



中英社評

面對新立會政府施政要更重民意



▲行政長官梁振英主持立法會選舉開票儀式
本報攝

新一屆立法會已經產生，功能組別及地區直選合共七十個議席，建制派四十三、反對派二十七，前者居主流、後者屬少數，但在需三分之二通過的重大草案審議時可以起到反對作用。

此一組成「格局」，對未來四年特區行政、立法關係，對梁振英政府能否依法施政，以至對全港的經濟、社會、民生和市民福祉，都有重大影響。

建制派得保議會主流地位，可喜可賀。其中，民建聯和工聯會有今天，全靠多年苦幹、實幹得來，不要說回歸前進入議事殿堂是夢想，就是回歸後，特區政府施政上的一些缺失，民建聯和工聯會都得賠上選票流失的代價。

因此，建制派能夠在此場激烈選戰中囊括多數議席，是他們應得的結果，同時也是當前社會人心民意的一種反映。本來近年發生在議會內的一幕幕，反對派「逢特必反」，連政府提出的發展經濟、改善民生善策也要反，加上「掙蕉」、「拉布」等惡行，已經令到市民頗為反感，而建制派則努力為社會民生「護航」，力抗「拉布」，是得到市民更多認同的；但選前「反國教」一役，反對派選情「絕處逢生」，「反洗腦」家長選票自動送上，建制派則「一盆冷水照頭淋」，吃了一大記悶棍。但就是在如此險惡的情勢下，建制派候選人仍能取得更多議席，確實說明民意所趨、人心所向，「國教」雖有疑慮，但「掙蕉」、「拉布」、「公投」鬧劇以及阻撓政府依法施政、妨礙社會經濟民生發展，更為市民所不願見。因此，「鐵票」、「配票」起的只是部分協調效應，真正把建制派候選人送入議會的是廣大民衆。

未來四年，行政立法路難行。反對派二十七個議席是「此消彼長」，「民主黨」少了議席，「人民力量」則多了議席，香蕉雞蛋今後將更多在議事堂內橫飛，黃毓民、陳偉業的青筋暴現、粗言惡語「大合唱」會再多幾把聲音，「拉布」、「流會」、「總辭」也不乏「接班人」。

面對議會文化的進一步「街頭化」、「暴力化」和對抗升級，除了建制派要更多「日以繼夜、夜以繼日」開會，未來的立會主席要加緊研究修訂「議事規則」及時「剪布」之外，更首當其衝的將會是特首梁振英及司局級主要官員。

而未來四年，恰恰是特區政治、經濟、社會、民生面臨重大發展、轉折關頭的四：二〇一六可以普選特首的本地立法工作要提上議事日程，與內地經濟、基建的進一步融合不能再拖，新居屋、「置安心」、「港人港地」等一系列穩定樓市措施相繼出台，還有市民最關心的老人「生果金」、醫療保險、退休保障也需要充分諮詢和作出決策……，而等在梁振英面前的將是沒完沒了的質詢、修訂、反對和「拉布」。

「明知山有虎，偏向虎山行」，面對「危機四伏」的行政立法關係，面對反對派四方八面而來的刀鋒利箭，梁振英和主要官員唯一的應對和化解辦法，就是切切實實地改善施政，包括掌握民情、聽取民意，一切以絕大多數市民的利益和福祉為依歸，大力發展經濟、改善民生，循序漸進推動民主、落實普選。

議會內建制派議員的「護航」不是「靈丹妙藥」，政府更不能再要求建制派逆民意而「護航」，唯一的「上帝」、唯一能幫助特區政府的，一是按基本法依法施政，二是以誠懇謙卑之心依靠市民，市民最終是眼睛雪亮和公道的。

11/09/2012 大公社評

Government must attach greater important to people's will

The new Legislative Council (Legco) has been formed. Of the 70 functional-constituency and geographical-constituency seats, the pro-establishment camp grabbed 43 while the opposition took 27. The former is the majority, the latter the minority – though it retains its veto power over major bills that need approval by two thirds of lawmakers.

Such a composition of the legislature has important impacts on the relationship between the SAR's administration and legislation, on whether the Leung Chun-ying administration can perform its duties in accordance with the law, and even on Hong Kong's economy, society, people's livelihood and well-being.

Congratulations on the pro-establishment camp for being able to remain as the majority in the chamber. Among others, that the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB) and Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (FTU) could have their achievements today mainly because they have been working hard and in earnest in past years. Not to mention that it was a daydream for them to enter the legislative chamber before Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, even afterwards DAB and FTU have to suffer losses of votes for mistakes in the SAR Government's administration.

Therefore, the pro-establishment camp deserves to win majority seats in the just-ended fierce polls. This is also a manifestation of people's will in today's society. In fact, the pro-establishment camp should have won more popular support because of what had happened in the chamber earlier. Opposition lawmakers had been against everything proposed by the SAR government including good policies concerning economic development and improving people's livelihood and even resorted to such vicious conducts as "banana-throwing" and "filibustering" – which disgusted citizens. But pro-establishment lawmakers had devoted their efforts to "escort" the government's social and people's livelihood policies and fight against "filibustering". But with the "anti-national education" campaign ahead of the Legco polls, the opposition was unexpectedly rescued from its desperation, as "anti-brainwashing" parents would surely give its candidates their votes. This poured cold water on the pro-establishment camp, dealing it a staggering blow. However, under such rough circumstances, pro-establishment candidates could still win more seats. This really shows what people's feelings are and what they really want. While people may be concerned with national education, they are even more disgusted to see farces of "banana-throwing", "filibustering" and "de facto referendum" or obstructions to government's lawful administration to jeopardise

social and economic development and people's livelihood. Therefore, "iron votes" and "vote allocation" could at best have some effect of coordination. It is the vast majority of citizens who have sent the pro-establishment candidates into Legco.

In next four years, the road before the administration-legislation relationship is rough. The opposition won 27 Legco seats, with some parties getting more while others less. Democratic Party has fewer seats while People Power fetches more. There will expectedly more banana- or egg-throwing in the chamber. A few new voices will join the dirty-worded "chorus" of Raymond Wong Yuk-man and Albert Chan Wai-yip, with their blue veins standing out. They now also have "successors" to carry on "filibustering", "causing a lack of a quorum" or tendering a "resignation en masse".

As the legislative culture tends to become increasingly violent like street brawls and as antagonism escalates, pro-establishment lawmakers must be prepared to sit in more meetings "day and night" and "night and day". The new Legco President must prioritise a revision of the Rules of Procedure to establish a mechanism to deal with "filibustering". But it is Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying and principal officials who will be the first to bear the brunt of it.

It is in the next four years that politics, economy, society and people's livelihood in the SAR will undertake major developments or even dramatic turns. Local legislation on election of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage in 2016 will be on the agenda. Further integration with the Mainland in economy and

infrastructure can no longer be delayed. Measures to stabilise the property market must be implemented, such as new Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), My Home Purchase Scheme and "Hong Kong land for Hong Kong people". The increase of Old Age Allowance, medical insurance and retirement protection need to be sufficiently consulted and then decided... Awaiting Leung will be endless questions, revision proposals, oppositions and "filibustering".

One must dare to "forge ahead to score victories". In face of the crisis-ridden relationship between the administration and legislation, in face of attacks with daggers and arrows by the opposition from all directions, the only way out for Leung and the principal officials is to work hard and in earnest to improve administration, including listening to and understanding what people think and want.

Everything must be based on the interests and benefits of the vast majority of citizens. Great efforts must be made to boost economic development, improve people's livelihood, and promote democratisation step by step toward the eventual goal of universal suffrage.

"Escort" by pro-establishment lawmakers in Legco is not a "magic drug". Nor the government should ever ask them to "escort" it against people's will. The only "God" that can help the SAR government lies in that, firstly, it must abide by the Basic Law and govern in accordance with the law, and secondly, it must sincerely and humbly rely on citizens. After all, citizens have discerning eyes and are fair.

11 September 2012

WORDS AND USAGE:

In earnest (idiom) – With full effort and attention. (踏實地，認真地)
Examples: 1.While you work, you should work in earnest. I've settled down to study in earnest.

Filibuster (verb) – To make a long speech in order to delay or prevent a new law being passed. ——冗長辯論，又稱「阻撓議事」（俗稱「拉布」），是指某些議員在議會利用議事程式，以消耗議事時間形式，發表冗長或無意義的演說或提問，以圖拖延或阻止某些政策、法案的通過。

Pour/throw cold water on (idiom) – Discourage or deter (對 ... 潑冷水，使沮喪，使洩氣)
Examples: 1.Don't pour cold water on their optimism. 2.Tom threw cold water on the whole project by refusing to participate.

Quorum (noun) – The minimal number of members needed to be present at a meeting before it can official begin before official decisions can be taken.——法定人數，舉行某些會議或在會議中通過決定時所必須達到的人數。未達法定人數(Lack of a quorum)，則會議不能舉行，即俗稱「流會」。

Bear/take the brunt of sth (idiom) – If you bear the brunt of something, you suffer the worst of its impact or its effects. (承受某事的主要壓力，首當其衝)
Examples: 1.The driver bore the brunt of the crash because he was right at the front of the bus. 2.She had to bear the brunt of the criticisms.

時人名句

今屆立法會選舉是成功的，議席數目及候選人都較上屆多，競爭相當激烈。票站秩序理想，感謝同事們的努力，希望有結果後盡快公布。投票率高不排除國教爭議吸引了部分選民出來。

行政長官 梁振英

今屆立法會選舉是本港政制發展的里程碑，市民投票有重要意義。社會上經常會發生不同事件（如國教爭議）引起市民關注，相信市民會考慮不同因素，投票給心儀的候選人。

政制及內地事務局局長 譚志源

時事點睛

新當選直選議員

香港島：鍾樹根（民建聯）、單仲偕（民主黨）、陳家洛（公民黨）
九龍東：謝偉俊（獨立）、胡志偉（民主黨）
九龍西：蔣麗芸（民建聯）、黃碧雲（民主黨）、毛孟靜（公民黨）
新界東：葛珮帆（民建聯）、陳志全（人民力量）、張超雄（工黨）、范國威（新民主同盟）、田北俊（自由黨）
新界西：梁志祥（民建聯）、陳恒鎭（民建聯）、麥美娟（工聯會）、田北辰（新民黨）、郭家麒（公民黨）

連任直選議員

香港島：曾鈺成（民建聯）、王國興（工聯會）、葉劉淑儀（新民黨）、何秀蘭（工黨）
九龍東：陳鑑林（民建聯）、黃國健（工聯會）、梁家傑（公民黨）
九龍西：梁美芬（西九新動力）、黃毓民（人民力量）
新界東：陳克勤（民建聯）、梁國雄（社民連）、劉慧卿（民主黨）、湯家驊（公民黨）
新界西：譚耀宗（民建聯）、陳偉業（人民力量）、梁耀忠（街工）、李卓人（工黨）

有關選舉的詞語

(candidates)。不過今屆立法會地區（geographical constituencies）直選，泛民主派並未得益於（benefit from）高投票率。在35個地區直選議席中，泛民主派贏得18席，而建制派奪得17席。這個結果打破了前幾屆立法會選舉的所謂「6：4比例」（the 6：4 ratio）。

投票率高的另一個主要原因是新設置了五個「超級議席」（super seats），由全港選民「一人一票」（one person one vote）從民選區議員（district councilors）候選人中選出，其正式名稱是「區議會（第二）功能界別」（District Council (second) functional constituencies）選舉。這標誌着香港民主化（democratization）又向前跨進一步。

在英語新聞報道中，「選舉」（election or poll）也常常可說成是「賽跑」（race），並用一些賽馬術語描述戰況，以使報道生動活潑。比如競選雙方勢均力敵、叮嚀馬頭，可以說They are in a neck and neck race。若以些微票數險勝，可形容為：「to nose (somebody) out」（贏了……一個馬鼻）或to win by a short head（贏了半個馬頭）。對比一下「險勝」的正式說法：To win by a narrow margin或to win a narrow/marginal victory，前者是不是更形象生動呢？順便一提，以些微票數落敗，則可以說：to lose by a short head或to lose by a narrow margin。在選舉中領先可以說：to have the lead in the race或to be in the lead，「遙遙領先」則是to hold a safe lead。「勝出」為to win the race或to win the day。以大多數票勝出則可說成a landslide victory或an overwhelming victory（壓倒性勝利）。

亦 然

通識快訊

海洋公園魚類「大搬遷」

內容：香港海洋公園鎮園之寶之一的「海洋奇觀」，容量較原來的「海洋館」大一倍。在兼顧新館工程及水質控制之餘，還要確保把舊館二千多尾魚兒萬無一失地從山上搬入山下的海濱樂園，過程極具挑戰性。水族部助理館長鄧耀明，將分享箇中經驗。

日期：9月29日（星期六）
時間：下午2時半至3時15分
地點：香港科學館演講廳
費用：免費
查詢：2732 3223
備注：即場入座，座位先到先得