

學友社

第二十八屆全港中學生 Students' Top Ten News Election 2019

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「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」籌委會秘書處

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大新聞選舉

主辦



撥款來源

民政事務局及公民教育委員會



公民教育委員會

Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education



本刊物僅代表主辦機構之立場

序

今屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉有超過60,000名學生參加總選投票，選出中學生心目中的十大新聞，以及1,500名學生參加短片拍攝比賽及新聞評述比賽，發表對不同新聞的見解。計劃得以順利舉行，實有賴民政事務局公民教育委員會的撥款，以及多年來參與的傳媒人和學者擔任評審和講者，當中亦少不了職員及義工團隊的投入參與，共同為香港的傳媒教育出一分力。

本資料冊回顧了今屆各項活動，並展示新聞評述比賽的優秀作品，一方面肯定同學發表的多元聲音，另一方面也希望引發更多同學思考傳媒的影響。2019年，「假新聞」、「Fact Check (事實查核)」、「炒車 (意指誤信謠言)」漸成為日常用語，可見在大量網絡訊息中掌握事實，防範虛假或不準確、偏頗的訊息，提高中學生的媒體解讀能力在今天社會顯得更加重要。我們會總結經驗，與時俱進，為中學生舉辦更優質傳媒教育活動，加強閱讀新聞的廣度與深度，提升中學生的傳媒資訊素養。



第二十八屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉 STUDENTS' TOP TEN NEWS ELECTION 2019

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學友社簡介

願景

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

宗旨

發揚互助友愛及勤奮好學精神，
主張探求真知、服務社會，
舉辦健康活動，培養青年良好品德。

學友社為政府認可的公共性質慈善機構，是於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司。學友社創辦七十年來，一直「與學生同行關顧學生福祉」，適時回應不同時代社會及學生的需要，亦為香港社會培育具視野及承擔的明日領袖。學友社一直是學生、教師及家長的伙伴，每年服務逾一百五十萬人次。

在過去七十年，學友社始終如一地積極回應學生需要，工作重點亦緊隨社會變化而調整，由早年的文娛康樂、科學探究，到近年專注於學生輔導、生涯規劃及全人發展等三大工作範疇，既協助學生尋找人生方向與意義，亦讓學生從正規課堂外的活動中作品德與價值教育的學習。

每一代學生都有不同需要，學友社從不執著形式，只堅持與學生同行。未來我們將積極開展中學生生涯教育及大中華發展事務，助學生構建未來及把握大中華發展機遇。一如我們社徽上的火炬，既為青年學生領航，亦由青年學生照亮未來社會的路向。

捐款支持

如您認同學友社的培育青年工作，請捐款支持我們：

- 網上捐款：www.donation.hyc.org.hk
- 入帳至學友社捐款帳戶：中國銀行（香港）012-352-10334182
- 郵寄支票：郵寄抬頭「學友社」或「Hok Yau Club」的劃線支票至本社。
- 捐款HK\$100或以上，可憑收據申請稅項減免。
- 如需索取捐款收據，請將轉帳通知書/支票（註明姓名、聯絡電話、地址及收據抬頭）寄回學友社。

聯絡方法：

電話：2397 6116 電郵：info@hyc.org.hk

地址：深水埗長沙灣道141號長利商業大廈13樓學友社總社



主要服務及活動

學生輔導及生涯規劃

Student Guidance and Life Planning

- 電話輔導服務2503 3399（香港電訊資助）：
學生專線（逢周一、三及五 晚上7時至9時）
放榜輔導熱線（文憑試及大學聯招放榜期間）
- 香港模擬文憑試、試題專輯及考試報告
- 大學聯招講座
- 學友所承·校本輔導大使計劃
- 教師及家長輔導工作坊
- 設「升學就業資料中心」備有各種升學及就業資訊（地址：長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號）

全人發展

All-round Development

- 「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」公民教育活動
- 「明日領航者計劃」青年領袖培訓活動
- 「傑出中學生領袖選舉計劃」中學生領袖選舉及培訓活動
- 交流考察團

到校服務

On-site Support Services

- 學生輔導及生涯規劃
- 領袖培訓及潛能發展

媒體出版

Media and Publication

- 出版各種升學指南：《出路指南》、《中六升學指南》、《大中華升學指南》、《高中選科及升學指南》
- 與香港電台合辦「奮發時刻DSE」廣播節目（逢星期六晚上8時至8時30分 香港電台第二台播出）
 - 承辦教育局「內地高校免試收生計劃」指南編輯及顧問工作
 - 承辦中國教育留學交流（香港）中心《內地高校免試收生計劃一本通》編輯及製作工作
 - 機構網站www.hyc.org.hk
 - 一站式學生資訊網站www.student.hk
 - 《文憑試e通訊》電子報
 - ：「學友社 Hok Yau Club」學友社最新動態
 - ：「學友社DSE資訊站」多元升學資訊

大中華升學及發展

Career Development in Greater China

提供大中華諮詢及輔導服務：

在探索、在讀及畢業三個階段，提供全面及有效的支援

- 建立一站式大中華升學及發展資訊平台：助學生及家長掌握全面大中華發展資訊
- 創建大中華發展互動社群：邀請在讀生或畢業生拍攝及分享短片，並互動解答提問
- 促進大中華人才交流：與大中華企業合作協調實習安排，並為香港青年提供大中華事業發展資訊，長遠建立「大中華發展人才庫」連結企業與區內人才
- 支援大中華地區學生赴港升學及發展，協助他們融入社區，服務社會

請支持學友社 2020年賣旗日

2020年3月14日(六) 九龍區 義工招募 | 捐助善款



學友社成立於1949年，為香港政府認可的公共性質慈善機構，成立七十多年來，「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」，適時回應不同時代社會及學生的需要，引領學生成長。

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

在2018年，學友社為學生：



接聽了近4,500個
熱線查詢



出版了279,000套
升學輔導指南



舉辦了近330場
入校講座及工作坊



籌辦香港模擬文憑試 協助了
逾10,000名考生備戰文憑試

賣旗善款用途

學友社所籌得的善款將用於以下青年學生發展工作：



學生輔導

出路抉擇 | 應試支援 | 情緒輔導 | 知己知彼 | 抉擇部署 | 行動反思 | 領袖培訓 | 潛能發展 | 義工培育



生涯規劃



全人發展

如何支持?

如果您認同學友社「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」的願景，懇請支持「學友社2020年賣旗日」，協助招募義工或捐助善款。有您的支持，學友社定能更有效回應學生需要、引領學生成長。



成為義工

每位義工可獲發感謝狀。



捐助善款

捐款\$100或以上，可憑收據申請稅項扣減。

www.hyc.org.hk/flag

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2397 6116

2381 8927



學友社 2020年賣旗日 3月14日(六)九龍區

籌得善款將用於全港中學生升學輔導及情緒支援服務、生涯規劃及全人發展活動。

義工招募及捐款

報名及查詢：2397 6116

詳情：www.hyc.org.hk/flag



「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」簡介

「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」是學友社主辦的全港公民教育活動，自1992年起舉辦，至今已歷28載。多年來，活動一直獲全港學校踴躍支持，每年參與投票的學生數以萬計。

透過舉辦「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」，我們希望能夠增強中學生閱讀新聞的廣度與深度，提高他們對香港社會、國家事務及國際局勢的認知，培養分析能力。

選舉機制

「第二十八屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2019年）在本地、兩岸以至國際發生的新聞事件。為了讓選舉結果能更準確反映中學生的想法，增強代表性，活動特別設有「候選新聞初選」機制。各間參與初選的學校，會成立由同學組成的校內籌委會，由校內籌委會先在本年度眾多的新聞中（主要為1月至9月中的新聞），選出他們認為較具代表性的30則新聞，撰寫新聞簡介，並於校內邀請高中及初中各兩班同學參與初選投票。

初選活動結束後，我們會參考各間學校的初選投票結果，擬訂出「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」總選的30則候選新聞，以供全港中學生投票。於總選中得票最高的首10則新聞，即為本年度的「全港中學生十大新聞」。

配套活動

除了選舉活動外，「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」亦設有新聞評述比賽及短片拍攝比賽，務求進一步加強中學生客觀分析、批判媒體和社會議題的能力，並學會尊重及包容社會上的不同意見。我們更邀請了多位資深傳媒工作者以及大專院校的教授和導師，擔任比賽評審，為同學的參賽作品提供意見。

媒人計劃

自2011年起，我們更舉辦「傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」，招募大專生擔任「媒人」，參加專業培訓，並由資深籌委以朋輩輔導方式，帶領「媒人」協助籌備傳媒教育活動。

NEWS

2019年度活動回顧

2019

15/9

初選工作坊
計劃簡介及嘉賓分享



19/9 - 4/11

新聞評述比賽

同學選取一則於2019年發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論。

15/9 - 22/10

候選新聞初選之「千編細選」

同學透過組織校內小型新聞選舉，認識傳媒及選舉功能，而本年度十大新聞選舉候選新聞也參考校內的初選結果。



19/10 - 9/12

「假新聞 — 短片拍攝比賽」工作坊

同學透過短片拍攝的方式探討與媒體教育相關的議題-假新聞。



18/11 - 16/12

全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選

全港中學生透過投票，選出心目中的年度「十大新聞」，鼓勵同學關心社會時事。

第二十八屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉

總選結果

總投票人數 60,495人

1

八三一事件 太子港鐵站傳言有人死亡

8月31日，港鐵太子站發生嚴重警民衝突事件。當晚遊行結束後，警察接報有兩批政見不同的乘客發生衝突，進入太子站進行驅散及拘捕行動，並於車廂內以警棍擊打示威者及市民，造成多人受傷。警察當晚封鎖案發現場，關閉太子站並要求記者及救護員離開，並於事件發生後關閉太子站兩天。其後，網上傳出當晚傷者及送院者數目不符，質疑站內曾有人死亡，警方聯同消防處澄清及否認傳聞。不少市民要求港鐵公開當晚的閉路電視片段，以還原真相，但遭港鐵以乘客私隱為由拒絕。不少聲音批評警方當晚在車廂內肆意打乘客屬濫用暴力，又拒絕到場的救護人員即時入站施救，令傷者未能及時接受診治。事件後，不少市民在太子站外擺放鮮花及撒冥錢。

得票率 67.2%
40,645票



2

七二一事件 元朗白衣人無差別襲擊市民

7月21日晚上，元朗西鐵站以及附近一帶出現大批手持鐵通、藤條等武器、穿著白衣人士，無差別襲擊途人及港鐵列車乘客。過程中市民多次致電報警求助不果，事發後約四十分鐘後才有警員到場。事件令不少市民質疑警察選擇性執法。網上亦流傳何君堯議員在當晚與白衣人士握手。事件中至少45人受傷，1人危殆，5人重傷。截至8月，警方以涉嫌非法集結拘捕28人，其中兩人在事發一個月後被控參與暴動。

得票率 65.2%
39,439票





港府引緊急法制定禁蒙面法 警民衝突加劇

政府回歸以來首次引用《緊急法》實施《禁止蒙面規例》，於10月5日生效。規例規定任何人不得在合法公眾集會中，使用相當可能阻止辨識身份的蒙面物品，否則屬違法，最高判囚一年或罰款港幣2.5萬元，以阻止連月來示威者以蒙面逃避法律責任。惟示威未有平息，而大部分警員執勤時完全遮蓋面部及隱去委任證，亦令不少人質疑有雙重標準，擔心讓警民關係進一步惡化。



4 《逃犯條例》引國際關注 美眾議院一致通過《香港人權與民主法案》

港府修訂《逃犯條例》引起國際關注。歐盟駐港澳辦事處及歐盟成員國的外交代表於5月24日向林鄭月娥發出外交照會，表達對修訂條例的關注和擔憂，並就「修例可能將在港人士送往中國大陸接受不公平審訊」，正式提出抗議。而民間團體亦於9月29日發起與全球60多個城市連線的反極權大遊行，包括日本、英國、澳洲、德國、法國及加拿大等國家地區。此外，美國眾議院在本港時間10月16日早上，獲得一致通過《2019年香港人權與民主法案》，其後待參議院過關、總統簽署成為法律。



5 警權問題惹關注 警實彈射傷中五生

反對修訂《逃犯條例》風波期間，多區發生激烈警民衝突，民間訴求亦延伸至警權問題。8月6日晚，浸會大學學生會會長方仲賢在深水埗被便衣警員截查及搜出10支觀星鐳射筆(警稱為「鐳射槍」)，以涉嫌藏有攻擊性武器將他拘捕，最終獲無條件釋放。8月11日晚，在尖沙咀警署外的示威衝突期間，一名少女懷疑被警方以布袋彈射中右眼，視力受損；同日晚上，警方在葵芳驅散示威行動時，向港鐵葵芳站內發射催淚彈，引起市民不滿。8月31日晚，因警方在港鐵太子站內月台及車廂，追捕示威者時動用武力，包括近距離施放胡椒噴霧，釀多人受傷；網上傳出當晚站內有人被警員打死發生。9月29日，本港印尼語報章《SUARA》的印尼女記者Veby Mega Indah在灣仔採訪時，疑遭警員發射的橡膠子彈射中右眼受傷。10月1日荃灣警民衝突中，一名就讀中五的示威者被防暴警察以實彈射中胸口，送院搶救，情況一度危殆。警方於10月20日的九龍區遊行時，水炮車以藍色水射向尖沙咀清真寺，被批評不尊重宗教建築物。



6 反修例示威者提五大訴求 網民發起三罷、不合作運動

政府修訂《逃犯條例》所引發的一連串示威遊行，民間提出「五大訴求」，包括徹底撤回條例、成立獨立調查委員會、釋放被捕人士及撤銷控罪、撤銷「暴動」定性和實行「雙普選」。坊間亦多次舉行各式集會及抗議行動，如六次港鐵不合作運動，參與者透過阻礙車門、拉緊急掣等方式阻止列車開出。航空界則於7月26日在香港國際機場接機大堂舉行「和你飛」集會；另有網民於9月1日至2日發起「和你飛2.0」行動。民陣則於8月18日在維園舉行「流水式」集會，主辦單位指約有170萬人參與，警方數字為12萬8千人。8月5日多個機構發起「全港三罷、七區開花」行動，展開罷工、罷課與罷市，及在7個地區集會。



7 台灣殺人案 港府推《逃犯條例》惹爭議

2018年2月17日，香港青年陳同佳於台灣旅遊時殺死女友潘曉穎並將屍體藏於行李箱棄置草叢。命案揭發後，因陳曾在港使用死者提款卡提款，香港警方於同年3月拘捕陳，控以洗黑錢罪名。由於殺人案於台灣發生，香港與台灣沒有移交逃犯機制，港府於今年2月13日正式宣布修訂《逃犯條例》。6月9日民陣發起第二次反修例遊行，主辦單位表示有近103萬人參與，警方公佈最高峰有24萬人；其後政府指草案於6月12日如期二讀，當日金鐘爆發大規模示威，最終變成警民衝突。6月15日，政府宣布暫緩修例，仍未能平息民怨。6月16日民陣再辦遊行，主辦單位稱有近「200萬+1」人參與，為歷來最多，警方數字則為33萬8千人。至7月9日，特首林鄭月娥以「壽終正寢」形容修訂《逃犯條例》草案。最終，林鄭月娥於9月4日宣布正式撤回《逃犯條例》修訂。



8 反修例風波掀各區設連儂牆表訴求 因撕紙屢引衝突



反修例風波中，全港多區市民設立「連儂牆」，望以和平方式表達訴求及傳遞最新資訊，亦有市民認為連儂牆影響市容。多區因有人撕毀牆上宣傳而引發衝突，其中將軍澳厚德邨連儂牆隧道於8月發生斬人案，有男子疑因政見問題斬傷信報女記者致其昏迷，亦波及旁人，共三人受傷，疑犯被捕。立法會議員何君堯亦曾發起清潔運動，但最終為避免引發衝突，未有大規模行動。



9

亞馬遜雨林火災頻繁 危害生態引國際關注

有「地球之肺」之稱的亞馬遜雨林今年遭遇有紀錄以來最頻繁的火災。巴西國家太空署指，巴西亞馬遜雨林區域於1月至8月期間，已發生約七萬五千宗火災，比去年同期增加八成以上。環保組織表示火災增加與當地過度砍伐，發展農業有關。火災對生態系統造成嚴重威脅，影響生物多樣性。雨林亦是緩減全球暖化的減碳重地，火災蔓延引起國際關注，要求巴西採取更多措施，部份國家亦願意提供資金協助救火。



10

黑洞照片首曝光 證實相對論預言

「事件視界望遠鏡 (EHT) 計劃」於4月10日正式公開史上首張黑洞照片，被視為天體物理學的里程碑。照片除了成功印證黑洞的存在，更證實了愛因斯坦廣義相對論的預言。有參與計劃的天體物理學家表示是次觀測使學界對這逾百年歷史的理論更有信心。



11

日本京都動畫工作室慘遭 縱火36人死 原畫被毀

日本「京都動畫」第一工作室7月遭狂徒以汽油縱火，造成36人喪生、33人受傷。消息指整個工作室幾乎全毀，大量歷史性原畫、資料被燒毀。工作室聘請技術專家搶救伺服器，成功回收原畫等重要資料。日本政府其後為防縱火再現，推出規定凡購買桶裝汽油需出示身份證。



12

巴黎聖母院大火 標誌性尖塔屋頂倒塌

法國著名景點巴黎聖母院於4月15日傍晚失火，大火焚燒15小時，超過400名消防員參與灌救，在場亦有巴黎民眾頌唱《聖母頌》為教堂祈禱。火災中，教堂標誌性尖塔倒塌，木質屋頂完全燒毀，兩座鐘樓則倖免於難。當局調查火警或因電線短路引起。法國總統馬克龍將大火列為國家緊急情況，各界紛紛表態捐款協助重建。



13

中美貿易戰再次開打 雙方互增關稅

美國於5月宣佈對2000億美元的中國輸美商品關稅由10%上調至25%，中國隨後宣佈對原產於美國的部分進口商品加徵5%至25%的關稅，自去年開始一度休戰的中美貿易戰再次開打。兩國領導人習近平與特朗普雖於6月同意重啟經貿磋商，美國不再對中國產品加徵新的關稅，但因美國不滿中國對美國農產品的購買進程，特朗普8月在推特宣佈對餘下所有中國輸美商品徵收關稅。中國其後以暫停購買對方農產品，加徵汽車及其零部件關稅作反制。



14

港鐵不載客列車相撞 40年來首次

港鐵荃灣線兩列不載客列車於3月18日凌晨，在中環至金鐘站路段相撞，是港鐵營運以來首次出現列車相撞意外。事故中兩列港鐵列車損毀嚴重，並造成兩名車長受傷，荃灣綫來往中環及金鐘列車服務亦停駛兩日。港鐵及機電工程署的調查顯示，事故由於新信號系統承辦商於修改軟體時出現錯誤所致。



15

非洲豬瘟肆虐 過萬活豬被銷毀

非洲豬瘟疫情全球肆虐，且蔓延至越南、柬埔寨、菲律賓、韓國等10個亞洲地區，其中中國疫情最為嚴重。中國自2018年8月在遼寧瀋陽出現首宗個案後，疫情不足一年已蔓延至全國，銷毀超過100萬隻活豬。內地29個省份更推出「限價、限購」等調控措施，穩定豬肉價格。至於本港，今年5月初在上水屠房發現首宗非洲豬瘟，至今過萬隻活豬被銷毀。



16

東鐵綫兩月內兩度出軌 鐵路安全備受關注

7月25日凌晨時分，港鐵一列負責吊起路軌的工程車在試車時於大埔墟站及大學站轉彎位出軌，沒人受傷，影響翌日東鐵綫來往火炭站及大埔墟站服務，停駛達9小時。另外，於9月17日上午約八時半，東鐵綫再次發生列車出軌意外。該輛列車於旺角東站前往紅磡站途中，駛至近紅磡站月台前數十米時第4到第6卡出軌。是次出軌造成8人受傷，500人疏散。港鐵將成立調查委員會調查是故起因。



17

亞洲首例 台灣通過同性婚姻法案

在台灣，爭議許久的同性婚姻法案最終於5月17日三讀通過「司法院釋字第748號解釋施行法」，成亞洲首個同性婚姻合法化的地區。法例確定年滿18歲的同性伴侶在5月24日之後，同性伴侶婚姻將受到法律承認，可獲得與男女婚姻近乎相同的權利保障，開創婚姻平權的先河。是次法案表決之前備受各界關注，當天立法院外更是聚集了萬名民眾等候結果。



得票率 23.6%
14,262票

18

反政府示威席捲全球 伊拉克近三百死

踏入下半年，大規模的反政府示威迅速在全球擴散。9月，印尼有意將未婚同居、侮辱總統等列作違法，爆發示威釀兩學生死亡；10月，西班牙爭取獨立的加泰羅尼亞，市民佔領機場時與警爆衝突，有示威者被橡膠彈射盲；同月，智利因地鐵加價觸發示威，錄19死，總統指國家處「戰爭狀態」；伊拉克示威者抗議貪污、失業等問題，至11月近300人死；年內爆發大型示威的，還有黎巴嫩、蘇丹等，去年開始的法國黃背心運動亦持續。



得票率 22.5%
13,609票

19

「安心」事件 轟動全城

已婚男歌手許志安及無綫女藝人黃心穎被傳媒於4月16日揭發於的士車廂內出現親密行為，惹來不少市民猛烈抨擊。事件曝光後，許志安表示對其舉動表示深感後悔，黃心穎亦在其社交平台帳戶貼文致歉。私隱專員公署表示的士乃「半私人空間」，呼籲涉事藝人若認為隱私受侵犯或受情感損失，可循例申索。



得票率 21.1%
12,764票

20

華為被美國列入黑名單 5G龍頭地位動搖

美國商務部產業安全局基於國家安全威脅理由於5月將華為及其附屬公司列入出口管制實體名單。這項措施令美國公司必須得到許可證才可向華為出售產品。多間美國企業原定與華為的合作被迫中止，谷歌公司開始限制安卓系統及相關應用程式於華為的應用，部分國家亦就華為參與當地5G架設工作及使用華為通訊設備作出抵制及重新考慮。華為在全球5G設備市場佔有率於第一季亦被三星超越，排名第二。



得票率 20.3%
12,294票

21

東華三院教師墮樓亡 調查指多項因素所致

天水圍東華三院李東海小學女教師林麗棠於3月6日疑因不堪工作壓力，在校內跳樓身亡。其同事透露林老師身前在校內工作量甚大，更遭校長多番施壓和辱罵，亦被要求遞交悔過書。辦學團體東華三院成立獨立調查委員會調查。校董會於8月8日公佈調查結果，接納調查報告的19項建議，指出事件主因包括校長的管治方式、校內工作氣氛、林老師的情況，以及學校管理問題，並以大多數通過將校長即時解僱。



得票率 19.5%
11,777票

22

最低工資增至\$37.5 五一勞動節生效

政府於5月1日調整最低工資，由\$34.5增至\$37.5。法定最低工資以時薪為單位，基本原則是僱員在任何工資期的工資，按其總工作時數以平均計算，不得低於法定最低工資的水平。政策目的在於防止工資過低、減少低薪職位流失、維持本港經濟發展及競爭力等重要考慮中，取得適當平衡。



得票率 18.9%
11,419票

23

國歌條例草案刊憲 完成首讀

特區政府於1月11日就《國歌條例草案》刊憲，並於同月23日向立法會提交《國歌條例草案》，條例禁止任何人意圖侮辱國歌，或公開及故意篡改國歌，違者最高監禁3年、罰款5萬元。立法會進行首讀和動議二讀，現為二讀中止待續階段。政制及內地事務局局長聶德權指草案的立法原意是尊重國歌，並就侮辱國歌的行為訂立阻嚇性罰則。



得票率 16.4%
9,927票

24

施政報告放寬按揭 林鄭立會宣讀迅速腰斬

行政長官林鄭月娥10月16日公布《2019年施政報告》，於立法會宣讀不足半小時後，因議員抗議而休會，最終改以視像發布。施政報告提出，放寬樓宇按揭成數，當中首置申請九成貸款樓價上限提升至800萬，又重提「明日大嶼」計劃，作為中長期增闢土地措施。其餘政策，包括將2,500元學生學習津貼恒常化、下年度發放兩次「N無津貼」、增加交通津貼補貼比率等。



得票率 16.1%
9,722票

25

中國成立七十周年 北京舉行大規模閱兵

今年是中國成立七十周年。全國多處舉辦不同慶祝活動。在10月1日國慶當天，北京舉行大規模閱兵儀式，展示東風-17高超音速導彈、東風-17常規導彈、彩虹-7無人機等多款新型武器。國家主席習近平發表演說，提出「沒有任何力量能夠撼動我們偉大祖國的地位」，以及堅持「和平統一、一國兩制」的方針，保持香港、澳門長期繁榮穩定，推動海峽兩岸關係和平發展。



26

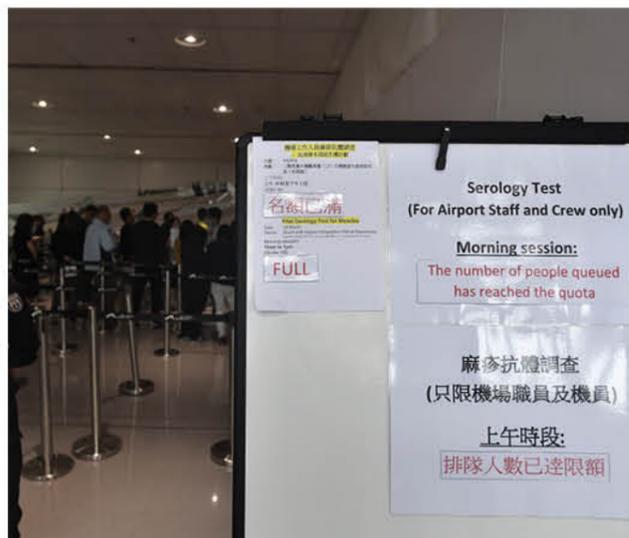
英國脫歐陷泥沼 提前大選求破僵局

英國時任首相文翠珊為履行脫歐公投的結果，多次與歐盟討論脫歐協議。英國原計劃在3月29日退出歐盟。但國會對協議中北愛爾蘭邊界及關稅同盟等議題存有分歧，方案於1月國會未獲通過。英歐隨後多次修訂協議，並數度延遲脫歐。由於無法與國會達成共識，文翠珊於6月離任首相及保守黨黨魁。前外相約翰遜於7月成為新首相，並承諾帶領英國如期脫歐。英歐其後於10月達成協議，並就北愛邊界問題提出新方案，但國會否決方案。英國將提前於12月大選，歐盟同意英國脫歐期限延至明年1月。



27

多個國家爆麻疹疫潮 香港多名機場人員感染



年初全球多個國家或地區出現麻疹疫情，香港亦錄得73宗麻疹個案，其中29宗與機場工作人員有關。衛生防護中心因此於機場實施防控麻疹措施，為8501名機場人員接種麻疹疫苗，及提供麻疹血清測試服務。最後衛生署於5月17日宣布於香港國際機場出現的麻疹爆發個案完結。



28

相隔二百年 日本再有天皇生前退位

上皇明仁於4月30日正式宣布退位，由皇太子德仁接任，日本正式告別「平成」，邁入「令和」時代，其即位禮亦於10月舉行。上皇明仁於1989至2019年在位，長達三十年。是次易位，是日本繼1817年光格天皇後，首次有天皇在生時退位。為慶祝此盛事，全國上下皆獲得十天假期，普天同慶。



29

禁電子煙條例草案刊憲 禁售不禁買食

政府於2月13日向立法會提交《2019年吸煙（公眾衛生）（修訂）條例草案》的建議，並於同月15日正式刊憲。條例將禁止電子煙及加熱煙等另類吸煙產品進口、製造、售賣、分發及宣傳，但不禁止購買和吸食，違例者最高可判監6個月和罰款5萬元。法案已完成首讀，現時仍在審議階段。



30

關愛共享計劃派四千元 被指安排混亂

政府於去年宣佈推行「關愛共享計劃」，向合資格的市民派發四千元，並於本年4月底截止申請。不少民眾認為計劃安排混亂，如派發點的申請表不足、熱線未能接通、在初期需提交住址證明、申請表格過於複雜等。截至10月職津處共接獲約347萬份申請表，當中約300萬份申請表已獲批，共涉及約106億元。



全港中學生十大新聞選舉 總選結果及分析

是屆學友社「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2019年11月18日至12月16日進行，共有139間中學參與，投票學生人數達60,495名。參與新聞初選的21所中學會先於校內成立籌委會，每所參與學校的校內籌委會各自擬出30則候選新聞予校內高中及初中兩班同學作投票，超過2千人參與初選投票。學友社從21間中學投票結果所提交的建議新聞事件中，篩選出本年度的30則候選新聞，由參與新聞總選的中學生從30則候選新聞中選出自己心目中的年度十大新聞。

總結2019年「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的投票結果，學友社有以下分析：

反修例事件受中學生關注

投票結果當中，首八則新聞均與反修例相關，同時得票率亦明顯較高，介乎48%至67%，可見同學對反修例事件關注較其他本地、兩岸及國際新聞事件為高。首三則新聞得票率均佔約六成半，分別是「八三一事件太子港鐵站傳言有人死亡」(第一位，得票40,645，得票率67.2%)、「七二一事件 元朗白衣人無差別襲擊市民」(第二位，得票39,439，得票率65.2%)及「港府引緊急法制定禁蒙面法 警民衝突加劇」(第三位，得票38,797，得票率64.1%)。本社認為「八三一事件」能以高票數排首位是由於傳言事件中有人死亡，引起社會高度關注及爭議，令中學生更欲了解事件的來龍去脈。而「七二一事件」排名居次位，本社認為是由於媒體直播襲擊及衝突畫面，讓同學有如親歷其境。而第三位「禁蒙面法」同獲高票數，相信是由於學生在日常生活中感受到其影響。種種因素令中學生對首三則新聞留下深刻的印象，關注程度亦較其他反修例新聞為高。

對國際新聞的關注比往年有所提高

在本年度的30則候選新聞中，國際新聞由去屆5則增加至9則，並且大多排名較前，可見同學對國際新聞的關注比往年有所提高。9則國際新聞當中，5則排名第九位至第十三位，分別是「亞馬遜雨林火災頻繁 危害生態引國際關注」(第九位，得票25,229，得票率41.8%)、「黑洞照片首曝光 證實相對論預言」(第十位，得票18,981，得票率31.4%)、「日本京都動畫工作室慘遭縱火36人死 原畫被毀」(第十一位，得票18,852，得票率31.2%)、「巴黎聖母院大火 標誌性尖塔屋頂倒塌」(第十二位，得票18,150，得票率30.0%)及「中美貿易戰再次開打 雙方互增關稅」(第十三位，得票17,852，得票率29.5%)。當中亞馬遜雨林火災的得票率約四成，明顯較其後第十至十三位國際新聞約三成得票率為高，可見同學較關心環保議題。

另外，新聞事件的複雜性及持續時間是影響中學生投票的另一因素。5則本地及國際新聞都跨越年度，當中同學比較關注去年開始的中美貿易戰，去屆「中美爆發貿易戰 環球經濟前景不明朗」排名第十三位，與今屆排名一樣。而其他4則跨越年度的本地及國際新聞分別是「國歌條例草案刊憲 完成首讀」(第二十三位，得票9,927，得票率16.4%)、「英國脫歐陷泥沼 提前大選求破僵局」(第二十六位，得票8,773，得票率14.5%)及「關愛共享計劃派四千元 被指安排混亂」(第三十位，得票6,341，得票率10.5%)。雖然以上新聞排名得票較後，惟仍然入選30則候選新聞，可見繼續獲得同學的持續關注。

加強中學生媒體解讀能力

綜觀本屆十大新聞選舉結果，不少排名較前的入選新聞都在社交媒體平台上獲廣泛傳播並熱議，可見中學生已習慣於社交媒體平台了解新聞事件。社交媒體平台有大量即時消息，分辨新聞的真確性、做好事實核查、避免傳播假新聞，加強中學生的媒體解讀能力顯得更加重要。「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」將繼續關注中學生如何短時間內消化海量訊息，掌握事實的全面性，並透過新聞選舉、新聞評述比賽及短片拍攝比賽，加強中學生的傳媒資訊素養。



十大新聞選舉活動得獎名單

新聞評述比賽—初中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	劉康妮	筲箕灣官立中學	評論《銀髮經濟 陸經濟發展「新勢力」》
亞軍	陳凱晴	浸信會呂明才中學	論《禁止蒙面條例》
季軍	周澄嵐	嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院	論取消屯門公園自娛區
優異	羅 淳	迦密主恩中學	評論《禁蒙面法今生效 合法示威同規管 引緊急法最高因一年 林鄭未排除有下文》
入圍	李冰心	浸信會呂明才中學	論電子煙條例
入圍	袁佳豪	佛教黃鳳翎中學	論英國脫歐
入圍	郭呈恩	浸信會呂明才中學	「社會信用評分體系」在香港實行的可行性
入圍	韓智光	迦密主恩中學	評論《團結基金倡推「港人租屋」 八成人有樓 王于漸：港房屋問題 是錢的問題》
入圍	練曉恒	荃灣官立中學	美國眾議院通過《香港人權與民主法案》
入圍	黃茲慧	荃灣官立中學	論貿易戰中美責任及其影響
入圍	謝婉茹	順德聯誼總會鄭裕彤中學	觀塘市區重建計劃弊多於利
入圍	楊祐晞	荃灣官立中學	論「免入息審查的公共交通費用補貼計劃」的成效
入圍	崔梓澄	嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院	中環灣仔繞道安排欠佳

新聞評述比賽—高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	張心賢	迦密主恩中學	談網絡媒體和科技發達促進青少年參與反修例政治運動
亞軍	余文晃	香港培英中學	評論《港大民調：「香港人」身份認同感1997年以來新高》
季軍	陳杏雯	可風中學（舊色園主辦）	預設醫療指示——我的生命我作主
優異	曾凱琳	粉嶺救恩書院	中美貿易戰下，香港回收之路何去何從呢？
入圍	曾天恩	新界西貢坑口區鄭植之中學	香港應否興建海水化淡廠以處理香港水資源問題？
入圍	許美琪	粉嶺救恩書院	十年通識路 應何去何從
入圍	陳怡婷	迦密主恩中學	談立法管制戶外燈光的需要
入圍	黃俊寧	可風中學（舊色園主辦）	中文科教育朝令夕改 聆聽及說話卷面臨被消失
入圍	黃子卓	迦密主恩中學	蒙面法真的是香港現時所需要的嗎？
入圍	林廷欣	粉嶺救恩書院	星洲啓「假新聞法」，否認扼殺異見
入圍	鄭淇方	迦密主恩中學	政府立法規定於辦公處設立母乳餵哺友善工作間可行嗎？
入圍	梁嘉兒	迦密主恩中學	劊房合法化是否可行？

短片拍攝比賽

獎項	得獎學生	學校
冠軍	李思思、呂尚勳	基督教香港信義會心誠中學
亞軍	黎澤鈞、李樂誠、王譽、鄧碧兒、葉浩然	港大同學會書院
季軍	林定恆、謝嘉銘、梁辰熹、馬浩明、林文煜	培僑書院

候選新聞初選

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸覺獎	歐志恒、陳智軒、馮俊生、吳文謙、吳梓浩、楊博程	博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學
最佳新聞標題獎	葉栩誌、陳健浩、黃詩琪、鄺紫荊、周星祥、沈姿言、鄺紫敏、何泳枝	陳樹渠紀念中學
最佳新聞簡介獎	郭義文、黃騰達、俞晨宇、陳雅婧、劉梅婷、施楠琪	路德會呂明才中學
反思學習獎	歐志恒、陳智軒、馮俊生、吳文謙、吳梓浩、楊博程	博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學

News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Kwai Hoi Yan Hayley	Munsang College	Anti-masking Law...Masking the Future of Hong Kong?
1st runner-up	Kwok Yip Tung Judy	Heep Yunn School	Students' Stress Skyrocketed Due to Overly Demanding Parents
2nd runner-up	Siu Pui Lam	Heep Yunn School	The Weeping Rainforest: Is economy more important than Amazon?
3rd runner-up	Tse Man Hei	Munsang College	Is Liberal Studies Responsible for the Social Unrest?
Final Round Entrants	Kam Hoi Kiu	Heep Yunn School	Snatching Away Animals' Lives
Final Round Entrants	Shum Lok	Heep Yunn School	Teens as fighters?
Final Round Entrants	Ingrid Au Yeung	Heep Yunn School	Provoked
Final Round Entrants	Sherlock Wong Lok Yiu	St. Mary's Canossian College	Printing Parts For a New You
Final Round Entrants	Lam Ho Ka Alan	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	The Mass Hong Kong Anti-Government Protest
Final Round Entrants	Lam Tsing Cherry	Munsang College	Are Our Problems Really Carried away along with Plastic Bags?
Final Round Entrants	Cheung Seen Kei Celinda	Heep Yunn School	Global Week for Future can help our future?
Final Round Entrants	Keung Muk Yeung Raket	St. Stephen's College	Opinions on School Boycott

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Law Chor Yin Chloe	Heep Yunn School	Giving our People a Chance to Breathe: The Global Crisis of Human Trafficking
1st runner-up	Chen Tsz Yiu	SKH Lam Woo Memorial Secondary School	Should the Education Bureau revamp the compulsory Liberal Studies as an elective subject in Hong Kong senior secondary school's curriculum?
2nd runner-up	Chau Ivy Yee Yu	Munsang College	Overseas Doctors in Hong Kong
3rd runner-up	Dannie Zhu Yidan	Heep Yunn School	Facebook's devastating new stance on free expression and censorship
3rd runner-up	Keziah Cho Shu Nga	Heep Yunn School	Big Brother and I: A World With Mass Surveillance
Final Round Entrants	Chik Wing Yin Nicole	Heep Yunn School	A Step forward to Liberal Studies
Final Round Entrants	Au Pui Yan	SKH Lam Woo Memorial Secondary School	Education Efforts for the Ethically Excluded — what, how and why?
Final Round Entrants	Chan Wang Leong	Munsang College	Brook No Delay... Restoring HK — the Home of All HK People
Final Round Entrants	Wong Wing Man Sonia	Heep Yunn School	4 months of restless nights — what next?
Final Round Entrants	Hoi Ching Fong	Heep Yunn School	The Distortion of Social Media
Final Round Entrants	Leung Kai Sun	Munsang College	Roundabout for Britain's Long — awaited Exit
Final Round Entrants	Chan Shi Cheng	Munsang College	Canopies Aflame: Who Should Take the Igniting Responsibility?

最踴躍參與獎—紙本投票率最高的首十間學校

金文泰中學
世界龍岡學校劉皇發中學
佛教大雄中學
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學
何文田官立中學
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學
中華傳道會安柱中學
中華基督教會燕京書院
廖寶珊紀念書院
救恩書院

最踴躍參與獎—網上投票率達90%的學校

民生書院
沙田蘇浙公學
潮州會館中學
佛教孔仙洲紀念中學
匯知中學
寶安商會王少清中學
聖羅撒書院

全情投入金獎

博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學
香港中國婦女會中學
佛教沈香林紀念中學
路德會呂明才中學
香港正覺蓮社佛教梁植偉中學



評判語錄

馮應謙：Good to have a logical flow of reason, and then provide a solution.

談網絡媒體和科技發達促進青少年參與反修例政治運動

反修例運動已持續將近四個月的時間，運動中青少年的政治參與最為顯著，尤其在這個政治氛圍下，讓青少年從運動中得以提升對香港的歸屬感、身分認同感，甚或願意走上街頭抗爭，在沒有所謂「大台」的組織，沒有如反國教運動學民思潮的領袖，青少年的政治參與一一體現出網絡媒體如何促進其政治參與。除了「民陣」發起主要大型集會遊行外，大部分示威者均在無組織帶領和呼籲下，發起形形色色的抗議活動，例如眾籌幾百萬港元在國際媒體購買頭版廣告、到多國領事館請願，包圍警察總部、圍堵稅務局大樓、或是在地鐵發起不合作運動等等，一一體現出網絡媒體的號召力。

青少年政治參與的例子

第一，經過網絡媒體、社交媒體軟件如Instagram、Facebook和通訊軟件Telegram的號召，本年的選民登記數字大幅上升。根據政府網頁顯示，本年度登記做選民的人數有4,132,977人次，較往年高出近8.4%，接近30萬人次，為近十年來最高的選民登記數字。可見，網媒的急速發展促成青少年的政治參與。

第二，反修例運動的遊行數字亦創近年新高，當中以青少年為主。透過多間網絡媒體於社交平台 and 網上發布消息，第一次由民陣發起的「反送中大遊行」有103萬人，而第二次的「譴責鎮壓；撤回惡法大遊行」則有近200萬人。這些數字均為香港前所未見的政治參與數字。尤其在科技更為發達後，消息流動性提升，青少年很容易接觸到相關資訊，加上政治氛圍下，更促使青少年走上街頭成為抗爭者，並分別命名為「勇武派」和「和理非」，又進行文宣和教育工作，貼上圖片、口號於各區的「連儂牆」，和平表達意見。由於以上的種種行動均沒有「大台」組織策劃，全由示威者自發，因而體現出網絡媒體和科技發達促使青少年政治參與有所提升。

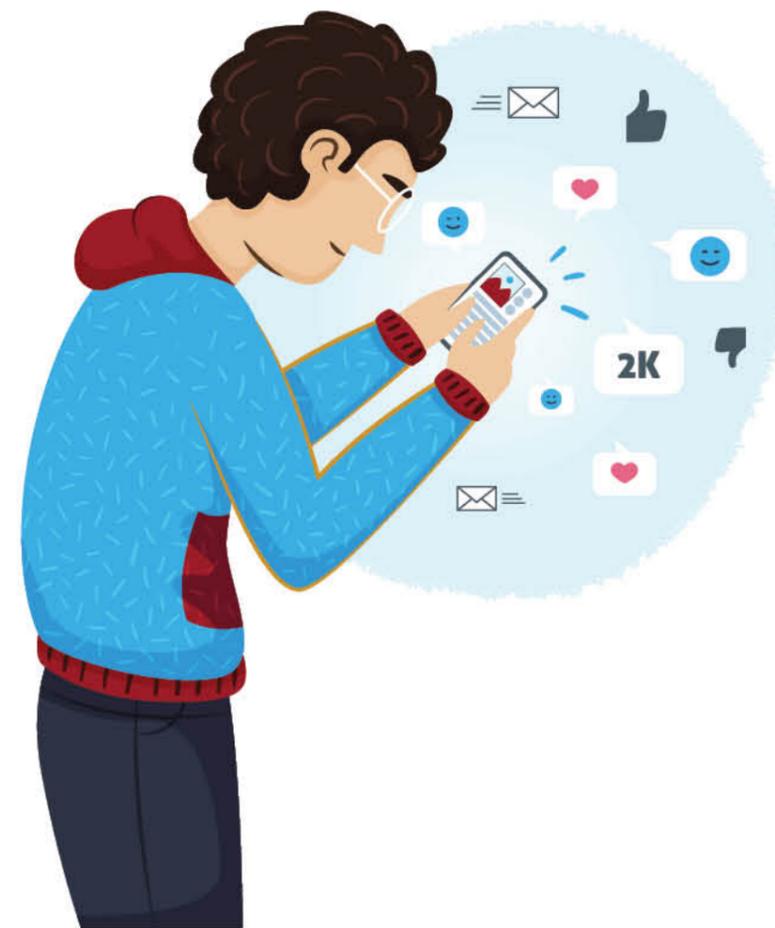
網媒促成青少年政治參與的因素

網絡的即使性使青少年就社會事件有更快的回應，網絡媒體透過Instagram、Facebook，高登連登討論區，以及通訊軟件Telegram都能即時快速地讓其他人知道現場發生的事情，網絡媒體又較傳統媒體容易接觸和即時，因而令青少年無時無刻都容易關注反修

例運動的新聞和現場即時消息，使青少年容易透過網絡媒體和通訊軟件即使號召一大群人聲援，這些均成為了重要的文宣和教育工作的平台。

其次，網媒立場亦是主要因素。本地網媒大部分以自資為主，資金多在網上籌組而得，不同於傳統媒體受廣告商資金限制其報導取態，不需跟隨主流的新聞風格，能夠堅持網媒的獨有政治立場，予讀者討論空間。《獨立媒體》創辦人葉蔭聰表示，《獨》為社會運動積極份子背景，非大眾傳媒，因此內容不需過於取悅大眾。由於網絡媒體擁有獨立的政治立場，與其他機構或政府掛勾，反而使青少年更認同網媒的分析和報導，同時使青少年更能了解與其立場有關的新聞，從而促進青少年政治參與。

再者，網媒風格亦吸引青少年網民，就如100毛、立場新聞、香港01等，各自有其報導風格及特色，吸引青少年關注和閱讀，而不少網媒均有探討政治及社會議題，讓青少年對於政治事件有更多了解，更容易關注到政治新聞和議題，潛移默化下影響著青少年的政治參與。



總括而言，網絡媒體的報導較容易接觸，使青少年容易了解政治大事。其次，網媒擁有自由新聞作風，使青少年較忠於網媒立場。另外，網媒文化盛行，朋輩認同和尋求獨立自主下，潛移默化下影響青少年政治參與。

提升青少年資訊素養的方法

然而媒體所報導的新聞和通訊軟件所流通的資訊並非完全正確，青少年可能會因而受到假新聞誤導。因此，資訊素養則是青少年在接受資訊時所需要關注的地方。

首先，青少年應避免關注單一媒體。一般而言，傳統媒體報導操守較嚴謹，

相反網媒會以誇張的標題或捏造新聞以搏取網友眼球。為免青少年受假新聞影響批判思考，青少年應接觸不同媒體以了解事情始末，避免因接觸單一主流媒體或網媒，令青少年避免了向單一媒體希望讀者的閱讀方向去了解政治和社會大事。在這個標準下，青少年能夠循不同角度了解一事件或新聞，避免墮入內容農場和假新聞的陷阱。

其次，是次反修例運動亦帶出相當重要的一點，青少年亦應利用事實查核(factcheck)，以查證新聞的真偽。透過多間主流媒體和網媒的報導，客觀查證出新聞的真相，尤其在選舉投票期間，香港傳媒於2017年行政長官選舉中亦曾運用事實查證，並發現不少候選人的

基本資料有誤導成份。事實查證正能夠協助青少年明辨出事實真偽，提升青少年資訊素養。

總括而言，網絡媒體和科技的急速發展均促成青少年政治參與，使青少年在反修例運動中以不同的政治形式向政府表達訴求。另外，青少年亦可透過避免關注單一媒體和利用事實查核，以提升青少年的資訊素養，並建立正確的新聞觀和價值觀，從而為貢獻社會作準備。



評判語錄

陳智傑：論述清晰，羅列正反論據，能駕馭這個敏感議題，亦不失中庸平和。

評論《港大民調：「香港人」身份認同感1997年以來新高》

港大民調顯示，市民在身分認同方面，「香港人」身分認同感錄得1997年有紀錄以來新高，「中國人」身分認同感，則錄得1997年有紀錄以來新低，而只有不到四成的人認同自己是「香港的中國人」或「中國的香港人」；反映港人對中國人的身份認同感愈趨薄弱，當中尤彰於年輕人身上。回歸至今，港人身份認同感跌宕起伏，從九七年回歸初的質疑，到零八年北京奧運舉世矚目的成功而有所上升，後因毒奶粉事件，八三一框架等社會爭議致使其認同感急轉直下，爾後「港獨」慢慢浮現，更讓情況變得拮据，這種情況緊緊牽扯著香港前路的指南，及至中華民族未來的前景。

上世紀殖民時期的香港，從以往七十年代前所盛行的「博愛，仁義，忠信」等中國傳統價值觀，轉型到約七十年代後的「自由，民主，人權」等西方普世價值觀，引領著現代港人的潮流，此正是傳統文化在香港人心開始消彌，以致成為別人口中「無根」的一代。

反觀內地社會價值觀及政治風氣卻大不同，像打壓維權人士和建新疆集中營

等醜聞，都有悖於年輕人所信奉的普世價值，令其產生負面印象；而且，建國後的人禍歷史，還有自回歸後，中央逐步蠶食香港制度文化，如二十三條立法和國民教育等，也導致中港矛盾愈演愈烈，影響兩地完全接軌；以上例子比比皆是，都是港人對自我身份失衡，自認是中國人，偏向港獨的主因。

但筆者認為，所謂中國人身份，不必偏隘於以共產黨專政的「中華人民共和國」人民，年輕人應自省自察，辨明愛國和愛黨，免於墜入黨國合一的陷阱；因為廣義上，中國確是由共產黨建立的中華人民共和國，但狹義上，是指從西周起解作「中央之國」，用以借代各個政權延續的承傳，後者蘊含的是數千年的文化內涵，由此凡愛其文化者，也謂之愛國，這就是哈佛大學教授杜維明所謂「文化中國」，而非「政治中國」的概念。

觀乎香港多數的年輕人，多不齒內地人文化素養低，明嘲暗諷中，端的是為罵而罵，就不見有人效法魯迅寫「阿Q正傳」，又或是老舍著「貓城記」以批評國人，達至針砭時弊，教化國人的作用，想港人自許高風亮節，

是社會進步的先行者，就應作領頭人，實不該將同胞罵個狗血噴頭，然後任其死活，如此缺乏同理心，使人不禁。

再者，在省察之餘，年輕人也應自謀正道，在香港的普及教育下，應當抱持知識份子的觀念去看待自己的民族，就是對國家和民族有責任心與使命感，若不滿現況，就致力去實行改革，當改革不成，才趨於更激烈的革命，以挽救民族利益，這種不因禍福趨避之的精神，年青人應加以學習，而非擁一隅之地，懶理國事盛衰，獨把天下聚焦香港。

有見及此，香港年青人或可殷鑑百年前的五四運動，昔日的學生們追求「德先生」和「賽先生」，他們眼中的北洋政府賣國，就合力上街抗議，同胞們拘泥於傳統陋習，就大興新文化運動，捨文言而執白話，以一改中國文化新氣象，昔日的學生是建基於對自己民族身份的責任感，師夷長技以補中國之短，其抗爭的改革理念跟港人現在可謂相似；故此香港年輕人學習西方知識，去無存菁，固然值得稱道，但也須多了解中國歷史，培養民族情感，以為民族願景奉獻力量。

時至今日，香港年輕人對身份定位模糊，對中港兩地只會百害無一利，試想香港終有一日，有一套完備的法治制度和高度社會發展，人人安居樂業，哪麼五十年後面對兩地制度相融的衝擊，又該何去何從，還是借著鄧小平在面對基本法港方草委時所講的說話：「五十年之後沒有變的必要」，就盡力掙扎求存？基於對中國沒有歸屬感下，不對民族有關愛的情感，而力主矯正，反是把中國當作自古已有的洪水猛獸，這般莫道五十年不變，即使是一百年

不變，雙方除了經濟互惠穩定，又與割出去的土地何異。

顯然，在談論這一切之前，年輕人自身該主動對民族索根尋源，以正視身份認同，中港兩地的同胞也應停止謾罵，嘗試互相聆聽，齊心為國家出謀獻策，為民族造福。數百年前由英格蘭作家托馬斯·莫爾所著的《烏托邦》裏有那麼一句話，放在現在的香港還是有啟發性的：

「如果不能根除堅持錯誤的成見，

不能稱心滿意地治好積久的弊端，您切不可因此拋棄這個國家，正如您不能因為控制不住風就在風暴扔掉船一般。」





新聞評述比賽

陳杏雯

可風中學 (薈色園主辦)

高中組 | 中文

評判語錄

陳景祥：生與死的題目不容易討論，作者做了詳細的資料搜集，結論平實但令人深思。

預設醫療指示 —— 我的生命我作主

政府於本年9月6日起展開為期三個月有關預設醫療指示立法的諮詢。預設醫療指示是一種以書面形式作出的陳述。指示者在自己精神健全情況下，透過預設指示，指明自己一旦因陷於末期病患、長期昏迷或植物人狀態、或其它晚期不可逆轉的疾病而精神不健全的話，他希望或不希望接受醫療。例如指示者能夠預設當自己面對死亡時，不需要任何沒有意義的維持生命治療(如心肺復甦法)。

預設醫療指示好處多

首先，從病人的角度，預設醫療指示能夠避免病人被迫接受治療時的痛苦，尊重病人自身意願。人們口中所講的心肺復甦法屬於維持生命治療，可暫時延長病人的壽命，但亦會令病人承受額外痛苦。比如心肺復甦法雖然能搶救病人，但成功率非常低，更有可能導致病人的肋骨斷裂。又例如以人工營養和導管餵飽食物和水份，即使病人能夠維持生命，卻失去自己進食的能力，讓病人承受不必要的身心痛苦。對於某些病人而言，用維持生命治療來延長壽命是沒有意義的，預設醫療指示正正能夠保障病人在沒有能力表達自己的意願時，醫務人員仍能夠通過預設醫療指示，根據病人的意願，為病人作出做稱心的援助。

其次，從病人家屬的角度，預設醫療指示能夠減輕病人家屬的壓力。第一，家屬的心理壓力能夠得以減輕。作為家屬，當然希望病人能夠繼續生存下

去，但他們知道如果對病人使用維持生命治療，病人會承受極大的痛苦，在兩難的情況下，預設醫療指示就能免除家屬在病人生死徘徊之際，因要作出重大抉擇而受壓。第二，家屬的經濟壓力能夠得以減輕，使用維持生命治療後，病人通常需靠儀器維持生命，直至死亡，家屬因此需要長期支付醫療費用，形成鉅大的經濟負擔。如果病人早在預設醫療指示列明不想接受維持生命治療，就能避免家屬承受不必要的壓力。

再者，從醫務人員的角度，預設醫療指示能方便醫務人員治療病人。一般來說，醫生如未取得病人同意，是不能為病人施予治療或展開醫療程序的。在病人病危時，假如有兩位家屬對於對病人的治療有分歧，醫務人員就會難以決定究竟聽從哪一方的決定，這樣會降低醫務人員的工作效率，甚至有可能因此耽誤了病人的治療。預設醫療指示立法就能避免這種情況出現，醫務人員可以馬上根據病人的意願來決定應否無止境地繼續提供維持生命的機器，抑或在某

階段將之移除。此舉大大提高醫務人員的工作效率，亦能避免許多醫療紛爭的發生。

立法未能順遂

香港法律改革委員會在2006年曾作出預設醫療指示的相關建議，政府亦於2009年就此諮詢公眾。不過，鑒於這個議題的社會認知度低，有些市民甚至將其視為忌諱，政府最終以未適宜為由取消立法。事隔十年，至今預設醫療指示議題依然沒有受到社會關注。在大部分市民了解不足，即使政府諮詢，亦難以收集市民真正的意見。

而且，若然將預設醫療指示立法，急救人員就需在施行急救前確認病人有否訂立預設醫療指示，如有，急救人員更需要時間仔細辨別清楚哪些措施可以用，哪些不可以，令急救人員的工作變得繁瑣，病人有可能因此而錯過急救的黃金時間。這是由於公眾對諮詢反應冷淡，未真全盤真切的試行，故未能以試行階段的經驗作出改良修正。結果本來

是為病人著想而設的法例，反而導致病人不能及時受到治療，簡直是本末倒置。

創造條件，優化計劃

為了加深市民對這個議題的認識，讓諮詢更能反映市民的意見，政府應該大力宣傳有關預設醫療指示的資訊，而非單向地在網上提供詳情。預設醫療指示的重點對象是長者，而很多長者仍然不懂得上網，所以政府應該利用電視和電台廣告為此宣傳，或以長者的家屬為宣傳目標，鼓勵市民積極表達意見。政府亦宜向年輕一輩入手，介紹預設醫療指示的好處，讓市民及早認識，作出選擇。



而針對急救人員無法及時確認病人有否訂立預設醫療指示的問題，政府可借鑑美國；美國不少州份為此引入電子系統，方便急救人員查閱醫囑表格。香港政府可以製作有關的應用程式，紀錄病人的預設醫療指示，讓急救人員能夠在短時間內通過手機應用程式確認病人所訂立的預設醫療指示，及時施以合適的急救措施。香港作為科技城市，理應容易推行。

總結

並非所有人都認為延續生命就是好事，對某些人而言，依靠儀器生存下去是一種折磨，令他們無比痛苦。我永遠記得數月前看過的一篇報道，

那位因不想患病妻子苦痛地生存下去，忍痛結束她的生命，然後報警自首的黃國萬伯伯說：「受過折磨的人，才會明白。我明白螻蛄尚且偷生，但一病起來真的無法選擇。」

真正為病人著想，並不一定要強迫他們活下去，而是應該尊重他們的意願，因為每個人的生命都應由自己作主。

評判語錄

馮應謙：A good issue to argue with. Good to quote figure to suggest that HK doesn't do much on recycling

中美貿易戰下，香港回收之路何去何從呢？

2019是香港回收業充滿困難的一年。香港更出現滿街的廢紙沒有人回收，出現廢紙圍城。雖然，政府最終推出以現金補貼前線回收商，但不少回收商已捱不過寒冬，香港回收業命懸一線。

回想香港政府對回收行業的政策，早在1998年開始推廣垃圾分類，可惜的是，堆填區的棄置量及真正的回收量亦沒有太大的變化。社會上更時有聽聞外判回收商把仍有價值的回收物料棄置。政府雖有政策提倡，然而回收從業員、回收商、以至整個回收系統體系在過去二十多年原地踏步，未有重大改善。在此，社會必須小心細緻思考當中令回收業走上困境的原因。

(一) 社會價值與經濟價值

要思考「環保回收」行業，不能只以「經濟價值」，更要賦予「社會價值」。若單純以經濟價值為考慮，回收行業的經濟價值十分低，回收從業員普遍給人的印象就是長者、拾荒者、低學歷、低技術人士，都是低產值的勞動人士。而「廢紙」、「廢膠」、「廢金屬」都是低價值的東西，而經初步回收處理後的製成品亦未會為社會帶來高增值。在經濟掛帥的香港，回收行業的價值被評為沒有太大的重要性，自然被排除在大眾討論發展的目光外。

然而，若一事其社會價值有必要性，就不應單以金錢來量度，就如：政府對教育的投入。當全球都高舉「可持續發展」，討論如何令經濟發展配合長遠社會需要。當香港仍受消費主義、個人主義所影響，講求個人的

物質生活享受，往往有太多資源的浪費。回收行業有助資源的重用(紙、膠、金屬)、減少我們要棄置這些資料而帶來地球的污染(如不斷擴建堆填區的問題)。當中的社會意義及價值往往未能從政府政策中被提及。回收行業在社會寸步難行，正正因為長期只以經濟原則來量度其重要性，而被無視了其社會價值。

(二) 本地系統與依賴外地

雖然，本土的回收業困難重重，然而令人驚訝的是香港是全球回收物料的最大轉口港。以往，本地回收業雖被人忽略，但因可從事轉口貿易，仍有一線的空間，將本地的回收物料轉往內地進行加工，仍有利可圖。但近期所發生的中美貿易戰卻無意中影響了整體運作過程。在中美貿易戰下，中國與美國不希望入口對方的貨物。特別是美國對中國貨物的需求下跌，

中國的製造業大受影響。而中國部分的生產原材料是依賴各國的回收廢料，當中國的生產量下跌代表著中國對各國的回收廢料需求也下跌。在廢紙供過於求的情況下，出現了年頭香港廢紙的回收價大跌。

從中美貿易戰中最大的發現是本地回收行業發展欠完整。以往只着重「收」後「轉」往內地，本地缺少了真正處理、加工、為回收物料增值的工序。因此，當轉往內地的途徑不通時，回收物料完全沒有價值，本地回收行業往往過份依賴外地，欠完整本地回收的工序。

(三) 內地思維的轉變與本地思維一成不變

近年內地政府對環境的着重愈來愈重視。在改革開放後，工業急速發展為中國帶來巨大的經濟成果，然而

伴隨而來，亦有大量的環境問題。一直以來，中國對工業發展來者不拒，包括在回收業中，處理洋垃圾亦有不少的經濟收入。但近年政府開始出現思維的轉變，中國選擇升級其產業，向服務業及旅遊業兩大方向發展，希望提升國家的收入。為中國可持續發展為重點，拒絕為短暫的經濟利益，犧牲環境。

反觀香港一直沒有思維上的轉變，面對香港塑膠廢料的回收率倒退嚴重，由七年前即2012年的28%回收率，大幅下滑至2015年的11%，到2018年才稍回升至13%。現時，每天棄置堆填區的塑膠廢料，數量達2,132公噸。面對種種的問題，政府卻沒有長遠的規劃方向和具體的行動，只是繼續一如以往。

要扭轉局勢，帶領回收業走出困境，必須由政府帶領。

政府領導，全民支持

雖香港的經濟成本相當高，但其社會價值亦應被肯定。回收業的成本包括場地租金、人力成本、機器成本、更甚者是運輸成本都非常高。要支持本地回收業的發展，回收業的社會價值必須被社會充分肯定，政府有責任向市民清晰警告環保的重要，以至社會有一定的共識，願意為環保付上力量。

而政府首先要從土地需求量上着手，亦要增加對回收業商家的經濟津貼。針對着中國產業升級，對洋垃圾提高要求，政府應為回收業提供一定面積的土地。短期而言，香港的回收業才會有地方進行回收加工，將經初步處理的回收物資，轉化為達入口中國的物料。長遠而言，建立完整的本土回收產業，一改只「收」，即「轉」往外地的轉口港。而建立本土轉廢為能的回收業，本地垃圾，本地處理，本地回收，促進香

港回收業的發展。政府亦應為回收業提供一定金額的資助，從而減低回收業的成本，更有助增加回收業商家的數量。當回收業商家的數量增加，亦證明其有助推動回收業的發展。

解決了基建問題，其次，要令全民支持，可參考歐美較早前已實行生產者責任制。市民支付部份回收垃圾的開支，大大減低了回收垃圾的成本。盡快推行垃圾徵費，有助為回收業帶來穩定的資助，更有助市民建立回收的意識。垃圾徵費從經濟誘因的角度，有助增加市民回收率，亦會減低其固體廢物量，真正可以源頭減廢。





新聞評述比賽 劉康妮 筲箕灣官立中學

初中組 | 中文

評判語錄

陳智傑：取材有趣，資料充實，觀點少見於近期香港輿論，其中傳播科技如何改變「銀髮族」消費模式之論，尤為新鮮。

評論《銀髮經濟 陸經濟發展「新勢力」》

大陸國家統計局數據顯示，2018年中國大陸65歲以上老年人佔比達11.9%，總數達1.66億。持續的老齡化為中國「銀髮經濟」的崛起打下堅實基礎，「銀髮一族」也成為中國大陸數字經濟發展的「新勢力」。

隨著智能手機和移動支付普及，中老年群體漸成為數字化消費的生力軍，也成為資本家眼中一片新的待墾土壤。現今除養老、醫療器械等傳統產業外，娛樂、教育等圍繞老年人行為習慣的創業項目不斷湧現。根據阿里巴巴近日發布的「2019十一黃金周消費數據報告」顯示，「銀髮一族」不但點外賣、懂網購、愛旅遊，也願意在中高端體檢和醫療美容上花錢，絲毫不輸當代年輕人。

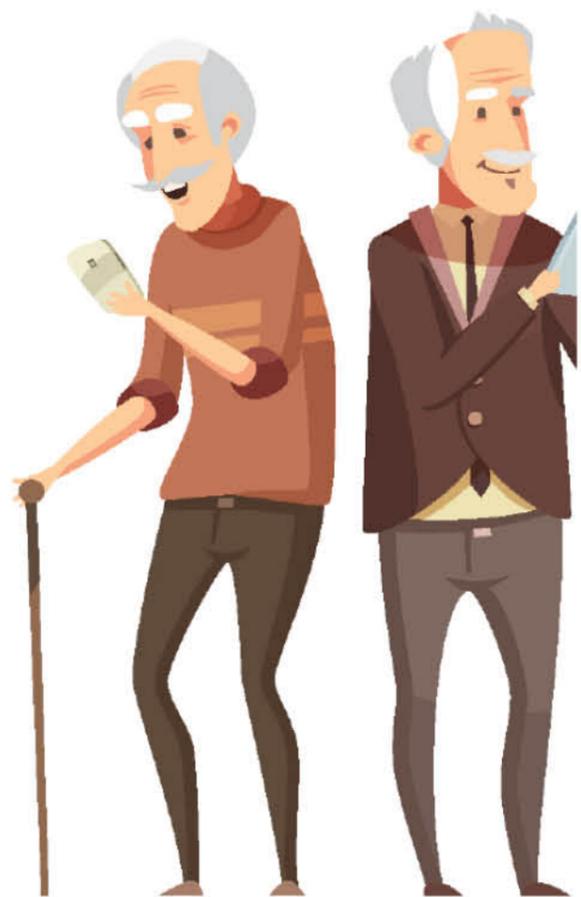
遙想當年，在移動互聯網初起步的時候，「不會玩」、「學不會」是許多中老年人面對電子產品和智能手機時的態度。可是如今，無數的大爺大媽開始在「抖音」、「快手」上活躍，拍攝短視頻；在「拼多多」的「多多果園」上播種澆水，賺取購物優惠；在「趣頭條」、「惠頭條」上閱讀賺錢。可以

說，眼下的銀髮經濟浪潮與智能手機的普及，移動互聯網影響至中老年人這些毛細血管的終端用戶有著很大的關係。

在消費趨勢上，蘇寧金融研究院8月發布的「銀髮人群消費趨勢報告」顯示，老年人的消費觀念已不同以往，且正在發生四方面變化：一是追求產品品質，享受型消費成為潮流；二是更加注重體驗與店內服務；三是網上購物和移動支付不再是年輕人的專屬；四是智能化、數字化產品備受青睞。老年人也開

始追趕着潮流的腳步。而且近年來，中國居民收入持續上漲，30至50歲高淨值人群佔比穩中有升，為「銀髮經濟」注入動力，中國銀發經濟有較大前景。

總括而言，社交媒體的興盛與移動支付的便利，在潛移默化中影響著老年群體的消費思維模式。同時，收入提升與政策加碼，為中國「銀髮經濟」的發展提供巨大利好，「銀髮經濟」有望成為未來大陸經濟增長的重要因素。



新聞評述比賽 陳凱晴 浸信會呂明才中學

初中組 | 中文

評判語錄

陳智傑：資料充份、題材熱門、雖論點與坊間輿論大致融合，但亦點出緊急法的憲制問題。

論《禁止蒙面條例》

鑑於最近政府修訂《逃犯條例》在社會引起的示威活動，香港行政長官林鄭月娥於十月四日宣佈，引用《緊急情況規例條例》的授權，制定《禁止蒙面規例》（又稱「禁蒙面法」），並於十月五日凌晨零時生效。

《禁蒙面法》規定：「任何人不得在身處非法集結、未經批准集結等時，使用相當可能阻止識辨身分的蒙面物品。」另外，「《禁蒙面法》亦賦予警員可以在公眾地方要求市民除下口罩確認身份的權力，若被截查市民拒絕，警員甚至可以除下被截查人的蒙面工具。」（資料來源：香港01）行政長官林鄭月娥表示，由於社會運動越趨激烈，實行《禁蒙面法》可以壓制違法行為、有助警隊執法。但是，我認為政府這樣的做法只會帶來反效果，並不是一個明智之舉。

首先，現在香港社會的示威活動進行得如火如荼。《禁蒙面法》的實行只會加劇社會運動，令示威者和政府的矛盾進一步加深。當政府宣布實行《禁蒙面法》後，在全港也有示威活動進行，警民衝突再次升級。在十月六日的遊行中更有十萬人以上街抗議，在港九新界也有激烈的警民衝突，警員出動水炮車等驅散市民，示

威中更有多名青年被捕。而示威者的行為更為激烈，令全港交通癱瘓，商場食肆也相繼關閉，為市民的生活帶來了極大的不便利，得不償失。

第二，《禁蒙面法》存有灰色地帶。政府對擾亂公眾秩序和沒有正當理由遮掩臉孔的定義不明。最近是流感高峰期，市民可能因防止感染病毒而配戴口罩。另外，市民可能會因應自己的需求，如遮蓋傷痕而蒙面，這些理由又是否恰當？政府並沒有就此作出很詳細的定義，令警員可能在執行上會有阻滯。

第三，政府引用緊急法立法，開了壞的先例。自從1997年香港回歸，一直奉行三權分立，但是緊急法卻繞過立法會便立法，整個過程不用數小時。這樣做可能會違反《基本法》第66條「立法會是香港的立法機關」。雖然加拿大、美國不少州份也有相關法例，但與香港不同，他們透過立法機關立法，並不是引用緊急法推行，令條例成效成疑。

有人言，實行《禁蒙面法》能為示威者帶來阻嚇作用，有助警察執法。但是，有很多前線示威者也表示，自己已經預料會被拘捕，但也希望可以表達訴求。可見實行《禁蒙面法》對示威者的阻嚇性不大。



總括來說，修訂《反蒙面法》對反修例風波是不治標不治本的做法。要解決以上問題，政府可以透過與市民、示威者和平地對話，以及制定一個網上平台，讓市民發表自己的見解，選出一個市民普遍認同的方法，盡快解決現時嚴峻的社會問題，讓香港重回正軌。



新聞評述比賽

周曉嵐

嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院

初中組 | 中文

評判語錄

陳智傑：評論顧及正反意見，並未如輿論般一面倒扼殺自娛區的存在價值，並提出修例及執法建議，讓各持份者合理地共享公共空間。

論取消屯門公園自娛區



屯門公園多年來被批評長期受到噪音滋擾，有部分表演者亦作出不雅行為。在今年七月，有網民發起「光復屯門公園」行動，促請政府處理問題。隨後區議會通過取消屯門公園自娛區，此事引起廣大市民的關注。究竟取消屯門公園自娛區是否能完全解決問題呢？

康樂及文化事務署於2006年5月27日成立屯門公園自娛區，原意是讓聽眾和表演人士有場地進行歌藝活動，居民又不用飽受噪音滋擾，以達致雙贏局面。自娛區免費供團體申請表演，但規定表演者不可使用揚聲器，亦不可涉及商業成份。可是，隨後有曲藝團體違規，於非自娛區表演和使用揚聲器，令自娛區失去功效，噪音問題變得日益嚴重，加上部分表演者的不雅行為和涉及金錢打賞的活動，最終令區議會在今年七月取消了存在13年的自娛區。

首先，我認同屯門公園自娛區有其存在的需要。沒有自娛區，表演者便會失去練習及表演的平台，住在附近的居民和長者亦失去一個消磨時間的好去處。由於長者沒有太多金錢消費，亦礙於身體狀況，大多不會長途跋涉到他區消遣。而自娛區的成本較低，住在附近的居民和長者也能在休閒時欣賞表演者唱歌跳舞，在他們而言是一項極為方便和吸引人的娛樂。因此，取消屯門公園自娛區會令大部分居民和長者失去一個消遣娛樂的地方。

但是，我亦贊成暫時取消屯門公園自娛區。由於自娛區的聲浪多年來令附近居民怨聲載道，而且近年有部分表演者在表演時作出不雅行為，但政府部門一直沒有妥善執法，間接容讓表演者作出傷風敗德的行為，令公園的風氣日漸敗壞，亦令居民及途人反感，市民都不敢攜同子女前往屯門公園。暫時取消自娛區後，政府部門可利用此段時間完善制度及修改《遊樂

場地規例》，以堵塞法例漏洞，包括加入限制揚聲器發聲面積、充公違規人士揚聲器和打擊金錢打賞行為等規限，以及加強違例的罰則，藉以打擊自娛區內的噪音滋擾和不雅行為。

總括而言，我認為屯門公園自娛區在修例後可重新開放，讓表演者和市民繼續享用。為了不讓自娛區故態復萌，政府可加強規管各項表演，包括要求表演者必須簽署同意書承諾遵守表演規定，一旦出現違規情況將來的申請一概不獲批准；康文署亦必須就表演者的揚聲器音量及涉及金錢打賞的問題加強檢控，在必要時可要求與警方採取聯合執法行動。如此一來，表演者的行為會受到恰當的規管，相信此舉會減低對附近居民的影響，同時亦可平衡其他公園使用者的需要。長遠而言，政府必須重新建立自娛區良好的文化風氣，注入正經和多元的公園空間，才可確保自娛區的用途不會變質。



新聞評述比賽

羅淳

迦密主恩中學

初中組 | 中文

評判語錄

陳智傑：資料充份、題材熱門、惟論點與坊間輿論吻合，並未見新意。

評論《禁蒙面法今生效 合法示威同規管 引緊急法最高困一年 林鄭未排除有下文》



根據明報報導特首林鄭月娥於6日宣布引用《緊急情況規例條例》（緊急法）訂立《禁止蒙面規例》（禁蒙面法），即晚引起多區示威抗議，並延續至昨晚未止，網上有人呼籲今日百萬計人上街遊行反惡法。林太昨聯同眾司局長發表電視講話，形容「暴徒的極端行為令香港度過了非常黑暗的一夜」，清楚說明香港的公共安全已受到廣泛危害，正是訂立禁蒙面法的「堅實理據」。

蒙面法的作用是希望起到阻嚇暴力行為，令暴徒不能有恃無恐地認為因不能認出自己的外貌而進行暴力行為和不能起到約束性逃避刑責。

在我看來，蒙面法不只能起到阻嚇性，更會加劇暴力行為。就如報道顯示引起多示威抗議，和根據網民昨早在連登號召（6日）舉行全民戴口罩的反惡法和理非大遊行，冀人數達300萬，打破6月16日遊行紀錄（民陣稱有200萬），

以展示強大民意反對緊急法和禁蒙面法的決心。蒙面法引起很多民眾的不滿而不滿會令人們加以利用暴力行為泄憤，甚至引起參與暴力行為。

第二，蒙面法的執法者，（即警方）不能令人信服，根據《明報》近日發表民調顯示，近7成市民支持大規模重組警隊；市民對警方的信任度跌至新低，只有2.6分。而超過半數受訪者對警方信任度是0。民與警方的關係僵化，出現的不信任會引起市民對警方能否能正確地執法進行質疑，甚至因而導致衝突，引起暴力行為，阻礙蒙面法執行的效果。

第三，蒙面法不能起到約束性。現時不斷有人被以非法集會、暴動等罪名進行拘捕，但仍然一直有更多人違反法例，如參加沒警方批准的遊行，違反香港《公安條例》相關規定。被拘捕或等等的罪名也起不到阻嚇，那麼示威者能遵守蒙面法嗎？明顯地蒙面法是不能約

束到人們。蒙面法的效果顯微。

第四，蒙面法會引起社會混亂。根據民間記者會於6日晚回應反蒙面法傳言，表示「緊急法一立，就是end-game（終局之戰）時候」，認為是意味政權在製造緊張狀態，法制體系也會隨之作廢。」香港是法治社會，當法制體系作廢，人心惶惶，只會帶來社會的不安寧。而其中帶來的緊張狀態更會帶來經濟等各方面的重大損失。

當務之急應撤回蒙面法，重拾市民對政府、警方的信任，聽取及回應市民訴求。大部分的市民得以信服就不會透過暴力行為以宣泄投訴無門，政府也應反思不得民心的原因，進行改善，令社會安定。



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Law Chor Yin Chloe Heep Yunn School

Senior | English Section

Judge's Comment

Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet :

Good to choose a global issue as the topic. Clear presentation of a complicated issue with supporting evidence.

Giving Our People a Chance to Breathe: The Global Crisis of Human Trafficking

Imagine a child, soft as a flower, sitting in the palm of your hand. Now take the child and fling him into a world of harsh words, endless labour, emotional and physical abuse. 'Who would ever do that?' We often wonder out loud. But in reality, human trafficking is often overlooked, even ignored. But what exactly is human trafficking, and how is it suffocating people from all over the globe?

Human trafficking is the action or practice of illegally transporting people from one country or area to another, typically for the purpose of forced labour or sexual exploitation. According to the International Criminal Police Organization, human trafficking is classified as an international, organized crime that contributes to the problem of modern slavery. In 2009, 26 countries set up organizations to track and monitor the issue of human trafficking, however in 2018 only 65 countries have similar mechanisms in place. This implies that only 40 more countries have implemented suitable measures against human trafficking over the course of a decade. If human trafficking really is as horrifying and degrading as the media paints it, why are governments in areas where human trafficking runs unchecked not taking measures to alleviate the problem?

To better inspect the issue, we have to go into the identity of the victims and why they are vulnerable to human

trafficking. Out of 26,750 victims from 110 countries, studies have shown that women are the main targets of traffickers, with over 70% of human trafficking victims being female. As of 2016, data shows that 49% of trafficking victims are adult women, half of all victims. These women are often sexually exploited, with 83% of adult women and 72% underaged girls affected. This phenomenon is particularly serious in Europe and the US, East Asia and areas of the Pacific. As for the male victims, 82% of adults and 50% of the children are exploited for labour, mostly in African countries south of the Sahara and central-south Asia. This is illustrated in the case of 'Seafood from Slaves'; where American Press journalists uncovered that in Indonesia, where seafood is mass imported to countries like the US, Burmese and Thai fishermen had been trafficked there and forced to perform labour. Over 2,000 slaves were freed as a result of the investigation and was one of the most significant cases highlighting the problem of human trafficking.

Now that the victims have been selected, where would they be sold to? As a matter of fact, 58% of all trafficking victims are rescued in their own countries, taking up the vast majority. On the other hand, the rest of the 42% will end up in other countries, however still within their original region or sub-region. This highlights a few questions: while remaining within their own region or sub-region, how do authorities



still fail at rescuing victims of human trafficking? What causes human trafficking to remain such a widespread issue, and even intensify?

The first and most apparent reason would be that law enforcement is simply too weak to get a hold on the situation. As human trafficking usually takes place in LDCs, due to lower education levels and lesser income, victims would be more susceptible to deception and threats and be coerced into trafficking. Also, since LDCs evidently have less resources and connections that MDCs to strictly enforce laws, and the resulting lower state capacity helps traffickers to slip under the radar of authorities and get away with their crimes. In fact, although human trafficking usually runs rampant in LDCs, the conviction of traffickers is rare. In most cases, they are tried and brought to justice in other countries, which show that the law enforcement in LDCs is not powerful enough to counter this issue. Coupled with the fact that there are less structural countermeasures to combat humanitarian issues in LDCs, To give an example, in Nepal, thousands of young women and girls are trafficked to India without their knowledge. Nepali organisation Maiti Nepal says that traffickers target poor,

uneducated village girls, promising to find them jobs in big cities when in reality they're reselling the girls into prostitution. To make matters worse, Nepalese do not have to show identification documents upon entry to India, and thus leaving no record of the victims leaving the country. This shows that loose law enforcement along with structural flaws in LDCs' customs system only adds fuel to the fire of human trafficking.

Human trafficking can also be attributed to citizens in LDCs facing unstable living conditions. In recent years, climate change, armed conflicts, natural disasters and other factors have caused people from different areas to flee their homes. As a result, people who have lost their homes, refugees in essence, will become more vulnerable to human trafficking as they are desperate for money and stability. In regions where the rule of law is nearly imperceptible, the human trafficking problem will only escalate. For example, in Myanmar, the Rohingya crisis have seen tens of thousands of Rohingya Muslims flee the country to neighbouring Bangladesh and Indonesia. According to the report by Human Rights Watch in 2019, a number of Rohingya women living on the Myanmar-Chinese border have been sold to Chinese families as 'brides'. In conclusion, under times of conflict in LDCs, the human trafficking issue only intensifies. Apart from refugees, unstable social conditions may also cause the trafficking issue to rise. According to the Korea Future Initiative, hundreds of thousands of female North Korean defectors are forced to perform sexual labour in China, many taken to Chinese brothels or pornographic websites. To make matters worse, since increased border security means that less people try to escape; traffickers turn to selling the women to earn larger profits. At the same time, since defectors are eager

to leave North Korea they are willing to take the risk of being exploited. This shows that unstable living conditions further aggravate the problem of human trafficking.

The above reasons show that governments, being the only stakeholder with the power to enact laws and set up related measures, hold the greatest responsibility in mediating this issue. Fortunately, we are already making progress- on and international level, the United Nations (UN) is an association imperative in fighting human trafficking. The United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons was adopted by the General Assembly on 30 July to urge governments worldwide to take coordinated and consistent measures to combat human trafficking. In 2000, the UN also passed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, where they collected 117 signatories. Many countries now have laws set up to combat human trafficking.

Furthermore, it is imperative to implement measures to protect victims after they are freed. According to the 2019 Trafficking In Persons report made by the US, the following criteria must be met in order to provide rehabilitation to victims and allow them to reintegrate into society: a secure, affordable living environment, vocational training, life skills training and therapy as part of social services. This would reduce the stress brought upon trafficking victims and prevent the stigmatization of victims. Governments should take up the responsibility of providing these services, putting in money to fund these projects and help trafficking victims return to normal life as quickly as possible. In my opinion, both MDC and LDC governments should have these schemes implemented in place, with MDCs, being more well-off

than LDCs, investing in such infrastructure to fulfill their moral obligation to help lesser countries.

Finally, we should take steps to prevent the occurrence of crime. Governments should raise citizens' awareness to the prevalence of human trafficking through media like education and advertisements to prevent crime. For example, in Hong Kong, a guide to distinguishing potential trafficking victims was given to medical professionals and those who may have frequent contact with victims, so they would know what to do when they come across one. With precise and prompt identification, legal processes can be carried out more smoothly and all parties' moral and legal obligations are fulfilled.

As citizens, we also hold the social responsibility to offer help to those in need. Therefore, even though we do not hold the power to create concrete change, we can still play our part by pressuring our governments to take action. For instance, we can push for even stricter laws with broader definitions to them to bring traffickers to justice by means of protests and petitions. Outside of the government, we can donate to humanitarian organisations committed to the betterment of trafficking victims, in hopes that the money would be used to rehabilitate and allow trafficking victims to settle.

In a globalized world, it is inevitable that organized crimes happen on a global scale. However, we are holding the child in the palm of our hands right now. If you choose to take action against traffickers, the palm will open and the child will taste freedom. But if we do not, we are only crushing him in an excruciating death. Which one would you choose?



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Chen Tsz Yiu

Sheng Kung Hui Lam Woo Memorial Secondary School

Judge's Comment
Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet :
Different views are presented systematically. Personal opinion is clearly presented with supporting figures.

Senior | English Section

Should the Education Bureau revamp the compulsory Liberal Studies as an elective subject in Hong Kong senior secondary schools' curriculum?

The issue of whether Liberal Studies should revamp from compulsory to elective in Hong Kong senior secondary schools' curriculum has come under the spotlight in pace with the escalating and unceasing protests in the society recently. Some educators advise making this subject elective and putting less focus on social and political issues to Hong Kong senior secondary students.

Regarding this issue, Kwan Chin-ki, the president of the Liberal Studies Teachers' Association in Hong Kong, is against to revamp the compulsory Liberal Studies as an elective subject. He stated that students generally like the subject and they find this subject particularly useful in cultivating human relationships, increasing problem-solving abilities and building a team spirit, which are the essential skills for people to be successful in any careers of their choices. An Education Bureau survey in 2014 found 82 per cent of Secondary Six graduates agreed liberal studies enhanced their ability to think from multidimensional perspectives, while 80 per cent said the subject increased their awareness of society. Moreover, this subject also strengthens students' understanding on the progress and development of

the mainland China and their sense of nationalism, as well as touches on the citizens' responsibilities. Kwan believed that there are more than one reasons causing the rise of social movement recently and thus the government should not merely blame on the liberal studies nor trying to revamp the subject.

However, Chen Baosheng, China's education chief found it necessary to revamp the compulsory Liberal Studies as an elective subject. He claimed that the rise of pro-independence sentiment in Hong Kong was linked directly to its education system. Students may make biased political judgments on social controversies when they study Liberal Studies as the subject lacks specified topics and contents. The current liberal studies curriculum in secondary schools is to blame for politicizing young people, including encouraging them to participate recent violent clashes between the police and young protesters decrying the government's now-suspended extradition legislation. Besides, it is criticized that the teaching of liberal studies in Hong Kong package political propaganda as teaching materials in classrooms. In order to depress the adverse effect that Liberal Studies brings to senior secondary

schools' students, Chen supports the idea of revamp.

To take a broad view, I think that revamping the compulsory Liberal Studies as an elective subject in Hong Kong senior secondary schools' curriculum is neither beneficial nor feasible.

First and foremost, it has no doubt that Liberal Studies helps students to develop prudent and critical thinking skills. Nowadays senior secondary students are facilely influenced by peers and public opinion on social networks and communication software, the role of Liberal Studies indeed teaches students to distinguish between right and wrong, while at the same time resists ambiguous thoughts and social detrimental trend. I have seen the necessity and compulsory for all students to learn to deliberate on issues and their own stances, instead of believing and following others ignorantly. If Liberal Studies revamps to be an elective subject, there will be no probabilities for every single student to master their ability to judge when their face controversial issues in the future.

Secondly, Liberal Studies is a subject to motivate socio-political participation to

senior secondary students and at the same time it complements the insufficient of civil education in Hong Kong. Cheung Yui-fai, a secondary school's Liberal Studies teacher in Hong Kong, emphasized that the subject's goal is to make our young people responsible citizens with the ability to think from different perspectives. It would not be a compulsory subject if this goal is not important when it was implemented in 2009. Although the major conflict of Liberal Studies states that the extensive modules and broad content in the Liberal Studies curriculum is directly in connection with student's standpoint that the ideas such as 'Hong Kong's independence', dissatisfaction towards Hong Kong government may be raised, it is equivalently important for students to get deep cognition on all kinds of local and international issues. During the learning process, students have to recognize their identities as a Hong Kong citizen that they should not be politically-excluded even on sensitive issues. Liberal Studies, aiming to broaden students' horizon and offers different views and perspectives for them to ponder over disputable topics, exactly fits in the compulsory senior secondary curriculum for students to be in touch with their society before they receive further education and enter the workforce.

Therefore, the Education Bureau should not revamp the subject randomly.

Last but not least, Liberal Studies cannot be replaced by any other subjects. In terms of syllabus, according to the guideline of the Education bureau, Liberal Studies include six modules : 'Personal Development and Interpersonal Relationships', 'Hong Kong Today', 'Modern China', 'Globalization', 'Public Health' and 'Energy Technology and the Environment'. These modules are not repeated with any curriculum of core subjects nor electives. While in terms of class calculations, the three-year compulsory Liberal Studies is more than 270 hours. If it is an elective subject, there is only 210 hours. This is absolutely an obstacle of effective teaching and learning performance. If Liberal Studies is revamped into an elective, then part of the students cannot study these modules which are actually fundamental in the learning process.

New senior secondary Liberal Studies has been running for 10 years, there may be inadequacies, but it also has its own unique features and benefits. At the moment, I don't think revamping the compulsory Liberal studies into an elective

subject will be beneficial to senior secondary students.





Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

CHAU IVY YEE YU MUNSANG COLLEGE

Senior | English Section

Judge's Comment
Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet :
Clear & well-developed arguments with figures to support.



Overseas Doctors in Hong Kong

In 2019, Hong Kong's winter influenza season started early in the first week of January, peaking around mid to late January. With the influenza ending in early April, the total number of influenza cases for adults was 601, and 24 severe cases for children were reported in the same period. The public attention started to shift from public health concern to the long waiting time of public medical service and the problem of shortage of doctors. Since the social awareness kept rising and the discontent from the staffs of public hospital due to the manpower shortage were increasing, the government announced extra funding of HK\$500 million for public hospitals. The Hospital Authority have even made 6 videos with celebrities such as Tam Wing Lun and Yeung Chin-wah and organized a "snack day" at the Tuen Mun Hospital to cheer on medical professionals to 'ease the problem'.

To look at this issue, the shortage of doctors should be studied. In Hong Kong, there are about 14,290 doctors, and the number of doctors per 1,000 people is 1.9, while the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) put the acceptable global standard at 3.4 doctors for every 1,000 citizens. Currently, it takes seven years to train a

doctor, and at least 10 to train a specialist in only two medical schools in Hong Kong, that means solving the shortage of doctors will be impossible in the next 10 years without certain measures. Citizens suffer a lot from the long waiting time of public medical service and doctors also suffer from insufficient manpower. Some propose importing overseas doctors by relaxing the rules of admission. It seems like a practical and effective solution, but I believe that there are few concerns risen from this proposal.

Firstly, the incentive brought by this proposal is inadequate to attract overseas doctors to work in Hong Kong. Although overseas doctors can apply their work more easily after relaxing the rules of admission such as by exempting the licensing examination and internship, their concerns about whether to work or not in Hong Kong are not simply limited in this and there are still few reasons that they are not willing to work in Hong Kong. The main concern is the heavy workload of doctors in public hospital. The average weekly working hours of doctors in public hospital is 61 hours and some frontline doctors may even need to work over 65 hours a week. Doctors lack sleeping time and they are not able to achieve work-life

balance. At the same time, doctors need to make the diagnosis for 30 to 40 patients in 3 hours while foreign doctors such as in Australia and US only have to diagnose 5 to 6 patients in 3 hours. Because of this stressful working environment, many local doctors choose to work in private hospital where they can have more flexible working hours and higher salaries instead of public hospital. In 2018 to 2019, the average wastage rate of doctors in public hospital is 6%, which is the highest among these years. The willingness of Hong Kong doctors to serve in public hospital is low, let alone overseas doctors. Besides, housing problem is another worry of overseas doctors. Without the support of the government, it is hard for them to find a good housing under the limited land supply and high housing price in Hong Kong. Therefore, why overseas doctors will tend to leave their countries that may have a more relaxing working environment just because of the less strict licensing examination and internship in Hong Kong? To attract them, I believe that the government need to introduce a more comprehensive measure combining other policies such as ensuring the working hours of doctors not to exceed a certain standard and providing a housing in a lower market price for overseas doctors.

Secondly, the problem of imbalance between public and private healthcare sector cannot be solved, thus the efficiency of public medical service is still low. In Hong Kong, 50% of the specialists work in public hospital to serve 90% of the patients, while another half of specialists serve the remaining 10% of patients in private hospital. The manpower and resources allocation public-private healthcare sector are totally imbalanced, leading to the shortage of doctors in public hospital. This problem will not be alleviated by only importing overseas doctors, since the number of overseas doctors may be insignificant to change the current situation. It is also possible that they leave public hospital after the full registration. Why not the government focuses on the problem of imbalance between public and private healthcare sector instead of blindly increasing the number of doctors? Alternatively, the government can make more effort and resources to retain and recruit more healthcare staff including both doctors and nurses to meet the service demand.

Thirdly, importing overseas doctors is only a short-term measure that lacks sustainability. To solve the shortage of doctors in a long run, we need to look

deeply into the management problem of the Hospital Authority. The root cause of the shortage of doctors in public hospital is the poor management of the Hospital Authority, which can be easily reflected by the foolish responses to the discontent of healthcare staffs during the influenza season, high wastage rates of doctors in public hospital, and most importantly, the imbalance of public-private healthcare sector. In my opinion, allocating the resources and manpower properly in the public hospital should be done to relieve the pressure of doctors and is better to retain them to stay to work, and also a better cooperation with the private healthcare sector can be carried out to assign some patients to receive treatment in private hospital. Importing overseas doctors can only increase the number of doctors in Hong Kong slightly, but not effectively tackling the problem in a long run. I believe reforming the Hospital Authority and improving the medical system should be considered first.

There are still some concerns about importing overseas doctors such as the lowered quality of medical service that

may brought by exempting the licensing examination. In conclusion, I think simply importing overseas doctors is not enough to meet the manpower demand since it is only an urgent measure. I think more details should be discussed such as what is the standard to assess whether the overseas doctor should or should not take the licensing examination or internship if the government really implements this.





Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Dannie Zhu Yidan Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment
Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet :
Topic well defined with supporting examples.

Senior | English Section

Facebook's devastating new stance on free expression and censorship



Facebook pledges to policy hate speech and misinformation, but apparently politicians are exempt from this rule.

In a winding speech almost forty minutes long, Mark Zuckerberg, the founder and current CEO of Facebook, attempted to defend his company's newest policy regarding censorship by invoking the importance of free expression. The policy in question was announced by a month before the speech, that Facebook would no longer fact check or take down political ads (including paid ones) containing hate speech or fake content, adopting a hands-free stance towards regulating political content. Zuckerberg's justification was that ads and comments by politicians, even if they were proven to be fake, would add to public discourse and therefore would be in the public's best interest to be shown. The announcement was immediately met with much criticism and controversy, sparking heated debates around the world, with critics of the policy claiming that Zuckerberg's un-nuanced take on "free expression" would only lead to a corrosion of free speech and democracy.

With over 2.41 billion active users on Facebook, the tech giant has long faced public scrutiny on the way it censors sensitive content. Following the infamous Russian disinformation campaign and the horrifying live-stream of the New

Zealand mass shooting, both conducted using Facebook, multiple parties have been pushing for better and more comprehensive censorship policies. Now, with lawmakers and governments breathing down their neck, it makes sense that Facebook is scrambling to come up with a decent policy to get legislators off their backs. However, a policy that publicly allows politicians to spread lies, misinformation and hatred with any sort of consequences is most definitely not the solution.

To start off with, such a policy would further facilitate the spread of fake or exaggerated news that often deviates from the truth, giving politicians a powerful tool for manipulating public perception. In recent years, more and more people have been receiving their daily dose of news from social media instead of traditional journalism. In a study conducted in 2016 by the Pew Research Center, 62% of Americans get their news from social media, the main source, unsurprisingly, being Facebook. With over 2.41 billion monthly active users around the world, Facebook's wide spread userbase allows it to reach an astonishingly large amount of people. Couple that with an algorithm that, according to digital strategist and founder of Higher Ground Labs "inherently benefits hate and negativity and anger", in other words, emotionally charged

content, already creates an atmosphere that allows politicians to effectively spread misinformation among a wide chunk of the population. This was best seen during the 2016 US election, where Russian bots and trolls managed to spread pro-Donald Trump ads and content all over Facebook, much of which were exaggerated or fabricated.

Now Facebook's new policy allows politicians to do the same thing publicly and legally, without any sort of repercussions. US President Donald Trump himself immediately "put this policy to the test" by releasing an advertisement falsely accusing Democratic presidential nominee Joe Biden of corruption with Ukraine. The ad has since then been viewed more than 5 million times, demonstrating the reach false news can have on Facebook. Under the new policy, politicians aren't held accountable for the claims they make on social media, the modern equivalent of a public broadcast, which it enables them to lie to the public without any sort of consequences. With Facebook's failure to fact check and remove such content, it's likely that more and more people will be misled into believing its legitimacy, increasing the incentive for politicians in general to make false claims in order to benefit themselves.

This will ultimately lead to a prevalence of fake news on Facebook, spread

throughout the country by the influence and reach of politicians using social media. Without anyone to police the truth, politicians would be free to spin different and untrue narratives on the same subject, manipulating public perception and discourse to their will. They will no longer be required to provide legitimate evidence to support their claims, but could instead twist and distort the truth to fit into their own narrative. Without Facebook's safeguard mechanism of fact-checking their claims, the public will be unable to effectively distinguish between what is true and what is not. Worse still, politicians can take advantage of the new policy to deliberately create disinformation campaigns, campaigns that aim to manipulate public opinion through exaggeration, half truths, or even straight up lies, which now have the potential to reach thousands of millions of users through Facebook.

What will this imply for the future of politics? Research and evidence shows that the prevalence of fake news may ultimately threaten democratic governments and even the concept of democracy itself. For example during elections, if the public is poorly-informed due to the dissemination of fake news, voters may make their decisions based on illegitimate sources, leading to a higher chance of mistakes being made at the polls. As a result, this may lead to corrupt or incompetent officials being elected, leading to an inefficient or in the worse case, a self-dealing government. Furthermore, being constantly lied to and deceived by politicians through social media may cause the public to lose faith in the government, or even the media. Claims made by politicians, even ones in the highest positions of government, would no longer be trusted, which calls into question the legitimacy of government institutions themselves. Without public support, it

would be harder for governments to enact policies efficiently, sending society into a downward spiral.

Even if the consequences weren't so catastrophic, the spread of disinformation and hate speech, now facilitated by Facebook's new policy could cause significant problems in society. Aside from false advertisements, politicians are now able to spread hate speech without consequences, enabling those with extreme stances to spread messages containing, for example, anti-muslim sentiments throughout the platform, amplifying feelings of resentment, hatred and irrational fear, all while evading accountability from voters. These kind of hate-based campaigns are already hard to manage seen from the 2016 criminal case involving a girl named Lisa, who alleged that she was raped by a gang of refugees in Germany, causing anti-immigration hysteria to flare up across the country. The story was later proven to be false, proved to be an attempt to spread anti-refugee sentiments by a suspicious Facebook group called Anonymous. Kollektiv. Now, politicians, having been given a green-light from Facebook, could go ahead and do the same thing, except this time the hatred they spread will reach a much larger audience and be much harder to disprove or put out. This could create a potentially harmful social climate leading to social division or even social polarization across a country.

Some might argue that Facebook's new policy would encourage more political discourse in which the public could hear and over debate what the politicians had to say. Yet in reality, the policy might do just the opposite, drowning out discussion and discourse instead of encouraging it. When politicians are given a free-reign to say whatever they want on social media, it discredits opposition voices as their

opinions may easily be drowned out by a new wave of disinformation. A similar example is found in 2011, in which social media research alleged that the Assad regime paid an unnamed firm to flood opposition discussions and hashtags with pictures of natural scenery and sports. Because it could not be bothered to censor untrue content, Facebook creates a situation in which statements have no basis to the truth, making it much harder for public discourse to reach meaningful debate and discussion due to multiple versions of the "truth".

Zuckerberg may stand for free expression and democracy, but the actions of his company never seem to suggest that Facebook's newest policy spells disaster for both politics and society, and will ultimately undermine the very ideals they claim to support.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Keziah Cho Shu Nga Heep Yunn School

Senior | English Section

Judge's Comment
Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet :
Topic well presented with thoughtful arguments and supporting evidence.

Big Brother and I: A World With Mass Surveillance

Every student has heard of 1984, the classic novel regarded throughout the world as a warning against surveillance societies. In the book, the streets of Airstrip One—a country formerly known as Britain—are lined with cameras watching one's every move. What the average schoolboy back then may have thought of as nothing but a rather chilling product of the author's imagination is now a reality in our modern world; countries from both the East and West have begun to adopt mass surveillance. Perhaps Orwell may have been a prophet after all.

This August, a report conducted by British technology website Comparitech revealed Chinese cities as the most monitored in the world. In top place is Chongqing, with over 168 cameras per 1,000 people. China is undeniably the biggest user of mass surveillance in the world, with over 200 million surveillance cameras installed across the country. It is estimated that by 2020, China will have one camera installed for every two people. The goal of this system, according to the Chinese government, is to catch and deter criminals with the highest efficiency and accuracy possible, so as to ensure national safety. However, the Chinese surveillance system is much more

intensive than simply installing cameras on the street. Voice-recognition software is also increasingly used to identify speakers in, say, phone calls.

China is, however, only one example of the extensive use of mass surveillance in our current world. Ironically, this practice has reached the West as well, where core values of democracy, freedom of speech and basic human rights are supposedly most protected, and where Chinese surveillance is most loudly condemned. In May 2019, a survey revealed that there were 627,707 surveillance cameras in London alone. Although Britain has had a relatively long history of mass surveillance, the amount of surveillance appears to be rising, and this has been brought to light by the recent legal battles against such a system; in fact, the surveillance system has once more been examined by the highest chamber of the European Court of Human Rights this year. The legal battle proved unsuccessful for human rights organizations, though, with the court ruling in favour of the surveillance system. Are we, then, at the beginning of an era of worldwide surveillance where citizens from every country will be monitored by surveillance networks?

Mass surveillance has certainly proved effective in preventing crime. Advanced cameras can detect a passerby's height, facial features and age, and should a crime occur, investigators need only check the surveillance cameras and the culprit has little to no chance of escaping. This was made fully apparent last year, when a Chinese fugitive was successfully located at a Jacky Cheung concert with the help of surveillance cameras. This news, however, was met with more horror than relief in regions outside China. This is not because people would somehow want a fugitive to run wild. It is a good thing that mass surveillance deters crime, but this news has given us a clearer picture of the costs of safety: the constant lack of privacy. Big Brother protects you, but he also sees you wherever you go, be it to a concert or to rob a bank, until you feel as though you need to be protected from Big Brother, rather than by him.

Mass surveillance is most controversial in the sense that it violates the right to privacy, or personal space. There is a surprisingly common misconception about privacy, and it is that privacy is wholly unnecessary if one has 'nothing to hide', so to speak. This is true, except for the fact that humans never have 'nothing to hide'.



There are people who staunchly insist that anyone who requires privacy must be doing something they shouldn't be doing; these are the same people who keep their email accounts, bank accounts and diaries under lock and key using complex passwords. Privacy is not a method of escaping scot-free from wrongdoings, it is a fundamental human right. Despite being social animals, human beings need privacy, psychologically and emotionally, for the simple reason that it provides us with a space in which we can think, feel and act naturally without judgement or scrutiny from others. Too little physical space causes suffocation; the same goes for psychological space.

Another worrying issue regarding mass surveillance is whether or not it will lead to an abuse of power. Mass surveillance in Western countries is now reportedly being used to prevent crime, but there is no guarantee that such a system will not open a can of worms; should a leader wish to use the data gained for purposes other than preventing crime, such as consolidating one's power, he or she could easily do so, with the system readily at hand. In this way, mass surveillance could transform from a comparatively benign network of crime-preventing cameras into a system

that could infringe not just on people's right to privacy but also on their freedom of thought, speech and the press.

The ancient Roman Empire employed spies who would eavesdrop on conversations in public markets to detect signs of instability. The surveillance system of the Catholic Church in medieval times operated in a similar manner. In light of this, we may be moving backwards into a society before the emergence of modern human rights in the 17th century, but with better technology. While some regard legal actions against mass surveillance as a step forward in ensuring the protection of privacy rights, it would seem to human rights advocates more like a step forward taken by one who is already slipping gradually down a slope; it is not so much an advancement as an attempt to prevent regression. The fact that we as global citizens must fight to prevent a regression back into a past society with a dim concept of human rights—albeit a 'new and improved' one with cameras and artificial intelligence is worrying.

Yes, mass surveillance prevents crime; it also prevents people from being able to think or act as freely as human beings ought to. Whether or not the

costs outweigh the benefits of mass surveillance is something to think about for global leaders.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Kwai Hoi Yan Hayley Munsang College

Junior | English Section

Judge's Comment

Chris YEUNG :

Well written with clear structure, smooth flow, clear points with good argument. Some minor writing mistakes.

Anti-masking Law ... Masking the Future of Hong Kong?

The Hong Kong extradition bill, at long last, was formally withdrawn. Yet protests continue as the government has not replied to the five demands. In order to identify protestors involved in illegal actions during protests, the government has introduced the anti-masking law to identify them. This law aims to stop protestors from breaking the law. But is this law the key to stop all the social unrest in Hong Kong or a law that destroys the future of Hong Kong? My answer is, without a doubt, the latter.

Firstly, the anti-masking law damages Hong Kong's international image. Power is divided among three branches in Hong Kong, namely executive, legislative and judiciary. The government introduced anti-masking by using the Emergency Regulations Ordinance. Therefore, the government passed this law without voting in the Legislative Council. People around the globe are concerned that Hong Kong may become a place with no freedom and people who oppose the government will be arrested, just like Mainland China. Hong Kong has a high competitiveness because Hong Kong has freedom and a free market. The Emergency Regulations Ordinance gives the government the power to control foreign exchange rates. The government can use the anti-masking

law as an example to use the Emergency Regulations Ordinance to control foreign exchange rates in the future and thus greatly interfere the free market in the future. Therefore, it negatively affects the confidence and incentives of investors in Hong Kong and they may suspend their investment in Hong Kong. As a matter of fact, some billionaires in Hong Kong have already started to transfer their assets to foreign countries, fearing the Hong Kong government may use the Emergency Regulations Ordinance to confiscate their properties.

Secondly, the anti-masking law only enrages protestors more and causes the problem of social polarization even more serious. It is doubtless that protestors grow angrier towards the government day by day since the government has not done anything to solve problems like the police's abuse of power. This law only makes them even more furious as their right to demonstrate, their rights to join peaceful and legal assemblies is demolished. This evaded their rights stated in the Basic Law. On 4 October 2019, the night before the anti-masking law was launched, the protestors' behaviours were more violent than before. Moreover, citizens wear masks during protests after the law was

launched to show the government that they will not be threatened by it and stay silent. It is clear that anti-masking law did not stop protestors from breaking the law. Besides, the government will have difficulties launching controversial bills in the future. Citizens will not put faith in the government anymore as they fear that the government may use those bills as their weapons to destroy the core values that Hong Kongers treasure. This time, the government uses the anti-masking law to demolish the freedom of demonstration.

Thirdly, police are exempted from the anti-masking law, so they can arrest protestors with brutal ways, regardless of the consequences as they cannot be identified. From videos on the internet, we can see that police wear masks and cover their police identity number, leaving protestors no channel to file complaints. With the introduction of this law, police can use unnecessary force, such as shooting protestors with their guns at a short distance and leave permanent damage to the protestors while they can walk away as a free man. It is unfair to protestors because police can mask their own faces and use powerful weapons to attack and arrest them while they must reveal their identities to the police while not knowing



the police's identities. It causes the problem of mistrust between police and citizens to intensify even more.

I understand that there is a portion of the society as well as the government think the anti-masking law does more benefit than disadvantages. The main argument is that it can help police arrest protestors more efficiently as protestors cannot hide their identities. However, we can see that numerous people still go onto the streets to protest while wearing masks. It is impossible for the police to arrest thousands of people at the same time. Also, the reason why there are so many protests is because the government refuses to reply to the citizens' demands. What is the point of keep suppressing the

citizens' voices and avoid tackling the root cause of everything?

In a nutshell, I think the anti-masking law does not help solve the problems in Hong Kong, but even intensifies it. I hope the government can listen to the citizens' voices with an open heart and reply to the five demands as soon as possible in order to earn back the trust from citizens.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Kwok Yip Tung Judy Heep Yunn School

Junior | English Section

Judge's Comment
Chris YEUNG :
Clarity in points, argument and writing. Would be even better if the student cites 'tiger mom' cases to enliven the article.

Student's stress skyrocketed Due to Overly Demanding Parents



Hong Kong children are stressed, not only because of long hours of studying, frequent testing, and too much homework, but also because of pushy and demanding parents.

Although exam stress levels were said to be at an all-time low for local secondary six pupils this year, more felt under pressure from their parents than ever before, according to a survey by Hok Yau Club, an NGO that provides support and guidance to local students. The figures revealed that more than 40 per cent of pupils interviewed felt parental pressure in relation to their academic performance.

I think that the parents should not impose so much pressure to their children. Sometimes, the right pressure as push students as propulsion and motivate them to perform better in exams. Nevertheless, on the other hand, too much stress may bring an opposite effect. Parents should not punish their children even they have got a bad result in tests or exams. Instead, they should support them and console them. Parental emotion support is far more effective than punishing a child. Punishments will certainly worsen their level of depressed. In contrast, parent's recognition and motivations can bring

them a positive belief: [there is someone behind my back, so I have to do better next time. I should make them proud.]

Students should not always hold the thought of being a perfectionist or be the cream of the crop. When they are under too much stress from their parents, they should express their view to their parents that they are giving them too much pressure. Students should not bury their emotions and feelings in their heart. It will cause parents to misunderstand and think it is alright to continue pushing their child to limits by harsh methods and it will be bad for students own health too.

Children do need discipline from parents, but at least not in a way that will harm and pose negative impacts on them. The development of children in early age holds the key to their future, so it is essential to protect the youth. For instance, I saw another news that reported a parent of an eight years old boy punished his child for doing badly at school. Can you imagine how he punish the kid? He made the boy cross a busy road on his knees! This is an absolutely unacceptable way to punish a kid who is just eight years old! The busy passers-by may accidentally kicked the boy even they did not want to. The boy's

self-esteem was destroyed after being publicly embarrassed. It traumatized his precious childhood!

As a conclusion, parents should stop giving their children too much pressure in a mistaken way. They already have such a long to-do list, some of them even have a lot of extra-curricular activities to join. They are already very under a lot of tension. Yet, they still have to bear the horror of facing punishments. Parents should comfort and encourage their children but not go for the hard ways when they fail to achieve their standards. In this way, children can unwind and it will be a win-win for both students and parents. Who does not want their children to have a happy childhood? Hopefully, the situation can be eased and aware in the society.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Siu Pui Lam Heep Yunn School

Junior | English Section

Judge's Comment
Dr. Simon SHEN :
Well chosen topic. In-depth discussion.

The Weeping Rainforest: Is economy more important than Amazon?



If rainforest could voice their pain, would we have heard the weeping of the rainforest sooner? Would we have saved this invaluable forest much earlier? As raging fires swept across the Amazon rainforest, the 'Lungs of the Earth' were devoured at an unstoppable speed. With huge plumes of smoke billowing into the air, billions of trees were burn down and millions of animals species suffered the loss of their habitat in an instance. They are left homeless and helpless. It is of paramount importance that we make a critical reflection on how heavy the price we will have to pay by putting

over-emphasis on short term economic benefits.

The Amazon forest has long been subject to deforestation due to the growing demands for farmlands in South Africa. Farmers are encouraged to set fires in the tropical forest to give way for economic plantation, grazing and construction of roads. It is, without a doubt, the easiest and cheapest way to obtain land. Nevertheless, this is usually done indiscriminately, resulting in vigorous clearance and unfortunately, uncontrollable wildfires. Brazil's National Institute for Space Research

has revealed that more than 78,000 forest fires have been recorded in Brazil in 2018, which is the highest number since 2013. When Brazilian government places emphasis on economic development over the conservation of the Amazon forest, destroying the rainforest is probably the worst direction for the government in policy making.

First and foremost, the significant loss of Amazon forest will undeniably worsen the climate change and global warming. In his response to the global outcry of Amazon forest fire, Brazil President Jair Bolsonaro put blame on the long-

dry season of Amazon in causing wildfires. Nonetheless, what has been overseen is that the long-dry season, which Jair Bolsonaro made excuse on, is the result of worsening climate change. The massive disappearance of Amazon forest not only leads to the decrease in carbon dioxide absorption in the globe, but also reversely releases a huge amount of carbon dioxide which has been taken in and stored in the burning trees. Consequently, greenhouse effect will be aggravated. When global warming seems to be a distant phenomenon, the rising global temperature will continuously affect the Amazon climate, making the dry season longer and the forest more vulnerable to forest fire. Once the Amazon forest is lost, there will be an irreversible change to our planet's climate. Drought will occur more frequently in Brazil and result in the farmers' inability to produce their own food. Agricultural industry, which Brazil has been relying on, will suffer tremendous loss. Farmers will be subjected to dangerous working condition. There is no need to mention about economic development which Brazilian government has valued more than anything.

The second focus falls upon the disappearance of unique plant and animal species. From a short term perspective, land may have greater economic value than trees as it allows massive economic activities to be developed and regenerate domestic income. However, indiscriminate clearance of Amazon forest will lead to the loss of plant and animal species which provide valuable sources to medicines. As World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) states in the article The vital links between the Amazon rainforest, global warming and you, over a quarter

of medicines that we are using today originate from the Amazon rainforest, less than 5% of rainforest plants have been examined for their medicinal properties. Given the title 'The World's Largest Medicine Cabinet', Amazon gives solution to cure human diseases including cancer, infection, viruses and even AIDS. The latest figures have also shown that rainforest land converted to cattle operations yields the land owner \$60 per acre whereas if medicinal plants are harvested, the land will yield the land owner \$2,400 per acre. The rainforest is more precious alive than cut and burnt. Therefore, the economic benefits that Amazon can bring to Brazil not only come from agriculture, but more importantly, pharmaceutical and medical industry. It is unwise for profit-driven Brazil government to give up on indigenous plant species in exchange of short-term revenue. In the long run, the destruction of Amazon rainforest will, indeed, generate more loss of profit than gain.

Despite the negative consequences of deforestation, many have argued about the necessity of deforestation in tackling poverty in Brazil. Nevertheless, the Brazilian government has overseen the essence of sustainable development in the long run for the country to truly flourish. Not only does deforestation cause environmental deterioration in the Amazon, but it also deprives the country of all the essential resources for developing long term economy including quality water, plant and animal species and food. Amazon forest should not be treated as only a land provider. The abundance of natural resources and biodiversities are, indeed, the most valuable sources for generating long term income for the country. Poverty is a pressing issue. It is, nonetheless,

crucial not to undermine the integrity and stability of the natural system. Burning the rainforest and exhausting its resources in exchange of short term economic benefits is simply compromising the ability of the future generation of Brazil to persist and sustain quality of life.

The Amazon rainforest takes years to be built yet minutes to be destroyed. Actions speak louder than words. While we are moaning about the loss of Amazon and simply sharing photos on social media, actual action matters more. We, as consumers, should do our parts to save the rainforest. Reduction on paper, wood and beef consumption are simple acts but will make a big difference if joint efforts are made. The Amazon is not simply a rainforest, it is the greatest treasure that our planet has given to us. No matter how successful we are in generating profit, if the rainforest dies, it will mark the end of human kinds. Ultimately, what is more important - dollar bills for the present or our planet for the future?



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Tse Man Hei Munsang College

Junior | English Section

Judge's Comment
Dr. Simon SHEN :
Well chosen topic. Good discussion.

Is Liberal Studies Responsible for the Social Unrest?



The subject of liberal studies, being the most controversial topic of all times, is again under fire after a series of social events. Liberal studies have become a compulsory subject of all secondary schools since 2009. This subject aims to develop social awareness, independent thinking, and positive values among students, but does it do the job?

As the subject is more or less bond with politics, it is believed that the rise of pro-independence sentiment in Hong Kong is linked directly to the subject. Pro-Beijing supporters claim that the subject sowed the seeds of anti-government sentiment and call for its abolition, while Tung, a vice-chairman of China's top political advisory body, also said that the subject was a failure, and was partly to blame for the escalating violent protests including the anti-national education campaign in 2012, and the Occupy movement in 2014.

However, youngsters and educators have given positive feedback on the subject. A survey conducted by the Education Bureau in 2014 found 82 percent of Form Six graduates agreed that the subject enhanced their multi-

perspective thinking, while 80 percent said it increased their social awareness. It shows that the subject contributed to developing the essential skills for a successful person in any career.

In my viewpoint, this subject can enhance the students' critical thinking and the ability to analyse social issues. The subject focuses on social problems relating to the livelihood of citizens rather than politics. As society nowadays doesn't only require teens to have outstanding academic results, but also the ability to think in different aspects by understanding others' concerns and needs.

Moreover, the subject is not entirely to blame for the recent social unrest as the subject also teaches students to discover both the positive and negative impacts of an issue and give suggestions on how to alleviate the social problems that arose, which trains their problem-solving skills. To sum up, these are all the crucial qualities of the younger generation.

Some may question about the professionalism of educators as some

of them are alleged to mislead students and indirectly causing the students' involvement in civil disobedience, but teachers have strict instructions on discussing political issues with students, such as they are not allowed to share their political views with students or imposing their own political bias to allow equitable discussion among students. Therefore, we should be clear that educators are neutral and professional enough to guide students through the analysis of political issues.

I would suggest that the learning materials of liberal studies should be reviewed periodically by independent advisers collaborating with the Education Bureau to prevent the spread of hatred and bias and promote students' independent thinking towards an issue.

To conclude, the subject does contribute to the life of students, and it should not be abolished. I hope that more Hong Kong citizens can look into the subject of liberal studies and propose better solutions to this issue.

參與學校名單 (名單按筆劃序)

學校名稱	候選新聞初選	候選新聞初選獎項	十大新聞選舉	新聞評述比賽	新聞評述比賽獎項	短片拍攝比賽獎項
九龍三育中學 (高中部)			20			
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學				10		
上水官立中學			20			
中華基金中學			20			
中華基督教會全完中學	25					
中華基督教會基朗中學			20			
中華基督教會基新中學			20			
中華基督教會銘基書院			20			
中華基督教會燕京書院			20			
中華基督教會譚李麗芬紀念中學			20			
中華傳道會安柱中學			20			
中華傳道會劉永生中學			20			
中華聖潔會靈風中學			20			
五旬節林漢光中學			20			
五育中學	30		20			
五邑司徒浩中學			20			
仁愛堂陳黃淑芳紀念中學			20			
仁濟醫院董之英紀念中學			20			
仁濟醫院羅陳楚思中學	30					
元朗天主教中學			20			
元朗商會中學			20			
天水圍香島中學			20			
天主教伍華中學			20			
天主教南華中學			20			
天主教培聖中學			20			
天主教崇德英文書院			20			
天主教郭得勝中學			20	10		
天主教普照中學			20			
屯門天主教中學			20			
文理書院 (九龍)			20			
世界龍岡學校劉皇發中學			20			
可風中學 (舊色園主辦)			20	10	8	
台山商會中學	30		20			
民生書院			20	10	28	
伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學	30		20			
地利亞修女紀念學校 (協和)			20			
何文田官立中學			20			
佛教大雄中學			20			
佛教孔仙洲紀念中學			20			
佛教沈香林紀念中學	30		20	10		

學校名稱	候選新聞初選	候選新聞初選獎項	十大新聞選舉	新聞評述比賽	新聞評述比賽獎項	短片拍攝比賽獎項
佛教筏可紀念中學			20			
佛教黃鳳翎中學			20	10	2	
佛教慧因法師紀念中學			20			
佛教覺光法師中學			20			
沙田培英中學			20	10		
沙田蘇浙公學			20			
協恩中學				10	46	
官立嘉道理爵士中學 (西九龍)			20	10		
東涌天主教學校 (中學部)			20			
東華三院邱金元中學			20			
東華三院黃笏南中學			20			
林大輝中學			20			
金巴希長老會耀道中學			20			
金文泰中學			20			
長洲官立中學			20			
保良局馬錦明中學			20			
保良局羅傑承 (一九八三) 中學	30			10		
保祿六世書院	30					
宣道中學			20			
迦密中學				10		
迦密主恩中學			20	10	24	
迦密聖道中學			20			
香島中學				10		
香海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學			20			
香海正覺蓮社佛教梁植偉中學	30		20	10		
香港中國婦女會中學	30		20	10	2	
香港中國婦女會馮堯敬紀念中學			20			
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學			20			
香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學			20			
香港紅卍字會大埔卍慈中學			20			
香港神託會培基書院			20			
香港神託會培敦中學			20			
香港航海學校			20			
香港培正中學			20			
香港培道中學			20			
香港教育工作者聯會黃楚標中學			20			
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第二中學			20			
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學			20			
浸信會呂明才中學				10	12	
真光女書院			20			

學校名稱	候選新聞初選	候選新聞初選獎項	十大新聞選舉	新聞評述比賽	新聞評述比賽獎項	短片拍攝比賽獎項
粉嶺官立中學			20			
粉嶺教恩書院			20	15	8	
荃灣公立何傳耀紀念中學			20			
荃灣官立中學			20	10	6	
高主教書院			20			
培英中學				10	8	
培僑中學	30					
培僑書院			20			6
基督教香港信義會心誠中學						10
基督教崇真中學			20			
崇真書院			20			
救世軍卜維廉中學			20			
救恩書院	30					
陳樹渠紀念中學	25	10	20			
博愛醫院八十週年鄧英喜中學			20			
博愛醫院陳楷紀念中學	25		20			
博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學	30	20	20	20		
喇沙書院			20			
循道中學			20			
循道衛理聯合教會李惠利中學			20			
棉紡會中學			20			
港九潮州公會中學			20			
港大同學會書院						8
港澳信義會慕德中學			20			
順德聯誼總會胡兆熾中學	30		20			
順德聯誼總會鄭裕彤中學				10	2	
匯知中學			20			
新生命教育協會平安福音中學	30					
新生命教育協會呂碧鳳中學			20			
新界西貢坑口區鄭植之中學			20	10	2	
新界喇沙中學			20			
新界鄉議局元朗區中學			20			
新會商會中學			20	10		
新會商會陳白沙紀念中學			20			
滙基書院 (東九龍)			20			
獅子會中學			20			
筲箕灣官立中學			20	10	10	
筲箕灣東官立中學			20			
聖士提反女子中學			20			

學校名稱	候選新聞初選	候選新聞初選獎項	十大新聞選舉	新聞評述比賽	新聞評述比賽獎項	短片拍攝比賽獎項
聖士提反書院				20	2	
聖公會李福慶中學			20			
聖公會林護紀念中學				15	10	
聖公會基孝中學			20			
聖母玫瑰書院	30		20			
聖安當女書院				10		
聖伯多祿中學	30		20			
聖保羅男女中學				10		
聖保羅書院			20	10		
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學	30		20			
聖羅撒書院			20			
葵涌蘇浙公學			20			
裘錦秋中學 (屯門)			20			
路德會西門英才中學			20			
路德會呂明才中學	30	10	20			
路德會呂祥光中學			20			
嘉諾撒聖家書院			20			
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院				20	10	
廖寶珊紀念書院			20			
漢華中學	30					
趙聿修紀念中學			20			
德貞女子中學			20			
德雅中學			20			
德蘭中學			20			
播道書院				10		
樂善堂楊葛小琳中學			20			
潔心林炳炎中學			20			
潮州會館中學			20			
邵肇堅維多利亞官立中學			20			
衛理中學			20			
嶺南中學			20			
嶺南鍾榮光博士紀念中學			20			
賽馬會官立中學				10		
麗澤中學			20			
寶安商會王少清中學			20			
寶血女子中學			20			
寶覺中學			20			
觀塘官立中學			20			
觀塘瑪利諾書院			20			

學校獎項計分方法

參加項目	分數
候選新聞初選之干編細選	
✔ 準時交齊所有文件	30
✔ 最具新聞觸角獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞標題獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞簡介獎	10
十大新聞選舉	
✔ 準時交回學校投票統計表/準時完成網上投票 (參與投票同學人數須為全校人數10%或以上)	30
新聞評述比賽	
✔ 參加人數 1-49人	10
✔ 參加人數 50-99人	15
✔ 參加人數 100人或以上	20
✔ 冠軍	10
✔ 亞軍	8
✔ 季軍	6
✔ 優異獎	4
✔ 入圍	2
短片拍攝比賽	
✔ 冠軍	10
✔ 亞軍	8
✔ 季軍	6

最踴躍參與獎

- 紙本投票率最高首十間學校
- 網上投票率達90%學校

總分數達70分或以上的學校可獲 **全情投入獎**

首三間總分數最高的學校可獲 **全情投入金獎**



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