

Knowledge and Education in Hong Kong

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知識和教育在香港

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1a. Characteristics of Knowledge

- There is no absolute final knowledge. Even Physical Laws verified by experiments may change.
- The Power of the West came not from the Gun but the knowledge to produce the Gun.
 - The Industrial Revolution
- There is no limit to the amount of knowledge a person can acquire.
- The more you give, the more you have!

1a. 知識的特徵

- 世上沒有絕對的最終知識。即使通過實驗驗證的物理定律也可能會改變。
- 西方的霸權不是來自槍，而是從生產槍的知識。
 - 工業革命
- 學無止境。
- 你越傳送知識給他人，你越會擁有更多的知識。

1b. Characteristics of Knowledge

- When willing to listen to the viewpoint of others, one is likely to be more tolerant.
- It takes much time to invent and research but it takes very little time to learn and copy.
- Knowledge can be stored and retrieved easily.
- With sufficient background knowledge, progress and improvement becomes easier.
- Biased knowledge or Dogma may be harmful.

1b. 知識的特徵

- 當一個人願意傾聽別人的觀點， 他會變得更寬容。
- 發明和研究需要花費很多的時間， 學習和複製需要很少的時間。
- 科技可以容易地儲存和檢索資料和知識。
- 有了足夠的背景知識， 進步和改善變得更容易。
- 偏激的知識或教條可能是有害的。

2a. Why Classroom Education?

- Classroom Environment is more efficient than one-to-one?
- Internet will be superior to Classroom.
 - Not limited by space, time or number of students
 - Multimedia
 - Even the Best can be improved
- Has Hong Kong pumped sufficient resources into Internet Education?
- Can Hong Kong Lead the World in this area?

2a. 為什麼要課堂教育？

- 課堂環境的效率比一對一高？
- 互聯網授課將優於課堂。
 - 不受空間，時間或學生人數限制。
 - 多媒體表達。
 - 即使是最好的，也可以改進。
- 香港是否已把足夠的資源，投放到互聯網授課？
- 香港能否在這方面領先世界？

2b. Role of Teachers

- With Developed Internet Courses, teacher will become tutors.
- Their role will be to stimulate, monitor and help.
- Can set up a pool of best “floating” teachers
 - Sent them to other schools to improve standards
 - Their pay may be higher
 - Record their teaching techniques for others to learn and catch up.

2b. 教師的新角色

- 互聯網上若有優秀的課程，老師會成為導師。
- 導師的作用將是刺激，監督和幫助學生。
- 可以設立一個最好的“浮動”教師池：
 - 送他們到其他學校提高水準。
 - 他們的薪酬可能會更高。
 - 錄影他們的教學技巧，讓其他老師學習，迎頭趕上。

2c. Role of Students

- Modern technology allows the work of a Student to be recorded from a young age.
- Learning can be a life-time experience not limited to Schools and Universities.
- Resume may contain some selected work in the past.
- Learning alone is not as powerful and enjoyable as in groups.
- Group can have members from afar.

2c. 學生的新角色

- 現代技術允許一個學生的作業，從年輕的年齡便被記錄。
- 學習可以不局限於學校，活到老，學到老。
- 資歷可以包括以前的文章，報告等。
- 個人學習，比不上小組一起學習那樣有效和愉快。
- 小組成員，可以來自遠方。(Skype?)

2d. Role of Retirees

- Many retirees in Hong Kong can still contribute.
- Can they act as tutors to the under-privileged families?
- Can they put their experience on the Internet?
- Can they earn extra part-time income and feel useful? One-to-one tutoring can earn?
- How many are likely to participate?

2d. 退休人員的新角色

- 許多香港退休的人仕仍然可以做出貢獻。
- 他們可以作為弱勢家庭兒童的導師嗎？
- 他們可以把自己的經驗放在互聯網上嗎？
- 他們可以賺取額外的收入，覺得有用嗎？
- 一對一的家教可算是有意義的經濟活動嗎？
- 會有多少人參與？

2e. Technology to use

- The standard courses can be on Internet.
- One-to-one tutoring can be via Skype.
- Cost of Computer is dropping. Many are willing to donate their older computers when upgrade.
- Government can subsidize Computers and Internet connections.
- Education is an area worth spending.

2e. 善用技術

- 標準課程的資料，可以放在互聯網上。
- 一對一的輔導可以通過**Skype**。
- 電腦價錢下降。許多人也願意捐出自己的舊電腦。
- 政府會資助，電腦和互聯網連接嗎？
- 教育是值得投資的領域。

3. Degree or Certificate as ladder to success?

- Consumers want to be assured that the claimed Professional indeed have the capability.
 - Who wants to see an unqualified doctor?
 - Who wants to go to court with an unqualified lawyer?
- Degree or Certificate provides that assurance.
- Used as bar to reduce competition

3.學位或證書是爬上高職位的階梯？

- 消費者希望得到保證，專業人仕確實有真正的能力。
 - 誰願意去看一個不合格的醫生？
 - 誰願意請一個不合格的律師去打官司呢？
- 學位或證書可以提供保證。
- 更會被作為門檻，以減少競爭。

4a. Modern Wealth=Meaningful Economic Activities

- Wealth is no longer sheep, grain or gold.
- Ability to produce known goods is less valuable than ability to produce new things.
- What was once meaningful may not be meaningful now.
 - Horse riding is no longer useful transport
 - Ability to send telegram is not a job requirement
- Some new activities may not even be known now.

4a. 現代財富=有意義的經濟活動

- 財富不再是牛羊，糧食或黃金。
- 創新能力，比生產能力，更有價值。
- 以往有意義的活動，未必再有意義。
 - 馬車不再是有用的交通工具。
 - 能發電報，不再可以謀生。
- 一些未來的新活動，現在想也想不到。

4b. Increasing Money Supply?

- USA increases its Money Supply to boost its Economy.
- Japan successfully increases its Money Supply and devalue it to increase competitiveness.
- China has been very skillful in increasing its Money Supply.
 - The fear of over-printing after the 2nd World War was gone.
 - Maintaining a high rate of growth is likely.

4b. 增加貨幣供應量？

- 美國增加其貨幣供應量，以維持和提高其經濟。(低息政策)
- 日本成功地增加貨幣供應量和令貨幣貶值，提高競爭力。
- 中國已經用非常純熟的手法，增加貨幣供應量。
 - 第2次世界大戰後，過度印銀紙的恐懼消失了。
 - 增加貨幣供應量，保持一個較高速度的經濟增長是可行的。

4c. The Hong Kong Technique

- Maintain the Peg (exchange rate with US\$) will force the increase of HK\$ Supply when others invest.
- Many investors treat Hong Kong as “typhoon shelter”.
- Land Development is a “golden goose”.
- Tourism brings in Money especially RMB.
- Trading is also an important source.

4c. 香港所用的政策

- 維持聯繫匯率（與美元掛鉤），當別人兌換港幣投資時，將迫使港元供應增加。
- 許多投資者把香港作為“避風塘”。
- 土地開發是一個生“金蛋的鵝”。
- 旅遊帶來不少的金錢，尤其是人民幣。
- 貿易是一個重要的金錢來源。

4d. Knowledge of how Money is created is important for All.

- The tradition concept is to “earn” it via labor.
- Then master the concept of “money to earn money”.
- Now need to understand “Match Money Supply with the increase of Meaningful Economic Activities”.
- Will also need to understand “elimination of money” or writing off debts.
 - Japan concept and USA concept?

4d. 產生金錢的知識是很重要的

- 傳統的概念是通過勞動“賺錢”。
- 進一步，掌握“錢賺錢”的概念。
- 現在需要了解“貨幣供應量，應和有意義的經濟活動的增加配合”。
- 還需要了解“金錢”的消除(或消除債務)。
 - 日本和美國的不同概念。

4e. Writing off debt as a meaningful economic activity?

- Eastern thought believes “debt must be paid”. Bankruptcy is not honorable.
- In the 1980s, the property value of Japan was more than that of the entire USA.
- Many Japanese borrowed and invested in USA and created a Property Bubble in USA.
 - When the Bubble bursted, many Japanese were in debt.
 - Many tried to repaid the heavy debt and lost their “fighting spirit” and the economy suffered.

4e.消除債務作為一個有意義的經濟活動

- 東方思想認為，“債是必須償還”。破產是不光榮的。
- 在20世紀80年代，日本的物業價值超過了整個美國。
- 許多日本人和公司借錢，並在美國投資，在美國締造了一個房地產泡沫。
 - 當泡沫爆破，許多日本人和公司都欠債。
 - 他們試圖償還沉重的債務，失去了鬥志，經濟陷入低迷。

4f. The USA technique of dealing with the bust of the Bubble

- USA created its own Property Bubble recently in the 2000-2010 period.
- Banks loan mortgages with “no checking”.
- People in their seventies in USA with no income can get mortgages.
- Investment Banks roll such mortgages into “investment” papers (e.g. Lehman Brothers).
- The inevitable bursting of the bubble occurred.
- The solution – write off debts with Government backing.

4f. 美國處理泡沫的手法

- 美國在**2000-2010**年期間，創做了自己的房地產泡沫。
- 銀行用“不檢查”收入方式，貸款買樓。
- 七十歲的長者，沒有收入，也得到貸款。
- 投資銀行把這些貸款，包裝成“投資”的債券（如雷曼兄弟）。
- 泡沫爆破。
- 解決方案 - 政府支持消除或重整債務。

5a. Money no long the goal as Governments can pump them out

- A Government must increase its Money Supply for its citizens to become wealthy.
- The rate of pumping and how to distribute the new money define the progress of the country
- Knowledge of such “rules of the game” translates to Power.
 - Merchants and Officials know these rules better.
 - Money is not all powerful. But with no money, nothing can be done.

5a. 盲目追求錢沒有意義， 因為政府可以增加供應

- 政府必須增加貨幣供應量，市民才可富裕。
 -
- 增加的速度，以及如何分配，會決定國家的進步。
- 懂得和善用這“遊戲規則”的人，可轉化為擁有權力。
 - 官商勾結，是他們比市民更了解“遊戲規則”
 - 金錢不是萬能。但是沒有錢，什麼也不能做。

5b. Money no longer the goal as Knowledge can create more

- For individuals, knowledge of development plans allow successful speculation.
- When an individual is in a position to know how money is created, he can take advantage.
 - What is fair, just and open?
- What is the “rule of the Game”?
- How are such “rules created or changed”?
- Some privileged want to keep such knowledge only for themselves.

5b. 盲目追求錢沒有意義， 因為政府可以增加供應

- 對於個人來說，預知發展計劃，投機獲利機會增高。
- 當一個人在高位，又知道錢是怎麼締造的，他可以利用職權謀利，防不勝防。
 - 什麼是公平，公正，公開 (都會被拋開)？
- “遊戲規則”是什麼？
- 規則是怎麼締造或更改的？
- 一些特權人仕，為保持利益，不願讓這樣的知識傳播。

6a.Can Hong Kong Lead the World?

- Hong Kong is a relatively “free” society.
- Almost any “idea” is tolerated.
- Hong Kong is a World Financial Center.
- Hong Kong has sufficient Money to cushion all foreseeable crisis.
- Hong Kong has the fastest Internet Link and 100% basic education.
- More Retirees with free time to think.....

6a.香港可以引領世界嗎？

- 香港是一個相對“自由”的社會。
- 幾乎所有的“理念”都被容忍。
- 香港是世界金融中心。
- 香港有足夠的錢，可以應付所有可預見的危機。
- 香港有最快的互聯網連接和**100%**的基礎教育。
- 更有很多退休人仕，有空閒時間思考.....

6b. Solve the “Election Deadlock”

- Think “out-of-the-box”
- Can Hong Kong Government fund “Consultant Groups” to study and do proposals?
- Can a Democratic Party Group be one of these Consulting Groups?
- With resources and responsibility flowing into these “Consulting Groups”, can they do a good job?
- Turn crisis into opportunities with knowledge?

6b. 解決“選舉僵局”

- 善用離開框架的思維。
- 香港政府可否聘請“顧問組”，做研究和建議？
- 泛民派可以是其中一個“顧問組”嗎？
- 隨著資源和責任流入這些“顧問組”，他們可以做得好嗎？
- 用知識，化危機為機遇。

6c. Turning opposition to support

- Hong Kong system asks the Chief Executive to bring in a team after taking Office.
 - The team is unlikely to have worked closely together.
 - The team is unlikely to have long term plans.
 - Chance of success is dim.
- If actual funding and “work” can be assigned to Opposition, will there be harmony?
- Will Beijing endorse such a move?

6c. 把反對變成支持

- 香港的制度要求行政長官上任後，招募一個團隊。
 - 團隊未有密切合作過。
 - 團隊很可能沒有長遠計劃。
 - 成功的機會是暗淡的。
- 如果有實際的資金和工作，可以分配給反對派，會達到和諧嗎？
- 北京會同意嗎？

7. The New Paradigm

- When there is enough clothes for all.....
- When there is enough food for all.....
- When there is enough shelter for all.....
- When there is enough transport for all.....
- When there is enough energy for all.....
- Knowledge and capability to provide more comfort will transform society.
- New Inventions will force paradigm shifts
 - Computers, Internet.....

7. 引領世界的新模式

- 當不愁衣食住行.....
- 當能源不成問題.....
- 改造社會的知識和能力，會提供更舒適的生活。
- 新發明將迫使社會模式轉變：
 - 電腦，互聯網.....

完畢