

主旨: Preliminary comments on Population Policy
附件: Population Policy of Hong Kong.pdf; Restructuring Hong Kong.pdf

Dear Sir,

We have done some preliminary discussion on the Population Policy Consultation Document.? There will be many more discussions in the coming weeks.

We also took a more overview approach and looked at the Hong Kong Society as a whole. There is another document related to the "restructure of Hong Kong". There will be more discussion on that as well.

We plan to provide updates when appropriate. Please feel free to provide direct feedback if you feel that any point is not clear or requires more detailed explanation.

Yours truly,

Waken Up Lions(See attached file: Population Policy of Hong Kong.pdf)(See attached file: Restructuring Hong Kong.pdf)



香港的人口政策

2013年10月26日評論草案

睡醒的獅子群

更多討論後會有更多的意見。



Population Policy of Hong Kong

Draft Comments on Oct 26, 2013

Waken Up Lions

More comments after more discussions

內容

1. 香港人口政策諮詢文件。
2. 人口控制
3. 中國的一個子女政策
4. 各種情況及後果
5. 對香港的建議
6. 評論



Contents

1. The Hong Kong Population Policy Consultative document.
2. Population Control
3. The One Child Policy of China
4. Various scenarios and their implications
5. Suggestions for Hong Kong
6. Comments



1.香港人口政策諮詢文件。

- [Www.hkpopulation.gov.hk/public_engagement](http://www.hkpopulation.gov.hk/public_engagement)
- The [full document](#) in pdf format
- 重點：
 - 如何招募更多的人才，以提高競爭力？
 - 如何鼓勵年輕夫婦開始生育？
 - 如何幫助老人保持活躍，享受生活？
 - 如何最充分地利用香港當地的人力資源，並幫助大家實現自己的潛力？
- 建議的截止日期是**2014年2月23日**



1. The Consultative Document

- [Www.hkpopulation.gov.hk/public_engagement](http://www.hkpopulation.gov.hk/public_engagement)
- The [full document](#) in pdf format
- Highlights:
 - How to recruit more talent to boost competitiveness?
 - How to encourage young couples to start a family?
 - How to help elderly people stay active and enjoy life?
 - How to make best use of local human resources and help everyone realize their potential?
- Suggestion deadline is Feb 23, 2014



1.1 一些重要的數據

- 現時的跨境婚姻是**35%**。
- **98%**單程簽證是與家人團聚。
- 單程簽證配額為每天**150**人。
- 要家人團聚，在香港定居的平均輪候時間是超過**3**年。
- 到**2041**年，**1/3**的人口將超過**65**歲。
 - 在**2012**年，**1000**名工作人仕支持**355**兒童或長者
 - 在**2041**年，**1000**名工作人仕支持**722**兒童或長者

1.1 Some important data

- Cross border marriage is 35% today.
- 98% of one-way visa is for family reunion.
- Quota for one-way visa is 150 per day.
- Average time for family to reunite or settle in Hong Kong is >3 years.
- By 2041, 1/3 population will age over 65.
 - In 2012, 1000 workers support 355
 - In 2041, 1000 workers support 722

2. 人口控制

- 從長遠來看，在理想的情況下，如果每一個女人生育 2 個孩子，人口將保持不變。
- 中國實施一個子女政策
 - 有效地迫使人口數目不狂升
 - 將在適當的時候改變政策
- 在香港（新加坡，日本）
 - 兒童的平均數量（生育率）小於 2
 - 從長遠來看，意味著人口數目下降



2. Population Control



- Ideally, if every woman bears 2 children, in the long run, population will remain constant.
- China enforces the One Child Policy
 - Effectively forces population to go down
 - Will change the policy at the appropriate time
- In Hong Kong (Singapore, Japan)
 - Average number of Children (fertility) less than 2
 - Means declining population in the long run

3. 中國的一個子女政策

- 第二次世界大戰後，在毛澤東領導下的中國鼓勵大家庭。
- 在三十年（**1949-1976**）內，人口從**5.4** 億增加至**9.4**億。
- 在**1979**年推行了一個子女的政策。
- 平均每名婦女生育的孩子（生育率）從**>5** 下降到**1.7**
- 許多人認為這是中國在經濟上，快速發展的一個重要因素。

3. The One Child Policy of China

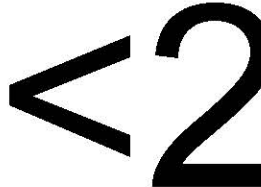
- Immediately after the Second World War, China under Mao encouraged large families.
- Population increased from 540 million to over 940 million within 3 decades (1949-1976).
- Introduced the One Child Policy in 1979.
- Average Children per woman (fertility) dropped from >5 to 1.7
- Many attributed this as a factor in the fast Economic Development of China.

4.1 各種情況及後果

- 生育率少於2
 - 人口將數目會下降。
- 資源消耗會減少：
 - 食品，住房，教育，醫療，社會服務等等
 - 更多的居住空間，更短的隊列，更高的薪水。
- 向上爬的動力會降低。
 - 較小的市場，慢節奏的生活，競爭力下降，更多的職位空缺。

<2

4.1 Various Scenarios and their implications

- The situation of fertility Less than 2 
 - The population will decline.
- Consumed resource will be less:
 - Food, Housing, Education, Medical, Social Services
 - More living space, shorter queues, higher salaries
- Incentive to produce more will be lower.
 - Smaller market, slower pace of life, decreasing competitiveness, more vacant posts

4.2 各種情況及後果

- 生育率等於2
 - 人口將穩定在一定數目。
 - 會有由於更長的壽命的增加。
 - 老人們往往要求較少的新產品
- 資源消耗將保持穩定：
 - 食品，住房，教育，醫療，社會服務等等。
 - 重點將放在更換
- 生產更多貨品的誘因不高。
 - 重點將是新技術和新產品。

=2

4.2 Various Scenarios and their implications

=2

- The sustainable situation of fertility = 2
 - The population will be stable in the long run.
 - There will be increases due to longer life.
 - Old people tend to demand less new products
- Consumed resource will be stable:
 - Food, Housing, Education, Medical, Social Services
 - Focus will be on replacement
- Incentive to produce more will be low.
 - Focus will be on new technology and products.

4.3 各種情況及後果

- 生育率大於2
 - 人口數目將增加。
 - 分配給每個孩子的資源會減少。
 - 消耗的資源可能多於生產。
- 會引發征服和奴役他國的心態
 - 如果科技水平有很大的不同.....
- 生產更多貨品的動力會很高
 - 不斷擴大的市場，高度競爭？

>2

4.3 Various Scenarios and their implications

>2

- The situation of fertility > 2
 - The population will increase.
 - Resource allocated to each child will be less.
 - Consumed resource may overwhelm production.
- Leads to conquests or enslaving others
 - If technology levels are vastly different.....
- Incentive to produce more will be high
 - Expanding market, high competition

5. 對香港的建議



1. 香港應維持其來之不易的地位—世界上最繁榮的城市之一。
1. 人口數目應保持穩定或略有增加。
 - 如果生育率低（ <2 ），依賴外勞或移民是必要的。
 - 低技術人仕，（如家庭傭工等），可給予合同，但不會給香港市民資格？
2. 應該給專才香港市民資格？

5. Suggestions for Hong Kong



1. Hong Kong should maintain its hard-earned position as one of the most productive cities.
2. Population level should remain **steady or slightly increasing**.
 - If the fertility is low(< 2), reliance on Imported Labor or **Immigrants** is necessary.
 - Low level skill workers (such as domestic workers etc.) may be given contracts and NO citizenships?
3. Should give citizenship to “talents”?

5. 對香港的建議



4. 提高市民的生產力。

- 更好的教育（最佳網絡課程？）
- 引入和開發更多科技（矽谷心態？）
- 招聘世界各地人才（不單是中國）
- 國際視野（同一個世界，同一個夢想）

5. 加大對專才和移民的扶持力度

- 盡快使他們盡展所長
- 迎合他們的需求（住房，生活方式，語言等）

5. Suggestions for Hong Kong



4. Increase the productivity of the Citizens.

- Better Education (Best Internet Courses?)
- More technology (Silicon Valley Mentality)
- Recruit external talent (beyond China)
- International Attitude (One World, One Dream)

5. Increase support to Talents and Immigrants

- Make them productive as soon as possible
- Cater for their needs (housing, lifestyle, language)

5. 對香港的建議



6. 如何招募更多的人才，以提高競爭力？

- 曾在上海參觀和研討科學園項目。
- 為了獲得世界上最優秀的人才，就必須提供比他們現有更好的待遇，更好的工作和生活條件。
 - 在上海每月薪酬人民幣150,000元，高於在美國的 10,000美元
 - 保安嚴密的社區，有超過3,000呎的生活空間，更勝矽谷
- 招聘一個團隊，而不是一兩個人。
 - 用獵頭公司，專注目標和挖角
 - 與許多已經在矽谷工作或類似公司的中國人才聯繫
 - 更好地利用龐大的外匯儲備？

5. Suggestions for Hong Kong

6. How to recruit more talent to boost competitiveness?

- Example of Science Park Discussion/Project in Shanghai.
- To get the best talent in the World, one must provide better pay, better working and living conditions.
 - RMB150,000 monthly in Shanghai verse US\$10,000 in USA
 - Gated Community with 3,000 sq ft living space matching or exceeding that in Silicon Valley
- Recruit a team rather than one or two individuals.
 - Head hunters with specific targets
 - Contact with the many Chinese talent already working at Silicon Valley or similar
 - Better use of the vast Foreign Reserve?



5. 對香港的建議

7. 積極參與挑戰性的基礎設施項目，如珠港澳大橋？
- 幾乎所有的工作都是由中國工程師負責？
 - 有一些香港可參與的機會嗎？
 - 香港至少可以在施工技術和故事上做推廣和宣傳。
 - 香港可以協助開發“新城鎮”在大嶼山，澳門及珠海。聯合發展，盡量發揮大橋的影響力？
 - 這項目不單是建橋樑。它可以是一個“火車頭”拉動三地的經濟。



5. Suggestions for Hong Kong



7. Participation in challenging Infrastructure Projects such as the Zhuhai-Macau-Hong Kong Bridge?
 - Almost all the work is done by the Chinese Engineers?
 - Any chance of some “Hong Kong Participation”?
 - Hong Kong can at least do promotion on the construction technology and story.
 - Hong Kong can help to develop the “towns” in Lantau, Macau and Zhuhai. (Joint development to maximize the impact of the Bridge?)
 - The Development is more than a Bridge. It can be a “train engine” to drive the economy of the three places.

5. 對香港的建議



8. 如何鼓勵年輕夫婦開始生育？

- 確保他們結婚的時候，有一個家？
 - 公營的房屋是一個選擇。
 - 與投資基金“共同擁有房產”是另一種選擇（對於那些較高收入的夫婦）。
 - 確保丈夫的收入來源，可以應付家庭開支？
- 兼職和靈活的工作時間？
- 多設立全日制托兒所，以幫助有工作的母親？
- 促進和支持“家庭辦公室”的工種？

5. Suggestions for Hong Kong



8. How to encourage young couples to start a family?

- Make sure that they have a home when married.
 - Government Housing is one option.
 - “Co-own house ownership” with Investment Fund is another option (for those higher earning couples).
 - Ensure a single earner can support a family financially?
- Part-time and flexible job hours?
- Full time nurseries to help working mothers?
- Promote and Support Home Office jobs?

5. 對香港的建議

9. 如何幫助老人保持活躍，享受生活？

- 鼓勵可選擇的“合同工作”，如智囊團，諮詢委員會等。
- 有老人中心幫助組織的，互支持和志願的工作？
- 輔導或給弱勢兒童補習，可通過互聯網？
- 移居或暫住與中國合辦的退休中心/度假勝地？
- 反向抵押房產貸款的安排？
- 加強老人食堂和送餐服務？



5. Suggestions for Hong Kong

- 9. How to help elderly people stay active and enjoy life?**
- Encourage optional “contract work” such as brain tanks, consultative committees etc.
 - Mutual support and volunteer work at Senior Centers with Organizational Help?
 - One-to-one tutoring to disadvantaged (via Internet)
 - Retirement center/resort with China?
 - Reverse Mortgage arrangements?
 - Old people canteen and meal delivery service?



5. 對香港的建議

10. 如何最充分地利用香港當地的人力資源，並幫助大家實現自己的潛力？

- 為那些想參加的人，設立互聯網數據庫。
 - 匹配志願者或退休人仕對參加的人的幫助（使用合同制度？）
 - 幫助更多，獎勵更多？
- 可以創建許多“家庭辦公室”的工種嗎？
 - 盡可能使用互聯網課程和技術。



5. Suggestion for Hong Kong

10. How to make best use of local human resources and help everyone realize their potential?

- Internet databases for those who would like to participate.
- Matching volunteers or retirees to help if needed (using contracts?)
 - Help more, reward more?
 - Many Home Office jobs can be created?
- Use Internet Courses and technology as much as possible.



5. 對香港的建議

11. 改變心態 - 政府的主要收入，不是來自納稅人（薪俸稅）？

- 如果你不交薪俸稅，你的貢獻會少一些？
- 政府可以而且必須增加貨幣供應量，從而使市民得到富裕。
- 貨幣增加必須符合有意義的經濟活動的增加。
 - 美國，中國等都增加他們的貨幣供應量。
 - 中國通過遊客，送錢到香港？



5. Suggestion for Hong Kong

11. Change the Mindset – Government Income comes from Tax payers (Salary Taxes)?

- If you do not pay salary tax, your contribution is less?
- Governments can and must **increase money supply** so that Citizens can get wealthier.
- The increase must **match** the increase in **Meaningful Economic Activities**.
 - USA, China etc. all increase their Money Supply.
 - China pumps money to Hong Kong via tourists.



5. 對香港的建議



12. 許多項目並不重要投資回報？

- 例如，珠港澳門大橋沒有必要，通過關稅收回成本？
- 大橋的建設已經提供了很多有意義的經濟活動？
- 它將提供更舒適的旅行，和更多的機會。
- 政府可以增加貨幣供應量！收回成本。
- (這新概念，將主導世界的新發展。香港政府會有充足資金，支付有意義的經濟活動。)

5. Suggestion for Hong Kong



12. Return on Investment not important for many Projects?

- For example, there is no need for the Zhuhai-Macau-Hong Kong Bridge to pay for itself via tariffs?
- Building of the Bridge already provided much **Meaningful Economic Activity?**
- It will provide more comfort in travelling and more opportunity for Tourism.
- **Government can increase Money Supply!**

5. 對香港的建議

13. 是否可以放下硬數字，決定在未來5年，10年，20，30年的人口？

- 輸入硬數字，會令房屋政策更實際。
- 數字將包括年齡組合，移民，專才，合約工人等。
- 其他政策，如教育，醫療和社會服務等等也將受益。
- 當然，這可能是一個敏感的政治問題。



5. Suggestion for Hong Kong

13. Is it possible to put down hard numbers for the next 5, 10, 20, 30 years?

- The hard numbers will be excellent input for the Housing Policy.
- The hard numbers will include age groups, immigrants, talents, contract workers etc.
- Other policies such as education, medical and social services will benefit too.
- Admittedly, this can be a political issue.



6. 評論



6. Comments





重整香港

睡醒的獅子群

2013年10月22日



Restructuring Hong Kong

Waken up Lions

Oct 22, 2013

內容

1. 為什麼要重整？
2. 重建市民的自信。
3. 香港可以領導中國和世界？
4. 政府與公民的互動 (從出生前到死亡後)
5. 可能的項目名單
6. 評論



Contents

1. Why Restructure?
2. Rebuild the self-confidence of Citizens.
3. Hong Kong can lead China and the World?
4. Interaction of Government and Citizen from before birth to after death.
5. List of possible Projects
6. Comments



1.1 為什麼要重整？

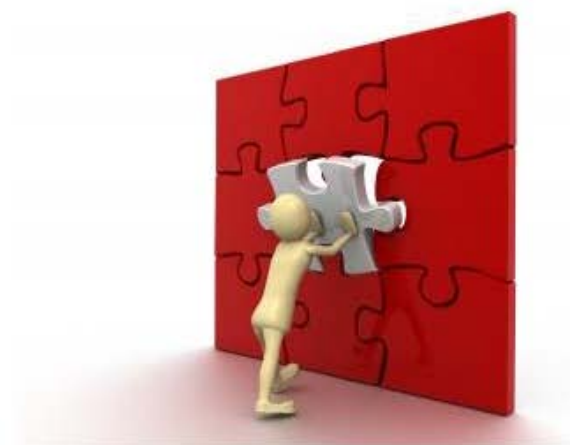
- 每一個人都渴望有一個更好的生活水準(物質上和精神上)。
- 香港政府已經提出了**相對貧窮線**。
 - 例如，個人收入少於3,600元，便屬**貧窮**。
 - 如果這個人是**65歲**以上，居住公屋，這筆收入，可以讓他安享晚年嗎？
 - 若他要租私人房屋，他能享受同樣的生活水準嗎？
- 香港應否有另一個“**最低生活標準線**”，因素不僅僅是收入？

1.1 Why Restructure?

- Every Individual aspires to have a better standard of living both materially and spiritually.
- Hong Kong Government has proposed the **relative poverty line**.
 - For example, \$3,600 for a single person
 - If this person is over 65, living in Government Housing, can he enjoy decent living with this sum?
 - **Can he enjoy same living standard “in Private Housing”?**
- Should Hong Kong have another “**minimum standard of living line**” that is more than just income?

1.2 為什麼要重整？

- 應否有特殊的資料庫和足夠的社工，以填補不足？
- 每個人的需求是不同的。
 - 有些人需要照顧年邁的父母。
 - 有些人可能有長期疾病。
 - 有些人可能是弱智或弱能人士。
 - 有些人可能曾犯法，受到鄙視。
 - 有些人可能有不同的文化背景。
- 微調是必要的。



1.2 Why Restructure?

- Should there be **special databases and sufficient social workers** to “fill in the gaps”?
- The needs of every individual are different.
 - Some need to take care of aging parents.
 - Some may have long term illness.
 - Some may be mentally or physically handicapped.
 - Some might have committed crime and got despised.
 - Some may be from a different cultural background.
- Fine-tuning is needed.



1.3 為什麼要重整？



- 國富論（亞當·斯密）提出富強的要素：
 - 勞動力，土地和資本
 - 獲取更多意味著國家更富強
- 現代的觀點是：增加有意義的經濟活動
 - 科技降低了對勞動力的需求
 - 新加坡和香港地雖少，但很繁榮
 - 美國，中國印鈔增加資本
- 不需要以侵略來增加勞動力，土地和資本。
 -

1.3 Why Restructure



- Wealth of Nations (Adam Smith) focused on
 - Labor, Land and Capital
 - Acquiring more means wealthier
- Modern view is to increase the quality and quantity of **Meaningful Economic Activities**
 - Technology will lower the need for labor
 - Singapore and Hong Kong prosper with little land
 - USA, China print money to increase capital
- There is **no need to conquer** to acquire Labor, Land and Capital.

1.4 為什麼要重整？

- 因為過去的歷史，發展中國家不信任歐美國家。
 - 歐美國家鼓吹共贏，未必有效？
 - 可能更會接納香港，參考香港致富的模式（在沒有天然資源下繁榮）？
- 目前香港的政治制度是一種恥辱
 - 必要重新檢討。
 - 我們可以做得的更好，以超民主和超披露領導世界。

1.4 Why Restructure?

- Developing Countries are suspicious of the West because of past history.
 - West promoting win-win not as effective?
 - The likes of Hong Kong are possible models **(prosper with no natural resources)?**
- The political system in Hong Kong is a disgrace
 - Re-examination is necessary
 - **We can do better and even lead the World with Super Democracy and Super Disclosure.**

1.5 為什麼要重整？

- 隨著美國，中國等大量印錢，香港擁有大量的儲備，是不是很有用呢？
 - 政府儲備，效用會不會減少？
 - 留下大筆遺產、是不是很有用？
 - 給魚不如教捕魚？
- 現代財富=有意義的經濟活動
 - 這樣的活動帶來物質上或精神上的舒適。尋找和增加這些活動。



1.5 Why Reconstruct?

- With the printing of money from USA, China etc., keeping large reserve is not as useful?
 - Government holding money not as useful?
 - Individuals passing large inheritance not as useful?
 - Give fish not as useful as **teach fishing**?
- Modern Wealth = Meaningful Economic Activities
 - Such activities bring comfort materially or spiritually. Define and increase them.



1.6 為什麼要重整？

- 中國了解到，政府收入並不需要來自稅收
 - 農民不用交稅。(思維的解脫，更重於稅務)
 - 政府收入，來自增加的有意義的經濟活動和相對地增加貨幣供應量。
 - 如果政府不增加貨幣供應量，公民不能富有。
(更沒有增加的有意義的經濟活動的動力)
- 這樣的超凡心態將引導香港，中國與世界的重整。

1.6 Why Restructure?

- China learned that Government Income does not need to come from taxes.
 - No tax from Farmers.
 - Income from Increasing **Meaningful Economic Activities** and printing money to match.
 - If Government does not increase Money Supply, Citizens cannot get wealthier.(and motivated)
- Such a mindset **guides the restructuring** of Hong Kong, China and the World.

2.1 重建市民的自信

- 香港從英國殖民地時，已開始繁榮。
- 隨著“小政府，大市場”的鼓吹，市民認為他們通過自己的努力成功。
 - 許多人沒有意識到公共住房和義務教育的貢獻。
 - 廉政公署也有助“打破有組織犯罪和警察之間的聯繫”。
 - 市民利用多樣不同的機會，專心賺錢。

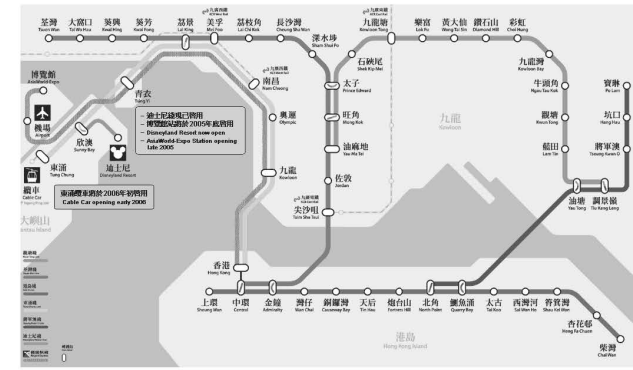


2.1 Rebuild Self-Confidence

- Hong Kong prospered even as a British Colony.
- With the “Small Government, Big Market” attitude, citizens felt that they succeeded via their own efforts.
 - Many did not realize the contribution of **Public Housing and Compulsory Education**.
 - ICAC did help to break the link between organized crime and the police.
 - Citizens **utilized opportunities** to make money.

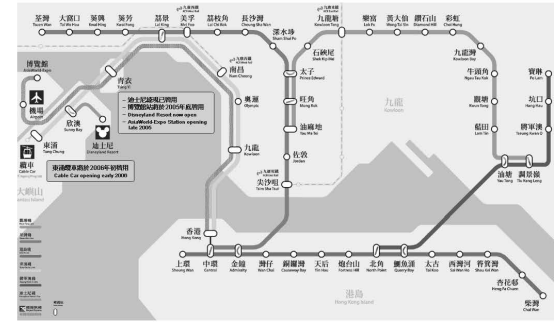


2.2 重建市民的信心



- 新市鎮(如沙田，屯門)的開發，很少阻力。
- 重大基礎設施項目，如機場，地鐵，海底隧道，與中國談判後，順利完成，市民更覺得自豪和驕傲。
 - 中國學到了**建設基礎項目的威力**？(增強國力，適量地印銀紙，是現代的財富。)
- 大多數市民樂意保持沉默，改善自己的生活。

.2 Rebuild Self-Confidence



- New towns such as Shatin, Tuen Mun were developed with little opposition.
- Major infrastructure projects such as Airport, MTR, Cross Harbor Tunnels were negotiated with China and completed with pride.
 - China learned **the power of spending on Infrastructure projects?**
- Most Citizens were content to be silent and got on with their own lives.

2.3 重建市民的信心

- 第一任行政長官董建華，開始85,000房屋計劃，教育體制改革等。
 - 不少市民成為負資產。
 - 體驗到好心做壞事的苦果。
- 第二任行政長官曾蔭權，大大縮減房屋建設：
 - 導致住房短缺和高昂的價格
- 儘管經濟蓬勃，社會仍**極為不滿**！



2.3 Rebuild Self-Confidence

- The First Executive, Tung Chee Hwa, started the 85,000 housing program, the educational system reform, etc.
 - Many Citizens became negative worth.
 - Realized that **good intention policies can be bad.**
- The Second Executive, Donald Tsang, greatly scaled down Housing Construction
 - Led to housing shortage and high prices
 - **Social discontent in spite of booming economy!**



2.4 重建市民的自信

- 政治家們發現，他們可以用負面批評，得到傳媒的覆蓋。
 - 批評容易，提出好建議就比較困難？
 - 鼓吹負能量變成常態？
 - 挖十多年前的事，抹黑官員，逼其下台。（來自美國和英國的陰謀，減緩中國的發展？）
- 這是香港精英醒來，發揮正能量，回復市民自信心的時候了。



2.4 Rebuild Self-Confidence

- Politicians found that they could get the limelight by generating negative energy.
 - **Easy to criticize and difficult to propose?**
 - Generating negative energy becomes the norm?
 - Digging up decade-old events to discredit and bring down Officials occurred. (Conspiracy from USA and England to slow down China?)
- It is time for the capable Hong Kong Elites to wake up and **pump in Positive Energy?**



3.1 香港領導中國甚至世界 – 如何超越地解決問題？

- 香港鼓勵內地父母在香港醫院生子（令子女獲得公民身份），創做了一個雙非問題。
 - 目的是為了解決人口老化問題。
 - 沒有長遠的計劃。新的行政長官更停止這政策。
 - 深圳拒絕給這些兒童免費教育。
- 香港可以為他們和世界發展最好的**網絡課程**嗎？
 - **與中國合作？**
 - 為這樣的孩子，在深圳建立最好的學校？
 - 有特級教師，不斷提高水準，聲譽滿天下？



3.1 Hong Kong can Lead China and the World – show how to solve Problems?

- Hong Kong created a problem by encouraging **mainland parents to have children born in Hong Kong hospitals** (get citizenship).
 - Goal was to solve the aging population problem.
 - No long term plans. New Chief Executive stopped policy.
 - Shenshen refuses to give such children free education.
- Can Hong Kong develop the **best internet courses** for them and the World?
 - **Work together with China?**
 - Build the best schools in Shenzhen for such children?
 - Have special teachers to keep raising standards?



3.2 解決教育問題

- 擁有香港公民身份的兒童，不能在中國接受免費教育。
 - 他們的父母不能在香港生活和工作。
 - 不同的行政長官產生了矛盾的政策。
- 解決這問題的高級方案之一：
 - 為這些孩子發展世界最好的網絡課程（單獨或與中國合作）。
 - 香港在深圳建立最好的學校，有受過專門訓練的教師，使用以上的網絡課程，改善到最好。
 - 創造雙贏。

3.2 Solve the education problem

- The Hong Kong **citizen babies** cannot receive free education in China.
 - Their parents cannot live and work in Hong Kong.
 - Different Chief Executives produced conflicting policies.
- One Superior Solution from such mess:
 - Develop the best Internet Courses (alone or with China) not only for the children but for the World.
 - Hong Kong fund schools in Shenzhen with the best, specially trained teachers to use above.
 - Win-win for all.

3.3 推介紹超民主

- 香港的政治體制有一個嚴重問題 - 行政長官沒有政黨支持？
 - 許多政治家聲稱，行政長官不代表市民，不支持，甚至抹黑他的政策。
 - 做成誰的聲音越大，誰的勝算越高（聲稱代表民意，矛盾和爭論日增）。
- 香港能否推行**超民主和超披露**，引領中國和世界？

3.3 Introduce Super Democracy

- Hong Kong created a Problem with its Political System – Chief Executives have no Political Party Support?
 - Many Politicians claim that they do NOT represent Citizens and discredit their policies.
 - The loudest voice wins (and claims to represent public opinion).
- Can Hong Kong lead the World with **Super Democracy and Super Disclosure?**

3.4 建造財富階梯

- 香港自己創造了一個問題，導致夾心階層的不滿。
 - 收入超越申請公共房屋的資格。
 - 不願負擔私營房屋租金，無法儲蓄？
 - 擁有家的夢想破滅了？
- 這一群年輕，熱情的市民的財富階梯被打斷了？
 - 富人和政府可否建造並保持一個新的財富階梯呢？



3.4 Create the Wealth Ladder

- Hong Kong created a problem causing discontent from the sandwich class.
 - Earn too much to qualify for Public Housing?
 - Cannot afford Private Housing?
 - **Dream of owning home shattered?**
- The Wealth Ladder was broken for this young, enthusiastic group?
 - **Can the Rich and Government create and hold a new wealth ladder?**



3.5 同一個世界，同一個夢想

- 香港能否帶領全球，邁向同一個世界，同一個夢想？
- 香港的精英和市民可以提升“矽谷心態”，並把它轉化為“創新的香港心態”嗎？
- 香港的精英和市民可以利用世界上最快的互聯網連接，把香港作為世界上第一的電子城市(e-City)嗎？



3.5 One World, One Dream

- Can Hong Kong lead and march towards the **One World, One Dream**?
- Can Hong Kong Citizens and Elites improve the innovative “Silicon Valley Mentality” and turn it to “the Innovative Hong Kong Mentality”?
- Can Hong Kong Citizens and Elites capitalize on the fastest Internet Connections in the World? **Hong Kong as the first e-City?**



3.6 矽谷心態

- 矽谷心態有五大特點：
 1. 什麼都是三流。我們應把它變成二流或一流。
 2. 只要我們不神經錯亂，問題便會被破解。
 3. 我們是神。我們可以改變遊戲規則。
 4. 我們為世界犯錯。
 5. 我們今天不懂的，明天便會懂。



3.6 Silicon Valley Mentality



- The Mentality has the **five characteristics:**
 1. Everything is third class. We shall turn it into second or first class.
 2. Either the problem cracks or we crack.
 3. We are the gods. We can change rules.
 4. We make mistakes for the World.
 5. What we do not know now, we shall know it tomorrow.

4.1 出生前與政府的互動

- 對“將成為父母的建議”
 - 互聯網上的信息？
 - 了解診所或醫院的支援？
 - 確保母親有適當的營養？
- 特殊情況的處理
 - 未婚媽媽
 - 濫用藥物，出生缺陷的風險等等
 - 超齡產婦
- 衛生專業人員或社工的訪問？



4.1 Before Birth Interactions

- Advice to new “to-be parents”
 - **Internet Information?**
 - Visits to clinics or hospitals?
 - Ensure “to-be” mothers have proper nutrition?
 - Special cases handling such as
 - Unwed mothers
 - Drug abuse situations, birth defect risks
 - Old age “to-be mothers”, etc.
 - Visits by **health professionals or social workers?**



4.2 嬰兒期

- 確保嬰兒有適當的營養？
- 確保嬰兒有適當的醫療照顧？
- 政府送給新出生的嬰兒小禮物。（並列入特殊的終身數據庫）？
- 確保新的父母知道從哪裡得到幫助？（家庭醫生或社會工作者？）
- 使用**Skype**或類似的高新技術不時保持聯繫。
- 處理特殊情況，如出生缺陷等。



4.2 Infancy



- Ensure infant has proper nutrition?
- Ensure infant has proper medical care?
- A Gift from Government to welcome the new born (**enter into special lifelong database**)?
 - Make sure that the new parents know where to get help? (Family doctor or Social Worker?)
 - Use Skype or similar **High Technology to keep in touch** from time to time.
- Handle special cases such as birth defects etc.

4.3.1 學校教育和成長期

- 提供需要的支持和互聯網服務
 - 許多退休人員作為志願者？
 - 宗教和非謀利組織？
 - 家庭醫生或社工？
 - 熟悉政府支持服務的社工，可以針指向具體的幫助。
 - 有高新技術數據庫支援服務。
- 學校，同輩群體，網絡課程，課外活動等等。
- 處理特殊情況
 - 特殊人才
 - 弱能人仕？



4.3.1 Schooling and Formative Years

- Provide **support and Internet services** if needed
 - Many retirees act as volunteers?
 - Religious and voluntary organizations?
 - Family doctor or family social worker?
 - Social workers familiar with Government Support Services and can pin-point specific help if needed.
 - **High Technology databases** to backup such services.
- School, Peer Group, Internet Course, after school activities.
- Identify special cases
 - Special talents, handicap help?



4.3.2. 學校教育和成長期

- 培育 “核心價值觀” ？
 - 可能不會有單一的 “核心價值觀” 。
 - 鼓勵年輕人，作自己的判斷和選擇。
 - 鼓勵他們尊重他人的權利。
- 他們最好的朋友，可能來自學校或大學。
- 善用高科技，建立自信？
 - 通過互聯網，終身學習？

4.3.2. Schooling and Formative Years

- Install the “**core values**” in the Young Minds?
- There may not be a single set of “core values”.
 - Encourage the Young Minds to judge and select for themselves.
 - Encourage them to honor the rights of others.
- Their best future support groups may be from schools or universities.
- Build **self confidence** with High Technology?

4.4.1 獲得第一份工作

- 熟悉強積金的運作 (財富階梯)？
- 建立自信
 - 需要退休人員的幫助和建議嗎？
 - 制定和實現的各項目標？
 - **加倍努力，多走一公里？**
- 明視香港夢
 - 同一個世界，同一個夢想
 - 成為一個貢獻者。
- 用額外的熱情和精力，作自願服務？
- 有效地使用高科技？



4.4.1 Getting the First Job

- Get familiar with Compulsory Provident Fund?
- Building self confidence
 - Optional help and advice from retirees?
 - Setting and achieving the various targets?
 - **Running the extra mile**
- Seeing the Hong Kong Dream
 - One World, One Dream
 - Becoming a contributor.
 - Volunteering the extra enthusiasm and energy?
 - **Using the High Technology efficiently?**



4.4.2 獲得第一份工作

- 攀登財富階梯。
 - 工作如何可以做的更好？
- 現代財富=有意義的經濟活動
 - 任何活動帶來更多的舒適。(物質上或精神上)
- 參與超民主嗎？
 - 做選民，投票立法會，區議會或行政長官選舉？
 - 政黨或支持團體？(投超民主的測試票)
- 政府提供的“適合的商業環境”？(扶持財富階梯)



4.4.2 Getting the First Job



- Climbing up **the Wealth Ladder.**
 - How can the job be done better?
- Modern wealth=Meaningful economic activity
 - Any activity that will bring more comfort materially or spiritually.
- Participating in Super democracy?
 - Voting for the representatives or Chief Executive?
 - Political Parties or Support Groups?
- Government to provide the “**right business climate**”?

4.5 結婚



- 擁有自己的家？
 - 公屋？
 - 與投資基金共同擁有業權的房屋計劃？
 - 私人的資源？
- 可能的話，協調結婚及遷居日期？(全民安居)？
 - 政府送的“禮物”？
 - 確保新夫婦有自己的家？
- 恭賀這人生的重大事件
 - 更可有禮券，資助小家庭？
 - 政府扶持市民的財富階梯？

4.5 Getting Married



- Thinking about the **home**
 - Government housing?
 - Investment Fund co-own Housing scheme?
 - Total private efforts?
- Coordination of marriage date and home moving if possible? Stability more important?
- “Gift” from the Government
 - **Ensure a home for the new couple?**
 - Congratulations to an important event
 - Something extra that is useful for the home? (Government support the wealth ladder)

4.6 生兒育女

- 隨著低生育水平，每個孩子都是無價的。
- 醫衛人員或社工的接觸？
 - 確保有需要的話，政府會幫助？
- 提供最好的網絡教材和終身培訓。
- 重點將是創新與技術。
 - 更少的人力做更多的工作？
 - 香港目前很依賴外籍家庭傭工？
 - 當他們國家的經濟改善.....



4.6 Having Children

- With the low birth rate, every child is valuable.
- Contact from Health Professional or Social Worker?
- Ensure Government help is always willing and ready?
- **Internet education** and life-long training is always available.
- Focus will be on innovation and technology.
 - Fewer manpower to do more work?
 - Hong Kong relies much on **foreign domestic workers**?
 - When the economy of their countries improve.....



4.7 轉工

- 在現代世界中，轉工是不可避免的。
- 將會有尋求新職位和失業的時期。
- 在這種情況下，政府應該做什麼？
 - 預測工種的變化趨勢？
 - 提供職業培訓？
 - 提供失業救濟金？
 - 幫助房屋按揭或租金支付等？



4.7 Changing Jobs

- In the Modern World, job change is inevitable.
- There will be periods of new job hunting and unemployment.
- The role of Government in such situations?
 - Predict job change trend?
 - Provide job training?
 - Provide unemployment benefits?
 - Help to protect mortgage or rent payment, etc?



4.8 退休

- 很多人仍然可以在退休後，作出貢獻。
- 逆按揭付款和提取強積金？
- 不需要賺錢，但仍然可以做有用的貢獻。
 - 可能和過去的職業生涯無關？
 - 有更多的時間
- 沒有必要把大量的遺產傳給下一代。
 - 給他們最好的教育和引導。
 - 給他們機會。



4.8 Retirement



- Can still contribute at retirement.
- **Reverse mortgage payment** and drawing from retirement fund?
- No need to earn but can still do useful tasks.
 - Many tasks may not be related to past career?
 - More time available
- There is no need to pass plenty of money to the next generation.
 - Give them the best education and guidance
 - Give them the opportunity

4.9 離開地球時，應留下什麼？

- 以現有技術，每個人都可以被永遠記住。
- 給孩子大量遺產，可能不是最好的？
- 捐贈給合適的慈善組織？
- 令後人想起你曾幫助帶來和平與繁榮？
- 同一個世界，同一個夢想。



4.9 Leaving the Mark on Earth

- With the present technology, every individual can be remembered.
- Passing money to children may not be the best thing for them?
- Channel money to the right organizations?
- Remembered as the ones that help to bring peace and prosperity to the World?
- **One World, One Dream.**



5.0.1 可能的項目名單

1. 互聯網課程和在深圳開學校
2. 超民主和超披露
3. 有商業元素的新城鎮
4. 財富階梯（基金共同擁有的家）
5. 矽谷心態和科學園
6. 公帑投資者
7. 使用退休人員作為寶貴的資源
8. 廚餘變魚糧或肥料

5.0.1 List of Possible Projects

1. Internet Courses and Shenzhen Schools
2. Super Democracy and Super Disclosure
3. New Township with Commercial Elements
4. Wealth Ladder (Fund co-own home)
5. Silicon Valley Mentality and Science Parks
6. Public Investors
7. Using retirees as valuable resources
8. Kitchen Waste as fish food or fertilizer

5.0.2 可能的項目名單

- 9. 在中國的退休中心/度假村
- 10. 擴大社會工作者的作用（如送飯）
- 11. 促進現代財富
- 12. 邀請國際投資者（如新城鎮項目）
- 13. 善用港珠澳橋項目
- 14. 促進創新（積極從新嘗試的失敗中學習）
- 15. 促進同一個世界，同一個夢想
（這部分將會大大擴充，詳細解釋。）

5.0.2 List of Possible Projects

9. Retirement centers/resorts in China
 10. Expand role of Social Workers (meal delivery)
 11. Promote Modern Wealth
 12. Invite International Investors (New Township)
 13. Leverage on Zhuhai-Macau-Hong Kong bridge
 14. Promote Innovation (accept positive failures)
 15. Promote One World, One Dream
- (This part will be greatly expanded.)

6. 評論



- 最令我敬服的一點是：現代財富= 有意義的經濟活動。政府可以增加貨幣供應量，配合這樣的活動的增加。
- 這意味著政府有我以前沒有想過的能力，如果處理得當，可以控制一個國家的富強。
- 那些國家的政府或經濟學家，真正了解和掌握這個概念？

6. Comments



- The most striking point I found was that Modern Wealth = Meaningful Economic Activities. Governments can increase money supply to match the increase in such activities.
- This means Governments have incredible power and can control wealth of a nation if done properly.
- How many Governments or Economists really understand and master this concept?