



EDITORIAL

大公社評

數看天下

# Hong Kong Speed vs Shenzhen Speed

The Establishment Subcommittee of the Legislative Council (Legco) yesterday discussed the "3 + 14 bureaus" administrative restructuring proposal by Chief Executive-elect Leung Chun-ying. After eight hours debate, the plan was passed to create the new posts of a deputy chief secretary, a deputy financial secretary and another two bureau secretaries.

This is just the first step forward for the administrative restructuring. This coming Friday the bill will be presented to the Legco's Finance Committee for funding. There will be more than 50 new posts, including the deputy chief and financial secretaries and bureau secretaries. Their salaries will total \$70 million a year.

As a matter of fact, as long as lawmakers don't behave like Raymond Wong Yuk Man and Albert Chan Wai Yip who deliberately want to filibuster to waste time and public funds, they are not to be blamed for strictly scrutinising any proposal for creating new government posts and fund allocation. They are duty bound to do so as the Legco is the sole legislature of the SAR. The crux of the matter is that a lawmaker's speech must be of substance, not to be unrestrained or meaningless or so far-fetched as to **broach** any subject that is not even remotely related to the administrative restructuring.

For example, an obvious deviation in recent speeches by opposition lawmakers is to describe the administrative restructuring as a request of the Chief Executive-elect, as a personal matter of Leung Chun-ying, or **at the most**, plus Director of the Office of the Chief Executive-elect Fanny Law Fan Chiu-fun. As if to let the restructuring bill pass were to **do Leung a big favour**. Or if not to let it pass, Leung would lose his face. Is this really the fact? Of course not. Even if the bill would not be passed before July 1, the Heaven won't fall down, and Leung will be sworn in as well.

If the restructuring is not for Leung Chun-ying personally, then who it is for? The answer is: for Hong Kong people and for Hong Kong.

On the day before the Legco's Establishment Subcommittee convened its meeting, Leung published an article, entitled *The Hong Kong Speed*. It said that 10 years ago, the Hong Kong Speed was synonymous to "fast". But nowadays, the term means "slow". Ten years ago, Singapore's economy in size was only half of Hong Kong's. But today, it has surpassed Hong Kong. At the same time, a number of Mainland cities have also been catching up quickly.

As Leung pointed out in his article, this was why he wanted to create the new posts of deputy chief and financial secretaries and have the Commerce and Industries Bureau and Housing, Planning and Lands Bureau restructured. The aim is to allow better coordination and planning so as to lead Hong Kong out of its prolonged stagnation in economic and social developments.

If these may be said to be Leung's "persuasive words" to justify his administrative restructuring, then we might as well have a look at a recent newspaper column by Dr Lo Chung Mau, Chair Professor and Head of Department of Surgery of Li Ka-shing Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hong Kong (HKU), who is also known as "the father of liver transplantation".

According to Dr. Lo's article, structural construction of the HKU-Shenzhen

Hospital, a teaching hospital of its Li Ka-shing Faculty of Medicine across the border, has been completed. Work on interior decor began recently. This hospital, fully funded by the Shenzhen Municipal Government to the tune of three billion yuan, will be solely managed by HKU's Li Ka-shing Faculty of Medicine. The hospital will have 2,000 beds and 40 surgery rooms. All wards will be one-bed to three-bed rooms, without any "hall" of 30 beds. All 40 surgery rooms will be on the same floor, unlike the Queen Mary Hospital on Hong Kong Island whose 20 surgery rooms are scattered on various floors. With its extensive size and advanced equipment, this Shenzhen hospital could well be **on a par with** the best hospital in the United States - the teaching hospital of the University of California's Medical School in Los Angeles. **Paling beside it**, the Queen Mary Hospital in Hong Kong could only be called a "third world" hospital.

The title of Leung's article is The Hong Kong Speed. Perhaps Dr. Lo's could be entitled as The Shenzhen Speed. In fact, it has taken less than three years to carry through the Shenzhen Hospital project - from cogitation of the idea, negotiations, signing the contract to completion of construction. By comparison, in Hong Kong, it would take at least eight to 10 years to build a hospital. Only yesterday the SAR Government announced a plan to rebuild the Tung Wah Hospital which would need 10 years to complete.

Therefore, Legco should pass the restructuring bill as early as possible. This is not for Leung Chun-ying, let alone for Fanny Law. The administrative restructuring is to help the SAR Government further improve its performance and efficiency, so as not to let Hong Kong fall farther and farther behind the "Singapore Speed" and "Shenzhen Speed".

12 June 2012

## WORDS AND USAGE

① **Broach** (verb) - To bring up (a subject) for discussion or debate. (提出, 引入 (尤指敏感話題))

Examples: 1.He was the first to broach the idea of school vouchers in polite conversation. 2.Eventually I broached the subject of her early life. 3. He broached the subject of a loan with his bank manager

② **At the most** (idiom) - As the maximum. (頂多)

Examples: 1.I'll be away for a week, or 10 days at the most. 2.She'll be finished in two weeks at the most.

③ **Do sb a favour** (idiom) - To perform a helpful service to someone. (幫某人的忙, 給某人面子)

Examples: 1.Would you please do me a favor and take this letter to the post office? 2.My neighbour did me a good favour by lending me his car.

④ **On a par with sb/sth** (idiom) - At the same level as someone or something. (相媲美)

Examples: 1.He doesn't think his salary is on a par with his position in the company. 2.Our packing will be on a par with that of the Japanese.

⑤ **Pale beside sb/sth** (idiom) - To appear to be weak or unimportant when compared to someone or something. ((與……比較) 相形見绌, 黯然失色)

Examples: 1.Her beauty pales beside her mother's. 2.He is competent, but he pales beside Tom.

# 架構重組是為提高政府效能

立法會人事編制小組委員會昨日開會討論候任行政長官梁振英提出的「三司十四局」架構重組方案，經過議員長達八小時的發言後，方案在小組內得到通過，增設的兩個副司長及兩個新局長職位可以「開位」。

此是重組架構方案踏出了第一步，本周五還要提上財務委員會申請撥款，副司長、新局長連同所有新職位大小達五十多個，每年薪酬支出達七千萬元。

事實是，只要不是如黃毓民、陳偉業般刻意「拉布」、浪費公帑、拖延時間，立法會作為特區唯一的立法機關，在政府「開位」、撥款等問題上嚴加把關，是其職責所在，是無可厚非的，只是議員的提問必須有內容、有實質，不能天馬行空、言不及義，甚至把話題扯到遠離架構重組的其他議題上去。

像連日來反對派議員發言的一個明顯偏差，就是把架構重組說成是候任特首的要求、說成是梁振英一個人頂多加上一個「候任辦」主任羅范椒芬的事，彷彿給重組通過就是給了梁振英天大的人情，不給通過，梁振英就會「灰頭土臉」很難看。這難道是事實嗎？當然不是，方案即使七月一日前通不過，天也不會塌下來，梁振英這個特首還是照常如儀的。

那麼，架構重組不是為梁振英、又是為誰呢？答案是：為港人、為香港。

就在立會人事編制委會開會前夕，梁振英發表了一篇文章，題為《香港速度》。文中說，十年前，「香港速度」是代表「快」，十年後，這個詞已經變為「慢」。十年前，新加坡的經濟總量只是香港的一半，十年後的今天已經超過香港。與此同時，一批內地城



▲候任特首梁振英提出「三司十四局」架構重組方案，以提高政府的管治效率

市亦已大步趕了上來。

梁振英在文中指出，這就是他為什麼要增設副司長、重組工商產業局和房屋規劃地政局的原因，目的就是要重新做好統籌規劃，解決香港經濟發展和社會發展停滯不前的局面。

如果說這只是梁振英為架構重組找的「說詞」，那麼，不妨看看香港大學醫學院外科系主任、有「換肝之父」之稱的盧龍茂教授近日在某報上發表的一篇專欄文章。

文中說，香港大學醫學院在深圳開設的教學醫院深圳瑪麗醫院，建築物已全部落成，近日已進入內部裝修階段。這家深圳瑪麗醫院，由深圳市政府斥資三十億建成，經營管理全由港大醫學院負責，內有二千張病床、四十間手術室，病房全為單人房至三人房，沒有擠滿病床的三十人「大房」，四十間手術室也全在同一樓層，不像港島瑪麗醫院二十間手術室分布在各個樓層，其規模之大、設備之先進，足以媲美全美最漂亮的洛杉磯加州大學醫學院，相形之下，香港瑪麗醫院只能稱為「第三世界」的醫院。

梁振英的文章題目是《香港速度》，那麼，盧教授這篇文章的題目大概是《深圳速度》。事實是，深圳瑪麗醫院從醞釀協商、動筆簽約到大樓落成，前後不過三年時間，而香港，建一間地區醫院最少也要十年八載，特區政府昨日才宣布要用十年時間重建東華醫院……

因此，立法會應盡快通過架構重組方案，不是為了梁振英、更不是為了羅范椒芬；架構重組是為有助特區政府進一步改善施政、提高效率，不要讓「新加坡速度」、「深圳速度」把香港越拋越遠。

2012/06/12 大公報社評

## 通識記憶體

被香港視為競爭對手的新加坡，在近半個世紀的5次經濟成功轉型使人均GDP增長了80倍（見表）。未來，新加坡希望繼續轉型，向創新密集型產業發展，2010年政府提出推動研發活動，冀5年內使研發經費佔國內生產總值的3.5%。

科研經費佔GDP少於1%》》》

早在2007年，國務院總理溫家寶會見特首曾蔭權時，面授四招以提高香港競爭力，「第一是創新，包括體制的創新和科技的創新；第二是知識，就是提高香港全民素質；第三是人才，決定香港未來發展的根本在人才，無論數量和質量；第四是環境，現在外國企

新加坡的五次經濟轉型	
60年代	勞動密集型產業
70年代	經濟密集型產業
80年代	資本密集型產業
90年代	科技密集型產業
21世紀	知識密集型產業

## 通脹指數債券源自美國

業投資，很注重法制環境和生態環境」。但據最新調查，港科學技術競爭力在全國城市排名中僅居第26位，其中科技實力居第18位、科技創新能力居第39位、科技轉化能力居第16位，科研經費投入佔國民生產總值不到1%。

過去30年，香港引領中國城市競爭力迅速提升，未來香港持續帶動中國城市高速發展仍然是中國區域總體發展的最佳策略。但全球及中國經濟格局的變化，使這一選擇面臨巨大挑戰，香港要實現引領中國城市、甚至世界城市發展必須尋找塑造新的核心的競爭力，世界各國、地區和城市幾乎無一例外地將科技創新作為競爭力的核心，科技創新幾乎成為競爭力的代名詞，成為推動新一輪增長的動力，香港亦不應例外，架構重組是香港發展的必要條件，只有「發展才是硬道理」。

# 香港內地旅客互訪 去年增至逾億人次

香港回歸祖國十五年來，內地和香港已經互為最大旅客客源地。據統計，內地居民赴港人數從1997年的236萬人次至2011年的2,810萬人次，增長11倍；香港市民赴內地旅遊人數從1997年的3,977萬人次增長至2011年的7,936萬人次。

2011年，兩地雙向旅遊市場規模達1.08億人次。國家旅遊局局長邵琪偉指出，香港經濟社會繁榮穩定為旅遊業的蓬勃發展創造了更加有利條件。香港回歸十五年來，兩地旅遊交流合作不斷邁上新的台階。

國家為了支持香港旅遊業發展，推出六點挺港建議。國家旅遊局局長邵琪偉日前率隊來港參加第26屆香港國際旅遊展，並於15日晚參加內

地與香港旅遊業界慶祝回歸十五周年聯誼會。邵琪偉在聯誼會上詳細介紹了六點建議，一是繼續擴大雙向旅遊市場規模，二是共同維護旅遊市場健康有序發展，三是持續深化旅遊投資領域合作，四是推動旅遊信息化發展合作，五是深化旅遊教育和人才培養合作，六是繼續支持香港旅遊業的繁榮發展。

邵琪偉透露，國家旅遊局將按照中央部署，全面落實CPEA及補充協定中的旅遊合作措施，為港資企業在內地投資經營旅遊業營造更為良好的環境，支持港資旅遊社在內地擴大經營業務範圍和領域，盡快審定發布《粵港澳區域旅遊合作發展規劃》。

剛朝

## 觸景立畫

### 我在哪裡？ ——北極熊的哀號



英基已連拿小學 第6班 莊倚淇

## SOHO DIARY



## The Name of a Country (1)

Hark Yeung ( yeung@harkyeung.com )

There are many little things in a language that I feel strange but never ask why. For example, I write the United Kingdom and the United States of America, but I don't write "the Hong Kong". Hong Kong is Hong Kong and not "the" Hong Kong. Fortunately no student has ever asked me why we do not write "the" Hong Kong.

Now I know why because of a country called Ukraine ( 烏克蘭 ). Ukraine is going to co-host Euro 2012, a football tournament, with Poland.

I remember when I was doing my MA at the University of London in 1991, my professor called it "the Ukraine". And its name in the history books was also given as "the Ukraine", with the definite article "the" like The Netherlands.

But according to a story at the BBC website, someone at the Embassy of Ukraine in London says the name "the

Ukraine" is incorrect both grammatically and politically. In an English newspaper, Daily Mirror, "the Ukraine" is used. In most newspapers in Hong Kong, there is no confusion because in Chinese there is no need to put a definite article in front of any names of places.

According to the BBC story, Oksana Kyzyma of the Embassy of Ukraine in London says that Ukraine is both the conventional short and long name of the country and that name is stated in the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence and Constitution. She adds that the use of the article relates to the time before its independence in 1991, when Ukraine was a republic of the Soviet Union known as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

So if I call it "the Ukraine" in Ukraine, the people there might think that I am not living in 2012.



▲烏克蘭是今屆2012歐洲國家杯主辦國之一