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EDITORIAL

#### 大公社評

## Congratulations to Leung Chun-ying on his election as next CE

Voting of the fourth-term Chief Executive (CE) of the Hong Kong SAR was held yesterday. Leung Chun-ying, one of the candidates, was elected with 689 votes. The administration of the SAR Government will turn a new page of "taking on a right path". While stability is to be preserved, change will be sought to politics, economy and people's livelihood in Hong Kong society.

This is a moment worthy of celebration. This is a moment full of aspirations and hopes. Furthermore, this is an important moment for Hong Kong society to get united for a new start. This is a moment worthy of celebration with joy and excitement not just for Leung and his supporters and family, but also for all Hong Kong people. Fifteen years after Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, the SAR now has a new leader. In future, how opportunities are to be grasped, difficulties overcome and challenges tackled, all will rely on the strong and correct leadership of the CE – Leung Chun–ying, but will even more rely on the all–out cooperation and support of every Hong Kong citizen including the 160,000 civil servants. The CE is elected by votes cast by only the 1,200 Election Committee members. But the CE so elected belongs to the whole of Hong Kong society and to all Hong Kong people. In future, what Leung needs is not just the support of 600 or 700 votes, but the recognition and support of seven million Hong Kong people.

That Leung was successfully elected as the fourth-term CE has its profound social background and causes. This merits a thorough discussion, which is of important significance for Leung to perform his administrative duties in future, and for citizens to know him better.

Since the CE election race kicked off, Leung's support had been rising quickly. In various opinion polls, his popularity quickly soared from 5% in the beginning to once near 50%. Such an increase was really astonishing. This could be attributed to two different factors:

Leung's own personal experience has helped him a lot to win popular support. Today, if a new Below the Lion Rock series is to be shot, perhaps little effort is needed to write the script. One can simply put in Leung's story: a son of a Shandong immigrant-turned policeman; a mother who had to help feeding the family by assembling plastic flowers; a man who had grown up on steamed bums but in his youth kept exerting himself in his study and eventually managed to pursue his further study in England and become a professional surveyor; and now that man manages to climb up to the crown of the "power centre" where his father used to guard the gate… In addition, Leung's participation in the drafting and consultation of the Basic Law years ago already began to draw Hong Kong people's attention to a slim, tall young man who often showed up with Central Government leaders and rich Hong Kong businesspeople. From then on, the name of "Leung Chun-ying" has become familiar to Hong Kong people.

What is more important is the performance of the SAR Government and social circumstances. Nearly 15 years have passed since Hong Kong's return to the Motherland. We have had two CEs in three terms of office: Tung Chee–hwa and Donald Tsang Yam–kuen, who both had once brought longing, harmony and joy to citizens. But most of the time, political antagonism has prevailed in society with economic development stagnating and people's livelihood little improved, and the government's administration has remained largely inefficient. Particularly in recent years, housing prices have kept soaring and wealth gap widening, making citizens feel increasingly helpless, discontent and even disgusted. With a "businessman running Hong Kong", the SAR Government led by the son of "Shipping King" had ran into difficulty in its governance; with a "civil servant running Hong Kong", a bureaucratic elite proves he just wants to "get his job done". Hence,

shouldn't now be the time to "seek a change" of the chief of the SAR?

Therefore, when a new page is to be turned, it can be predicted that Leung Chun-ying could possibly become the best CE hitherto. For, he has qualities and characteristics different from his two predecessors, including stronger political awareness and the capability to deal with complicated problems and to handle crises and predicaments – as evident in his managing to catch up from far behind during the election race. More importantly, needless to say, his two predecessors have left him extremely valuable experiences and lessons with their successes and failures.

Therefore, as long as Leung could, with his promise in his election statement yesterday, really serve Hong Kong and citizens with modesty and gratefulness, unite personages from various sectors including his defeated opponents in the election race to jointly reconstruct Hong Kong, earnestly safeguard the core values of Hong Kong society, proactively tackle social problems – such as soaring prices, housing, medical care and education, and resolve in–depth contradictions in Hong Kong society, as well as make good use of the support from the Motherland and the Central Government, then it is possible for him to become a CE with fine performance and achievement to the satisfaction of Hong Kong people and the Central Government.

In this regard, Leung must pay attention to several aspects in his future governance, including two "stabilisations" and three "key links".

One of the two "stabilisations" is to stabilise the team of principal officials and the civil service with the faith that they are all willing to serve Hong Kong society, because governance requires stability and continuity. The second is to seek social solidarity, especially to stabilise the grand unity of the pro–establishment camp on the basis of loving Hong Kong and the nation.

As for the three "key links", the first is to strengthen the integration with the Mainland as the foothold of all economic works. This should be Leung's strong point. The second is to make improving people's livelihood a focus of his governance, including narrowing the wealth gap and increasing chances for young people at the grass-roots to move upward (in society). This should also be something he is quite familiar with. The third is to make breakthrough in democratisation. That the chief executive in 2017 and the Legislative Council in 2020 can be elected by universal suffrage offers a "Heaven–given opportunity" for Leung to promote and achieve "grand reconciliation" based on democracy.

As for another pro-establishment candidate Mr. Henry Tang Ying-jen, it is true that although he was defeated in the CE election, but "one flaw cannot obscure the splendor of the jade" and "a person must not be judged by his one-time success or failure." His consistent stand of loving the nation and Hong Kong and his contributions are absolutely undeniable. Even his courage to insist on running the election race and make incessant improvement amid exposed scandals has been obvious to all and won praises. The CE is an important post with great honour. But one may not need to become a CE in order to serve society, citizens and the Motherland worthily. The Tang family's tradition of patriotism and working with down-to-earth practicality won't stop at Henry Tang.

Here we congratulate on Leung Chu-ying for his being elected as the fourth-term CE of the SAR, and quote President Hu Jintao's instruction as an encouragement for him: "To concentrate all energy and efforts on economic development, to practically and effectively improve people's livelihood, to orderly promote democracy step by step, and to promote harmony with (the spirit of) tolerance and coexistence." 26 March 2012

## 夜以繼日雖爲辭典所收 日以繼夜則是後來居上

三月九日正午十二時看無綫電視 ,看到有內地政界人士強調「打黑確 實為民衆解決了不少問題,公安戰線 無畏無私,日以繼夜地工作,令人感 動……」這宗新聞,本來看過就算了 ;不料接二連三有人打電話來,指 「日以繼夜」應該顚倒為「夜以繼日 」才對。他們異口同聲都認為查遍辭 典,只查到「夜以繼日」而查不到 「日以繼夜」云云。

中文基本功

我說過成語並非一成不變,並舉 出「弋人何篡」改成「弋人何慕」與 「每下愈況」改成「每況愈下」,都 是後來居上,爲大衆接受而取代前者 ,且以「點鐵成金」爲喻。

「夜以繼日」改成「日以繼夜」 ,也經歷千年考驗,屬同一性質。但 願不要誤會此一變化來自今天那位內 地政界人士。六十年前,我用「日以 繼夜」,就有人寫文章嘲笑,指為廣 東人「不懂成語而亂寫」。可笑寫文 章罵人的,不知道這一改,在一千年 以前,而且同廣東人無關。

坦白說,當初我見人用「日以繼 夜」,同樣抱有懷疑態度。正因爲辭 典只收「夜以繼日」,而且說明出自 《莊子》、《管子》等書,而不收 「日以繼夜」;加以「夜以繼日」又 是老儒生所慣用,「日以繼夜」只是 一般文人用之。

後來,我讀了韓愈《爲裴相公讓 官表》,看到這麼一段話:「聖君難 逢,重德宜報,苦心焦思,以日繼夜 。苟利於國,知無不爲。」恍然大悟 :怪不得用「日以繼夜」的人不在少 數!

「以日繼夜」正是「日以繼夜」 一語本源。韓愈生存年代,至今超過 一千年。用了這麼久,不是早已「約 定俗成」了嗎?辭典未收,只是編者 學有未逮。故曰:「盡信書則不如無 書」。 容若

### 觸景立畫

#### **蔓海蒂花繪手**蒼



# 賀梁振英當選 期待穩中求變

 港特別行政區第四任行政長官選舉昨日 舉行,候選人之一的梁振英以六百八十 九票當選;未來特區政府管治工作將會掀開 「行之正道」的新一頁,港人社會的政治、經 濟、民生各方面也將出現「穩中求變」的新局 面。

這是一個值得喜慶的時刻,這是一個充滿 憧憬和希望的時刻,更是一個呼籲港人社會齊 心一意再出發的重要時刻;此時此刻,值得高 興和激動的並不僅僅是當選者梁振英和他的支 持者及家人,而應當是全港市民;回歸十五載 ,特區又有了一位新的領路人,未來一切機遇 如何掌握、困難如何克服、挑戰如何面對,都 要靠特首、靠梁振英的堅強、正確領導,更要 算每一位香港市民包括十六萬公務員團隊的全 力配合和支持。選特首只有一千二百名選委, 但選出的特首是屬於全香港、全體市民的,未 來梁振英需要的不是六、七百票,而是七百萬 市民的認同和支持。

梁振英的成功當選第四任特首,有其深刻 的社會背景和原因,值得深入探討。這對梁振 ▲候任特首梁振英 英未來如何做好管治工作,以及市民如何進一 中求變」的新局面 步認識這位新特首,都有重要意義。

自特首選戰打響以來,梁振英的選情迅速上升,在多次民意調 查中,支持度由開始不起眼的百分之五迅速飆升到一度靠近百分之 五十,幅度不可謂不驚人。這裡面其實存在兩個不同因素:

個人方面,梁振英能夠得人心,與他的成長經歷大有關係,如 果今日要拍一齣新的《獅子山下》,大概不用編劇寫劇本,把梁振 英的故事:「山東差」的兒子、母親穿膠花、童年啃白饅頭上學苦 學成材、負笈英倫成爲專業測量師,最終坐進了父親當年曾經「看 門口」的那座「權力中心」的寶座……通通寫進去也就是了。再加 上當年基本法的起草和諮詢工作爲全港市民所關注,一個高瘦個子 年輕人的身影總是出現在中央領導人和香港有錢佬之間,「梁振英 」三個字自此進入了港人的視野之中。

而更重要的,是特區政府的管治工作和社會狀況。回歸快十五 載,三任兩位特首:董建華和曾蔭權,都曾經給市民帶來憧憬、帶 來和諧,帶來歡樂,但更多的時間,特區社會還是處於政治爭拗不 息、經濟發展不前、民生改善不彰、管治效率不力的狀態之中,特 別是近年始終揮之不去的樓價飆升和貧富懸殊加劇,更使市民感到 無奈、不滿以至厭煩;船王之子「商人治港」施政困難、行政精英 「公務員治港」做好呢份工,特區之首是不是也應該到了要「求變 」的時刻? 因此,在特區管治將要掀開新一頁的時刻 ,在此可以預言:梁振英有可能、也可以成為 迄今為止最好的一位特首,因為他擁有不同於 兩位前任的質素和特點,包括較強的政治認知 能力和水平,以及處理複雜問題和應對危機困 境的能力,就像此次參選能夠在本來相對的弱 勢中反先一樣,當然,更重要的是,前兩位特 首都已經爲他留下了極其寶貴的管治工作成敗 得失的正反經驗。 因此,只要梁振英能做到他昨天當選之後

因此,只要架振央能做到他昨天當速之後 發表的宣言那樣,能夠以謙卑感恩之心服務香 港、服務市民,能夠團結包括競選「手下敗將 」在內的各方面人士共同建港,能夠切實維護 港人社會的核心價值,能夠積極解決物價、房 屋、醫療及教育等社會問題,解決香港社會的 深層次矛盾,加上善用祖國中央支持,那麼, 他要成為一位有良好政績、有建樹的,令港人 滿意、中央放心的特首,就不是一件不可能的 事。

▲**候任特首梁振英可望為香港帶來「穩** 點需要特別注意,包括兩個「穩住」和三個 中求變」的新局面 「點」。

> 兩個「穩住」,一是要穩住問責班子和公務員團隊,要相信他 們都是願意爲港人社會服務的,管治工作需要穩定和連貫性;二是 要維護社會團結,特別是穩住建制派的愛國愛港大團結。

> 至於三個「點」,一是要以加強與內地融合作為經濟工作的立 足點,此應為梁振英的強項;二是要以改善民生作為施政重點,包 括拉近貧富差距及增加基層青年向上流動的機會,此亦應為其所熟 悉;三是要以推動民主作為突破點,未來二〇一七可以普選特首、 二〇二〇可以普選立法會,是梁振英推動、構建民主「大和解」的 「天賦良機」。

> 至於在今次特首選舉中落敗的另一位建制派候選人唐英年先生 , 瑕不掩瑜, 成敗不足以論英雄, 其一貫愛國愛港的立場和貢獻絕 不容否定, 就是今次參選過程在是非纏繞下堅持不退選的勇氣以及 不斷有所改善的表現, 也是有目共睹和贏得稱讚的。特首固然是重 擔要職和莫大光榮, 但貢獻社會、服務市民、報效家國又何必「一 定要特首」?唐氏家族祖輩愛國、實幹的優良傳統一定不會在唐英 年身上失去。

> 在此祝賀梁振英先生成功當選香港特別行政區第四任行政長官 ,更以胡錦濤主席四句訓示:「集中精力發展經濟、切實有效改善 民生、循序漸進推進民主、包容共濟促進和諧」爲贈爲勉。

2012/03/26 大公報社評

SOHO DIARY



#### The Students' Speech

#### Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

After writing for two weeks in this column about the way people speak, I have several suggestions to make.

Speech is a very important method of communication. To train Hong Kong students to speak well in English, schools should give them lessons at least once a week to improve their language skill. During such lessons, the students should be encouraged to speak boldly. They should be told to avoid speaking empty words. In particular, they should avoid repeating the lines and paragraphs in their textbooks.

Some teachers like to use drama to teach English and they ask their students to memorize the lines in a play. Of course it helps if the students read a lot of plays. However, by just remembering the lines in a number of plays is hardly the way to ensure the students to acquire the necessary language skill in real life.

How about the grammar of the

students' speech? Well, it's good to speak grammatically correct. However, when we communicate by speech, grammar is not the most important thing. The most important elements are what to say and how to say it. Just listen to the conversations of most adults or the way public figures answer questions in press conferences, then you'll know that.

It is quite often that people speak in an unclear or ambiguous manner. That is what I have written about in this column. Do they want to make their points clear, or they just want ambiguities? Perhaps they prefer to avoid talking about the truth. Or, they have the habit of saying things in a "more or less" manner?

Here is a small example. Once, after visiting an exhibition, I asked a student if he had any comments. His reply was "OK la". I asked him what he meant by "OK la". He said, "that means there's nothing worth talking about."



編按:本期稿擠,「通識記憶體」暫停