

# DOWNLOAD PDF PROLOGUE: MY MOBILITY EXPERIENCE AND ASPIRATION TO THE HONG KONG DREAM

## Chapter 1 : Shore Excursion Important Notes”,Legal Notices| Dream Cruises (Hong Kong)

*Made-to-measure suits, finest leather shoes and a variety of men's accessories all made by international artisans, available Online internationally or in-store.*

But their aspiration is the same as it has been for seventy years: A earns admiring glances the world over. Few brands enjoy such a positive image. More than a few journalists, friends, and contemporaries asked him what gave him the notion to build a sports car, of all things, and so soon after the end of World War II. Porsche has always stood for a dream. Many people share it. Over the past seven decades, Porsche has exhilarated millions of people. No other brand has such a positive image. The company itself calls this social acceptance. But how has Porsche achieved this acceptance? And can it be preserved in the future? How does social acceptance come about? Those who enjoy social acceptance experience sustained, positive support from those around them. The need for social acceptance influences many major decisions in our lives: The career we choose. Whether we buy a Porsche Turbo S. In earlier times, people evolved in small groups and may have met up to people, tops, over the course of a lifetime. Today, we can easily encounter that many people in a week. Family members and close friends embrace us, while colleagues invite us to lunch. We join religious communities and political parties. We devotedly follow sports teams or play sports ourselves. The basis for all of these activities is the pursuit of social acceptance. Mark Zuckerberg, among others, makes use of it. Belief in the brand What does all of this mean for Porsche? Digitalization will revolutionize the entire industry. Environmental topics are gaining in importance. All of this, naturally, changes how a brand like Porsche is perceived. Those who wish to stand out, at any price, find themselves a different sports car to buy. The first Porsche Club was formed in Dortmund, Germany, in Today, there are some seven hundred official clubs around the world. Over two hundred thousand members attend meetings, hold club evenings, and organize rallies and races. The enthusiasm of Porsche drivers in turn increases the social acceptance of their sports cars. A Porsche , as everyone knows, is an object of desire. But for all its beauty, a Porsche is an object of utility as well. Hit the gas and the adventure begins. The prestige of the car The car has liberated people. They can simply set off and go wherever they wish, whenever they want. But do people even dream of this type of mobility anymore? Perhaps there could be some sort of subscription model, with people buying a certain number of kilometers. It could be a way of tapping into completely new consumer groups. With its plug-in hybrid race car, Porsche recently won the 24 Hours of Le Mans three times on the trot. The first fully electrically powered Porsche.

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## Chapter 2 : Help & Support | Walt Disney World Resort

*Social mobility in post-war Hong Kong: after getting ahead --Prologue: my mobility experience and aspiration to the Hong Kong dream --Paving the way for the next generation --The making of the Hong Kong dream --Normal biography: fulfilling the expectations of my parents --Choice biography: taking my parents by surprise --Special biography.*

Yet, their ambivalence did not mean to challenge the ideology but served to confirm that my respondents deserved a middle-class position and to show that they were sympathetic individuals and good parents. What is noticeable is that social mobility and social inequality are found to coexist side by side in many industrial-capitalist societies. On the one hand, because of structural changes, the extent to which people experience mobility, upward or downward, changes over time across societies. For example, right after the Second World War, partly because of economic boom, many people in many industrial-capitalist societies, albeit to a different extent, experienced upward mobility; in contrast, in part because of economic restructuring, since the s, many people complained that their opportunities for upward mobility were blocked. That is to say, whereas structural changes provide people of all classes with mobility opportunities for getting a better class position, such chances have remained greater for people of an advantaged-class origin than for their disadvantaged-class counterparts. At first glance, it seems rather puzzling to observe the coexistence of variations in mobility rates and the persistence of inequality in mobility opportunity. But, the distinction of two types of mobility thus mobility rates is of insight in making sense of this puzzling observation. The first is structural mobility: The second is circulation mobility: Some researchers, then, focus on the fact that relative mobility rates remain more or less the same, which implies the persistence of a class gap, and use such fact to argue that contrary to the prediction of the logic of industrialism, meritocracy does not come with industrialisation e. Erikson and Goldthorpe In contrast, other researchers suggest that the focus be on the fact that absolute mobility rates indeed vary, rather than on the persistence of a class gap, and argue that this very fact could be interpreted as support for meritocracy e. Saunders , Lockwood ; Goldthorpe et al. Coxon and Jones ; Hopper ; cf. This concept is perhaps of particular relevance when a class structure is relatively well established; but its relevance would be in doubt in a context where its class structure is still in the making. Kingston ; cf. Featherman and Haller Yet, these two approaches to social mobility seem to hold an assumption similar to that underlying a mechanistic or social determinist approach to class identity: But, what has been emerging from the existing studies on subjective accounts of social mobility is a sense of ambivalence: For example, what Jackson and Marsden argue in their classic study in Britain is that upward mobility could be a mixed blessing. And, consistent with the hidden injuries of class that Sennett and Cobb explore, many of the upwardly mobile, despite feeling pride of their achievements, are found to report guilt, shame, anxiety, or a mixture of all: Dews and Law ; Ryan and Sackrey ; cf. Reay ; Sayer In short, agency should not be ignored in approaching mobility and thus class identity. But, it does not imply that we should shift from a social determinist approach to a rather individualistic approach, thus rendering class as dated in our understanding of mobility and identity. Clark and Lipset A suggestion by Savage and his associates is of particular relevance here: This suggestion, I believe, could revitalise our discussion over class identity and provide a new line of inquiry in class analysis cf. Devine et al And, what has been under discussion is how ambivalent class identities could be understood. While Skeggs shows that the ambivalence or dis-identification of her working-class women respondents in the North West of England could be used as a defensive strategy to avoid facing up to class but to preserve their respectability, Savage and his associates illustrate that the ambivalence of their respondents in the Manchester area could be seen as an evasive strategy to avoid social fixing. Taking this insight into account, we could interpret a sense of ambivalence detected from the socially mobile in the existing studies as not simply a kind of emotion, but a strategy of some kind. Muller and a mobility account as a narration of relocation Savage et al. In order to understand pacifying effects of upward mobility, which could enable us to make a better sense of the coexistence of social mobility

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and social inequality, it is absolutely crucial to tap into the subjective dimension of the accounts of the socially mobile so as to examine how they make sense of their relocation and to explore how a sense of ambivalence operates in their stories of re location. The theme of ambivalence has been drawn mostly from evidence about Britain and the US. Then, how relevant is this theme to our understanding of non-western industrial-capitalist societies, such as newly industrialising societies in Asia? Could we learn more about the ambivalence of the socially mobile from a non-western case cf. Post-war Hong Kong as a newly industrialising society could serve as an example. Referring to their narratives, this paper seeks to examine the subjective evaluations on mobility experiences of the middle class in post-war Hong Kong. In what follows, I shall first provide a brief description of the background of this study: Then, I shall discuss how my respondents evaluated their mobility experiences and unpack a sense of ambivalence they conveyed in their narratives. In particular, the rapid expansion of the professional, managerial, and administrative sector brought people with an abundance of newly available middle-class positions. The major concern of this paper is this: Would those of a disadvantaged-class origin see their mobility differently from their advantaged-class counterparts? Do they display a sense of ambivalence in their evaluations? And, if yes, how could we make sense of their ambivalence in their narratives of relocation? This paper drew on part of the data from a qualitative mobility study of post-war Hong Kong to address these issues. The qualitative study [1] primarily sought to examine how individuals of different class backgrounds in post-war Hong Kong secured a professional, managerial, or administrative middle-class occupation, a socially desirable position at the time. In operational terms, the study was about the mobility of teachers and managers, two occupational groups of middle-class employees in Goldthorpe class scheme Erikson and Goldthorpe Unlike many specific middle-class occupations which could only be found in either Class I or Class II of the scheme, such as lawyers Class I or social workers Class II , teachers and managers are two rather broad categories covering a wider range of occupations from both Class I lecturers at university or CEOs in an international corporation and Class II teachers in primary school or managers in a small firm. Therefore, mobility experiences of teachers and managers are believed to be rather representative as to reflecting the general experience of the middle class Classes I and II. Regarding formal channels, I sent recruitment letters to a number of firms, banks, organisations, secondary schools, tertiary institutions, and universities; but only three respondents were recruited. Regarding informal channels, basically I exploited my social networks: I invited some former-teachers of mine, parents of some former-schoolmates, and parents of some of my former-students whom I gave private tutorials to be interviewed. But, after all, I came from a relatively disadvantaged class origin, where my self-employed parents ran a small shop with us children Class IVb, see below , and I was a young and single PhD student at the time; I did not know many middle-class parents, let alone those having at least one child aged six or above. While most respondents were recruited through informal channels, four respondents were recruited through the further introduction of some interviewed respondents. In the end, parents of forty-nine families were recruited; given that spouses of nine respondents declined to be interviewed, my sample consisted of eighty-nine respondents. Among them, forty-three were teachers and thirty managers; the other sixteen respondents were spouses of either teachers or managers having other occupations. I conducted taped interviews with respondents between September and August Most of the taped interviews took about an hour, ranging from forty-five minutes to two-and-half hours. They were then transcribed and translated to English from Cantonese, the major local dialect in Hong Kong. This paper will refer to the data on the intergenerational comparison and evaluation of mobility experiences by seventy-three respondents forty-three teachers and thirty managers , and report mainly the following thematic analyses: Most of the respondents were born in Hong Kong and received at least a local senior secondary education. While recruiting these seventy-three respondents by their current occupation, I classified them by their class origin in my analysis. Whereas they all belonged to Classes I and II of Goldthorpe class scheme by their occupation, they came from rather diverse social backgrounds in that their fathers were found in all seven classes of the class scheme. Given that a local middle class just firstly emerged in the late s, all respondents could surely be seen as mobile

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in that they entered the middle class from different class origins; in fact, most of them also saw themselves that way. But, for the present purposes, this paper will divide seventy-three respondents into the upwardly mobile and the immobile and then compare their mobility accounts along the above-mentioned themes. Class V foremen or supervisors in the manual sector, or Classes VI and VII skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled workers such as factory workers, cleaners, bus drivers, and tram drivers. The great majority of people lived from hand to mouth. For example, basic education was not free or universal before the late 1940s; child labour was not uncommon. The manufacturing sector, because of industrialisation that began around the 1950s, expanded in the 1960s and 1970s. From the 1980s onwards, whereas the manufacturing sector has been shrinking, the service sector has expanded rapidly creating a large number of professional, managerial, or administrative middle-class occupations. The colonial Hong Kong British government also played a part in its expansion. The class structure of early Hong Kong consisted of three main strata: And, most of the mass Chinese were not born in Hong Kong but came to Hong Kong from somewhere; they basically saw themselves as passers-by in Hong Kong. In a sense, a so-called local middle class, statistically, did not exist. But, during the 1960s and 1970s, many people realised that they could leave for nowhere and then decided to get settled in Hong Kong. Around the same time, for various reasons the colonial Hong Kong British government made some positions, especially junior ones, in the bureaucracy of civil service open to local Chinese people Carroll; cf. As a result of such economic and political changes in the 1960s and 1970s, the proportion of working population having a professional, administrative, or managerial job was increased more than threefold from 8%. My respondents were one of those baby-boomers who succeeded in obtaining such middle-class positions. Three common paths leading to such occupations were identified. First was a professional path, taking up such a lower-level professional first job as nurse, school teacher, or social worker and getting promoted within the profession; all teacher respondents followed this path. Second was a bureaucratic path, starting as a junior civil servant and getting promoted to become an administrator within the bureaucracy of civil service; nearly all manager respondents working in the public sector followed this path. And third was a managerial path, beginning as a junior clerk in an international corporation and getting promoted to become a manager either in the same corporation or in a new one; many manager respondents working in the private sector followed this path. Given that only about one-tenth of the population aged fifteen or above completed a secondary education people in the early 1950s and therefore people with a senior secondary education were in short supply, some people without such a qualification could still get a professional, managerial, or administrative occupation, albeit taking a more indirect route, as in the cases of Mr. Wan [6] and Mr. Indeed it was regarded as the first-generation local middle class. First, these accounts are partial. When asked to look back on the past, respondents may fail to recall accurately what happened or they may even select apposite episodes to rationalise what they did. Second, these accounts are statistically unrepresentative. Respondents were not selected in random but recruited basically through my social networks, although they had to meet the set criteria. However, these limitations, I believe, do not make their accounts, however partial and statistically unrepresentative, less insightful in enabling us to understand how they make sense of their relocation or to explore how a sense of ambivalence operates in their narratives of relocation. Pacifying effects of social mobility operate through a sense of ambivalence 3. For example, as with sociologists, all respondents recognised that they were then middle-class parents. And, perhaps because the class structure was under rapid changes in that period of Hong Kong, some respondents referred to the class structure in ancient China in narrating how they began their mobility trajectory. Yet, I do not mean to say that my respondents have definite ideas about class, as Bourdieu would argue. What was striking was that my respondents clearly conveyed in their narratives a sense that they deserved their current middle-class position. When asked to explain their achievements including obtaining a relatively high level of qualification, a relatively advantaged first job, and subsequent job promotions, without exception all respondents considered their talents and efforts to be of utmost importance.

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## Chapter 3 : Professional Personal Fitness Trainer In Hong Kong

*Hong Kong, China (English) Shore Excursion Important Notes. If passenger uses a wheelchair or mobility scooter, please note that passenger or passenger's.*

They are young people who tick the right boxes and have gained coveted spots at a select university. The excitement that normally accompanies this time of year, however, is also tinged with concern and worry about their future. With recent media coverage of young people leaving Hong Kong and the desire of many to follow suit, I have felt compelled to reflect on my students more than usual. The intense competition for job opportunities with fading appeal, the resignation at perhaps never being able to buy a home in Hong Kong, the obstacles to social mobility: In class, I frequently ask: Interestingly, when I ask the same question in class in mainland China, the responses are fairly consistent with those of my students in Hong Kong. Currently, many of my students in both Hong Kong and mainland China feel the only way to get ahead in life is to accumulate as much wealth as possible, be born into a wealthy family, or perhaps marry into a such a family. Such an unhealthy mindset is symptomatic of social ills, which also manifest themselves in the way some people wish to leave for greener pastures in less competitive, less status-conscious and relatively less-expensive countries. By most measures, Hong Kong is one of the most unequal places in the world. If we apply a similar analysis to distribution of assets, the gap might widen further. Most societies that have prioritised economic growth and achieved some level of economic success eventually reach a point where a skewed distribution of wealth “ and opportunities “ creates social tension. When people feel their life chances are shrinking, there is a dearth of hope, and that seems to be where Hong Kong is at now. Of course, in any market system, there is always some disparity between winners and losers. Americans have the proverbial American Dream. For young people in Hong Kong, in countries like South Korea, and even to some extent now in mainland China, similar optimism is waning. The phrase emerged a few years ago and took off. Many South Koreans, like young Hongkongers, wish to seek a new life abroad. Undoubtedly, such problems are not easy to solve and require the cooperation of various stakeholders. For example, the Hong Kong housing policy has well-documented structural problems, and the government will have to play a key role in policy reform. The government, however, can hardly solve this and other complex problems alone. Of course, the government and even the residents of Hong Kong have their responsibilities, but in a city that is so business-friendly, certainly businesses have an obligation to step in, too “ not a legal obligation, but a moral imperative. The modern teaching of business and economics has indoctrinated us to believe that maximising profit is the sole purpose of business. This is wrong, but this profit-at-all-cost mentality permeates many businesses, commodifying employees and contributing to a societal dynamic in Hong Kong that is increasingly zero-sum. The purpose of business can and should encompass more than profit maximisation. By many accounts, market principles have been among the greatest drivers of poverty alleviation and economic development in history, but despite what we may believe, the effects of the market need to be tempered at times. Businesses and individuals could adopt a modern form of noblesse oblige. The idea is that we have obligations and duties not just to shareholders, but also to stakeholders in the communities we occupy and impact.

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### Chapter 4 : I have a dream of ending inequality | South China Morning Post

*Hong Kong has more ultra-rich people - those with at least US\$30 million - than any world city, according to a survey by global research firm Wealth-X.*

At the same time, they give a good opportunity to develop text creation skills and analytical thinking. However, writing of essays is one of the most boring tasks to do. The secret of successful writing lies in logical text coherence. To make text logical, it is useful to remember that each academic assignment should have the introduction, body paragraphs, and conclusion. Moreover, it is important to mention that the main idea of the text should be reflected in the thesis statement placed at the very end of the first part. This place is considered the best one because further three paragraphs will be used to prove it. American Dream Thesis Statement Examples Topics for small essays may vary depending on a particular course. However, it is not surprising that history course students write essays concerning some important historical concepts such as, for example, American dream. Such topics are very disputable; therefore, it can be very difficult to create a thesis statement for them. So, we decided to collect and present you the best examples of thesis statements on the topic of American dream: Ideas included into definition of American dream were the engine of the War of Independence. American dream is the ultimate goal of all free-thinking people regardless their nationality and mother-tongue because it is a reflection of liberal ideals. American dream is the pursuit of welfare in all spheres. Standards of American dream are universal. The definition of American dream is totally distorted nowadays. The Founding Fathers established the foundation of American dream by introducing the values of equal rights and freedom. The definition of American dream by James Adams had a major influence on the political decisions of the midth century. The Liberty Statue is the best symbol of American dream. Good education and career development is the best way to achieve American dream standards. Standards of the classic American dream presuppose self-actualization. American dream as defined by James Adams was the best motivation to overcome crisis in the period of the Great Depression. American dream as a basis for the Declaration of Independence specified direction for further development of the United States as a democratic country. The idea of equal rights underlying American dream helped to unite people of different nationalities into one great American nation. American dream is the basis for gender and racial equality. American dream made self-actualization possible for people from different social classes. Using one of these statements, you will be able to compose an excellent essay about American dream. Eventually, all you should do with such a thesis statement is to find strong supporting arguments to prove it and summarize all of them in conclusion to emphasize the main idea once again. Did you like the article?

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## Chapter 5 : Professor C.C. Chan

*Living the Hong Kong Dream Ranked as the world's freest economy, Hong Kong is an entrepreneurial boomtown, standing tall alongside the world metropolises of New York and London.*

Child fare is applicable to those aged 11 or below. Infant aged below 2 is free. Shore excursion tickets are neither refundable nor transferrable after they have been sold. Shore excursions require a minimum number of participating persons and may be cancelled if there are insufficient participants. All shore excursions are sold on a first-come, first-served basis and have a maximum limit of participating persons. To avoid disappointment, passengers are recommended to reserve shore excursions early. Some shore excursions may require long-distance walking. It is recommended that passengers should consider their physical conditions before joining such shore excursions. Please be careful of personal belongings at all times in order to avoid thefts and robberies. Please take extra care and caution when walking inside and outside the ports or during shore excursion in order to avoid accidents. Please pay attention to hygiene conditions when going outside. Please do not drink nor dine in dirty environment. Shore excursion is operated by the independent local tour operator and ticket is sold by Dream Cruises as agent for and on behalf of such tour operator. Neither Dream Cruises nor the tour operator shall be liable for loss, delay, inconvenience, disappointment or expenses whatsoever incurred or suffered by the passenger in such circumstances. Tour operator reserves the right to refuse the passenger to join shore excursions or cancel shore excursions for the following several reasons: Information of this promotional leaflet is correct at the time of printing. Dream Cruises reserves the final right to amend and change any applicable terms and conditions of this promotional leaflet without prior notice. In case of any disputes, the decision of Dream Cruises shall be final. Itineraries and tour prices are subject to change without prior notice. Kindly refer to the final tour information onboard. For passengers in wheelchairs, there will be crew members to guide and steady them as they embark for shore excursions, but the crew members cannot support, carry or lift guests on board the tender for safety reasons. Passengers in wheelchairs please wear appropriate, flat, and securely attached footwear, when embarking and disembarking the tender.

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## Chapter 6 : Morgan Lewis plans bigger stake in China market | Vantage Asia

*Abstract. In following the lead of Savage and his associates, who unpack the ambivalent nature of class identities, this paper draws on narratives of seventy-three middle-class respondents in post-war Hong Kong to illustrate that pacifying effects of social mobility could operate through a sense of ambivalence.*

For athletes at all levels, the experienced and multi-disciplined team of personal trainers at Joint Dynamics can help to improve any level of fitness. Ryan Campbell Ryan has over a decade of experience as a Personal Trainer. He uses it to extract the most out of every session to ensure you are achieving results, staying motivated and kept accountable with food and lifestyle choices. I love to work in a sportive environment! I love to go to work in the most relaxed outfit there is! But most of all, I love to help and motivate people who have made the step to work on their body in any way. It is my goal to help you achieving your goals in a responsible, safe way. Meet Flora Jeremy Kim An easy-going person, love a good chat about anything sports related, especially basketball. Passionate about the sport and love to talk about NBA trivia! Her exceptional care, medical training and attention to detail will ensure that your training program is safe, focused and efficient. If you have been looking for a trainer who understands your specialist circumstances whatever they are then look no further than Emma. Andrew combines his experience with extensive further studies, applying this knowledge to his training of clients and his trainers here and abroad. Meet Andrew Ben Higgins A man of value, quirky humor and questionable music taste. Ben has lived the majority of his life moving back and forth between busy Hong Kong and boring Devon. After finishing his degree at Exeter University, Ben decided to move back to Hong Kong to pursue his dream of becoming a professional rugby player. After 8 months of bartending and playing for local club Valley, Ben achieved his dream and debuted for the Hong Kong National team against Japan, in Japan. Ever since, he has been enrolled in the Elite Rugby Program, training full-time. These days he is still on the field but also delivers elite training programmes and shares his athletic expertise with clients. Mitch shows how the professionals get it done through focusing on agility, strength and conditioning. A trainer who ensures your experience is always varied and targeted to what you want to achieve, workouts with him are never boring. Nothing hinders training faster than getting it wrong because of lack of planning.

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### Chapter 7 : Louise Ho and the Local Turn: The Place of English Poetry in Hong Kong - Hong Kong Scholar

*A man of value, quirky humor and questionable music calendrierdelascience.com has lived the majority of his life moving back and forth between busy Hong Kong and boring Devon. After finishing his degree at Exeter University, Ben decided to move back to Hong Kong to pursue his dream of becoming a professional rugby player.*

First time in Vegas trip report Dec 6, , 4: We had a 7am flight direct from Glasgow to LV. Too tired to talk much. Arrived at the airport with loads of time to spare. Luggage drop off was easy as was check in. We had booked extra leg room, so comfortable. My main issue was losing a miniature of gin that I had bought to drink after my meal. I was so looking forward to that gin, so much so that I crawled around looking for it, much to the other passengers mirth. The mystery of the missing gin has never been solved! R was excited and the dollars were burning a hole in his pocket as he chatted about how he was going to use it. He wanted to play craps. We had visited paradise island on the Bahamas many years ago and he played it in the casino there, he had no clue what he was doing but decided he was definitely going to play again. O dear I was either going to have a few pool days or would be propping up a bar. Cheered up when I decided I could do both! Im not a fan of shopping so pool, bar and chilling was the way to go. Flight arrived on time. E was naturally worried about being caught up in any crowds so we formed a guard around her all the way into customs, much to other passengers mirth. Esoecially a flight coming in from Mexico and possibly Hong Kong. We decided as we would never see them again to bow to her at every opportunity and call her my lady. R came in for a big of scrutiny at security as he does a lot of travelling and at times in the Middle East. Once he assured them he did not travel to the no go areas we got through. Hats off to security. Better safe than sorry. Through to baggage pick up and we formed the security ring around E again. We were having fun by this point as we did get some strange looks. After much bowing and scraping to my lady and we got on our pre booked transport to LV. As we got nearer the excitement started to rise the sun shining that was a novelty the huge billboards advertising shows, the multiple laned roads all added to my amazement. I felt Similar in HK when we went, but this was different. I saw the casino first and it was noisy and I felt it looked very dark. We checked in with no issues after around 15 minutes wait. R managed to loose a few dollars in the slots whilst we waited. We got upgraded and allocated rooms near each other and near the lifts. We looked for her a few days later and gave her a good tip. At the time we were just newby hicks who did not have a clue. The rooms were great, we unpacked and headed out. It wad only around 2pm. Sat in the park and ordered drinks from one of the bars. I ordered a lemon drop martini. After our initial shock at the price we settled down to people watch. R finished his drink in record time and went back into the casino. E and I were amazed at some of the outfits people were nearly wearing and the height of the heels on the shoes they were walking around in. We decided we looked much better. This coming from miss world and her deputy of course! R came back, he was a whole 20 dollars up and we decide to have a leisury walk across to MGM. Not so much the fact people were begging as its a sign of the times In our town now. I need money" read one. Another martini for me, they were good. More people watching from me and my deputy and then I caught a sniff of something very familiar from my misspent youth and many visits to Amsterdam in my very much younger days. S was queerly bemused luxuriating in the fact he actually had company on this trip and enjoyed his pint. Much mirth later R came back out having tried very badly to play crisps , however he played some slots again and came out even. He did tell me what slots he played but my short term memory loss form the misspent youth means I honestly cannot remember. We had a walk along to the nearest store marvelling at the sights, the buzz of the place and the whole ambiance of this wonderful playground. Why did I not visit earlier. Why did I resist it? Anyway back to the report. We decided we had better eat. We had been awake for 24 hours and had not eaten for hours. So back to the hotel and to the burger place. Burger was good, but I hardly did justice to it, and decided by 8. I left the 3 amigos eating and R planning his next round of slots st the casino. Off I went and promptly got lost!

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## Chapter 8 : Welcome To The Future: Downward Mobility & Social Depression | Zero Hedge

*Hong Kong, I notice that students warm to the notion of the dream. They believe that Hong Kong offers opportunities for success if they are willing to work hard enough, and they see the notion as.*

A big congratulations to all the students around the country who have got their A-levels and GCSE results back over this week and the last. I still remember feeling the combination of excitement and angst not to mention exhaustion! For many young people, this is a moment of contemplation when they think about what they want to do and who they want to become. There are many factors that will influence what path people will take and for many, these factors have been at play long before their school results came in. Over the last decade or so, strategies that seek to raise the aspirations of young people have become increasingly popular as a way to improve educational attainment and increase opportunity. A recent LSE study analysed how raising aspirations has become a focus on UK Government policy of all stripes over the past 20 years. While raising aspirations for our youngsters is a worthy well-earned aspiration, a narrow focus on it risks misdiagnosing and distracting from the underlying challenges, or worse, excuses the failure of government policy and places blame at the feet of those for whom the odds are stacked against. Young people, of course, have agency in this, but policies should both help equip them to use it most effectively as well as addressing these underlying barriers. Why focusing solely on raising aspiration can miss the mark Firstly, focusing on raising aspiration alone often unfairly shifts the burden of overcoming disadvantage onto young people themselves, and away from policymakers and politicians. The LSE report referred to above argues this has the effect of asking young people, against the odds, to break free of the structural barriers simply by aspiring to a better life. In short, our aspirations are held back or propelled forward by the expectations we inherit and receive as we grow up. Why expectations matter for social mobility Although closely linked, expectations differ from aspirations in that they are personal beliefs that are heavily influenced by external factors - such as what our parents tell us we can do, who we see performing certain roles in society, or common stereotypes about what kind of people are better at certain things - while aspirations are more intrinsic desires a person might have. Social mobility is high on the agenda for both sides of politics. When considering practical programmes that can help young people define their own place in the world, widening our concern to focus on the factors that influence expectations, and therefore, what we believe we can do in the future may be more effective at improving social mobility. Indeed, programmes that focus specifically on raising aspiration have been shown to have little or no positive effect on increasing education attainment by the Education Endowment Fund, while a meta-analysis of parental involvement on educational attainment found that children who have families with high expectations performed better on average. Take young white working class boys as an example. Many of the raising aspiration strategies referred to previously were designed with the idea in mind that that boys from white working class backgrounds perform worse academically due to low personal or family aspiration. Or look at how girls perform at maths and science. While girls, on average, perform better academically than boys, girls consistently perform worse than boys in maths. The OECD puts the gap in maths and science performance down to low expectations among parents and teachers, as well as a lack of confidence in their ability - i. The problem is that many more girls lack self-confidence in these areas than boys and prevailing gender stereotypes are a major contributor to this. The point is that young people should have as many genuine options open to them as possible. What can we do to set high expectations? There are many things policies and programmes can do to help create higher expectations for young people, such as raising confidence and self-belief; increasing diversity and participation of under-represented groups in a wide range of professions and vocations, and particularly in positions of authority and power; exposing young people to different possibilities and pathways; or widening social networks and bridging divides across difference. I had the privilege of attending their London graduation this year, where, one by one, inspiring young people with aspirations to change the world, spoke about how before they could dream to change the world, they had to

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believe they could. These young people are some of the best examples of how, with a bit of support to build confidence and shift expectations, their ambitions can be unleashed and pursued. UpRising graduates changing the face of power Another great example is In2ScienceUK , a charity aiming to inspire and support the next generation of scientists, engineers, and innovators. They work with students from disadvantaged backgrounds to support them to study STEM-degrees at university by increasing their exposure to the world of science - providing work placements, connecting them with STEM professionals, and running workshops to show what types of careers are possible. A more recent and topical example of how role models can help set high expectations is the scholarship the grime star, Stormzy, set up last week for black students from disadvantaged backgrounds to study at Cambridge University. In explaining his reasoning for setting up the scholarship, Stormzy said: We need policies and programmes that both give young people the tools to overcome the barriers they currently face as well as address underlying structural barriers to equal opportunities. Finally, just like agency and structure are often presented as a false one-or-the-other choice, aspirations and expectations too are not an either or proposition. Aspiration and ambition are important. The argument made here is that we need to rebalance attention and efforts on strategies and interventions that help set high expectations for all young people, regardless of who they are or where they grew up, to give them the best chance of dreaming big.

### Chapter 9 : First time in Vegas trip report - Las Vegas Forum - TripAdvisor

*Hong Kong which acts as an analogous backdrop to the entire study focusing on the language acquisition and practice of South Asian language minorities in post-colonial Hong Kong.*