民炮物與 Minbaowuyu

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撮時校返日七生學國愛師高京北之留物被會大街遊界學京北日四月五年/

保華生活教育集團學術及社會事務期刊 B & P Group Academic and Social Affairs Newsletter

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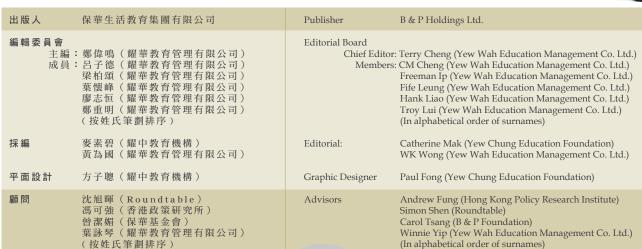
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編者的話 From Editor

100 年前與今年的夏天

The Summer 100 Years Ago and This Year

今年炎夏,香港動亂不斷,100年前的北京,初夏之際,也躁動不安,爆發了對中國產生深遠影響的五四運動。香港反對修訂《逃犯條例》引起的政治風波,歷史則將如何評價呢?

歷史是面鏡子。今期《民胞物與》製作了一個名為「五四百載、鑑古知今」的特輯,探討五四運動的歷史意義、其中推動人物的作用,以至在新的歷史環境下國際教育如何發揚五四精神的問題。五四提倡「思想自由、相容並包」,旨在煥發中華。五四促使當時年輕一輩積極思考國族的未來,結果30年後中華人民共和國成立,中國起了翻天覆地的變化。當前,世界正遇上「百年未有之大變局」,中國如何因勢利導,達成中華民族偉大復興的目標,就擺在包括香港人在內的全體中國人的面前。今期還報導耀華國際教育機構主席葉國華教授的一席講話,他以中美關係與國際形勢為切入點,談及學生如何為未來做好準備。在亟須思考國家與香港的出路的當下,編者誠意推薦五四特輯與葉教授的講話給讀者諸君作參考。

今期也刊登了耀中出版社「中國經典系列」的《老莊今譯時析》的序,當中精闢地談論如何 正確理解與應用道家思想的問題。在這個變革巨大、民粹躁動和眾聲喧嘩的時代,本書希望 能通過對這些古老智慧的重新解讀,為未來人類尋求最大的福祉。

This hot summer in Hong Kong incessant disturbances have broken out. One hundred years ago in Beijing, at the start of the summer there was also restlessness and came May 4 Movement which had a huge impact on the country. Regarding Hong Kong's political storm sparked by opposition to an extradition bill, how would it be judged by history?

History is a mirror. This issue of *Minbaowuyu* runs feature articles that look at the historical significances of May 4 Movement, the roles played by its promoters and how international education can carry forward May 4 spirit in the new historical environment. The movement advocated free thinking, and inclusiveness and tolerance, and its objective was to rejuvenate the Chinese nation. It prompted the young generation at that time to ponder the future of the nation, causing earth-shaking changes 30 years later with the founding of the People's Republic of China. At the present time as the world is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century, how China guides itself through them in order to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a task falling to the entire Chinese nation that comprises the people of Hong Kong. This issue also carries a report on a talk by Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah, Chairman of Yew Wah International Education Foundation, which started out with an analysis of the Sino-US relations and the overall world situation and then discussed how students should prepare themselves for the future. At this critical juncture when hard thinking should be made on the fate of the nation and Hong Kong, we recommend the feature articles about May 4 Movement and the report on Professor Yip's talk to the readers for reflection.

This issue also prints the preface of *Laozi and Zhuangzi* — *A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation* of "The Chinese Classics Series", published by Yew Chung Publishing House. The preface gives a brilliant discussion of how to interpret and apply correctly Daoism. In this era of transformative innovations, populism that grows restless and raucous clamor of a varying nature, this book attempts to foster humankind's greatest well-being by re-interpreting the ancient wisdom.

封面專題: 五四百載 鑑古知今

Cover Feature: Reflections on May 4 Centenary

承傳五四精神

Carry Forward the Spirit of May 4 Movement



主辦者與嘉賓合照 Organizers take a photo with guests

為幫助公眾認識五四精神及見證歷史文化活動,香港中華文化發展聯合會(文聯會)於5月4日至6日舉辦「百年五四」活動,內容包括「百年五四」歷史回顧、視頻和圖片展、「源自中原」河南開封傳統文化展、「瑰臣文明」豫港兩地書畫展、文化攤位遊戲、工作坊及「百年五四」講座,吸引了近千名師生及公眾參與。香港特區政務司司長張建宗出席了活動開幕典禮,文聯會董事長葉國華教授也出席了典禮並致辭。

 生(Science),他還介紹了一位穆姑娘(Moral) — 代表融合中外經典的道德文化。區博士細說當時的局勢:巴黎和會上列強不接納中國代表的要求、袁世凱稱帝,以及部份人士推動成立孔教,使李大釗、陳獨秀等提出由愛國至批評專制,再由批評專制走向批評傳統儒家思想的路向。1919至1927年,一群中國留美學人提倡中西經典文明並重,倡明國粹,融化新知,針對激烈批評中國傳統文化的言論。區博士注意到五四的多元表象,不是簡單的批判中國傳統文化,不是只崇尚科學,也有崇尚中西傳統文化的面貌。

丁教授論述五四運動與香港的關係前,先解釋 19世紀末中國在世界的地位,以及五四運動的背景與成因,並提到一些有重大影響力的人物,如陳獨秀、蔡元培及出席巴黎和會的代表。他還講述香港當時的獨特地位及其對五四運動的回應,亦談及前清遺老南下對香港的影響。

彭博士則以《易經》的視角看整個五四運動。中華五千年悠長的歷史興替,印證了「易道」凡物極必反,否極泰來的自然規律。歷朝管治,多採外儒內法。第一次世界大戰後,中國受到國際不公平的待遇,代世界大戰後,中國受到國際不公平的待遇,代明整轉屬的條約。而儒家思想發展到清代,逐漸變得僵化,加上西風東漸的影響,物極必反,遂成就了五四運動,推翻陳舊的思想。社會改革創新,重展活力,這是歷史的必然。而新中國的成立與崛起,盛世將臨,亦是大勢所趨。

文聯會希望學生與其他參觀者藉以上活動及 演講,認識五四「愛國、傳承、創新、復興、 發展」精神,增強對國家的歸屬感。

To help the public learn about the spirit of May 4 Movement and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the movement, Hong Kong Chinese Culture Development Association organized various activities on May 4–6, including exhibitions on historical photos, traditional cultures, paintings and calligraphy, booth games and talks. Nearly a thousand of students, teachers and other citizens joined the activities. Mr Matthew Cheung Kinchung, Chief Secretary for Administration, attended the opening ceremony of the event and Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah, Board Chairman of Hong Kong Chinese Culture Development Association gave a speech at the ceremony.

張建宗司長(右一)與葉國華教授(右二)聆聽學生介紹展品 Mr Matthew Cheung Kin-chung (first right) and Professor Paul Yip Kwokwah (second right) listen to the introduction of the exhibit by the students



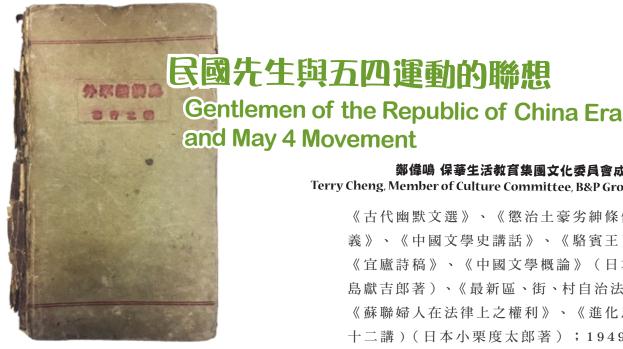


學生與家長參觀展覽攤位 Students and parents at an exhibition booth

The Association invited three scholars to give talks on the Movement: Dr Au Chi-kin from Department of History at Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Professor Joseph Ting Sun-pao, former Chief Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of History from 1995 to 2007 and Professor Lawrence Pang Wang-kee, Founding President of The Society of Chinese Wisdom & Management. Dr Au defined the Movement in both a narrow and wider sense that are the incident on May 4, 1919 and the whole new culture movement during that period. He also introduced Ms Moral apart from the two most famous "figures" representing the spirit of the May 4 Movement, Mr Democracy and Mr Science.

Professor Ting discussed the relation between the Movement and Hong Kong. He explained the status of China during the late 19th century, the background and the causes for the Movement. He also went through the details of the Movement mentioning some influential people, e.g., Chen Duxiu, Cai Yuanpei and the representatives attending the Paris Peace Conference. Lastly, he talked about the unique statue of Hong Kong and its response towards the Movement with the influence of the old adherents to the collapsed Qing Dynasty.

Professor Pang led the audience to review the Movement from the perspective of *Yijing or Book of Changes*, saying it is a destiny to have the Movement at that time because society needed reforms and so as the rise of new China.



《外來語詞典》 Hu Hangzhi's book about loan words

筆者任職的出版社在編寫一本關於中國人現 今使用的概念詞的書,其中涉及外來詞的影 響等問題。我因而研讀了一些相關的資料, 內中看到了胡行之的名字,以及他編纂的 《外來語詞典》。該詞典於1936年由上 海天馬書店出版,是中國外來語詞典的第一 部。

學者李彥潔與盧海濱對《外來語詞典》作了 這樣的評價:「收錄的詞語反映了20 世紀 初期漢語詞彙的使用狀況和當時的社會面 貌,為漢語外來詞的研究保留了極為珍貴的 語言材料,也為後來的漢語外來詞詞典編 修工作提供了可資借鑒的經驗和教訓。」1 另一學者楊錫彭也認為,該詞典「值得介 紹」,「雖然影響不大,但還是很有參考價 值的」2。

胡行之編纂《外來語詞典》時任職西湖博物 館歷史文化部主任,並出任吳越史地研究會 (成立於1936年,抗戰爆發後解散)常務 理事。他還出版過其他書,包括《中國作家 自敘傳文鈔》、《中國學術思想之變遷》、

鄭偉鳴 保華生活教育集團文化委員會成員 Terry Cheng, Member of Culture Committee, B&P Group

> 《古代幽默文選》、《懲治土豪劣紳條例釋 義》、《中國文學史講話》、《駱賓王》、 《宜廬詩稿》、《中國文學概論》(日本兒 島獻吉郎著)、《最新區、街、村自治法》、 《蘇聯婦人在法律上之權利》、《進化思想 十二講)(日本小栗度太郎著);1949 年 後在《中國語文》上發表過《「疊字」的綜 合研究》、《略談文言虚字中的複詞》等文 章。胡行之編著的出版在種類與數量上,可 算不少。

> 胡行之的其他編著,我仍沒有機會拜讀,但 以我在使用的《外來語詞典》看,他學貫中 西(詞典中外來詞的歐洲文字,以英為主, 間附法、德、俄文,還有日文),而他為國 運籌謀的意圖是顯而易見的。他在詞典的前 言指出,中國文化在春秋戰國時極為燦爛, 然秦漢以後,學術思想遷就專制,全為儒教 學說所支配,並無何等新發展;歷史上三個 時期,有外來思想輸入:南北朝時,自印度 的佛教日盛;明清以來,歐風東漸;日本維 新後,彼邦傳來不少制度與新思想。他進而 有如斯慨嘆:「近今我國百事落後,無處不 模仿外人,是以『外來語』之輸入,有『一 日千里』之勢。」對外來語,他採取了為我 所用的態度:「文化之交流,為不可避免, 而亦正不必避免。往往因外來思想之輸入, 不必說落後的國家得以借光改良,即前進的 國家也足以資參考而幫助發展。 … … 故外來 思想之輸入,很關緊要,實看一國之能運用 得當與否。」

¹ 李彥潔、盧海濱:《我國第一部漢語外來詞詞典評介》,《辭書研究》,2007 第 5 期,上海辭書出版社,頁

² 楊錫彭:《漢語外來詞研究》,上海人民出版社,2007年,頁3。



《民國先生:尊貴的中國人》 Gentlemen of the Republic of China Era: Honorable Chinese

從胡行之以及他的出版,我不期然聯想到 「先生」這一稱號。它是民國以來社會對有 學問、建樹、風骨的人物的尊稱,大家想到 的是蔡元培、胡適、于右任、李大釗、陳獨 秀、傅斯年、魯迅等赫赫大名。容許我在這 裏引用《民國先生:尊貴的中國人》一書的 描述:「先生們學貫中西,膽識過人,憂國 憂 民、 鐵 骨 錚 錚 , 他 們 微 言 大 義 、 學 識 淵 博,他們所呈現出來的精神,照耀千古。他 們著書立說、翻譯西方經典、積極從政,他 們生活在亂世中顛沛流離,卻不求苟全性 命,為國傳承與擔當,努力推動著國家的 進步。他們是動盪年代裏的一道亮光。 …… 他們為民族自尊、學術自尊扮演先鋒角色, 在風雲動盪的時局中,示範了風骨與風度。 他們龍吟虎嘯,各領風騷,寫就了絕世氣 象。」

而胡行之夠不夠資格位列民國先生,是個見 仁見智的問題,讀者諸君可自行判斷。今年 是五四運動百年,有媒體把「民國先生」與 這歷史事件拉在一起談論,如鳳凰衛視的 《鳳凰大視野》對其十輯《民國先生》的介 紹就說:「在五四青年節來臨之際,讓我們 一起回望這些先生的背影,追思大學師者之 風範與擔當。」五四青年節就是官方為紀念 五四運動而設的節日。2014年,藝術家信 王軍就選在5月4日為他的《民國先生》個 人展在北京著名的798藝術區舉行開幕禮。 他用鉛筆畫以民國編年史方式呈現100位 民國先生的身影。

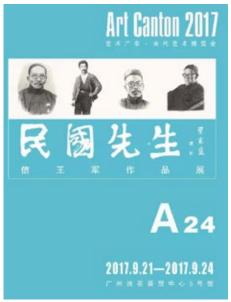
近年大陸流行起民國熱,對這個歷史時期有

了與往不同的認識。之前,不少人以為,民國在日本入侵前已經相當不堪 — 軍閥割據混戰、復辟帝制、然後國民黨專權、國共內戰。儘管如此,民國有黃金十年,指的是國民政府從1927年4月18日定都南京,到1937年11月20日遷都重慶的這段歷史,期間國民政府在政治、經濟、基建、文化、教育、社會政策、邊疆民族政策、外交、軍事等方面皆有所建樹,整體國家情況為1840年鴉片戰爭以來中國最好。

其實眾多的民國先生在黃金十年之前已嶄露 頭角,這大多與五四運動以及伴隨的新文化 運動扯上關係。而民國先生大都與教育、學 術、文化、藝術有關,他們有的還從事革命 與政治、宗教活動,以至開辦實業。或許把 本文提及的書籍、電視節目與畫展中談論的 民國先生名單羅列出來,對於這個稱號的理 解有所幫助。

張笑恒的《民國先生:尊貴的中國人》列出 了11位:辜鴻銘、陳寅恪、胡適、傅斯年、 沈從文、劉文典、王國維、錢玄同、李叔同、 錢鍾書、徐悲鴻。《鳳凰大視野》的《民國 先生》選的十位是:于右任、司徒雷登、魯 迅、王雲五、張季鸞、林語堂、傅斯年、豐 子愷、錢穆、梁實秋。兩張名單,只有一人 同被納入:傅斯年(曾先後當過大陸與台灣 第一學府的北京大學和台灣大學的校長)。 信王軍的《民國先生》個人展的100位中 有:康有為、梁啟超、袁世凱、孫中山、秋 瑾、林覺民、溥儀、蔣介石、宋美齡、周恩 來、蔡元培、黃賓虹、齊白石、杜月笙、梅 蘭芳、阮玲玉、章太炎、陳寅恪、梁漱溟、 季羨林、林徽因、陸少曼、張愛玲等。這輯 畫像的人物的背景較駁雜,當中包含前兩份 名單中的一些人選。

這三張名單網羅了一些政治人物,他們在歷 史關鍵時期有其角色,功過也自有公論。以 先生,而不以官銜稱呼他們,似乎另有一番



信王軍的《民國先生》個人展 Xin Wangjun's exhibition of his drawings of "100 Gentlemen of the Republic of China Era"

意思。曾對五四運動肯定的蔣介石在領導全 民抗日期間是國民政府軍事委員會的「委員 長」,在大陸以及台灣時期都當過「總統」。 喊他「先生」,倒令人想到他對中國傳統文 化的維護、具相當學養(如對王陽明思想的 研究),以及禮待文人學者的一面。對孫中 山,老一輩中許多人提及他時慣用先生的稱 號,於他們,孫中山不單是民國先生,而是 國父。這個先生稱謂可比甚麼官銜,更叫人 尊崇。

名單中有被視為清朝遺老的,如王國維、康 有為。但他們在學術、思想啟蒙上的成就, 對民國有其影響。康有為的學生、同是廣東 人的梁啟超,民國先生之名更當之無愧。從 清末到民初的過渡性時期,梁啟超是個關鍵 性人物,起了承先啟後的作用。五四發生前 的 21 年,光緒皇帝在康有為、梁啟超等人 協助下發動變法維新,但只推行了百日,留 下唯一痕跡 — 國立北京大學。北大前身乃 變法維新中被列為頭等大事的京師大學堂, 光緒批准的《奏擬京師大學堂章程》由梁啟 超起草。這座最高學府辦學方針為「中學為 體, 西學為用, 中西並用, 觀其會通」, 但 不到數年,卻培育出「打倒孔家店」的一 代,以及推動了新文化運動。梁啟超雖然在 國體等問題上有所反覆,但以用白話文、 「筆鋒常帶情感」的一支健筆,縱論思想國 是,被奉為新文化運動第一代旗手。

《鳳凰大視野》的《民國先生》選了一名外國人:司徒雷登(John Leighton Stuart)。他是出生於杭州的美籍傳教士,逝世於美國華盛頓,2008年他的骨灰移歸「故里」杭州。他是燕京大學創始人、中華民國遷往台灣前最後一任美國駐華大使。毛澤東寫過一篇批判他的文章(《別了,司徒雷登》),大陸曾長期對他採取負面態度,但近年對他的評價已趨正面。《鳳凰大視野》把司徒雷登納入民國先生,也真夠意思。

在眾多民國先生中,幫會頭子亦佔一席,彼 乃上海青幫的杜月笙。被稱「中國第一幫 主」的他,出入黑白兩道,游刃於商界、軍 政界,手也曾伸向新聞報業、教育等多領 域,並樂善好施。當時整個上海,「有事找 杜先生」。他曾協助過蔣介石屠殺鎮壓中共 成員,也在抗戰中出錢出力,並協助過中共 的八路軍。無論如何具爭議,杜月笙無疑是 個人物。

《鳳凰大視野》把司徒雷登納入民國先生 John Leighton Stuart, one of the ten Gentlemen of the Republic of China Era featured by Phoenix TV

每期限视频

民國先生



有兩位先生,雖然沒有入選三張名單之內, 卻不能不一提。他倆是1919年5月4日 前夕,陳獨秀在《新青年》雜誌推出的 「德先生」(Democracy)與「賽先生」 (Science)。這位後來是中共創立人之 一的北大教授認為,「唯有這兩位先生,才 能拯救中國於政治、道德、學術、和思想上 的黑暗。」此關於兩位虛擬先生的論斷,是 耶非耶,這裏不談。但一位真實的先生 — 蔡元培 — 倒應該一談。他於 1917 年出任 北大校長,廣納各方學者,開放的氣氛一時 無兩。據1918年的統計,北大有教授90 人,逾50%為35歲以下;超過50歲的不 足 10 人,其中包括了國學大師的王國維與 學貫中西的辜鴻銘等「遺老」、自由派的胡 適、馬克思主義者的李大釗。才三十出頭的 陳獨秀,出任文科學長。之後掀起的五四運 動,北大同學成為了主力。至於是民國先生 催生了五四,抑或是五四造就了民國先生, 應該是互為關係。

可以說,五四運動得助於蔡元培服膺並倡導「思想自由、相容並包」主張,而大批民國 先生的出現以及他們的成就,也與這個主張 鼓動的社會風氣有關。死後長眠在香港的蔡 元培,一生提倡讀書不忘救國,救國不忘讀 書;若民國先生中還可挑典範,他無疑是首 選。哲人日已遠,典型在夙昔!

對《外來語詞典》等出版的編著者胡行之, 筆者敬重他借用外來文化為我所用,以至整 理中國文化的用心與努力,願意視他為民國 先生。我手頭上的《外來語詞典》是同事替 我在內地銷售舊書網站購買到的(是在網上 公開出售的兩本中之一)。由於已經歷 83 年歲月,詞典頗為殘破,我打算給修復舊書 業者嘗試修復,算是為「保存」胡行之先生 的心血(我沒有看到這詞典的重印或新印 版)做點事。 The publishing house in which the author of this article works is compiling a book about commonly used concepts in Chinese nowadays. In the course of work, the author has come across the name of Hu Hangzhi and his book about loan words, published in 1936 — a pioneer work of its kind in China. In the preface of this book, Mr Hu says he hopes that countries, regardless of whether they are weak or strong, can take reference from foreign ideas through the loan words. He published other books about foreign and Chinese cultures.

Mr Hu and his work lead this article author to ponder about the admirable designation of "Gentleman of the Republic of China Era" given to people who were learnt and exemplary, and contributed tremendously to the nation, such as Cai Yuanpei (Tsai Yuen-pei), once served as president of Beijing University, and Hu Shi (Hu Shih), a leading advocate of China's new culture movement.

Some discussions have linked Gentleman of the Republic of China Era to patriotic May 4 Movement which marked its 100th anniversary this year. For instance, Phoenix TV featured 10 such gentlemen in a program about May 4 Movement which was also an enlightenment campaign to pursue China's modernization. On May 4, 2014, artist Xin Wangjun opened an exhibition of his drawings of "100 Gentlemen of the Republic of China Era".

Whether these gentlemen of the Republic of China era promoted May 4 Movement or the movement inspired these gentlemen is subject to debate. However, the two must be linked in a way. Nevertheless, the movement and the emergence of these gentlemen were attributable to the social atmosphere fostered by Cai Yuanpei's advocacy of free thinking, and inclusiveness and tolerance. Cai himself was a leading gentleman of this class.

To this article author, Hu Hangzhi is one of these gentlemen because of his enthusiasm for and contribution to rejuvenating China's culture.



光耀中華,建設人類命運共同體

Glorify China and Contribute to a Community of Common Destiny of Mankind

黃山 文化工作者 Huang Shan, Cultural Worker 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京 古 Cai Yuanpei

SHI YUAN BE

彈指一揮間,五四已百年。中國的這個百年 是一部古老國家融入現代文明國家體系的歷 史進程,交織着東西方文明的衝突、傳統和 現代的轉型迷思。近代中國積弱,國事紊 亂,民生塗炭,學然後知不足。首學西方之 器物,曰西學為用。然甲午一役,威風凜凜 之北洋水師,全軍覆沒,堅船利炮頓成破銅 爛鐵,葬身黃海。再學西方之制度,曰民主 共和。辛亥義舉,帝制湮滅,然列強皇帝 前,割土賠款,堂堂之民國總統,臉無顏 色。面臨亡國滅種之際,何以救中國?李大 釗先生有言,中國之未來,不在白首民族之 苟活,而在青春中華之再造,需沖決歷史之 桎梏,滌蕩歷史之積穢,新造民族之生命, 挽回民族之青春。由是,五四新文化運動萌 生,愛國卻不愛國故。全盤西化之著述,批 判傳統之主張,此事可商。然當時當地,矯 枉須過正,我們需抱有歷史之理解同情,追 隨五四以來光耀中華之決心。 五四之著述, 或有時不彰; 五四之學說, 或有時可商。惟 此光耀中華之精神,青春中華之創造,歷千 秋而不萎。

天翻地覆慨而慷,中國萬象更新。百年過去,此時再談愛國,重點非救亡圖存,而在於芸芸眾國中,覓中華新模式新定位新方向。我深信,世界步入全球治理,恰如月映萬川,多元一體,殊途同歸。

教育三問

社會如此,教育應如是。如蔡元培先生所言:要有良好的社會,必先有良好的個人, 要有良好的個人,就要先有良好的教育。這亦是耀華國際教育機構的使命:光耀中華, 建設人類命運共同體。百年樹人,一日三省 吾身:

一問,我們的教育能否幫助孩子理解何為「中華」?

中華山高水遠,綿綿不絕,生生不息。此非限於人種,所謂人無分男女老少;此亦非限於地緣,所謂地無分東西南北。中華者,本氏(Benedict Anderson)曰想像的共同體,中華人、中文、中華文化,實為不可分之整體。唯深諳整套中華語言思想行為模式,方稱中華之認同。

二問,我們的教育能否幫助孩子「光耀中華」?

光耀者,非勝利者之得意洋洋,而是文化的 自知自信。因自知,故能去其槽粕以避短, 肚大能容而反求諸於己;因自信,故能取其 精華以揚長,覓中華存在之獨一價值。貢獻 中國智慧,並表達於世,此所謂光耀。

三問,我們的教育能否幫助孩子融入「人類命運共同體」?

欲文化自知,需了解不同文明,以他人為 鏡,可以明得失。欲文化表達,亦先要了解 世界規則,方能恰如其分。人類休戚相關, 理解對話是多元文明共存基礎。

可商之事如恆河沙數,反躬三問則恰如教育 三法印。

理解「中華」

中國雖有印刷和造紙術,無奈文字不易,行 文太難,思想難以普及。五四運動旗幟鮮明 提倡漢字改革和文學改革。

五四時期,一股思潮認為漢字不能表音,不能表意,書寫繁難,凡夫俗子無法讀書認字,民智不開,故漢字不死,大禍不止。錢玄同先生等提倡漢字革命,廢除漢字,拉丁字母化為世界語,短期內可減省筆劃、入俗體、破體字、文字注音和文字拼音化。雖爭議不斷,歷經波折,該思潮延續到中共建國後推行簡體字、普通話和中文拼音方案。資



訊化時代浪潮中,甚至直到上世紀八十年代 漢字鐳射排版系統和五筆輸入法發明,方塊 漢字終不尷尬,方能續命。文學改革方面, 胡適先生發表《文學改良芻議》,提倡白話 詩文,提倡言文一致。此後白話詩文及小說 的成功實踐,使得白話文成為中文主流,當 然期間也夾雜歐化文化和和製漢語的混用。

有這樣一個例子:「有人摞住士的上的士, 到咗士多買多士。」短短一句話,有四個外 來詞士的(stick,拐杖),的士(taxi, 計程車),士多(store,便利店)和多士 (toast,麵包);2個方言,摞(拿), 咗(了)。句子完美對應了五四「我手寫我 口」的標準。然而時至今日,當普及教育不 再是問題,當文字交給所有人成為可能時, 我們應再審視:該當如何學習中文母語?

中文教育能夠幫助孩子理解「中華」嗎?倘若語言只用來做日常簡單交流,我們是教孩子拼音還是認字?教孩子電腦打字還是筆劃書寫?或者當人工智慧可以翻譯的時候,我們是否不需要教語言呢?

倘若語言不只用來日常交流,我們希望孩子獲得對中華整體認知,我們是否有必要將語言教學和文化研習作進一步的整合?一如海氏(Martin Heidegger)所言:語言是人存在的家。

倘若我們希望孩子可以自如參與中國事務和 全球事務,表達自己的見解和聲音,我們是 否有必要用中文為媒介學習學科概念,以母 語語言系統建構完整的知識體系?一如維氏 (Ludwig Wittgenstein)所言:語言 的界限是世界的界限。

自信入世

五四批判傳統和舊文化,直指儒家孔教。提倡民主,自然要打倒尊君的孔教。提倡科學,自然要打倒人倫的儒家。批判鮮血淋漓,恰同學年少,「打倒孔家店」、「打倒孔老二」、「殺人的禮教」的口號句句殺人誅心。

私塾蒙學和兒童讀經的教育傳統隨之崩塌。 1905年,清政府廢除科舉制和兒童讀經。 百年間,湧現至少四次兒童讀經運動的復興 抬頭,近年尤為表現出國學熱。我們曾經推 倒孔子塑像,如今要把孔子學院開遍全球。 我們的孩子要不要讀點文化經典?或者說該 如何讀?

國故經典,汗牛充棟,雖皓首不能窮經,且 其中不乏有失偏頗之處,尤需要教育者先行



孔子 Confucius

選擇和消化,加以闡釋,如母鳥餵雛鳥,總 要先嚼爛食物。

其一,於經典中尋根。文化經典不限於儒家 四書五經,而應包括所有構成及影響現代中 華民族思維方式的必備要素,即廣義的中華 原住民文化。沒有根的世界公民,只能是國 際的文化遊魂。

其二,經典與當今對話。舊書以今讀,古語 以時析。我注六經,為孩子找到當下生動之 表達方式;六經注我,得意忘言,孩子當會 建構和闡述自己之活潑思想。

其三,中華與諸文明對話。嚶其鳴矣,求其 友聲。奇文共欣賞,疑義相與析。同一話 題,中華和諸文明或有相似或有相異的表 達,互通有無,相互比對。此為文化自覺, 對自身文明的自覺,也是對他文明的自覺, 於此方能彼此理解,和而不同,達成人類的 共同發展。

以上反思,擬對聯一幅,於五四為紀念,與 諸君以共勉。

五四百年,幾朝君子窮究古今,萬里神州不 分行左行右,新文化新思想新道德興我輩新 中國。 教育千秋,諸位先生光耀中華,一個寰球無 問姓東姓西,共對話共發展共命運建人類共 同體。

One century ago, a rally and demonstration by Beijing students on May 4, 1919, sparked by the diplomatic setback at the Paris Peace Conference after the end of the First World War, quickly developed into a nationwide patriotic movement to rejuvenate and modernize China. To carry forward the heritage of May 4 Movement, as educators like Yew Wah International Education Foundation which are rooted in China and with a global vision, they have to reflect on the direction of China's education: Firstly, whether they can facilitate children's deeper understanding of the concept of China, which involves a whole set of thinking and behavioral system; secondly, whether they can help children find the unique values of China and present them to the world in an appropriate way; thirdly, whether they can educate children to contribute to and integrate into the community of common destiny of mankind.

Educators should also help students seek the cultural roots through studying the Chinese classics as well as understanding the essential elements that shape the mindset of the contemporary Chinese, with an aim to promote understanding between civilizations and development of humankind.

全民國家安全教育日香港展覽

National Security Education Day Hong Kong Exhibition



林鄭月娥女士(右五)及王志民主任(左五)與其他嘉寶合照 Mrs Carrie Lam (fifth right) and Wang Zhimin (fifth left) take a photo with other guests

香港政策研究所暨香港願景計劃於 2019 年 4月15日再次舉辦全民國家安全教育日香 港研討會,由香港願景計劃召集人曾鈺成先 生致開幕辭,香港政策研究所主席葉國華教 授致閉幕辭。是次研討會繼續獲香港特別行 政區政府及中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區 聯絡辦公室支持,並邀請了香港特別行政區 行政長官林鄭月娥女士、中央人民政府駐香 港特別行政區聯絡辦公室王志民主任及國務 院港澳事務辦公室鄧中華副主任出席致辭。

行政長官林鄭月娥致辭時表示,特區政府十 分歡迎主辦方今年再接再厲,在香港舉辦有 關國家安全的研討會。她說有三個原因要辦 這樣的研討會:一是國家安全是安邦定國的 重要基石,是人民美好生活的最佳保障, 社會繁榮穩定、人民安居樂業與維護國家安 全是分不開的,是每一個人都要關心的,也 是香港各界的應有之義; 二是香港市民普遍 對國家安全的定義比較模糊,對國家安全的 觀念也相對薄弱,有需要深入開展有關國家 安全的宣傳教育,切實增強香港大眾的國家 安全意識,動員各界在各自的範疇做好維護 國家安全的工作; 三是國家安全涵蓋的領域 非常廣泛,在非軍事層面,包括經濟安全、 能源安全、環境安全、食品安全、網絡安全 等,值得大家加深了解。

研討會亦邀請了四位嘉賓講者分別從不同角 度深入探討國家安全問題,講者包括國家科 學技術部黃衛副部長、財政司司長陳茂波先 生、前世界衛生組織總幹事陳馮富珍女士及 警務處處長盧偉聰先生。

全國人大常委會於 2015 年通過的國家安全法規定,並訂每年 4 月 15 日為全民國家安全教育日,以宣傳及增強全民國家安全意識。是次研討會為香港政策研究所香港願景計劃第二次舉辦,出席者眾,包括問責官員及高級公務員、中央駐港機構、港區人大政協成員、青年團體代表及專家學者等共300 多人。

研討會當日亦舉辦了「全民國家安全教育日香港展覽」開幕禮。展覽由香港政策研究所暨香港願景計劃主辦,為期15天,以圖文、視頻、實物等多種形式,介紹國家安全相關知識,內容包括維護國家安全的法律體系、總體國家安全觀、國家安全、經濟安全、科技安全、網絡安全、社會安全。展覽同時介紹了香港根據國家憲法和基本法應承擔的維護國家安全憲制責任,以及香港在社會治安、反恐、網絡、金融、公共衛生等方面的安全挑戰和應對舉措。



嘉賓聆聽展板內容的講解 Guests listen to the introduction of the exhibit

展覽開幕儀式由香港願景計劃召集人曾鈺成 先生主持,主禮嘉賓包括香港特別行政區行 政長官林鄭月娥女士、中央人民政府駐香港 特別行政區聯絡辦公室王志民主任、國務院 港澳事務辦公室鄧中華副主任,以及香港政 策研究所主席葉國華先生等。

曾先生在開幕詞說,國家安全教育不能只靠每年的一天,但是「全民國家安全教育日」 提供了一個很好的機會,讓大家把注意力集 中在國家安全的意義和維護國家安全的重要 性,結合當前實際思考與國家安全有關的一 系列課題,並期待明年展覽規模可以更大, 更進一步推廣國家安全的重要性。

是次展覽反應非常熱烈,成功吸引超過 3000名人士參觀,包括政府官員、駐港外 國領事、工商專業人士及學生等,亦特設傳 媒參觀場次。「全民國家安全教育日香港展 覽」為本港首次舉行,展出了與國家安全相 關資料及展品,令公眾了解國家安全的憲法 基礎,以提升全社會的國家安全意識。

Hong Kong Policy Research Institute (HKPRI) and its Hong Kong Vision Project (HKV) held the National Security Education Day Hong Kong Symposium on April 15, 2019, which was supported by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR) and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Liaison Office).

The guests of honour delivering speeches at the symposium included Mrs Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Wang Zhimin, Director of the Liaison Office, and Deng Zhonghua, Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of the State Council.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the State Security Law of the People's Republic of China in 2015 and decided April 15 as the Nation Security Education Day to promote and enhance national awareness of national security. It is the second Hong Kong symposium since 2018, attended by over 300 participants, including principal and senior HKSAR officials, senior officials from the Central Government Offices in Hong Kong, HKSAR delegates to the National People's Congress and the Political Consultative Committee, academia, business persons, professionals and representatives of youth organisations.

On the same day, the National Security Education Day Hong Kong Exhibition (organised by HKPRI and HKV) opening ceremony was held in the afternoon. The exhibition, held from April 15–30, successfully attracted over 3000 visitors, including the HKSAR officials, foreign consuls in Hong Kong, business persons, professionals, students, etc. Its display content included the constitutional basis of national security, the meaning and content of the overall national security concept, as well as the social security, financial security and public health security of the HKSAR.

學生參觀展覽 Students see the exhibition



隨行隨寫 Travel Notes

耀華國際教育學校提倡全人教育,一直致力 為學生提供理想的學習環境及生活經歷。耀 華竭力培養孩子對不同文化的理解與尊重, 培養孩子的自信心,幫助他們形成健全的人 格,使他們成為既有中國文化底蘊又擁 國際視野的人才。耀華的中國教室課程就是 從學校所在地出發,通過實地體驗式學智 激發學生汲取知識的欲望,從而提高學生對 本土民族文化的認識與理解。本年四至五月 間,中國教室課程帶領四至五年級的學生分 別遊遍河北、山東及黃山。

世界教室亦是耀華重視的課程,讓學生踏出 國門看世界,新推出的日本遊已成功舉辦了 兩年。 Yew Wah International Education School advocates holistic education and is committed to providing an ideal learning environment and life experience for students. And Yew Wah tries to cultivate students' Chinese culture and international perspective. The China Classroom program (CCP) of Yew Wah visits the place where their schools are located, aiming to help students understand the nation's culture better by stimulating their desire of acquiring knowledge through experiential learning. During the last April and May, students of Years Four and Five joined the CCP excursions to Hebei, Shandong and Huangshan.

World Classroom is also an important program provided by Yew Wah to let students travel and experience the world. The new Japan trip has been organized with success for two years.



學生參觀中國印刷博物館 Students visit China Printing Museum

眾所周知,戰國時期局勢風起雲湧,文化百家爭鳴,這是一個人才輩出的年代,也是一個充滿了英雄故事和技術創新的時期。由於北京毗鄰石家莊和天津,耀華課程組特地為北京校區四年級的學生設計了燕趙行程,希望學生能夠深入感受和探索本土民族文化。

走近燕趙

各國之間紛爭頻繁的戰國為中國歷史留下濃 墨重彩的一筆,人們對戰國七雄更是耳熟能 詳。燕國和趙國是古代周王朝在現在河北地 區分封的兩個諸侯國,這也是為甚麼我們選 擇到訪河北省會石家莊。燕趙兩國由於長期~ 與北邊遊牧民族產生紛爭,因此這裏的人英 勇神武。

探索戰國時期的燕趙兩國須走進河北博物院,那裏我們可以通過饕餮紋瓦當、九鼎八簋、透過雕龍紋銅鋪首、刀幣等藏品了解當年繁榮的文化和生活氣息;可以從防禦類兵器、遠射兵器感受到當地的尚武精神;可以從樂毅伐齊、荊軻刺秦一窺當年的「國際衝突」;還可以從胡服騎射品味不同民族文化的交融。



學生仔細數算慶王府大廳前的台階 Students count the number of steps in front of the hall of the Prince Qing Mansion

感受多元文化

從古代轉到近代,鴉片戰爭以後的中國曾遭 受他國炮火的蹂躪,這是一段屈辱的歷史, 也是一段發奮圖強的歷史。當我們回過頭來 辯證地審視這段歷史時,可以發現中西文化 在這一百年間實現了融合、並存、創新。

天津五大道的慶王府便是最鮮明的例子。慶 王府由清末太監大總管小德張在天津英租界 耗費鉅資建造,後來清朝皇室第四代慶親王 載振從小德張手中購得此樓,後來被稱為 「慶王府」。

學生一抵達慶王府便興奮地數算王府大廳前的台階。當時,清末皇權旁落,但舊禮仍在,皇帝專用的台階為十八級,小德張在建造時巧妙地用十七級半,隱隱地顯示自己的尊貴。王府二樓黃、綠、藍原為皇家專用。接着學生開始尋找慶王府內琳琅滿目的野心,黃、慶王府內琳琅滿目的野心,對人變生驚奇地發現這座建業,它運用了西方特色的水刷石牆面,門窗玻璃上比利時工藝雕琢的中國山水、樹木、中國字輪美奧,位於大廳中央的葡萄吊燈依然熠熠生輝。

體驗古代科技發明

活字印刷術的發明加快了人類文明發展的步 伐。同學來到位於北京的中國印刷博物館, 通過視頻了解造紙術、雕版印刷術和活字印刷術的相關資訊,包括誕生的歷史背景、發明者、使用步驟以及為人類文明作出的貢獻等。接着學生參加活字印刷工作坊,親手給排版完畢的活字版刷上墨汁,然後用宣紙覆蓋住活字版,再用類似刷子的物品在宣紙上輕輕掃過,揭下宣紙,一張活字印刷的唐詩便大功告成。

賞戲曲藝術

本次遊學學生有機會跟着當地工作坊的老師學習地道的戲曲藝術。到了天津當然要去一探相聲究竟了。相聲是一種民間說唱曲藝,以說、學、逗、唱為形式,有單口相聲、對口相聲和群口相聲。這次孩子跟着相聲老師學習了相聲和快板,孩子是第一次接觸快



學生製作皮影 A student makes a shadow

板,在觀看老師表演時一個個躍躍欲試,迫 不及待地想要上台練習和表演。晚上他們又 觀看了幾場對口相聲表演,一個捧哏,一個 逗哏,演員的表演每每逗得大家忍俊不禁或 捧腹大笑。

皮影戲是一種以獸皮或紙板做成的人物剪影以表演故事的民間戲劇。這一次我們到訪位於北京的什剎海皮影文化酒店,學生在了解皮影的製作原料及步驟之後,開始為自己的皮影——中華龍——上色,一條條小龍栩栩如生。孩子在白色皮影幕布之後,編撰小龍的故事並開啟龍之專場。

相信學生通過感受傳統文化的豐富多樣性, 欣賞地方戲曲藝術,了解中國戰國歷史,體 驗古代科技發明,從而對於本土民族文化有 更加深入的理解和體會。耀華中國教室將一 如既往地滋養新時代的孩子!



學生體驗活字印刷 Students experience the movable type printing

The turbulent situation and fierce competition between different cultures of China's Warring States period cultivated numerous talents, and hero tales and technological innovations could be found in this period. Yew Wah's Curriculum Research Division has designed a study tour of the relics of Yan and Zhao states of the Warring States period for the Fourth Grade students of YWIES Beijing to help them explore the indigenous culture. Yan and Zhao states were in areas now near Beijing.

To explore Yan and Zhao states, we visited Hebei Museum to learn about their prosperous culture and life. We could feel the martial spirit through inspecting the weapons displayed.

Turning to Modern China when we see that the nation was humiliated by other countries and finally managed to become strong. We also see a phase of history when the Chinese and Western cultures have achieved integration and coexistence.

The Prince Qing Mansion, which is now situated at Tianjin's Fifth Avenue, is a vivid example. Located in the British Concession of Tianjin, the mansion was built by Xiao De Zhang, the chief eunuch of the late Qing dynasty. Later, Prince Qing purchased the mansion from Xiao De Zhang.

At the mansion the students counted the steps in front of the hall — 17 and a half steps all together. In late Qing dynasty, though the imperial power had declined, the old norm still existed — only emperors had the right of having 18 steps in the hall. Xiao De Zhang cleverly displayed his high status, without offending the emperor. The yellow, green and blue glass columns on the second floor of the hall betrayed his ambitions for the three colors could only be used by the royal family. Looking at the carvings and ornaments of the mansion, the students found that the designer of the building blended Chinese and Western architectural concepts and elements.

At the China Printing Museum in Beijing, the students learnt about papermaking, engraving, and movable type printing, and their contributions to human civilisation. Then the students experienced the movable type printing in a workshop.

The students had the opportunity to learn the authentic opera art under the guidance of local teachers. In Tianjin, they also learnt about the cross talk — a kind of folk rap art — and the allegro and watched several cross-talk performances.

This time, the students learnt about the shadow play in the Shadow Play Museum in Beijing. They painted their own Chinese-dragon shadows, and then compiled stories about the dragons for performance.

The students will have a deeper understanding of the nation's traditional culture by experiencing its abundance and diversity, appreciating the local art, learning about the history of the Warring States period, and seeing ancient scientific and technological inventions.



參觀行程第一站是孔廟 Students visit the Confucius Temple

山東省地處黃河下游平原地帶,是早期人類 文化誕生的地區之一。這裏有悠久的歷史, 有深厚的文化底蘊,更是對我國有巨大影響 的儒家思想的發源地。在機構課程部老師的 精心策劃準備下,2019中國教室的齊魯文 化遊於5月份將這一切展現在耀華學生的面前。

我們的行程從曲阜開始,第一站就去孔廟參觀。儒家文化影響了中國封建社會逾二千年,雖然歷經各種時代變遷,其地位也有過波折,但作為國學經典著作之一的《論語》,其中很多著名的句子對於現代中國人的生活依然具有重要的指導意義。同學在老師的指導下,首次深入認識孔子的一生以及儒家學說誕生和發展的歷史過程。通過觀質曲阜古城的閉門儀式和祭孔活動,學生理解了儒家的學術觀點的主要內容,對於為甚麼孔子的儒家文化在歷史的長河中能影響全中國甚至亞洲亦有了更清晰的理解。

曲阜古城的閉門儀式 The gate closing ceremony at Qufu Ancient City



耀華老師在拿到課程部同事設計的學習內容 後,首先覺得曲阜的文化滲透是此行的一個 重要方面,尤其是六藝城的學習安排。六藝 是指古代培養孩子的六項技能。每組的同學 需要在完成每個展廳的技能挑戰後才能開啟 下一項技能挑戰的錦囊,學生對各項挑戰充 滿興趣,各自發揮特長,探索求知,解決問 題,團隊合作的意識亦在各個環節中得到完 美的體現:孩子在禮廳了解了周天子相關禮 儀的知識; 在射廳練習了射箭和投壺; 在書 廳領略了古代書法的傳神;在數廳除了走迷 宮之外,還遇到一些難解的謎題;在樂廳大 家為論語編曲並演唱;在御廳我們乘坐馬車 前進,身旁的實景一路再現孔子周遊列國的 情景。無論是探求知識還是投壺射箭,孩子 都在此次六藝城活動中收穫頗豐。

說起山東,就不能不提泰山。泰山是五嶽獨尊,登臨泰山,可以體會到古詩所云「會當凌絕頂,一覽眾山小」的感覺。當然,除了領略這種登頂遠眺的氣勢之外,同學還要了解「望吳聖跡」、「瞻魯台」等地標的歷史故事,路過道教聖殿碧霞祠時,正好目睹法事活動,對於泰山多元文化的融合性因而有進一步的認識。

而泰山的另一文化符號意義 — 封禪 — 則 是老師在出發前略有擔心的學習部份。四年

級孩子比較少接觸歷史知識,知道封禪故事 的也不多。慶幸的是除了先期語音包通俗而 風趣的講解之外,同學觀賞了一場聲光技術 的大型實景演出 — 「封禪大典」。結合語 音包所講封禪皇帝需要具備的條件,同學在 欣賞中了解到這些封禪帝王的一生,知道了 哪些皇帝的成王之路上充滿百姓的疾苦,哪 些皇帝受到臣民的愛戴,哪些皇帝一生勵精 圖治,將中國締造成為當時的世界強國。孩 子通過觀賞,以批判性思維的眼光重新審視 每位帝王,使得本來具有挑戰性的話題變得 充滿探索的趣味。在配備了這些知識之後, 同學要親自以此為主題設計一款遊戲棋。這 項任務的目的是訓練他們的批判性思維,對 這些古代帝王的功過得失做出評價,同學的 學習興趣也頓時提高了許多。

在此後的帝王功過分析中,課程部的老師也 積極參與指導學生,在所有老師的協助下, 學生逐步掌握了如何客觀評價皇帝在當朝當 代對於國家的功過,然而將這些內容放在歷 史長河中去重新全面審視時,也許大家又 會有新的看法。這正是我們希望學生要學會 的,要以批判性角度來分析某一事件在橫向 縱向的歷史發展中所起到的作用,如何去客 觀的評價其產生的影響。

接下來,我們到達了濟南。濟南是一座歷史 悠久、文化底蘊深厚的城市,而我們的探索 就從山東博物館開始。說起博物館,四年級 的學生去看這些文物的時候,很可能是走馬 觀花。然而課程部老師的內容設計,讓學生 可以停下腳步,去想像這些物品在古人生活 中是如何被使用的。比如學生要記錄下古人 使用的青銅酒器、食器、水器、樂器等,去 觀察它們的外形特點,了解同類青銅器物的 共同特徵;再比如學生要記錄下秦漢時期人 們日常生活飲食起居,認識古代社會是如何 運作,人們是如何進行生產生活以及秦漢時 期齊魯大地商業經濟的發展景象。通過在博 物館的探索,同學對於山東的重要歷史時期 中人們的衣食住行,都有了全新的了解。



曲藝老師指導學生如何打快板 Music instructor teaches students how to use the clapper

接着同學來到大明湖畔的明湖居劇院,在這 裏同學一邊喝茶,一邊欣賞山東快板、山東 大鼓、相聲、二胡演奏等不同的曲藝形式, 這些表演巧妙地將藝術與語言結合在一起。 大家既觀賞了武松打虎片段,也聆聽了令 人捧腹大笑的繞口令以及「正話反說」的相 聲節目。讓學生最感興趣的,莫過於曲藝老 師現場為大家指導如何手持快板,如何打快 板。很多孩子都學習得饒有趣味。

在博物館了解山東地區古時商業繁榮的歷史 背景後,我們行程的最後一站來到淄博市的 周村老街。周村是封建社會後期手工業、商 業重鎮,明清時期發展成為中國北方的重要 商埠;作為中國古商業文化的優秀代表的 「大街古商城」,街區縱橫,街巷幽靜樸 素,雖歷經百年風雨,仍保持古樸的明清原 貌和歷史本色。這裏集合了晚清到民國時期 的各種老商鋪,以絲綢布匹和印染類的店鋪 居多,也有銀號、書店、郵局等。同學在周 村老街的中心位置「今日無稅」碑前,簡單 了解此碑的典故與意義,以及稅收與經濟發 展的關係。接着同學在這條古街上進行了一 場經商的小遊戲,他們可以選擇某一個行業 的店鋪來經營,本錢就是這幾天以來利用學 到的知識換取的金幣。把本錢投入到店鋪經 營中之後,他們就要面臨不同的情況,有可 能賺得多,有可能賺得少,這就需要學生開 動腦筋,思考當時歷史背景下經濟發展的情 況,來判斷甚麼行業在當時利潤會比較高。 對於四年級學生來說,進行市場分析與投資 方向的確定,是很寶貴的一次嘗試。兩輪遊 戲結束之後,小組利潤差額竟達五倍之多!



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遊戲過後,我們的齊魯遊行程也就結束了。對於大部份同學來說,這是他們的第一次遊學,也是他們第一次離開家長在外照顧自己。通過活動,孩子普遍提高了自理能力,學會如何合理安排自己的生活和學習。但更重要的是,大家增進了對山東這片土地的認識,回顧了夏商和秦漢時期人們生產生活的繁榮景象;探究了儒家文化的起源和發展,也初步探索了幾位皇帝的治國之路,學會了以新的思維方式來思考和評判事件。

「學而不思則罔,思而不學則殆」,相信同學帶着更多的求知欲,在未來的學習之路上會更多地舉一反三,充實和豐富自我。老師在活動之後進行了總結,針對課程與活動提出相關的建議,相信在未來中國教室的齊魯之行的遊學活動會更加豐富多彩,充滿樂趣。



學生在周村老街的「今日無稅」碑前留影 Students visit the Zhoucun Old Street in Zibo City

To help students explore the long history and rich cultural heritage of Shandong, 2019 China Classroom, developed by the Curriculum Research Division (CRD) of Yew Wah, went on a cultural tour to the province.

Our tour began at Qufu, the home town of Confucius, and the first stop was the Confucius Temple. The students learnt about the life of Confucius and the development of Confucianism. Through observing the gate closing ceremony and Confucius worship at Qufu Ancient City, they

understood the main contents of Confucianism and its importance to China and Asia's history.

The learning at the Six Arts City is an important part of the tour. Six arts refer to the six skills children practiced in ancient times, i.e. rites, music, archery, charioteering, calligraphy, and mathematics. The students showed great interest in the skill challenges, exploring knowledge and solving problems.

The students also learnt the historical stories of Mount Tai. At the Taoist temple Bixa, they witnessed a ritual activity through which they understood more Mount Tai's multiculturalism. Feng Shan is another cultural symbolic meaning of Mount Tai. An audio guide and the performance of a Feng Shan grand ceremony helped the students understand the stories of Feng Shan and lives of different emperors who attended the rituals in history. After that, the students designed a game based on the theme to train critical thinking and increase learning interest.

Next, we arrived at Jinan and visited the Shandong Museum. Following the instructions of the visit guide designed by the CRD teachers, the students could imagine how the exhibits were used and how society, economics and life were like in ancient times. Then the students came to the Minghuju Theatre next to Daming Lake to enjoy tea and watch performances.

The last stop was the Zhoucun Old Street in Zibo City, where the students played a mini business game and gained invaluable experiences on market analysis and investment.

Through the activities in the tour, the students learnt to take care of themselves and manage their life and learning well. More importantly, they enhanced their understanding of Shandong.

> 英文翻譯:楊文軒 《民胞物與》實習生 English translation: Timothy Yeung, MBWY Intern



學生在茶園深入了解中國茶文化 Students learn about tea culture in China at a tea garden

「讀萬卷書,更要行萬里路」。由課程部組 織的中國教室就是基於這一理念設計的。它 給耀華的學生提供了一次走出教室、走進自 然、體驗文化、學習知識的機會。

今年五月我陪同煙台五年級的同學來到黃山 市,參與中國教室的五天學習,還遊覽了黃 山。大自然的鬼斧神工造就了黄山的奇松、 怪石、雲海、溫泉、冬雪等奇絕景觀,讓同 學驚歎不已的同時,也對大自然產生了無限 敬畏。

自古以來,許多文人墨客在遊覽黃山時都會 揮毫潑墨,藉以抒發心中的快樂與感慨,猴 子觀海、蘇武牧羊、迎客松等著名景觀的命 名就是他們情感與意境結合的產物。享用過 北海山頂的午餐後,同學以筆墨抒發情感, 為黃山留下一篇篇充滿靈動和青春氣息的詩 畫。

以下摘錄幾首小詩: 《黄山》

楊子牧

今日登黄山,美景遍地看。 怪石形各異,松樹立石間。

《黄山遊》

白佳可

黄山處處有美景,同學結伴遊此山。 奇松堅立群山中,雲霧繚繞似仙境。

《初夏遊黃山》

顧乘翰

皖黄山,山水好。翠木層疊縱交錯,水清無 遮掩。

皖黄山,似仙境。奇松怪石形各異,愜意在 雲海。

好山好水孕好茶。如果咖啡是西方文化的代 表,那茶一定是中國文化的象徵。到謝裕大 茶園採茶、製茶、品茶的學習活動,讓同學 深入了解中國茶文化。採摘遵循時令,製茶 嚴格流程,泡茶區別水溫,喝茶講究藝術。 小小一杯茶, 蘊含大世界。





學生學唱黃梅戲 Students learn Huangmei opera

→ 黃山古稱徽州,在名山名茶之外,譽滿中華的還有徽州文化,例如「無商不徽」的徽商文化、以黃梅戲為代表的戲曲文化以及以呈坎村為代表的建築文化等。

除了白天的參觀,中國教室最精彩的部份應該是各種有針對性的研討活動。如「詩詞大比拼」、「超級大徽商」、「徽菜工作坊」以及「皇家智囊團」等。這些研討活動,充分調動了同學的學習熱情,還進一步加深了他們對徽文化的理解,也鍛煉了他們的創新思維能力和團隊合作精神。

看看同學是怎樣說的吧:

這次黃山遊學,讓我明白嘗試和運用智慧的重要性。面對困難,要勇敢嘗試。解決困難,要運用智慧。——劉一鳴

在這次遊學活動中,我明白了同學之間合作的重要性,遇到問題不要着急,慢慢想辦法。在參觀的時候,要認真觀察。——王天意

我了解了徽州的歷史文化,知道了茶葉製作的過程,並學會泡茶。我最喜歡的活動是學唱黃梅戲。——楊子牧

我不再恐高了。 —— 王晨語

黄山是個很棒的地方,我喜歡此行。——Audrey

我最喜歡「超級大徽商」,因為我第一次和 同學合作贏了冠軍。—— 白佳可

我特別喜歡這次行程,不僅學到古徽州文化,還學到人生哲理,我希望還能參加這樣的活動。——龍一樂

Last May, I accompanied Grade Five students of YWIES Yantai on a five-day China Classroom trip to Huangshan to experience nature and culture, and acquire knowledge outside classroom.

Reaching Huangshan, the students were stunned by the beauty of nature and tried to express their amazement through writing poems. At a tea garden, they learnt about tea culture in China

學生在工作坊認識木結構古建築 Students learn about the ancient wooden architecture at a workshop



through a series of activities — tea picking, tea making and tea tasting.

In the past, Huangshan area was called "Huizhou" and the traditional culture of Huizhou is very famous. The students also learnt about the culture of Huizhou merchants, Huangmei opera which was originated in the area, and Huizhou architecture in the trip. Apart from visits to natural spots, local museums and historical sites, the students participated in various interactive and inspiring activities, like a merchant game and Huizhou cuisine making workshop, to develop their innovative thinking and team spirit.



學生在黃山賦詩作畫 Students write poems and draw pictures at Huangshan

Some students wrote about the trip:

This trip let me understand the importance of trying and thinking. We need to make a try bravely when facing difficulty and think about the solutions. — Liu Yiming

During the activities in the trip, I understood the importance of co-operation between classmates. We should not panic and rush into taking actions when having problems. Instead, we should take our time to solve them. We need to observe carefully during visits. — Wang Tainyi

I learnt about the history and culture of Huizhou and the process of tea making. My favorite activity is learning Huangmei opera. — Yang Zimu

I'm not afraid of height anymore. — Wang Chenyu

Huangshan is a wonderful place. I like this trip. — Audrey

I love the merchant game because I won with my classmates for the first time. — Bai Jiake

I love this trip very much. I not only learnt about the culture of Huizhou, but also the philosophy of life. I hope to join this kind of activities in the future. — Long Yile



學生採茶 Students pick tea leaves



九年級學生體驗日本歷史與文化 Year 9 students experience the history and culture of Japan

從 2018 年開始,耀華國際教育學校給九年級學生提供世界教室日本遊學行程,內容以批判性與反思性思考練習為核心。日本行程皆安排在下學期進行,連續參與了兩年的我,深深發覺:看待任何事物,我們的角度不同了,角色不同了,感受也就不同了。

我眼裏的日本之行是殘酷的,不論對學生, 還是對老師來說;但它又意義非凡,讓我們 直面鮮血淋漓的歷史,珍惜當下的和平,展 望未來的美好。

一、活動的啟迪

同學最感興趣的活動無疑是「逃出大阪城」了。以戰國三傑人物故事為鋪墊,以提示為引,在偌大的大阪城中尋找線索,破解密碼的方式既新穎又獨特。這個活動,除了檢查同學前幾天所學習關於日本歷史上三位著名人物 — 織田信長、豐臣秀吉、德川家康 — 以及他們所處的時代的知識外,又考驗孩子的邏輯分析能力、團隊協作能力等。

在過去參與活動的隊伍中,有兩個小隊給我 留下了深刻的印象,他們是「貌似都隊」及 「小分隊」。前者過關斬將,獲得全勝,後 者未達目標,垂頭喪氣。我了解過兩隊的策 略:

「貌似都隊」的隊長 Amy 描述道,隊伍中 她和 Benjamin 兩人專門負責看地圖,線 證不走錯路和走遠路;Yuki 負責尋找線索 並拍照記錄,要求寧可多拍,絕不遺漏線隨 時翻出來供尋找資訊;Mike 負責聯繫線是 麼;Murphy 負責協調和計時,每隔 20 分 鐘提醒眾人。「小分隊」的戰鬥模式是, 鐘提醒眾人。「小分隊」的戰鬥模式是一氣 鐘提醒眾人。「小分隊」的戰鬥模式是一氣 竟 竟有明確分工,不知道自己完竟是 要幹甚麼,每到一個點大家看着提示,分別 找自己可以做的事,努力為隊長提供線索和 幫助(隊長有非常強的邏輯思維能力和行動 力)。

誰勝誰負,應該不難看出。就算將領身手卓越,如何帶領沒有明確分工的士兵取勝呢? 一人真可以獨攬大局嗎?如果可以,那是在 怎樣的條件下才可能發生呢?我相信這個活動給孩子上了意義非凡的一課。

二、歷史的領悟

日本之行無可避免的就是直面中日戰爭、東 亞國家關係等。這次的行程,我們的學生不 僅要以中國人的角度去回顧那段慘痛的歷 史,也學會了用日本人的角度、世界公民的 角度和思維去看待以往的種種。

有同學留意到在京都的立命館大學國際和平 博物館關於魯迅的簡介,驚訝於他的作品和 思想能傳到日本。曾留日學醫的魯迅,在他 的小說集《吶喊》自序談及在一齣有關在中 國發生的日俄戰爭的影片中看到一個中國 人被日軍槍斃,而圍觀的都是中國人。他寫 道:「凡是愚弱的國民,即使體格如何健全, 如何茁壯,也只能做毫無意義的示眾的材料 和看客,病死多少是不必以為不幸的。所以 我們的第一要著,是在改變他們的精神。」 於是,魯迅決定棄醫從文。博物館內有一海 神像,是個神情溫柔、健壯的男性,有滿身 的肌肉,但表情卻略顯猶豫。象徵力量的海 神,似乎也反思着這樣的問題:「用戰爭換 得了國家的強大,真的是對的嗎?」結束博 物館的調研活動後,同學了解到,國家的強 盛不是要展現武力與擴張領土,而是學習以 一種道德性的思辨視角來反思戰爭對人們的 意義,關注在戰爭中黎民百姓會遭受苦難。

有學生在同以和平為主題的兩座博物館中發 現了異同:在大阪國際和平中心所呈現的戰 爭,主要從日本被侵略的角度來感受;而在

學生穿上劍道服拍照 Students wearing kendo uniform take a photo



立命館大學國際和平博物館的資料中,日本 則是侵略者。同學認為,一方面感受到戰爭 的殘忍,而另一面更多的讓人體會戰爭中人 的行為的殘忍,但兩者都有一個相同點,即 描述了人民所受的苦難。

也有孩子,以體察城市景物的視角,將心中 對戰爭的感受化作詩歌:

城南的花又開了 但早已無人來賞 去年飛走的大雁 今年還會再來嗎 可能牠們並不懼怕寂寞 牠們懼怕的是四處無盡的煙火 —— 何墨白

在一次次和同學交流的過程中,我數度被他們感動。我們生活的環境太安逸了,要去感受戰爭的殘酷其實挺難的,但是他們做到了。他們心中留有一些曾發生的悲傷故事,但更多的是珍惜現在擁有的一切,嚮往和平美好的未來。

三、文化的感染

日本的神社文化保留得非常完整,同學學習 體驗了神社禮儀。行程中,他們也有機會體 驗劍道、茶道等日本傳統的文化技藝。孩子 說:「穿上劍道服,我就是最亮的那位!」 看他們跟着劍道老師認真學習的姿勢、神 態,無不體現出年輕人蓬勃的朝氣!有一群 人一直傳承着日本的茶道文化,孩子有幸學 習並體驗製茶,苦茶配甜果,別有一番滋 味。

這樣一個形式多樣、意義非凡的遊學之旅, 已成為九年級孩子心中不可磨滅的印記了。 Since 2018, Yew Wah International Education School has been organizing the Japan study tour as part of the World Classroom Program. Having participated in the program for two consecutive years, I have realized that once our roles and perspectives have shifted, our entire experience would also change.

The trips to Japan are "brutal" yet special to us. Not only do they force us to face the bloody history, but they also remind us to cherish the peace that we are enjoying now, and to hope for the best.

1. Inspiration from the Activity

"Escaping Osaka Castle" was undoubtedly the most interesting activity among all. Guided by hints and based on the Japanese history, students in teams had to look for clues in the vast Osaka Castle.

Two teams were worth mentioning. One team was able to gain victory by virtue of their concerted effort while the other failed to reach their goal because of the way they organized themselves.

Amy, the leader of the victorious team, described the team's strategy in detail. Members of the group were assigned different roles, including mapreader, photographer, problem solver, and coordinator. They collaborated with each other well.

The strategy of the other team was to leave most of the responsibilities to the leader, who is an exceptionally good problem solver. Not assigned to any clear roles, other members had no idea what to do.

Can a competent general lead an unorganized army to victory? If so, how? I believe this activity served as a meaningful lesson for the students.

2. Reflections on War

Trips to Japan made us reflect on wars, including that between Japan and China. Our students learnt to examine history from different perspectives besides their own.

Some students realized that there were different versions of the same piece of history. One museum depicts Japan as a victim of the war, while another describes Japan as an invader.

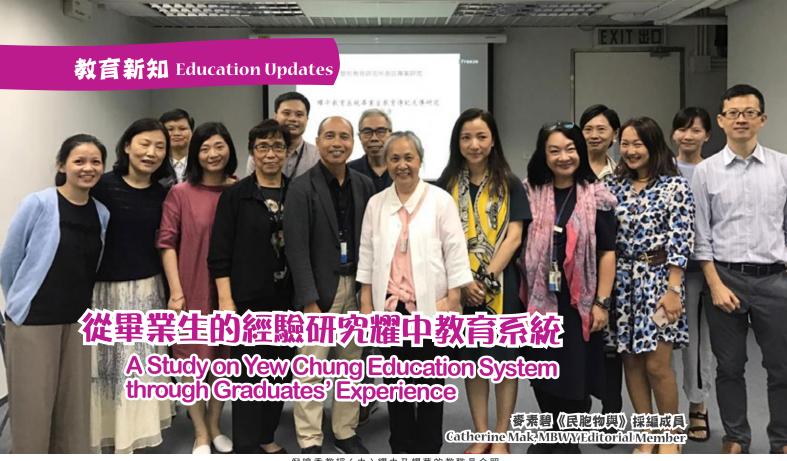
3. Experience the Culture

On the trip, not only did the students learn about the well-preserved Shinto ceremonies and etiquettes, but they also had the opportunity to experience other Japanese traditions such as kendo and tea ceremony.

With all the above fantastic experiences, this study tour has undoubtedly left an indelible mark on our hearts.

> 學生欣賞傳統的日本紙鶴 A student looks at two Japanese folded cranes





倪鳴香教授(中)耀中及耀華的教職員合照 Professor Ni Ming-shiang (middle) takes a photo with the staff of Yew Chung and Yew Wah

耀中一直秉承的全人教育理念,80餘年栽培了一代又一代的學子,他們在耀中求學的年期雖各異,但均接受系統的教育。為了解耀中教育系統如何陶養孩子,讓他們裝備十足地走進世界,台灣政治大學幼兒教育研究所所長倪鳴香教授2013年開展長達五年的「耀中教育系統畢業生教育傳記先導研究」。

2019年6月3日,計劃主持人倪教授與專案研究員廖志恆博士為耀中及耀華的領導團隊及職員作結案報告,耀中國際學校校監陳保琼博士及耀華國際教育機構主席葉國華教授亦有出席。

倪教授對耀中教育的興趣始於一名友人的孩子,他是耀中學生,倪教授發現他與台灣其他學生有明顯的差別:他即使中英文不好,仍對學習充滿興趣。他知道在耀中不是成績最好的學生才有獎勵,他獲頒進步獎,令他繼續有動力投入學習。

及至 2013 年,陳校監向倪教授提問:「如何整理耀中的教育經驗?」在陳校監的支持

下,結合個人在教育研究工作的關注與專 長,倪教授於是開始了這個先導研究,藉由 學習者自述的學習傳記性資料來探究耀中的 教育經驗是如何作用於受教者的生命發展, 並試圖從受教者自身生命經驗沉澱的回觀領 域中,理解人如何賦予「學校教育」在個人 生命陶成歷程中存在的意涵。

研究員與七位耀中畢業生做訪談,並作詳細記錄,最後選出兩位作最終研究對象——小樂與亞欣。小樂在香港耀中有15年的學習經驗,由三歲班到中學畢業;亞欣是上海耀中中學插班生,在耀中有四年學習經驗。

小樂三歲時就選定了耀中,那年家人讓她試讀包括耀中在內的兩所幼兒園,經過一星期的上下午轉換學習環境,她跟媽媽說:「我不要那所了,我就要耀中吧。」她選擇耀中,是因為另一間比較缺乏色彩,無論是校園的環境或教學活動內容都給她「悶」的感覺,來到耀中卻是截然不同的感受,不僅活動多彩有趣,師生亦有互動,連校長也像「好朋友」。



問答環節 Q & A section

亞欣在耀中學習的日子雖然比小樂短,但感受一樣的深。生於香港的亞欣初中畢業後移居上海與父母同住,入讀上海耀中。身為一位異地而來的轉學生,亞欣在語言、人際及學習都要從零開始,耀中的慢學模式給予學生空間發展,讓亞欣能夠迎接陌生的環境。在適應初期她亦受惠於耀中同儕友愛互助的學習氛圍,因而得以尋得歸屬融入社群。會學習氛圍,因而得以尋得歸屬融入社群。會學習氣量,因而得以尋得歸屬融入社群。會學習氣量,因而得以尋得歸屬融入社群。會學習氣量,因而得以尋得歸屬融入社群。會學習氣量,因而得以尋得數學業穩定後,在秉持耀中對學生期待「work hard and play hard」(盡力工作,盡情玩樂)的信念追求下,從耀中提供學習以外的多元生活玩樂經驗中,更進一步開拓其國際視野,孕

育未來在事業上自由發展的潛能。對亞欣來 說,學校可以不只是一所學校,教育能開拓 生命新的樂章;耀中不只是一所學校,是像 「家」一般的團隊力量。

透過小樂及亞欣在耀中的學習經驗,倪教授 歸納出四個耀中教育理念與實踐價值的結 晶:

- 一. 為他人負責的情懷
- 二.「家」的隱喻凝聚的是對學校的認同
- 三. 長效持久互助友愛的人際情誼
- 四. 陶成經驗證成耀中的教育信念

報告後有答問環節,參與者都積極發問及討 論。透過倪教授的研究與解說,大家對耀中 的教育經驗有了更深入的認識。

Yew Chung persists in holistic education and has nurtured generations of students for more than 80 years. To learn about how Yew Chung education system nurtures children and equips them for the future world, Ni Ming-shiang, Associate Professor, Graduate Institute of Early Childhood Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan, conducted a five-year-long pilot study on Yew Chung education system through graduates' education biography. On June 3, 2019, Professor Ni and researcher Dr Hank Liao presented the report of the study to the leadership team and staff of Yew Chung and Yew Wah.

Researchers interviewed seven Yew Chung graduates and recorded their education biography. Two graduates were chosen as the final research objects – Lok and Yan. Lok studied at YCIS Hong Kong for 15 years from Kindergarten to Secondary while Yan studied at YCIS Shanghai's Upper Secondary for four years.

Lok chose Yew Chung at three years old. After attending two kindergartens, she told her mother which one she preferred, "I want Yew Chung. I don't want the other one." The reason for choosing

Yew Chung was that she found Yew Chung more colorful and interesting and she could have interaction with teachers and even the principal.

For the following years of Primary and Secondary, Lok still chose Yew Chung because she found its teachers were like family members and friends. Teachers' effort in teaching was her driving force for learning. Furthermore, she found that Yew Chung also emphasizes character education, critical thinking and leadership training so students can acquire diversified abilities and global vision. She appreciated that Yew Chung could meet individualized needs and promoted a family-like bonding in school.

Yan's years of studies at Yew Chung is shorter than Lok's but her feeling towards Yew Chung is also profound. Born in Hong Kong, Yan moved to Shanghai to live with her parents after finishing Lower Secondary. As a transfer student, she had to start from the beginning in language, interpersonal relationship and learning. Yew Chung's slow learning approach gives students enough time and space for development so that Yan could adapt to the new environment smoothly. The caring and

helpful learning atmosphere of Yew Chung led her to find a sense of belonging. Having built a good relationship with others in the school community and gained momentum in her study, she further pursued the belief of "work hard and play hard" and gained international perspectives through various extra-curricular activities provided by the school, which eventually nurtured her potentials in future career. For Yan, education can help students start a new chapter in life, and Yew Chung is a family-like team.

Through the learning experience of Lok and Yan, Professor Ni concluded four points of Yew Chung education philosophy and values:

- 1. Always responsible for others
- 2. The metaphor of "family" represents the recognition for the school
- 3. Long-lasting caring and friendly interpersonal relationship
- **4.** Nurture experience is a proof of Yew Chung's education belief

The study and presentation by Professor Ni enabled the participants to have a deeper understanding of Yew Chung education experience.

倪教授(左)及專案研究員廖志恆博士(右)講解研究內容 Professor Ni (left) and researcher Dr Hank Liao (right) present the report of the study



場外起航——耀中幼教學院及耀學園開幕興信
Opening Ceremony of YCCECE and Pamela Peck Discovery Space

耀華教育管理有限公司行政主任陳潔穎

Rainlla Chen, Executive Officer, Yew Wah Education Management Co. Ltd

楊潤雄局長(左六)及陳保琼博士(右六)與一眾嘉實主持開幕典禮 Mr Kevin Yeung Yun-hung (sixth left), Dr Betty Chan Po-king (sixth right) and some other guests officiate at the ceremony

常言道「三歲定八十」,早期教育對於一個人的成長至為重要。耀中教育機構秉承創辦人曾楚珩女士矢志提倡優質幼兒教育的精神,傾注心力於教育事業,並於2019年5月31日,成功攀登另一高峰:耀中幼教學院舉行開幕典禮,成為香港以至亞洲內,首個專注於培育高等幼兒教育專才的學院,為社會的美好發展作出鋪墊。

逾 200 位來賓親臨位於香港田灣的耀中幼教學院校舍出席典禮,香港特別行政區教育局局長楊潤雄太平紳士、耀中幼教學院校董會主席陳保琼博士、耀中幼教學院校長沈雪明教授以及一眾學院的友好嘉賓,一同主持開幕典禮。

這天除了是耀中幼教學院的開幕典禮外,亦是耀中幼兒教育發展中心「耀學園」(Pamela Peck Discovery Space)開幕的重要日子。耀學園位於耀中幼教學院地下,獲「盡訴心中情基金」贊助,並以基金創辦人白韻琹女士的英文名字命名。 耀學園的開幕儀式由白韻琹女士及謝偉俊太平紳士聯同陳保琼博士與楊潤雄局長主持。

陳博士在致辭中提及耀中幼教學院的開幕對於耀中及香港而言,都是一個歷史性的

重要里程碑,因為學院是香港及亞洲內首間以高等幼兒教育為重點的本科學院。陳博士表示,希望能夠在校園當中聽到很多「Wow」,這些「Wow」的聲音,可以是來自幼兒、老師、父母、祖父母、家傭,以及任何在耀學園中感受到探索及發掘趣味的人。

楊局長在致辭時肯定耀中多年來熱心推廣教育,以及提升本地兒童全面發展的重要角色。楊局長說,期待學院的畢業生投身教育界,帶同專業知識及熱誠,為社會作育英才。他認為耀學園將有助優質幼兒教育的推廣,裨益於社會。

在啟動儀式上,一眾嘉賓在雨點中合力「掌舵」,意味耀中幼教學院將無懼風雨,迎風破浪,揚帆起航,帶領幼兒教育界開拓更美好的遠景未來。

嘉賓參觀校舍 Guests visit the campus



在開幕儀式之後,學院職員及學生助理向來 賓介紹耀學園的設施。耀學園的設計理念體 現了耀中對幼兒教育及「從遊戲中學習」的 重視:室外的互動花園設有鑽石型攀爬設 施,讓孩子訓練體能;沙池考驗孩子創造能 力的;還有探索區域讓孩子戲水及學習科學 原理。

室內部份亦分設不同主題區,迎合孩子不同的興趣及才能,更配合了香港特色,有地鐵造型的駕駛室及車廂、模仿工地的竹棚角落、配有控制室的小型舞台、中式帆船造型的互動設施等,林林總總,讓孩子可以在不同空間,發揮無限想像力。孩子在遊玩時,與他人分享工具、決定玩樂的方式,更可以提升他們溝通及協作的能力。

受天雨影響,雖然未有開放室外的區域,但來賓對戶內的不同主題區顯得興致勃勃,聆聽講解並親身體驗。有來賓和孩子一起利用玩具磚頭「起樓」,亦有來賓前往「街市」,玩起叫賣遊戲,場面熱鬧。耀學園內,設有一幅留言板,寫有不同國家語言的歡迎字句,彰顯了學院國際化的特色,經過的來賓亦以多國的文字寫下「到此一遊」。

開幕典禮翌日,2019年6月1日,學院假耀中國際學校(中學部)舉辦創校論壇,論壇當日出席者眾,坐滿了整個演講廳。論壇邀請到香港特別行政區教育局副秘書長黃邱慧清女士作主禮嘉賓,香港檢討自資專上教育專責小組主席張炳良教授、韓國中央大學李元寧教授、中華人民共和國教育部基礎教育司副司長姜瑾女士和英國牛津大學教育心理學教育 Kathy Sylva 教授等,跟其他與會者探討幼兒教育的發展。

Following the will of Founder Madam Tsang Chor-hang to provide quality Early Childhood Education (ECE), Yew Chung Education



當日亦是耀學園開幕的重要日子 Pamela Peck Discovery Space has a grand opening that day

Foundation launched the Yew Chung College of Early Childhood Education (YCCECE), the first degree-awarding institution in Asia specialising in ECE. On May 31, 2019, an opening ceremony of YCCECE was held on the campus at Tin Wan with over 200 guests. Mr Kevin Yeung Yun-hung, JP, Secretary for Education, Dr Betty Chan Po-king, Chairperson of Board of Governors, YCCECE, Professor Shen Shir-ming, President of YCCECE and some other guests officiated at the ceremony. Mr Yeung congratulated Yew Chung for its longstanding contributions to education and Hong Kong during his speech.

That was also an important day for the Yew Chung Early Childhood Development Centre when its specialist play-based learning hub Pamela Peck Discovery Space had a grand opening. Pamela Peck Discovery Space is located on the ground floor of YCCECE. The opening was officiated by the founders of its generous donor Heart to Heart Foundation, Ms Pamela Peck and Mr Paul Tse, JP. The Pamela Peck Discovery Space is Hong Kong's first exploratory learning-through-play space designed for children from birth to eight years of age and their families, aiming to actively promote innovative best practices in ECE and engage in various forms of community outreach, professional development, and research. After the opening ceremony, guests listened to the introduction of the Pamela Peck Discovery Space and were deeply impressed by the interactive and innovative designs when they experienced the facilities themselves.

英文翻譯:麥素碧《民胞物與》採編成員

English translation:

Catherine Mak. MBWY Editorial Member

持續共享思維和情緒健康評量表 Sustained Shared Thinking and Emotional Well-being (SSTEW) Scale 幼兒教育和無顧賣量評估 (適用於 2-5 歲保教養場)





《持續共享思維和情緒健康(SSTEW)評量表》考慮了支持 2-5 歲兒童發展持續共享思維和情緒健康,以及發展穩固關係、有效溝通和自我規範能力的教學實踐。通過兒童與他人的敏感互動,評估他們的整體健康、自我規範和專注思考能力。

作者

Iram Siraj 倫敦大學學院教育學院教授 Denise Kingston 倫敦大學學院教育學院高級研究員 Edward Melhuish 牛津大學和倫敦大學伯克貝克學院教授 在如何支持 2 至 5 歲幼兒發展持續共享思維、情緒健康、與他人建立穩固關係、進行有效交流以及自我規範方面,《持續共享思維和情緒健康(SSTEW)評量表》或許能為大家理解、實踐和反思師幼互動提供有效的幫助。

陳保琼博士(耀中教育機構主席兼校監及耀中幼教學院校董會主席)

身體發展是大多數國家課程的重要組成部份。但到目前為止,還沒有有效的方法來評估兒童運動經驗的質量,或與這些運動經驗相關的教學法和環境質量。《運動環境評量表》(MOVERS)是一種新的評估環境和教學法質量的方法,在這樣的教育環境裏,兒童被鼓勵運動和參與體能活動。

MOVERS 能夠幫助幼兒教師重新認識運動對幼兒的意義,幫助他們不斷改善幼兒的運動環境及教學策略,同時提供相關的理論依據,讓他們知道做甚麼、如何做、為甚麼要這樣做。

陳保琼博士(耀中教育機構主席兼校監及耀中幼教學院校董會主席)



作者

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學子如何助力中國未來發展

—葉國華教授與廣州耀華師生分享

How Students Help China's Future

Development: Professor Yip Kwok-wah

耀華教育管理有限公司行政主任陳潔穎 Rainlla Chen, Executive Officer, Yew Wah Education Management Co. Ltd

葉國華教授與過百師生家長分享
Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah shares his thoughts with over a hundred of teachers, students and parents

香港耀華國際教育機構主席葉國華教授於 2019年5月24日應邀到耀華國際教育學 校廣州校區,以「廣州耀華學子如何助力中 國未來發展」為題,與過百師生家長分享。 葉教授以中美關係與國際形勢為切入點,徐 徐道出耀華學生於未來如何安身立命。

中美博弈,是兩個超級大國在爭奪未來世界的主導權。事實上,中國現正騰飛,可以預見,在耀華學子投身社會以後,中國的國內生產總值將會超越美國,正值需要人才之時。葉教授說,中美關係正在影響世界大局。

出生於亂世的葉教授回顧自己幼年時,長期 三餐不繼、朝不保夕,當時的人遇見朋友, 總是關心對方是否溫飽、家人是否安好。這 個習慣一直延續至當下的太平盛世,沒有戰 爭,人們不必以粗茶淡飯維生,可以享受麥 當勞、肯德基等連鎖快餐,但如果中美關係 持續緊張,和平能否持續?會否有戰爭?

現在已經進入了互聯網時代,伺服器維持網路的運作。全球有13台根域名伺服器,輔根伺服器座落在世界各地,但主根伺服器就在美國,所以中國一直致力研發超級電腦,建設自己的獨立網路體系,畢竟相較熱戰,電子戰的成本效益更高。最極端的情況是給

外國在國境上空使用電磁彈干擾及癱瘓自己 的電子系統,癱瘓了個別城市的運作。電子 戰爭可以在百姓不知情的情況下,對一個國 家造成重創。

葉教授表示,學生身處這樣的時代,難以斷言是幸運還是不幸運,只能做好準備,面對形勢的變化。他寄語同學,首先要鍛鍊好身體,參加體育運動,才能辦其他事情。其次,相當重要的是,物質生活滿足之後,要追求文明,提升個人的美感、素養。國際間,談到科學,會想起美國;談起工藝。與際間,談到科學,會想起美國;談起工藝會提起日本;說到廉價勞動力時,多會想起中國。中國雖然富有起來,卻未達到真正的強大。

真正富強的國家,其國民生活習慣亦達至文明的程度,對於衣、食、住、行亦有所追求, 反映國家是真正的穩定。因此,耀華有意辦 生活專業教育學院,開放渠道讓年輕一代學 習生活文明。

葉教授表示時刻關注學生的素養、思考的能力及心理狀況。知識雖然重要,但在現今的智能世代,使用人工智能已經能掌握知識,而且智能發展於未來將會淘汰過半數現存的職業。因此不必急於決定自己未來的職業,增長個人的修為,較知識更為重要。

眼見現時很多人依賴智能,與手機密不可分,吃飯、走路、就連過馬路,都相信、按照手機的信號去進行。比如說抖音的盛行,控制了大家吸取資訊的習慣,印度有不少人都習慣觀看抖音的表演,限制了自己的目光。

葉教授呼籲學生,世界瞬息萬變,應該定時 放下手機,自己決定自己的行動,並不是依 賴手機,且把眼光放遠,參加課外活動,往 圖書館或探索自然,結伴到不同的地方學 習,好好管理自己,增值自己,建立一個完 整的人格。他說,這才是適應未來的關鍵, 不要依賴智能,要做人工智能的主人,而非 奴隸。

Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah, Chairman of Hong Kong Yew Wah International Education Foundation gave a talk entitled "How the Students of YWIES Guangzhou Help China's Development in the Future" to the teachers, students and parents of YWIES Guangzhou on May 24, 2019.

Professor Yip started the talk with an analysis of the Sino-US relations and the overall situation in the world. He foresees that when the students graduate a few years later, China's GDP will be higher than that of the US and talented people are in great need.

Recalling his childhood experience when there were war and hunger, Professor Yip said it is now a rather peaceful world. He doubted if the relationship between China and the US remains tense the peace will continue.

Professor Yip said the world has entered the Internet era and servers sustain the network, and most of the 13 root name servers in the world are located in the US. China has been developing its super computers and setting up its own network system because cyber warfare is more cost-effective than hot battles, he added.

Professor Yip said students nowadays live in such an era and it is difficult to judge whether they are lucky or unlucky, and to face the ever-changing situation, students had better first train up their bodies by doing exercise. After the material life is fulfilled, it is also important to pursue civilization and enhance one's aesthetic sense and moral character, and only when the people are living a civilized life, the country can be considered really strong, he added.

Students' moral character, thinking ability and mental condition are always Professor Yip's concern. In his view, knowledge is important but in the era of artificial intelligence (AI), we can master knowledge by using AI; moreover, the development of AI will weed out over half of the occupations today, so students need not rush into choosing their future career, and upgrading their quality is more important than acquiring knowledge.

Many people rely on AI too much and hold the phone all the day. Professor Yip urged students to put down their phones and participate in extracurricular activities, go to the library, explore nature, and go to different places for learning with friends. Students should manage themselves and upgrade themselves to build up great character so that they can cope with the future world, and don't rely on AI and be the master not slave of AI, he said.

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

觀眾靜心聆聽葉教授分享 The audience listen to Professor Yip's sharing





葉國華教授的個人網誌 Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah's blog

「中和位育」是儒家理想的社會狀態。「中和」就是不偏不倚、和諧適中,「位育」則是各安本分;若此,萬物就會生長發育。這一理想得以實現,便是人人安居樂業、和諧的社會。這四個字就是香港保華生活教育集團有限公司主席葉國華教授個人網誌的名稱。踏入從心之年的葉教授秉承中和位育的精神,以學習和開放的心態,首次嘗試以社交媒體,與網絡世界公民,特別是年輕的一輩,分享他的故事、理念與夢想,共享共勉。

為促進理想社會的發展,葉教授近年着手推動生活專業文明教育。他看見中國內地已形成這樣的需求:在執政的共產黨的領導之下,開放改革至今,引導國家逐漸走向進步及發展,人民變得團結、生活變得穩定;大及民的基本生活需求得到滿足後,就要更美好明生活、促進文化,讓大眾生活得更美好,實生活的文明。為此,葉教授正在國內籌辦生活專業教育學院,推廣生活的文明。為此,葉教授不辭勞苦,向當地知名的酒店管理學院「取經」,出席不同場合的照片及資料。

葉教授一向默默做實事,本來並沒有設立網 誌的打算,但他的團隊中有人建議,在這數 碼化的時代,網誌可以作為一個正式渠道, 讓大家了解他的動向,避免自己的消息在以 訛傳訛或有所失真的情況下傳播,他更可 以直接與網民分享自己的思想,網民亦可以 隨時瀏覽和分享。網誌有別於他的電台節目 《五十年後》,因後者始終有時間限制。因 此他同意設立網誌,上載信息、發表近況。

網誌的標題分類貫徹葉教授對中國文化的推崇,各有典故,如收錄世界時局評論的欄目「坐看雲起」,源自唐朝王維的《終南別業》:「行到水窮處,坐看雲起時。」貼切地反映葉教授對世界時局的觀察,即使乍看事態已經發展到結束時,抬眼一望,可能別有洞天,又見雲起。

網誌名稱的解讀 A page explaining the meaning of the blog's name



「喜怒哀樂之未發,謂之中; 發而皆中節,謂之和。中也 者,天下之大本也; 和也者, 天下之遠道也。致中和,天地 位焉、萬物育焉。」

-- (PE)

松位置,是保本理想的社會根据。中本社是不慎不决、和谐进中,位置则是各变本分, 近,莫古就會主義指言,這一理想得以實際,但是人人安甚與案、和認的社會。

级代本属社會二項指多型競技成長,至多內外因素之中,與原文化與指标的投资與經是某 申一項,通過於1966年取消延續1005年的特集等域,在會原以保護投資企業主要等提供等 的股票制1008年實的2005年。我被機械協力人力出版了(海湖今湖時外)一書,以示成仓标 課料、查察與其歷史書義,本書與國了(海湖)中與今其生態。工作和契合的領域、指於 其文中の了我代其他的解認外,便對其內容是了社會對代學的的經歷,為了德國媒內外每 同事於中國家的政大學宣傳社會的教育了政務解,我可以因數也成立於可得與成立所 學科文(其時內達成的大學宣傳社學的教育了政務。他因為中國政大學可能也就能 學科文(其時內達成的、指定於一次與,這字中配),在如中對《領語》等項意框來直轉 係,我可特定其其上。力家以指定條件等人無限,守在中衛之道,可其克德宣辨的如國

企业表现是使富健康。「為实验立心、为生民立命、为任职组织等、为**案**证据士子

在網誌上,有一篇附有葉教授辦公室照片的 文章,解釋其辦公室設計的概念及背後的原 因,不妨一閱。另一篇文章談及葉先生對於 香港中央圖書館建築上的觀察與看法。葉教 授曾當香港特區行政長官的特別顧問,故或

網誌其中一個欄目收錄了世界時局評論 Articles analyzing the current political situation in the world

坐看雲起

世界時局評論 出自由朝王政治((((本知))) 「行例水和底、全者告知的。」



許予公眾少許神秘感,網誌可讓大家發掘其 未有廣為人知的一面。

價值觀體現在人的行為之中,而中國文化中 有許多值得學習、參考的做人道理,值得大 家學習。葉教授稱自己從事教育,做的所有 事務,都只是本着希望中國進步,民族、國 家走向強大的美好願景。葉教授平日的言談 以至網誌的內容,總是不慍不火,可見他是 言行合一,力求達到自己所推崇的「中和位 育」的狀態。

Professor Paul Yip Kwok-wah, Chairman of B & P Holdings Limited, recently set up a blog to share his stories, thoughts and dreams with others, especially the youth. The blog is named "Neutralization", meaning doing one's job without bias.

Professor Yip has been promoting cultural education in view of the fact that China's reform and opening up have brought a stable life to the Chinese people. And he believes that living out a civilized life and fostering culture can lead to a better life of the people. Professor Yip visited different places around the world to learn good practices, including the visits to various hotel management schools in Switzerland, which you can find the related information on the blog.

Although Professor Yip already hosts a radio program to express his ideas, a blog is a platform without time and space limits. On his blog, you can find an article explaining the design of his office and the rationale behind, and another revealing his observation of Hong Kong Central Library's architecture. These can shed more light on the thoughts of Professor Yip who once served as Special Advisor to the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

英文翻譯:麥素碧《民胞物與》編採成員

English translation:

Catherine Mak. MBWY Editorial Member

編者按:以下刊登耀中出版社「中國經典系 列」的《老莊今譯時析》的序,談論如何正 確理解與應用道家思想,並從中吸取經驗智 慧與創造力量,應對時代的挑戰。

以古老智慧應對 「超級人類」時代的挑戰 **Using Ancient Wisdom to Face** the Challenges of a "Superhuman" Era

《老莊今譯時析》

 $Laozi\ and\ Zhuangzi\ --A\ Modern\ Translation\ and\ Contemporary\ Interpretation$

這是個變革巨大、民粹躁動和眾聲喧嘩的時 代。資訊科技與生物科技聯手的結果,正在 顛覆及重塑人類社會。在人類歷史這樣的關 鍵時刻,我們需要一種返本的精神,檢視自 身文明的源頭,從中吸取經驗智慧與創造的 力量。

《老莊今譯時析》是耀中出版社「中國經典 系列」的第二本,首本為《論語今譯時析》, 於科舉制廢除100周年的2005年初版。 中國有三大傳統文化:儒家、道家和佛教, 各有其關注與擅長。以哲學觀點看,道家的 體系頗為完備,從本體論、認識論到處世方 式,皆有所指涉。我們的一些基本理念,如 「道」、「德」、「無」、「有」、「常」, 都來自道家。道家對中國文化的影響,還體 現在生活態度、文學藝術、宗教上。所以,

Editor's Note: The preface of Laozi and Zhuangzi - A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation of "The Chinese Classics Series", published by Yew Chung Publishing House gives a discussion of how to interpret and apply correctly Daoism, and draw from it renewed experience, understanding and creative strength so as to tackle the challenges of this era.

要瞭解中國人和中國文化,缺乏對道家的瞭 解,不會全面。而閱讀和理解道家原典《道 德經》和《莊子》,是進入道家思想旨趣的 不二途徑。

歷史上,道家與儒家、佛家互相排斥情形時 有出現,但亦應看到三家互補的情形。儒家 以道德教化來治理天下,但後來出現偏差, 對人性造成枷鎖。而道家反對道德的名教 化,鼓吹人性的自由,對儒家實為一制衡與 補充。道教(道家後來發展成的本土宗教) 吸收了佛教因果報應說,佛教則一定程度接 受了道教靈魂觀念。中國的民間信仰可說是 原生態的宗教觀念和實踐,但後來也從道教 和佛教中吸收了許多元素。

故瞭解道家有助於對中國文化正本清源,得 以比較準確、全面認識自身的文化傳統。從 中我們又可吸取哪些經驗智慧與創造的力量 呢?

當今資訊科技發達造成社交媒體橫行,弔詭 的是,人們雖然因此極大地增加了溝通,但 似乎「溝」而不「通」,組群間的意見更形 對立。這點上,道家的一些主張,尤其有針 對性。那些「得道者」(聖人、至人、神人、







W 上德修身 Observed







達想人生 An Yeleal Ufe. 自由自在 Being Carefre

道家是自然主義者,如牟宗三在《中國哲學十九講》所說,道家講的自然就是自由自,在、自己如此,就是無所依靠、精神獨立才能算自然,所以是很超越的境界。從這立場出發,道家反對強制和壓迫。他們這種獨來獨往的性格,使道家不無對強力壓強大的基督教那樣形成社會組織系統業與政府企圖「駭進」人腦,操縱一切的養工,道家式的自然主義在每一個人的內心深處,總有一個道家式的所在,方數碼對,一個人的內心深處,總有一個道家式的所是抗衡這股力量的重要資源之所在,因為在每一個人的內心深處,總有一個道家式的原本的我」,那就是一個能夠擺脫社會壓迫、外部強制、自由自在的我,一個原本可以成為的我。

如果所謂「退化史觀」是認為上古社會是完 美的社會,隨着時間的推移歷史越來越退 步,那麼,道家史觀是退化的,有消極的一 面。道家在道德上主張「絕聖棄智,絕仁棄 義」,表面看是反智的;在手段上,如「無 為而無不為」,有人批評包含詐術。但從整 體思想脈絡看,道家是勸說世人返璞歸真, 去除巧詐,不把道德形式化,做事順其自 然,不強作妄為。應對當今社會的普遍毛 病,如過度追求物欲、道德形式化、處世太 有機心,道家開的方頗能對症下藥。

智人的出現已超過十萬年,在距今約二千五百年前,全球形成了人類的「軸心時代」,在幾個地方產生了文明中心,其中包括:以儒道墨等諸子百家為標誌的中華文明;以佛教為標誌的印度恆河流域文明;以古希臘哲學為標誌的西方文明。潛藏在這些文明中的古老的人類經驗智慧(或可稱之為共識),並沒有隨歷史消失,在需要的時候、適合的條件下,會因應我們時代的呼喚而回歸。

在資訊科技與生物科技聯手打造下,人類身體某些部份的功能已可由演算法則來決定;智人通過最新科技,逐漸升級身心而「演化」成「神人」或「超級人類」的日子,演化」成「神人」或「超級人類」的日子,同时不再是空想。我們舊有的價值系統、信念系統、會不會因而如骨牌般全面被推倒?我們能否借助古代遺留下來的智慧,來應對這個前所未有的挑戰?我們有沒有可能通過對這些智慧的重新解讀,為未來人類尋求最大的福祉?

面對人類整體命運的問題,作為人類共識一 部份的道家,可提供普世性思考。自從明末 西方傳教士開始把道家介紹給西方世界以



養物養一 Setting Things 養物養一 Right, Heaven 天地一指 and Earth Rect Fact a Finger



養生之道 The Secret of Staying Healthy 顕意自然 To to Tollow Natural Principles



無用之用 Great Use of Things though 是為大用 They May Resear Useless





大宋師 Mouster, Religion 為政 之以道 the Daso 無為



為数之道 The Way of 無為而治 Sovernance Is

來,《老子》成為被翻譯得最多的中國思想家的著作。據統計,《老子》有大約五千多種翻譯,僅次於《聖經》。這可能是因為它篇幅不長,多以格言的簡短形式寫成,而它豐富的、辯證的思想也能強烈地吸引人們。相比之下,《莊子》的翻譯較少,一般只譯《內篇》。

這本《老莊今譯時釋》,主要是為對中國文 化有興趣的學生讀者而編寫的,在體例上跟 《論語今譯時釋》相類似。只是,由於《老 子》和《莊子》兩書有其本身的特點,因此, 我們在編寫上做了如下的安排:

(一)《老子》部份。由於它是用格言體寫 成的,各章主題比較分散,因此,考慮到青 少年思維的特徵,我們的編排原則是內容 「由具體到抽象」、「由社會現象到個人修 養」、「由形而下到形而上」,分為五個主 題:暴政擾民(暴政的成因及如何擺脫之)、 無為而治(統治者讓百姓自組織及非政府組 織發展)、上德修身(如何成為一個得道 者、得道者有何特徵)、以道治國(因勢利 導、治未病)、道法自然(老子的形而上 學,講述道的主要特徵和規律)。在這五個 不同的主題中,我們都按照老子對「道」的 理解,以及其「人法地,地法天,天法道, 道法自然」的思想總綱,來解釋老子對各種 社會、心理、自然現象的看法,並對困擾當 代人和社會的許多問題作出解答。

(二)《莊子》部份。莊子的思想集中體現在《內篇》七篇,一般認為是莊子本人的著作,而《外篇》和《雜篇》一般認為是莊子門徒弟子的著作,它們構成了對《內篇》七

篇的進一步的闡釋和發揮。我們這裏選取的是《內篇》中最能代表莊子核心思想的章節。由於莊子的思想具有體系性和很強的邏輯性,在行文上往往是一氣呵成、汪洋恣肆,無法分割,因此,我們不像對待《老子》那樣將不同章節按主題重新歸類,而是按《莊子》原次序選取精彩的故事,從這些故事中領會莊子的主旨。

(三)考慮到我們的青少年讀者來自不同的 文化和宗教背景,亦鑒於本書有英文翻譯部 份,因此我們加入一些將老莊思想與西方思 想,特別是基督教,進行比較的內容,以利 於這些讀者更加準確地把握老莊的神髓。

《老莊今譯時釋》包括兩個獨立卻相關的部份。如上面所言,《老子》部份並不跟隨原書章的安排,而是根據主題重組。目錄列出的是原書的摘要,而沒有其章的序數。在本書內文提及的章(如第5章)是指原書的章,它們以阿拉伯數字來顯示。為清楚起見,本書的章則用中文數字來顯示,如:一、二、三。內文如「第20章他這樣說……」的章指原書的章。

本書《莊子》部份雖然跟隨原書章的安排, 但我們只挑選了七個題目。為了一致起見, 互相參照時,這部份與《老子》部份採取相 同的數字系統。這部份的目錄列出的也是原 書的摘要,而沒有其章的序數。

在編寫這本書的過程中,我們參照了一些前 賢的著作,主要有清代宣穎的《南華經註 解》、劉笑敢的《老子古今》、陳鼓應有關 老子和莊子的註解等。



This is an era of transformative innovations, populism that grows restless and raucous clamor of a varying nature. Heading the onslaught, the combined power of information technology and biotechnology is beginning to subvert and reshape human society. At this critical juncture in human history, we need to find the spirit to "return to our roots" so that we can examine the origins of our civilization and draw from them renewed experience, understanding and creative strengths. We would do well to use the ancient wisdom handed down to us to face the challenges of this "superhuman" era.

Laozi and Zhuangzi — A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation is the second book of "The Chinese Classics Series"; the first book of the series, The Analects — A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation, was published in 2005 at the 100th anniversary of the abolition of the imperial examination system in China. There are three traditions in the Chinese culture, namely Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism; each has its own concerns and strengths. Looking from a philosophical perspective, Daoism has a relatively complete structure, covering fields from ontology and epistemology to ways to conduct oneself in society. Some of our basic concepts, such as the Dao, virtue, nothingness, existence and constancy, came from Daoism. Daoism's influence on the Chinese culture is manifested in life attitude, literature and arts, and religion. Our understanding of the Chinese culture will not be complete if we have no comprehension of Daoism. And in order to embrace Daoism, we must study and comprehend Laozi and Zhuangzi.

At times in history, Daoism and Confucianism and Buddhism rejected each other; but they also

complemented each other. Confucianism sought to rule the country with moralized education, but later deviated from its original spirit and placed shackles on humanity. Daoism, which was opposed to the rigid Confucian ethical code and advocated freedom of humankind, served as a balance and a supplement to Confucianism. Having developed into a native religion, Daoism accepted the Buddhist concept of karma, and Buddhism accepted the Daoist concept of spirits. China's folk belief has been in fact a mix of the indigenous religion, and Daoist and Buddhist faiths.

An understanding of Daoism is therefore conducive to grasping the roots and basics of the Chinese culture and can lead to a more correct and richer comprehension of our own cultural traditions. And from these traditions, what experience, wisdom and creative strengths can we draw?

In society today, the advancement in information technology has led to social media running amuck. What is paradoxical is that while social media has greatly increased communication among people, it has done so without increasing mutual understanding. As a result, the opinions of different groups have become more and more opposed to each other. In trying to resolve this situation, Daoism can offer some specific solutions: those who have gained virtue (the sage, perfect man, godly man and true man), in contrast to the ordinary people who are controlled by desires for fame and privilege, biased love and subjective preconceptions, seek to get rid of "blindness" and "subjective preconceptions" defined by their own persons, group, clan, nation and era and view everything from a fair perspective.















That is why Daoism places such emphasis on "nothingness," which is not only a noun but also a call for action. Daoism wants us to empty, lose and forget subjective preconceptions and biased love. Those who achieve this and have gained virtue, strive to treat and comprehend from a cosmic perspective the gains and losses, and the good and bad things that happen to people. This is what Zhuangzi's story of "hide things in the world" tries to represent. Zhuangzi's "let yourself go" attitude towards life and death, and interests and stakes is derived from the wide perspective of the Dao. Only by getting rid of "blindness" and "subjective preconceptions" can one let one's thinking "wander free" and stretch one's imagination to be really creative.

Daoists are naturalists. Mou Zongsan in his Nineteen Lectures on Chinese Philosophy says what Daoism advocates is that to be natural is to be carefree; it means not being dependent on others, but to be spiritually independent and therefore transcendent. From this standpoint, Daoism is opposed to coercion and suppression. This "going it alone" attitude of Daoism is unlike Confucianism and Mohism and Christianity of the West, which have given rise to social organizations and profoundly shaped the societal mold. In this era of "digital dictatorship" when scientists, entrepreneurs and governments attempt to "hack" into human brains and take control of everything, the Daoism-style of naturalism can be an important asset to the force that counters the trend. Deep inside our hearts there is a "self" that is free from social oppression and external coercion, is carefree and can achieve true individuality.

If historical hindsight judges that ancient society was a perfect one and that those that followed have

degenerated with the passage of time, Daoism is undoubtedly degenerative and negative. With respect to morality, Daoism contends that "a true sage should relinquish wit" and "renounce love and justice"; on the surface, this seems irrational. And as a way of life, the Daoist saying "with nonaction, all things get done" is criticized for being false. But seen from a holistic viewpoint, Daoism in fact advocates a return to innocence, getting rid of deceit, not considering morals in a mechanical way, and doing things naturally and with restraint. To treat the illnesses of contemporary society, such as the overwhelming desire for material things, the mechanical treatment of morals and being too calculating in dealing with one another, Daoism is an effective cure.

Homo sapiens has been in existence for more than 100,000 years and about 2,500 years ago an "Axial Age" developed globally and several centers of civilization emerged. These included the Chinese civilization as represented by Confucianism, Daoism, Mohism, etc.; India's Ganges civilization as represented by Buddhism; the Middle East civilization as represented by the Old Testament; and Greco-Roman civilization as represented by ancient Greek philosophy. The ancient human experience and wisdom (which can be collectively described as consensus) which is hidden in these civilizations has not vanished from history. When its merits are needed and under appropriate conditions they will revive in response to the call of our time.

As a result of the integration of information technology and biotechnology, some organs of the human body can now function according to an algorithm. That Homo sapiens is gradually "evolving" into "Homo deus" or "superhumans"



through new technologies is no longer a fantasy. Will this development cause our old values, faiths and social systems to collapse, triggered by a domino effect? Can we use the wisdom passed down from ancient times to meet these unprecedented challenges? Can we foster humankind's greatest well-being by re-interpreting all this wisdom?

In the face of problems associated with the fate of our entire human species, Daoism, as part of our human consensus, can offer some universal reflections. Since the late Ming dynasty, *Laozi* has been one of the most translated writings of Chinese thinkers. According to statistics, there are more than 5,000 versions in translation of *Laozi*, making it only second to the *Bible*. This probably results from the fact that *Laozi* is not lengthy and is written in a short motto form. Its rich and dialectic content has also a strong appeal to readers. Comparatively, there are fewer translations of *Zhuangzi*, and what exist are mostly of the "Inner Chapters."

Laozi and Zhuangzi — A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation is written mainly for students who are interested in Chinese culture. Its format is similar to that of The Analects — A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation. However, the different features of Laozi and Zhuangzi have required a separate approach in the compilation of the two books.

1. As *Laozi* is written in a motto form and the themes of the chapters are rather scattered, we have assembled the contents according to the principle of "from something concrete to something abstract," "from social phenomena to personal cultivation" and "from something metaphysical to something physical." We consider this to be more

in keeping with the way young people think. The text in Laozi is divided into five topics: Opposition to Harassment of People by Tyranny (the causes for tyranny and how to be freed from it); Non-Action (but things get done because the ruler allows people to organize themselves and nongovernmental organizations to develop); Character Building (by recognizing how people have gained virtue and their characteristics); Ruling a Country with the Dao (conforming to the natural law of things, prevention of illness rather than its cure); and The Dao Follows the Rules of Nature (Laozi's metaphysics, and the Dao's main features and law). We use the themes of the five topics to explain Laozi's views about social, psychological and natural phenomena. We also try to offer solutions to many contemporary problems that trouble people and society according to Laozi's understanding of the Dao and general principle of "man follows the earth; earth follows heaven; heaven follows the Dao; and the Dao follows naturalness."

2. Zhuangzi's main thoughts are reflected in the seven essays in the "Inner Chapters," generally believed to have been authored by Zhuangzi himself. The "Outer Chapters" and "Miscellaneous Chapters" are commonly considered to be the work of his disciples and are elaborations of the "Inner Chapters." What we have selected from the "Inner Chapters" are the passages most representative of Zhuangzi's thoughts. Zhuangzi's thinking is systematic and strong in logic, and his writing makes smooth reading and is vigorous, unbound and inseparable. Unlike Laozi, where we regroup the contents according to the themes, in Zhuangzi we select the splendid stories from the chapters in their original order so that the main thoughts of Zhuangzi can be comprehended through them.



葉物賽— Setting Things 葉物賽— flight, Heaven 天地—指 and Earth Are in Fact a Finger



雅生之道 Staying Healthy 顕意自然 Is to Follow Natural Principles



無用之用 Things though 是為大用 They May General United



導徳卓形 Witness 重内軽外 Disreyard Appearance



方大宗師 Notions the Grand Massier, Nelly on the Das



為政之道 The Way of 無為而治 Non-Retion

3. Taking into account the different cultural and religious backgrounds of our young readers and that the book has an English translation, we include comparisons between the thoughts of *Laozi* and *Zhuangzi* and those of the West, especially Christianity, to enable readers to capture the essence of *Laozi* and *Zhuangzi*.

Laozi and Zhuangzi — A Modern Translation and Contemporary Interpretation is presented as two separate but related books. As indicated above, the order of the material in our Laozi does not follow that of the original book: the themes have been reassembled. The Table of Contents therefore lists extracts rather than any chapter numbers. The mention of chapters in the book's text (for example, chapter 5) refers to the original book; these chapters are identified by the use of Arabic numerals. For clarity, our own book's chapters are numbered in words: One, Two, Three, etc. In

passages such as "The message of this chapter is similar to that of the next (chapter 64)" the word chapter again refers to that of the original, of which ours is a translation.

Although the essays in our *Zhuangzi* do follow the original book's order we have selected only seven topics and for consistency have used the same chapter numbering system in cross-referencing with *Laozi*. The Table of Contents again lists extracts without reference to chapter numbers.

In writing this book, we have made reference to some earlier works, including *Interpretation of Nanhuajing* by Xuan Ying of the Qing dynasty, *The Past and Present of Laozi* by Liu Xiaogan, and interpretations of *Laozi* and *Zhuangzi* by Chen Guying.

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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琼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.



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