史文化底蘊的地方學習。

透過參觀博物館、古蹟和工作坊，教師認識到不少中國傳統的價值觀念和文化；通過討論交流，探討這些思想文化對當今中國社會和教育造成的影響。除了參觀和工作坊專題討論外，機構文化委員會的成員鄭偉鳴於第一天便向教師詳盡介紹了當代中國社會發展的情況和挑戰；而課程部總監葉天有則分享了中國語文的特點如何塑造了中國人的思維，幫助教師理解語言對人的思想、行為和學習造成的影響，而不同的語言背景則可以孕育出迥然不同的思想行為模式。

接着，教師參觀了位於安徽省歙縣的棠樾牌坊群。縣內的七座牌坊標誌着中國社會重要的倫理價值：忠（子民對國家）、孝（兒女對父母）、節（妻子對丈夫）和義（人民對社會）。參觀後，教師進行討論，探究這些價值如何體現在中國人的倫理關係中。



一位教師鏡頭下的堂樾牌坊
A teacher's photo of the Tangyue Memorial Archways



教師拍下壯麗優美的黃山景色
Photo of the spectacular landscape of Mount Huangshan by a teacher

中國的家長非常重視子女的學業成績，初來中國的西方教師往往不明所以。因此行程的第二天，為了讓教師了解中國的傳統教育觀念，葉總監首先向教師介紹中國古代的科舉制度，並且帶他們參觀狀元博物館。欲在科舉中獲取狀元這項殊榮，考生必須過五關斬六將。在歷史上，徽州的休寧縣出了 19 名文武狀元，位居全國第一。在講座和博物館中，教師了解到考生為了實現他們夢寐以求的目標，經歷萬千辛酸。為了防止作弊，每個考生都被主考部門隔離起來，連續數天獨自待在一個小房間，考試、吃飯和睡覺都在裏面；從家中帶來的食物就是他們唯一的安慰。科舉制度能為平民百姓提供一個在社會階層向上流動的機會，深深地影響中國人對教育的態度。

行程中讓老師最興奮的莫過於登黃山了。下山後，教師在課程部研究員簡翠萍的指導下學習中國畫，並認識到「留白」在構圖和意境表達上的重要作用。為了加深教師對「意境」的理解，大會要求教師在遊覽黃山時拍下一些富有意境的照片，並選出心愛的一張參加比賽。「留白」不單在國畫中具有重要的角色，同時更是中國人說話的藝術——聽者須敏銳地辨識隱藏於說話背後的意思。「留白」使教師領略到普遍中國人的溝通技巧，也讓他們明白中西方同事間容易產生誤會的因由。

最後一個晚上是行程的總結，活動包括緊張刺激的遊戲和生動的話劇表演。在話劇表演

的環節中，大會設計了三個與溝通障礙有關的場境讓教師討論，他們須想出改善問題的辦法，然後編成一個小故事並表演出來。教師想出的對策既富心思又具創意，充份反映出他們能活學活用。

其中一組運用了在「中國語文與文化」講座中的訊息來向家長解釋學習中文和英文的區別。而另一組則上演了中方教師和西方教師的巧妙配合，讓學生明白應試不是埋頭「刷題」，可以輕鬆的方式學習。最後一組描述一位外籍的科主任，為了鼓勵中方同事在會議中多發言，事前作出精心的預備，終於取得美滿的成果。

這次學習遊順利完成，也成功地達到活動的目的。教師不但十分享受行程中各項活動，而且覺得獲益良多，也給他們的工作帶來不少啟迪。以下是教師對活動部份的評語：

- 「它們（活動）的內容能緊扣學習目標。通過參與和學習，我們了解到中國人如何看待教育和等級（包括合作教學）。」
- 「活動內容十分適切，也為我們提供了不同的角度去認識問題。特別喜歡討論和反思的環節。」
- 「你們的團隊非常優秀，能互相配合。非常感謝你們的努力！以這個方式來學習中國傳統和文化，非常棒！」



教師爬黃山
Teachers Climbing Mount Huangshan

“Is it not a joy to be able to apply what one has learned?” says Confucius in the Analects. This was certainly the case for teachers who participated in the Chinese Culture and Society Study Tour last October. They ended their tour with a role-play activity in which they showed that they had learned a great deal about Chinese culture and were able to apply it to situations they would face in school. So how did they achieve this?

The purpose of the tour to Huangshan City was to provide new Western staff in Yew Wah schools with insights into traditional Chinese culture and values, and how these are reflected in the behavior of people in modern China. The city is the center of the historic region of Huizhou whose culture and tradition was based on Confucianism and placed great emphasis on the importance of education. The region is also famous for its distinctive architectural style, and for the spectacular landscape of Mount Huangshan and the creative artworks it has inspired. Therefore, it offered a rich variety of cultural experiences from which teachers could learn.

In order to deepen their understanding of the relevance of Huizhou culture to modern China and to their work, teachers were engaged in a variety of activities. The visits and other experiences on the tour were designed to inform teachers about traditional Chinese culture and values and to encourage them to reflect on how

these values influence modern Chinese society. They also learned how the nature of the Chinese language affects parents’ expectations of their children’s learning. For example, the first day began with introductory talks dealing with features of contemporary Chinese society and the relationship between the Chinese language and Chinese thinking. These talks gave teachers some background information to help them see the rest of the study tour in context, and helped them to appreciate how linguistic differences between languages can also bring about differences in thought, behavior and learning.

On the same day, teachers visited the Tangyue Memorial Archways. These seven archways represent key values of Chinese society: loyalty (towards one’s country), filial piety (towards one’s parents), chastity (towards one’s husband – this one is for ladies only!), and righteousness (towards the community as a whole). After the visit, teachers discussed how these values are reflected in interpersonal relationships among Chinese people. Western teachers who come to China are often surprised by the importance parents assign to examinations. To help them understand why this is the case, on the second day of the tour, teachers learned about the ancient civil service examination (*keju*) and visited the Zhuangyuan Museum. To become a zhuangyuan a man had to pass through all the levels of the *keju* and gain the top mark in the final stage – truly an extraordinary achievement. The Huizhou region produced an unusually large number of zhuangyuan over the years. Teachers learned how candidates for



一位教師的水墨畫作品
A teacher’s Chinese painting

the examination were kept in cells during the examination period to prevent cheating, with a box of food from home as their only source of comfort. The role of *keju* in allowing young men to rise up the social ladder has had a lasting effect on Chinese attitudes to education.

The highlight of the trip was probably the visit to Mount Huangshan. In connection with this visit, teachers learned about Chinese painting, particularly the use of empty space to convey meaning and create balance in a picture. They also had a chance to capture the spirit (*Yi Jin*) of Mount Huangshan through photographs. To help them apply these concepts to their daily lives at school, teachers were also encouraged to reflect on how “empty space” in painting has a parallel in language and communication, as Chinese people often leave some ideas unsaid, leaving the listener or reader to infer the full meaning. This helped them to comprehend the reasons behind some misunderstandings between Western and local colleagues.

On the final evening of the tour, teachers took part in games and a role-play activity. They were given school scenarios in which communication problems were apparent, and were asked to devise and act out solutions to those problems. The creative and thoughtful solutions they provided showed that they were able to apply their learning from the trip to situations they might face in school. They were also very entertaining to watch!

For example, one group showed how a teacher could explain to parents the differences between learning English and learning Chinese, using their understanding of the features of Chinese which had been presented in one of the talks. Another group showed how a Chinese and Western teacher could work together to help students understand that preparation for examinations does not only mean doing exercises with a narrow focus on exam-style questions. A third group showed how careful preparation on the part of a subject leader could overcome Chinese teachers’ reluctance to

challenge others’ ideas, and ensure participation and contribution by both Western and Chinese staff in a meeting.

On the whole, the tour was very successful in achieving its objectives. Teachers enjoyed the visits and activities and really felt that they had learned a lot, and that their learning could inform and enrich their work at school. Examples of their comments are given below:



總結環節中的遊戲
Fun games at the final round-up session

- “They (the activities) were relevant to the overarching learning objective. They were engaging and educational and provided a great insight into China as a nation regarding its stance on the education system, hierarchy (including co-teaching)”
- “There were many different perspectives and it was pitched at the right level. Loved the mixture of practical discussion and reflection tasks.”
- “Great team work bringing everything together. Thank you so much for all your efforts. It was a lovely way to learn and experience the traditions and culture.”

中文翻譯：許秀嫻 耀華課程研究部副研究員

Chinese translation: Harriet Hui, Associate Researcher, Yew Wah Curriculum Research Division



教師為話劇表演做準備
Teachers prepare for the role-play

我們幫助外籍老師理解中國

We Help Western Teachers Understand China

雷菲菲 特約撰稿員
Lei Feifei, Special Correspondent

十月底，我當了回隨行記者到黃山市，參加耀華國際教育機構組織的「中國文化國情學習遊」，和二十多個外籍老師一起同吃同住五天。這些老師本學期才開始在耀華執教，大多剛到中國兩個月。

這次培訓的行程排得相當滿，其中包括：耀華的中國同事主講的講座，主題涉及中文、國畫、當代中國社會、中國科舉制度等；還有不少出外參觀的景點，包括黃山、徽州文化博物館、強調「忠孝節義」的棠樾牌坊、中國狀元博物館、製墨廠、造紙工坊、宏村和徽州古城岩；此外還有外籍老師分組討論的環節。這些安排旨在讓老師接觸和了解中國文化和當今中國迅速發展的嶄新面貌。

「國際教育之所以重要，是因為在這個全球化越來越深入的時代，它能讓一代年輕人學習摸索一種『中間道路』」，今年夏天才到中國的區域總監 Robert 這樣對我說。而多位老師也認為，要培養出一群未來的世界公民，教育者本身當然也應該以身作則，跳出自己的文化背景，去理解不一樣的水土和不一樣的人。

不愛討論的中國人

在一起開會討論的時候，中國同事與學生不太出聲，這讓老外百思不得其解——你們不說話，我怎麼知道你們在想甚麼呢？在西方有甚麼矛盾的話我們就一起坐下來「聊清楚」，但這在中國……好像行不通？

為甚麼會有這樣的文化差異？耀華的課程與教學總監葉天有和課程高級研究員簡翠萍博士就分別在各自的主題講座裏剖析了中國文化的含蓄內斂，前者從中文的語言屬性來說，後者從國畫的藝術審美來說。

英文是一門語音語言，它是可以將「聽說讀寫」完全打通的語言。但中文大量的一音多字、一字多音、一音多義現象讓「聽說」和「讀寫」產生了一定的意義斷裂，所以中國人認為要寫下來，看得見，心裏才踏實，這是由語言結構決定的溝通方式。聽了講座，老外們頓覺豁然開朗：原來中國人不愛說話的性格背後包含着中文幾千年傳下來的學問！

中國人的安靜和國畫的審美也有共通之處。簡研究員在自己的國畫講座上先擺出了幾幅西方油畫和中國國畫，讓老外教師找不同。他們於是七嘴八舌地討論起來：油畫非常生動真實，無論前景背景、色彩、光線，每一



學習「留白」的藝術
Learning the art of "empty space"

個細節都會捕捉到；但是國畫只捕捉一個主體，非常簡潔，畫面上有些空空的。

這，正是中國美學特徵裏最看重的「留白」。那些「天知地知你知我知」的部份，譬如天空、水流，就可不着一筆，留給觀眾用想像補足。所以，欣賞國畫，講究意會和解讀，這跟中國人性格裏的「察言觀色」恰是一脈相承。有許多事情，點到即止，剩下的部份不必說破，也避免了很多衝突。



參觀狀元博物館了解科舉制度
A visit to Zhuangyuan Museum to learn about *keju* system

太愛考試的中國人

文化差異當然不僅體現在溝通方法上，更體現在教育模式上。

葉總監在主講「中國科舉制度」講座時稱，一千多年來的科舉制度讓普通百姓可以通過科舉取得功名，並入仕從政當大官，光宗耀祖，享榮華富貴。然而，西式現代教育看重寓教於樂，以討論和遊戲的課堂形式，激發學生的天賦與潛能，較少有那種學生悶頭聽講做題的類型。可見，如果雙方不理解對方的文化，可能就會發展成中國家長覺得外國老師天天就知道帶着孩子玩兒、簡直是「磨洋工」，而外國老師也會覺得中國家長試圖干預自己的教學，挑戰他們的專業性。

古代中國社會對等級的崇尚也不止體現在科舉，也體現在建築。

宅第門前左右兩側常見一對方形或圓形的抱鼓石，這個裝飾叫「門當」，不同形態的門當反映的是居所主人不同的社會經濟地位。而門楣上方也會有短圓柱形的木雕或磚雕伸出，這個裝飾叫「戶對」，主人官品越大，門楣上戶對的數量越多。在這樣一個注重等級的社會裏，讀書考科舉能出人頭地，使中國人樂此不疲，即使今天已沒有科舉，這樣的思維仍然根深蒂固。

參與劇變中的中國

漢字、國畫、科舉、「忠孝節義」、集體主義，以及反映這些文化特色的建築，都是這個歷史悠久的國家孕育的文化習俗與風貌。然而，這個國家正飛速發展，其傳統社會面臨諸多挑戰。機構文化委員會成員鄭偉鳴先生就從這點切入，試圖向外籍老師解釋：這個國家為何「傳統」又為何「新」，這個國家的「劇烈變動」到底意味着多快的速度。有老師說，中國崛起速度之快，可能在未來二三十年內就會領跑全球了，這也是為甚麼他決定來學習「中國視野」的原因。

一個變化中的中國，等着外籍老師去發現，也等着他們一起參與創造。在經濟增長、科技發展的同時，中國之新更新於觀念上，父母有越來越有意願為子女接受國際教育，為他們開拓更寬廣的視野。

五天的參觀和學習下來，老師對中國文化，尤其中國人的教育觀念及當今的社會現狀有進一步了解。最後一天總結會上安排了一個情景扮演的環節：當中國家長擔心作業佈置得不夠多，很在乎孩子到底考了幾分、在班裏排第幾時，老師該如何應對家長？有位老師提了個說法，可向家長闡明耀華的國際教育模式——孩子要成功申請國際知名學府的話，根本不是拼成績，它們考察的是：這些孩子是不是逐漸發展得全面且成熟的個體，是不是獨立、有主見、敢於探索、善於反思……這些，可都不是抄寫和背題能獲得的

呀。另一個老師談及來中國的原因時說：「世界上沒有百份百完美的教育系統，但每個國家或多或少都在某些地方優於別的国家。為甚麼某些國家的孩子在某些科目可以一直領先於其他國家？這次我來中國，就是希望能找到這個問題的答案。」老師能關照中西方的文化的差別看問題、思考，進而解決工作上的問題，就是機構辦這次活動的目的。



參觀製墨廠
Visit to an ink factory

At the end of October, I joined Chinese Culture and Society Study Tour to Huangshan, organized by the Yew Wah International Education Foundation, as a reporter. During the five-day tour, I traveled with more than 20 Western teachers who started teaching at Yew Wah this semester and most of them just arrived at China two months ago.

The schedule of the training tour was very tight, including talks with different themes, visits to various spots and workshops. There were also group discussion sessions for the Western teachers after talks and visits. All of the arrangements aimed to let the teachers experience and understand Chinese culture and the rapid development of China today.

In his talk, Mr Terry Cheng, member of the Culture Committee, explained that Chinese society is traditional and modern at the same time, and its drastic changes underline the speed of the change. Westerners find Chinese people are always reticent in meetings and so it is difficult to know what they are thinking. To explain the phenomenon,

Mr Tin Ip, Director of Curriculum and Instruction, gave a talk on the nature of the Chinese language, in which the teachers learned the relationship between the Chinese language and Chinese thinking.

Another talk was delivered by Dr Stella Kan, Senior Researcher, explaining the resemblance between the silence of Chinese people and the beauty of Chinese painting. There is often “empty space” on the paintings to let people imagine. Therefore, Chinese painting is appreciated and perceived by intuition and interpretation. In the same way, Chinese people often leave some ideas unsaid, leaving the listener or reader to infer the full meaning.

Apart from the way of communication, there is also cultural difference between the Western and Chinese education. The teachers learned about the ancient civil service examination (*keju*) in China and knew why today Chinese still put so much emphasis on examination through Mr Ip’s another talk.



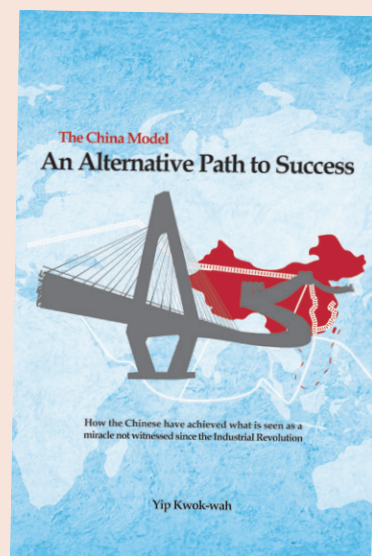
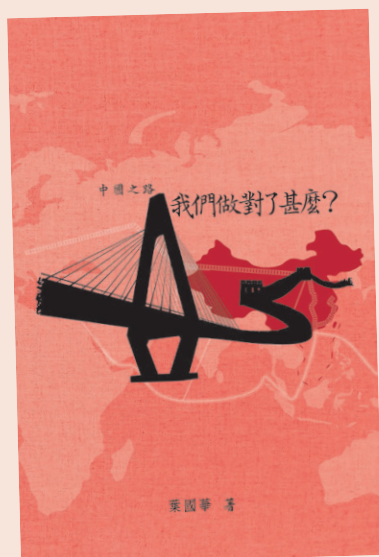
「中國語文與文化」講座
Talk on Chinese language and culture

On the final day, teachers took part in games and a role-play activity, in which they used what they had learned in the tour to solve some communication problems in daily school scenarios. All of them did well and it showed that the tour was a success.

英文翻譯：麥素碧 《民胞物與》採編成員
English translation: Catherine Mak,
MBWY Editorial Member

《中國之路 我們做對了甚麼？》

《中國之路 我們做對了甚麼？》是 *The China Model An Alternative Path to Success* 的中文版。香港政策研究所創辦人及主席葉國華於 2011 年出版了《中國之路 1842-2049 歷史並沒有終結》一書。時隔六年，在全球變局下，雖然內部同外部的政治經濟狀況發生諸多變化，中國的發展卻越來越好，越來越受到舉世關注。葉教授認為，一定是中國「做對了甚麼」，才會變得越來越強大。鑒於此，他以其對中國之路更加深刻、成熟的認識及思考，重新梳理書的框架，作出相應的調整與修訂，並增補部份新內容。重新整合後的本書《中國之路 我們做對了甚麼？》，觀點更加明晰，內容更加充實，更能啟發讀者認識中華文明復興對世界的重大意義。



The China Model An Alternative Path to Success is the English edition of “中國之路 我們做對了甚麼?”. China is returning to its historical position as the world’s leading economic power. In this book, author Prof. Yip Kwok-wah suggests that China’s remarkable economic achievement has not followed the West’s preferred development model of freedom, democracy and a market-driven economy, but has instead used its own unique model of one-party authoritarian rule with a mixed economy. China has based its alternative path to success on the country’s 3,000-year traditional civilization and that of the West since the Age of Enlightenment. The book sets out to help readers understand the significance of China’s revival to the rest of the world.

如欲訂購以上書本，請填妥以下表格，並電郵給 shermanc@llce.com.hk 陳敏小姐；亦可致電 852-39239711 查詢更多資料。

書名 Book Title	定價 Market Price	優惠價 (不含運費) Discounted Price (Delivery cost is not included)	訂購冊數 Quantity	總額 Amount
《中國之路 我們做對了甚麼？》	HK\$105	HK\$75		
<i>The China Model An Alternative Path to Success</i>	HK\$150	HK\$105		

機構名稱 Entity				
姓名 Name		職位 Position		
電話 Tel.		電子郵箱 Email		
地址 Address				

粵港澳教育合作 促進國家發展

To Promote National Development via Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Education Cooperation

馮芷君《民胞物與》實習生
Rachel Fung, MBWY Intern

一個旨在促進國家發展的演講
A talk about promoting national development

「廣東省粵港澳合作促進會」（促進會）成立於2009年，旨在促進廣東省、香港及澳門的多方面合作。為加強三地在教育範疇上的聯繫和交流，促進會將成立「粵港澳教育專業委員會」（委員會），並邀請香港教育界人士擔任委員。

為使香港的教育界能更深入了解相關籌備工作，委員會於11月24日舉辦「粵港澳教育專業委員會成立典禮行前會」午餐講座，由委員會（香港區）的主任委員葉國華教授應邀，就粵港澳的教育合作發展作分享。

中國「知識紅利」時代

現今，中國在學術和科研方面突飛猛進，造就國家「知識紅利」的時代：中國太空站將於數年後正式啟用，接替現時的國際太空站；研發近22年的貴州「天眼」計劃亦完成，是目前世界上最大的射電望遠鏡，直徑達500公尺，要比現有射電望遠鏡設備提升5至10倍；由35顆衛星組成的北斗衛星導航系統更於最近啟動，將可為世界各地提供定位服務。葉教授認為，這些項目標誌

着中國科技發展迅速，可謂是處於「超車」模式，不斷挑戰現有的技術。

葉教授指出，當今的科研成就有賴中國政府以政策與計劃，支持相關發展。以「長江學者計劃」為例，政府鼓勵回國的留學生與企業合作，進行科研計劃，並於每年為研究人員提供津貼，金額由十萬至千萬不等。該政策有效吸引海外人才回國，例如2017年就有多達268萬學生回流。這也使國內擁有高端技術的企業數量大增，而國內的專利註冊項目也顯著增多。

國家發展與香港教育

葉教授認為，現時國家的「知識紅利」有賴教育界培育人才，可見發展與教育息息相關。因此，中國政府須適時檢討教育政策，各地政府亦應保持聯繫和交流。

多年以來，香港的教育模式以美國制度作重要參考。但隨着中國發展迅速，人才和企業必須與中國標準一致，才能有效促進國家發展。葉教授說，教育界須讓下一代了解如何



葉教授重視中國標準
Prof. Yip places importance on the China standard

從國家發展中得益，從而培養持份感、參與感、成就感和歸屬感。這都有助提高學生對中國的法律、文化及價值觀方面的認同，參與推動國家發展，並共享經濟成果。

席上，有參加者憂慮中國標準會為香港的教育制度帶來衝擊，並指出，香港教育制度在美國標準下排名較高，不少校長因而獲得到海外演講和交換的機會，本港教育制度在國家標準下表現稍遜，認受性或會因而下降。葉教授承認，部份國際學術資歷在國內陸續不被認可，這或影響本港人才北上發展的機會，甚至香港整體教育制度的結構。但葉教授亦指出，中國教育標準須切合國家實際需要，不可盲目跟從國際標準。他鼓勵香港的教育界運用其國際經驗和眼界，並以香港的角度參與塑造中國標準，協助完善國家的教育體系，並從中受惠。

齊促粵港澳教育發展

最後，葉教授鼓勵本港教育界人士積極參與粵港澳教育合作。委員會的成立典禮是以民間性質舉行，但屆時國家領導及香港教育局代表亦將出席支持。葉教授認為，教育界人士能在這個半官方的平台參與教育合作，共建中國標準。教育界更可善用其經驗，向廣東省政府提出三地教育合作發展的相關建議，使當局可作詳細研究，甚至落實。

Committed to fostering the cooperation on education development among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, the Council for the Promotion of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Cooperation (the Council) is establishing a Committee on Education before the end of this year. To promote exchanges of the local education sector, the Committee organized a luncheon talk on November 24, 2017.

In the talk, Prof. Paul Yip, the Chairman of the Committee (Hong Kong), was invited to talk about education development of the region. In recent years, the Chinese government has laid a solid



演講後繼續討論
Discussion continues after the talk



一位與會者提出問題
A member of the audience poses a question

foundation for research and development (R&D) by adopting different programs. Cheung Kong Scholars Program, for instance, has wooed back a large number of overseas Chinese scholars. The surging number of patents and the continuous advancement in space and information technology underline the success of these programs.

Prof. Yip believes that the region shall tap into the results of R&D in China. He emphasizes the importance of acceptance of “China's standard” and the need of the local young generation to identify with the country’s legal system, culture and values so that they can benefit from its

development. All these require a concerted effort of the whole education sector to nurture a sense of national identity among local students.

Prof. Yip invites the sector to involve in the committee work actively in the future. Despite of its civil nature, the forthcoming ceremony of the establishment of the Committee will be attended by representatives of the Chinese and Hong Kong governments. He is confident that it will serve as a platform for interaction between the profession and the governments.



一位與會者發表見解
A member of the audience makes a point



西咸耀華國際教育學校效果圖
A design for Yew Wah school at Xixian New Area

耀華國際教育學校落戶西安

Yew Wah to Establish a New School in Xian

黃為國 《民胞物與》採編成員
WK Wong, MBWY Editorial Member

繼近幾年在近海的日照、廣州、臨港、北京、桐鄉校區落成並運作後，耀華國際教育機構馬不停蹄，揮軍西進「一帶一路」的前沿陣地——西安。

自中國於2013年提出「一帶一路」合作倡議後，耀華國際教育機構一直密切關注其發展動向，葉國華主席曾指出，「一帶一路」將為教育事業帶來機遇，並有助機構向外發展。在充份醞釀、仔細考察和選址後，機構決定在西咸新區落戶紮根。

西咸新區位於陝西省西安、咸陽兩市之間，是首個以「創新城市發展方式」為主題的國家級新區，被賦予「絲綢之路經濟帶的重要支點」和「中國向西開放的重要樞紐」的戰略定位。而西咸新區發展集團有限公司（簡稱西咸集團）是由陝西省人民政府批准、新區開發建設管理管委會組建的大型國有企業。近年來，集團轄下的能源金貿區始終堅持「先生活、後生產」的理念，以「先配套、高配套、超配套」為目標，高標準做好學校、醫院、酒店、商業等社會配套，致力於打造宜居宜業的大西安新中心商務區。





項目簽約儀式現場
The scene of signing ceremony

11月7日，《耀華國際教育專案合作框架協定》簽約儀式在新區能源金貿區舉行。西咸集團總經理徐軍前在致辭時說，教育在區域發展中具有基礎性、先導性地位，高品質的教育配套，對增強區域的吸引力和知名度具有重要意義。耀華作為知名教育品牌，在國際學校管理和運營方面經驗豐富，在國內很受歡迎。園區將以「店小二」的態度、「五星級」的標準，推動項目早日落地、早日建成、早日運營，為工作和生活在此區域內的人提供更好的教育服務。

出席簽約儀式的耀華國際教育機構主席葉國華說，民族的進步在於國民的良好素質，而良好素質的培養在於教育。中國共產黨的十九大和「一帶一路」使教育事業迎來黃金發展期，耀華國際教育機構將把最好的教育資源帶到西安，與能源金貿區合作共建西咸耀華國際教育學校，打造大西安國際教育的名片。

西咸集團能源金貿區與耀華國際教育集團簽署合作協定，標誌着園區與耀華的合作進入新階段。

西咸耀華國際教育學校計劃辦學規模約80班、學生約2000名，是一座從幼稚園到高中教育的完全國際教育學校。

參加簽約儀式的還有西咸集團園辦副主任魏少峰、郁德強，耀華方面則有集團司庫葉詠琴、董事與執行副總裁許學軍、董事鄭重明、主席助理陳昕生等。



西咸集團總經理、園辦主任徐軍前致詞
Mr Xu Junqian, General Manager of Xixian Group, speaks at the signing ceremony



葉國華主席：國民良好素質的培養在於教育
Prof. Yip: education helps raise quality of nationals

Following the establishment of new schools in cities near China’s coast – Rizhao, Guangzhou, Lingang, Beijing and Tongxiang, Yew Wah International Education Foundation is to establish a school in Xian – the country’s western frontline city in the Belt and Road region.

Since the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, the Foundation has been closely following its development, and after careful deliberation has chosen Xixian New Area in Xian as the location of the new school.

Xixian New Area is located between Xian and Xianyang. It is the first national new district with the theme “innovative city development” and assigned strategic positions as “the important city of the Silk Road Economic Belt” and “the important center for China opening up to the West”. Xixian New Area Development Group Co. Ltd. (Xixian Group), a large state enterprise, is developing Xian in recent years.

On November 7, 2017, the Foundation and the Xixian Group signed Yew Wah International Education Project Cooperation Framework Agreement. At the signing ceremony, Mr Xu Junqian, General Manager of Xixian Group, said education takes a fundamental and foremost role in the development of the Area, and Yew Wah, with a high reputation and rich experience in managing and running international schools, can provide good education service in the Area. Professor Yip Kwok-wah, Chairman of the Foundation, said that the advancement of a nation depends on the good quality of the people and education can nurture good quality.

The Foundation will build Yew Wah International Education School of Xixian to bring the best education resources to Xian. The new school will open 80 classes with 2000 students. It is a truly international education school with programs from Early Childhood Education to Upper Secondary.

英文翻譯：麥素碧 《民胞物與》採編成員

English translation: Catherine Mak,

MBWY Editorial Member





三位改良提倡者：曾鈺成（中）馮可強（右）與陳澤銘
The three advocates of reform: Tsang Yok-sing (center), Fung Ho-keung (right) and Chan Chak-ming

改良司法覆核機制的倡議 A Case for Enhancing the Judicial Review Mechanism

麥素碧《民胞物與》採編成員
Catherine Mak, MBWY Editorial Member

近年，香港市民對「司法覆核」一詞都不感陌生。數字亦顯示，由 2011 至 2016 年，司法覆核許可的申請由 103 宗急升至 228 宗，升幅超過一倍。這個現象在社會牽起爭論，有指司法覆核被濫用，亦造成政府龐大的法律開支，以及基建工程受阻而帶來的額外費用。有見及此，香港政策研究所的香港願景計劃研究香港的司法覆核制度，找出當中尚未完善的地方，改良現有機制，除向市民彰顯公義外，亦可盡量減少公共資源的浪費。

研究報告從專責法庭、處理程序、法官數量及整體司法人手及資源等範疇，提出四大建議：

一、設立「司法覆核法庭」

報告建議香港在高等法院設立「司法覆核法庭」，由專責司法覆核的法官負責審理司法覆核申請，可以讓專責法庭的法官專心研究特定範疇的法律，並累積經驗，以提升審核過程的質素和效率，同時為專責法庭提供更多彈性去建立適合的審理程序和規則。

二、採用加快處理程序

報告建議法院採用「加快處理程序」，減少處理每宗司法覆核申請的時間，並以特別機制加快對重大或緊急案件的審理速度。建議的改革包括：

1. 更改申請許可階段的聆訊規定，避免進行不必要的第一階段聆訊；
2. 進行合併聆訊，縮短案件的排期時間；
3. 恆常化「越級上訴程序」，就原訟法庭的判決直接向最高法院提出上訴；
4. 建立加快處理名單，將優先排期納入固定機制。

三、增加司法覆核法官數量

政府應該考慮從普通法國家增聘法官，尤其是深諳行政法的專業法官，在香港專責處理司法覆核案件。

四、增加整體司法人手及資源

政府需要針對整體司法人手及資源不足的問題，透過增加法官數量（如延長法官退休年齡、增聘海內外法官、增加法官福利）及發展法庭電子化等方法，提高整體司法效率。

這份報告的重點不是探討香港的司法覆核制度是否有被濫用，而是提出意見改善處理司法覆核申請的效率。報告對司法覆核改革提出切實可行的建議，嘗試在保障市民對政府行為提出挑戰和減少司法覆核案件對香港整體發展的影響作出平衡。如果政府採納有關建議，便能在不減少市民對政府行為的覆核權利前提下，提高司法覆核案件的效率。

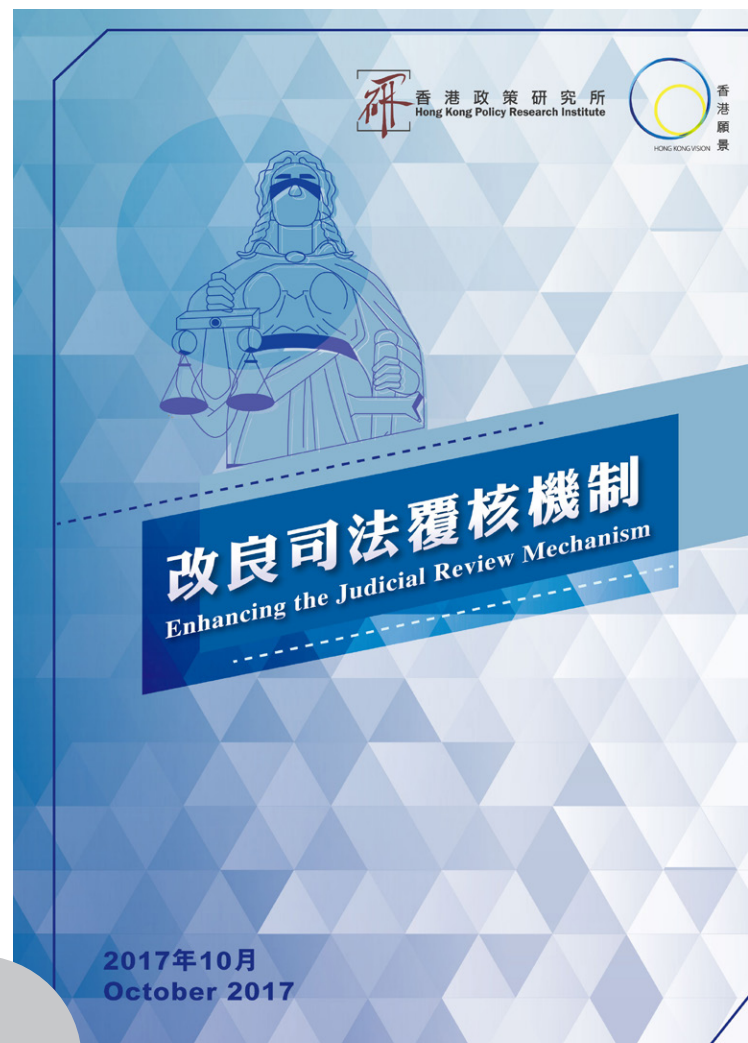
In recent years, Hong Kong citizens have become familiar with the term “judicial review”. From 2011 to 2016, the number of applications for leave for judicial review in Hong Kong doubled from 103 to 228. This increase has fueled controversy in society. Some say there is an abuse of the judicial review system and it may exert heavy financial pressure on the government and cause extra cost on the delayed infrastructure projects. Therefore, Hong Kong Policy Research Institute (PRI) in its Hong Kong Vision Project recently did a research on Hong Kong’s judicial review system and made recommendations as to how the current system can be enhanced.

PRI suggested four policy recommendations.

I. Dedicated Judicial Review Courts

The government may set up a specialist court for judicial review cases, in which specialized judges are appointed to handle all judicial review applications.

報告封面
Cover of the report





報告作者介紹有關建議
The report authors present their recommendations

II. Expedited Procedures

The Hong Kong courts adopt certain expedited procedures to shorten the overall time incurred for judicial review applications.

1. The courts should consider making changes to the oral hearing practice in the leave stage. Only after the court has refused to grant leave may an applicant require an oral hearing and reconsideration of the application.
2. The courts can order "rolled-up" hearings to shorten the waiting time for urgent or important cases.
3. Restrictions on "leapfrog" appeals should be relaxed to make it easier for an appeal to bypass the Court of Appeal and directly go to the Court of Final Appeal.
4. The courts can create an expedited cases list for special or urgent judicial review cases.

III. Specialized Judicial Review Judges

The government should consider recruiting specialist judicial review judges from other common law jurisdictions.

IV. Increasing Overall Judicial Manpower and Resources

The government should address the overall problem of judge shortage by, for instance, extending retirement age, employing more local and foreign judges, as well as improving welfare and support to judges. Computerization should also be adopted in courts to increase efficiency and accuracy.

藝術家為都市人把脈

Artists' Observation on Human Psyche in the City

策展人馮安怡*

Tiffany Fung, Curator*



策展人：馮安怡（右）與呂斯喬
Curators: Tiffany Fung (right) and Siqiao Lu

「光源度假村」展覽：PSA 青策計劃 2017 獲選項目
LIGHT UP Therapy Resort: a winning exhibition of Power Station of Art's Emerging Curators Project 2017

最近，我與舊同事呂斯喬於上海斯沃琪和平飯店藝術中心策辦了「光源度假村」展覽，此乃「PSA 青策計劃 2017」獲選項目，展期由 2017 年 11 月 25 日至 2018 年 3 月 9 日。

去年，我與斯喬在紐約的非營利藝術機構界一個壓力甚大的工作環境下工作，發現大家在面對日常生活中的情緒困擾時，都會不斷嘗試各種令自己「感覺好些」的方法。當我們見證着身邊好友經歷與精神疾病的搏鬥，以至全球正在應付日益變幻莫測的社會政治局勢時，我們問道：城市生活中的焦慮、恐懼和抑鬱之感從何而來？我們又採取甚麼樣的策略來應對這些情感危機？

光源度假村是一個企圖進一步探究年輕一代

如何定義心理健康的策展項目。展覽由上海當代博物館的青策計劃舉辦，借用虛構空間的構造與機能，直接或間接回應了城市緊張生活中起因不同、形態各異的精神症候。13 位 / 組坐標來自全球各地的華人藝術家，他們的作品顯示都市人的焦慮不安來自廣泛的根源：有些與社會熱點議題息息相關，如食品和公共安全、婚姻壓力、信息技術與社交媒體的發展；有些則十分私密，源於內心深處的自我反省。與此同時，藝術家所關注的一系列有針對性的自我調節手段，如情感真人秀、自創水族生態系統、催眠冥想、對自然與超自然現象的崇拜等，這些都展現了當下流行的或以個人經歷為出發點的另類治療策略。

「自我關愛」(self-care) 往往被認為是一



展品
An exhibit



體驗展品
Experiencing an exhibit

種西方的概念，但華人社區一直在創造和實踐極具創意的手段來處理負面情緒，改變他們的日常現實。在心理健康服務標準化、商業化和治癒文化興起的背景之下，這次項目通過觀察藝術家對人類心理和情感的關注，呼籲人們重新討論我們作為個人和社區成員如何在面對逆境中建立堅韌性意志。

* 作者為 2011 香港耀中 IB 畢業生

Recently, my ex-colleague Siqiao Lu and I have been holding an exhibition named “LIGHT UP Therapy Resort” at the Swatch Art Peace Hotel, Shanghai from November 25, 2017 to March 9, 2018. Our project is a winning exhibition of Power Station of Art’s Emerging Curators Project 2017.

Last year, while navigating through a demanding workplace in New York’s non-profit art scene, Siqiao and I realized that we were not alone in our active pursuit to “feel better” from the emotional distress of daily life. From witnessing our friends battle with mental illness to the world trying to



策展人與觀眾交流
Curators interact with viewers



展品
An exhibit



展品
An exhibit

grapple with increasingly unpredictable socio-political circumstances, we asked: how do feelings of anxiety, fear and depression arise in urban life, and what strategies do we adopt in response to these emotional crises?

LIGHT UP Therapy Resort is a curatorial project that seeks to further investigate what emotional well-being means to the young generation. Supported by Power Station of Art's Emerging Curators Project 2017 in Shanghai, the exhibition adopts the structure and function of a pseudo healing sanctuary to directly respond to, or reflect,

the diverse conditions of mental health in modern society. Selected works by a group of Chinese artists based across the world shed light on the complex sources of our shared insecurities: some stem from public issues, such as food safety, the pressure of marriage, and the development of information technology and social media; others are rooted in deeply private reflective processes. Meanwhile, the works present a series of coping mechanisms as potential solutions. From reality TV shows to self-crafted aquatic ecosystems, hypnosis and the worshipping of natural and supernatural phenomena, these approaches suggest the broad use of alternative healing strategies as informed by current trends and personal experiences.

"Self-care" is often considered as a western concept, but Chinese communities have long been inventing and practicing creative measures that allow them to process negative feelings, and transform their day-to-day realities. Amidst the standardization and commercialization of mental health services in a rising therapeutic culture, this project begins with observing how artists engage with the human psyche to extend a discussion about how we, as individuals and community members, build resilience in the face of adversity.

* The author is an alumna of YCIS Hong Kong Class of 2011



觀眾心領神會
Viewers: point taken

出版人的話 Publisher's Note

《民胞物與》是保華生活教育集團的學術及社會事務刊物。保華生活教育集團由葉國華教授和陳保琮博士分別擔任集團主席和行政總裁。集團屬下包括：多個非牟利的教育機構、保華基金會、智庫組織；商業營運則有酒店餐飲管理等業務。

本刊創辦的目的是為了加強各地員工的溝通和向心力，同時向社會人士介紹集團的服務和事務，亦報導保華基金會資助的機構的活動，以及與機構理念接近的人和事。葉教授和陳博士以百年樹人為目標堅持教育事業，同時不忘回饋社會，故以古人張載的名句「民吾同胞，物吾與也」為本刊物命名。

Minbaowuyu is an academic and social affairs newsletter of B & P Group, with Professor Paul Yip as its Chairman and Dr Betty Chan as its Chief Executive Officer. Under the Group, there are a number of non-profit making education institutions, B & P Foundation, think tanks, and business organizations like hotel and catering management. This corporate publication has the objectives of enhancing the communication and identity among staff members and introducing to the general public the Group's services and businesses as well as the activities sponsored by B & P Foundation and engaged by people sharing the Group's views.

「民胞物與」出處 The Origin of "Minbaowuyu"

「民胞物與」，出自北宋哲學家張載《西銘》一文，「民吾同胞；物吾與也」。張載的哲學思想把宇宙視為一個大家庭，故此天地萬物同出一轍，乾父坤母。人民百姓，如同胞手足，為之「民胞」；宇宙萬物，均與我同類，為之「物與」。

"Minbaowuyu" means "people are my brothers and all things are my kinds". The concept of "unity of nature and man" is the philosophical foundation of Zhang Zai's ecological ethics. Zhang Zai was a famous philosopher of the Northern Song Dynasty of China.



保華生活教育集團有限公司 B & P Holdings Limited

地址：香港九龍新蒲崗大有街一號勤達中心十六樓
Address: 16th Floor, Midas Plaza, No. 1 Tai Yau Street, San Po Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: (852) 3923 9800 傳真 Fax: (852) 2635 1607