



# Leung takes over the heavy responsibility

The fourth-term Chief Executive of the Special Administrative Region (SAR) Leung Chun-ying yesterday received his letter of appointment from Premier Wen Jiabao in Zhongnanhai's Ziguangge (Hall of Purple Lights).

An appointment letter "weighs" very little, but its significance and responsibility may be described as extraordinarily heavy. In it, reposes not only the Central Government's trust in and expectations of Leung Chun-ying, but also seven million Hong Kong people's deep concerns and hopes. The Central Government **pins its hopes on** Leung Chun-ying to get Hong Kong society more united, to run a corruption-free government and to better develop Hong Kong.

As a matter of fact, the appointment itself is of constitutional significance. Article 45 of the Basic Law stipulates: "The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and be appointed by the Central People's Government." Shortly after Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, some opposition lawmakers argued that the appointment was just "procedural" – the Central Government was bound to appoint whoever was elected locally. This argument is wrong. Right then, the National People's Congress's (NPC) Legal Affairs Committee and Basic Law Committee solemnly pointed out that the Central Government's right to appoint the Chief Executive is substantial – it was **entirely up to the Central Government** whether or not to make the appointment. Only with the Central Government's appointment, can a Chief Executive-elect become the Chief Executive of the SAR with the constitutional status and power.

Therefore, the appointment letter Leung Chun-ying received from Premier Wen Jiabao yesterday is indeed "heavy". It means that from that moment on, no one can change the fact that Leung is the SAR's fourth term Chief Executive, and no one can question his authority on any grounds, including so-called "lack of popularity". Popularity surely is important, but the Chief Executive's power is derived from the constitution, not **based on** popularity. The people are those the Chief Executive is to serve. Since Leung Chun-ying was elected, the opposition and trouble-making media outlets have been **making a fuss over** the so-called "three lows", in a vain attempt to confuse people and foster resistance against the Central Government's appointment.

Now the heavy responsibility has been put on Leung Chun-ying's shoulders. When Premier Wen handed this "heavy burden" over to Leung Chun-ying, he offered his weighty advice with deep feelings. As always, he reiterated that the Central Government would give Hong Kong its full support and hoped the SAR would put economic development and improving people's livelihood as the top priority. In addition, the premier emphatically set out two requirements: to achieve unity and to keep out corruption.

At this time, for Leung Chun-ying, for Hong Kong society and the SAR Government, for pro-establishment organisations and personages who had divided in opinions during the Chief Executive election, these two requirements are timely reminders. Needless to say, it is Chief Executive-elect Leung Chun-ying who must take the lead to achieve unity and to keep clean.

It is undeniable that since he launched his campaign in the Chief Executive election, or even since he joined the Executive Council right after Hong Kong's

return to the Motherland, Leung Chun-ying has given the impression of being a low-keyed and introverted person. As a personal style, this is nothing to be criticised for. However, after he becomes the Chief Executive, this should be viewed from the high ground of unity. If Leung Chun-ying is able to extend a friendly hand to people of all sectors **on his own account** and earnestly and wholeheartedly, to listen to all different voices treating them as encouragement and well wishes for him, and to truly appoint officials strictly on their capabilities and encouraging the free airing of views, then there will be smooth administration for the government and harmony in society. Even some thorny problems Leung Chun-ying himself has encountered in achieving unity can be resolved easily. And a happy situation of complete unity in Hong Kong will emerge.

If achieving unity is an urgent task right now, then the requirement to keep clean and run a corruption-free government is a long-term task which must not be overlooked under any circumstances. Keeping clean and running a corruption-free government matters in the rule of law, in maintaining integrity and morality and, even more important, in maintaining social harmony and stability as well as removing deep-seated social contradictions. The opposite of this is corruption. Corruption completely jeopardises and thrashes social fairness, justice and integrity, and eventually will fan flames of anger in society and shake the very foundations of good governance.

At this moment when the SAR Government is to change its Chief Executive, Premier Wen's stress on unity and cleanness is a lavish gift presented to all Hong Kong people as well as to Chief Executive-elect Leung Chun-ying.

11 April 2012

## WORDS AND USAGE

① **Pin one's hopes on sth/sb** (idiom) – Put one's trust in something or someone; hope for something or someone. (寄希望於……)

Examples: 1. The party is pinning its hopes on its new leader who is young, good-looking, and very popular. 2. Scientists are pinning their hopes on the high-tech laboratory.

② **Be up to sb** (idiom) – To be the responsibility of someone. (由某人決定)

Examples: 1. It's up to the manager to make the final decision. 2. Shall we have a Chinese or Indian meal? It is up to you.

③ **Base sth on sth** (phrasal verb, often used in the passive) – to use a particular idea or fact as the point from which something can be developed. (以……為基礎或根據)

Examples: 1. Green politics are based on the belief that the resources of the planet are finite. 2. This report has been based on inaccurate information.

④ **Make a fuss over/of sth/sb** (idiom) – Pay a lot of attention to something or somebody. (小題大做，大驚小怪)

Examples: 1. I don't want to make a fuss over such a trifle. 2. It's sometimes pleasant being ill, with people making a fuss over you all the time.

⑤ **On one's own account** (idiom) – if one does something on one's own account, he does it by yourself or for yourself. (主動地，自主地)

Examples: 1. I am here on my own account. No one sent me. 2. I've gone into business on my own account.

# 梁振英接過團結廉潔治港重擔

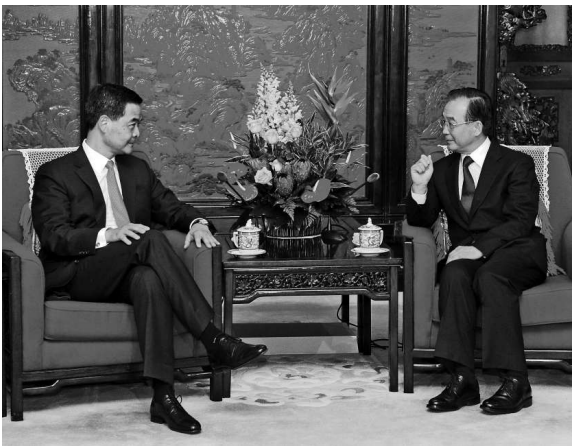
特區第四屆候任行政長官梁振英，昨日在中南海紫光閣從國務院總理溫家寶手上接過任命狀。

一紙任命狀，「重量」有限，但其意義和分量卻可以用「千斤重擔」來形容：這裡面，有中央對梁振英個人的信任和厚望，更蘊含着對七百萬香港同胞的重大關切與期望；中央希望梁振英未來帶領港人社會更加團結、為政更加清廉，更好建設香港。

事實是，任命本身，具有重大的憲制意義。基本法第四十五條明確指出：「香港特別行政區行政長官在當地通過選舉或協商產生，由中央人民政府任命」。回歸之初，有反對派議員認為，任命只是一項「程序」，只要特首經由當地選出，中央就一定會任命，也一定要任命。這就錯了。全國人大「法工委」及基本法委員會其後嚴正指出：中央對特首的任命權是一項實質的任命，即可以任命、也可以不任命，當選人必須得到中央的任命才可以成為具憲制地位和權力的特區行政長官。

因此，昨天梁振英從溫總理手上接過的任命狀，確實是「沉甸甸」的，這標誌着從這一刻開始，沒有人可以再改變「特區第四任行政長官梁振英」這一事實，沒有人再可以用任何藉口包括所謂「民望」去質疑他的權力。民望當然重要，但特首的權力基礎是憲制而不是民望，民衆是特首的服務對象。自梁振英當選以來，反對派和亂港傳媒一直在什麼「三低」上大做文章，企圖以此來混淆和對抗中央任命，是枉費心機的。

梁振英已經重擔在肩，而溫總理在把這副「重擔子」交到梁振英手上時，確是深情厚意、語重心長的，除了一如既往強調中央全



▲總理溫家寶 10 日在中南海接見梁振英 新華社

力支持以及把發展經濟、改善民生放在首位外，溫總理還着重提出了兩項具體要求，一是團結、二是廉潔。

兩項要求，對此時此刻的梁振英、對此時此刻的港人社會和特區政府、對先一陣因選戰而產生歧見的建制派團體和人士，都有如暮鼓晨鐘，是十分重要的提醒。當然，講團結、講廉潔，首先要身體力行的是候任特首梁振英。

無可否認，梁振英從參選伊始，以至回歸之初加入行政會議，其人其事，一直都予人比較低調內斂之感。如果這是個人風格，無可厚非，但當成為特首之後，問題就要提到團結的高度來考慮。如何主動、坦率、熱誠向各方各界人士伸出友誼之手，把各種不同聲音都當作是對自己的鞭策和鼓勵，把各種批評意見都看成是對特區政府施政的推動和監督，真正做到用人唯才、廣開言路，那麼，不僅特區可以政通人和，社會可以和諧共濟，就是梁振英本人過去在團結工作上的一些難題也將可迎刃而解，形成一個齊心建港的愉快局面。

如果說，團結是當前急務，那麼，廉潔、廉政的提出，對候任特首、特區政府以至全港市民來說，就更是一項長期的、任何時候都不能鬆懈的任務。廉潔和廉政，關係到法治、關係到品德，更關係到一個社會的和諧穩定和深層次矛盾。廉潔的反面是貪腐，而貪腐就是對社會公平、正義和誠信的一種徹底破壞和玷污，最終會構成社會怒火，動搖到政府管治的根本。

際此特區承前啓後、繼往開來之際，溫總理強調團結和廉潔，是送給候任特首梁振英、也是送給全體港人社會的一份厚禮。

2012/04/11 大公報社評

## 歷屆特首皆肩負中央厚望

可以不弘毅，任重而道遠」與你共勉。今天我想引用後一句話還作為與你共勉，「仁以為己任，不亦重乎？死而後已，不亦遠乎？」他對曾蔭權提出的致力改善民生、締造和諧、促進民主的政綱及其在競選中的表現給予充分肯定，並希望曾蔭權和特區政府堅持以民為本的施政理念，把香港建設得更加美好。

### 溫總期望梁為政清廉團結港人》》》

今年3月，梁振英在特首選舉中勝出，上周上京從溫總理手上接過委任狀，溫總又期望梁振英堅持團結香港各界人士，消除分歧和矛盾；成為清廉的為政者，達致政通人和，凝聚人心以開拓施政的新局面。他希望，梁振英不要辜負港人的期望、信任和中央的厚望。

# 廣州起義妄加「所謂」何故 清朝年號請問「嘉靖」何來

三月十日晚上，香港電台《古今風雲人物》繼續講袁世凱。這晚更加暴露主持人追隨英國官方「褒貶貶孫」面孔。他們大讚西太后鎮壓、袁世凱出賣維新派之餘，指斥洋人「包庇」康、梁和孫中山，大有「伸張民族正氣」之概，實則言中有物。

稍讀中國近代史的都知道，孫中山主張推翻滿清，建立民國，康、梁領導變法維新，同屬挽救中國危亡而走不同道路，可是主持人罵康、梁而兼罵孫中山，竟以三人同受洋人「包庇」因而觸怒西太后為「理由」。可謂司馬昭之心，路人皆見！

所謂「包庇」康、梁，是指日本沒有把二人引渡回國；「包庇」孫中山，則指英國政府不容清廷特務在倫敦綁架孫中山。稍懂國際常識，都明白，日本給康、梁政治庇護，是依照國際慣例，英國不讓清廷綁架孫中山，還多了一種保衛本國領土主權的當

然理由。「洋人」如此做，合情合理合法。為了維護腐朽專制的清廷而非議，豈不是無理取鬧！

其實，英官方並無包庇孫中山。一八九五年孫中山領導廣州起義，港英下令不許孫入境五年（其後延長這條禁令，令孫在建立民國成為大總統前，一直不能踏入香港半步）。港英當局還配合謝繼泰與英人合辦《南華早報》攻訐孫中山。反而《古今風雲人物》主持人談到廣州起義妄加「所謂」這個貶詞於前，是則罵洋人是假，在洋人「褒貶貶孫」態度之前鸚鵡學舌是真！

主持人講到清朝的年號竟說出一個根本沒有的「嘉靖」來。這是讀書不求甚解：將明朝年號「嘉靖」取代清朝年號「嘉慶」，張冠李戴！還有，把「大阿哥」等同「皇子」，則屬英式笑話！

容若

## 觸景立畫

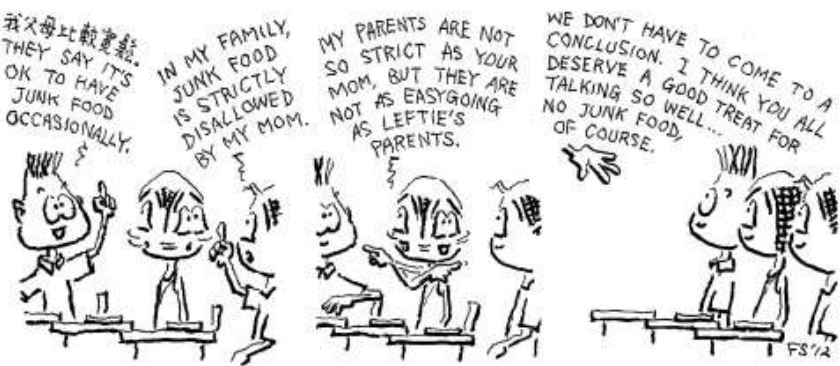
### 開心小民



看到廣東台山這名開心果販，想到盛產水果的台山，令作為「到此一遊」的港客樂樂名副其實也被感染得樂不可支。阿叔如此開心不難理解：平民百姓只要有謀生技能，有口飯吃，於願足矣！

樂樂

## SOHO DIARY



## Names of Dishes

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

Do you like buffets (自助餐)? Do you enjoy looking at the variety of food? When you look at all the food, do you think of the names of the dishes? Do you think of their names in Chinese and English?

Sometimes I do. When I see uncooked vegetables, I think of the word "salad" because some of them do not have their names in Chinese.

I like buffet. One of the reasons is that I don't have to read the menu. All dishes are there. I just choose what I like. Usually, when I read the menu in a restaurant, Chinese or English, I have to "translate" the words into the dishes. I have to imagine how the dishes will look like and then decide whether I want to eat them or not.

Sometimes in a restaurant, the names of the dishes can be very vague (模糊的). For example, a dish named "seafood with rice" can be fish or lobster with rice. Usually, the price of the dish can be

taken as an extra bit of information. If it is about thirty Hong Kong dollars, it is not likely that there will be lobster. However, even a dish charging three hundred Hong Kong dollars can be quite disappointing for seafood lovers in Hong Kong. For westerners, a piece of fish is good seafood. But local seafood gourmets will certainly expect something more worthy.

In Chinese restaurants, the names of many dishes can be given like riddles (謎語). Sometimes they can even be quite misleading. For example, the name of a dish can be literally translated as "jade with phonix". In fact, the word "jade" means green vegetable, and "phonix" means chicken. In some Chinese restaurants, the names of their dishes are also given in English. They usually tell the customers the ingredients in a dish. I would say that they are "closer to reality" because, in English, chicken is chicken, not phoenix.

## 通識記憶體

1996年12月16日，根據推選委員會選舉結果，國務院決定任命董建華為香港特區第一任行政長官，於1997年7月1日就職。當時國務院總理李鵬說，作出這項任命是一項特殊而重要的任命。它充分體現了中央人民政府按照「一國兩制」的方針，在香港實行「港人治港」、高度自治的決心和誠意；又力挺董建華在獲任命後定將不負衆望，為香港作出應有的貢獻。2002年董建華連任，時任總理朱鎔基形容他「得到了香港社會各界的普遍肯定」。

2005年，董建華以健康理由宣布辭任香港行政長官；同年6月，國務院一致通過對新特首曾蔭權的任命，並由總理溫家寶簽署委任狀，溫家寶以「得到香港社會各界的廣泛好評」來讚揚他。2007曾蔭權在選舉中勝出，出任香港第三屆行政長官，溫家寶對曾蔭權說：「在你就任第二任行政長官時，我引用了《論語》中的「士不