



# 修改《議事規則》無損議會功能

## 中英社評>>>

立法會原定昨日開始審議修改《議事規則》，反對派議員在會上繼續祭出「拉布」惡招，在一些完全不存在爭議的議題上作冗長發言，以及九次提出「點人頭」和「中止待續」，結果會議由早上開到晚上八時，修改《議事規則》議程連「隊」也未排上。

眼前事實已再一次證明：修改《議事規則》是事在必行、非改不可。面對反對派以「拉布」惡行反制反「拉布」這一荒謬局面，眼前有三方面必須進一步拿出對策和發揮作用：一是建制派議員必須團結一致、堅守崗位，不讓「流會」發生；二是立法會主席梁君彥必須頂住壓力、克盡職責，必要時當機立斷，果斷「剪布」；三是作為議會最大持份者的廣大市民，在此一大是大非面前必須勇於發聲、表明態度：支持反「拉布」、支持修改《議事規則》，不讓反對派拖延表決時間的陰謀得逞。

爲了所謂「以時間換空間」，把「修改」拖到明年三月補選之後，反對派危言聳聽，提出了一些似是而非的說法來誤導和恫嚇市民，其中一個說法就是修改《議事規則》會削弱議會監督政府的能力。

這一說法是絕不可信和全無根據的。按照基本法第七十三條，議員的確具有監督政府施政以及在公帑開支上「把關」等功能，但這些功能都只能通過有



◀眼前事實再次證明修改《議事規則》是事在必行、非改不可

效的、負責任的辯論和審議來進行，而不是「逢政府必反」，只要是政府提出的議案就一律反對，更不是「逢會必拉」，不管是審議政改方案還是版權條例，總之就是「一反到底」，「拉」個沒完沒了，如此絕大部分會議時間都花在吵鬧和「點人頭」、「響鐘」、休會上，那還有半點監督政府施政的議會功能？

事實是恰好相反，修改《議事規則》議案提出，降低全體委員會的法定人數、提高設立調查委員會的所需人數，以至立會主席有權決定議員發言時間和

恢復被「中止待續」的議程，這些修訂一旦能全數通過、落實施行，則議會的議事效率必將大幅提高，反對派不再可以利用規程鑽空子、不再可以用「拉布」來阻止政府議案的審議和表決通過，不再可以把議事堂變成他們「抗中亂港」、阻撓特區政府依法施政的「樂園」。

而在「修改」之後，立法會的法定職能未變，議員質詢、監督政府施政的權責也一點沒有受到限制和削弱，而且，只有這樣的議會，才是符合基本法規

定的以行政為主導和行政立法關係既有監督、制衡亦有配合的基本機制，才能真正符合特區經濟、社會、民生發展所需和全體市民的根本利益。

更有甚者，反對派爲了蠱惑人心，昨日在會議廳舉出了什麼「今日修改議事規則，明日二十三條立法」的標語牌，這更是毫無根據的一派胡言。修改《議事規則》是爲了提高議會議事效率，和二十三條立法沒有任何關係，反對派企圖「危言聳聽」，市民切勿上當。

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## Revising the Rules of Procedure won't hurt Legco's functions

The legislative Council (Legco) was to begin debating on proposed amendments to its Rules of Procedure yesterday as originally scheduled, but opposition lawmakers went on playing the evil trick of filibustering. They kept delivering lengthy speeches on certain uncontroversial topics, and repeatedly, for nine times, demanded for "headcount" and "debate to be adjourned". As a result, the meeting lasted from morning till eight o'clock in the evening, yet the debate on changes to its Rules of Procedure was still on the waiting list.

The fact once again proves that revising the Legco's Rules of Procedure is imperative and a must. In face of such an absurd situation in which the opposition resorts to the evil trick of filibustering to struggle against adoption of anti-filibustering measures, three parties concerned **must** work out counter-measures and play an active role. Firstly, pro-establishment lawmakers must united as one and hold fast to their positions, so as to prevent a meeting to be adjourned due to lack of a quorum. Secondly, Legco President Andrew Leung Kwan-yuen must firmly withstand pressure and fulfil his duty, making a prompt decision whenever necessary to resolutely stop filibustering. Thirdly, massive citizens, who are the largest stake holder of the legislature, must speak out bravely on this matter of principle and **show their hands** that they support anti-filibustering and support making changes to the Rules of Procedure, so as not to allow the opposition's plot of **playing for time** to put off the voting [on the propose amendments to the Rule of Procedure] to get its way.

In order for so-called "trading time for space" to put off the debate on making changes to the Rules of Procedure until after the by-election in March, the opposition raises a false alarm by making some plausible assertions to mislead and intimidate people. One of such assertions is that revising the Rules of Procedure would weaken the legislature's capability to supervise the administration.

Such an assertion is absolutely untrusting and totally ungrounded. According to Article 73 of the Basic Law, Legco members indeed shall exercise functions including supervising the government's administration and checking on the spending of public funds. However, such functions must be exercised through effective and responsible debate and scrutiny, instead of "opposing whatever the government proposes" and vetoing every bill tabled by the government let alone doing filibustering at every meeting. Regardless

whether a bill on political reform or one on copyright is being considered, it is opposed to the end. And there is always endless filibustering in every meeting. As such, most time of the Legco meetings is spent on quarrels, headcounts, ringing bells and adjournments of meetings. In this way, how could it be possible for the Legco to exercise its function of supervising the government on its administration?

It is on the contrary in fact. The proposed amendments to the Rules of Procedure suggest to lower the quorum requirement for the Committee of the whole Council, to raise the minimal number of members for an investigation committee, as well as to empower the President to decide on the Time of Speaking and on resuming adjourned debate. If all these amendments could be passed and put into practice, the Legco's work efficiency is bound to improve sharply. The opposition would no longer be able to make use of loopholes in the rules and do filibustering to block bills tables by government from being considered and voted to pass. The legislature must no longer be turned into a "paradise" for them to resist China, make trouble in Hong Kong and obstruct the government's administration in accordance with the law.

After the rules are revised, there will be no change to the Legco's statutory powers and functions, and lawmakers' powers and functions to question and supervise the government's administration will not be slightly restricted and weaken. Instead, only such a legislature can satisfy the Basic Law's stipulations on the executive-led government and the executive-legislative relations with the basic mechanisms of supervision, check as well as cooperation, and meet the needs for economic and social development and improvement of people's livelihood and serve the fundamental interests of all the people.

Moreover, in order to instill poisonous suspicions into people's minds, opposition lawmakers raised placards inside the Chamber yesterday with the slogan: "If the Rule of Procedure is revised today, then there will be legislation on Article 23 tomorrow". This is utter nonsense. Amending the Rules of Procedure is to improve the work efficiency of the Legco, nothing to do with Articles 23. The opposition attempt to raise **a false alarm** to scare people, so citizens must not be **taken in**.

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## 香港經歷四次殖民侵略（六）

### 緣起香江>>>

自港島開埠歸入英治，成爲外商進入中國的平台，清英兩國在政治與貿易之間的衝突只會趨於激烈，但港島與對岸的九龍僅一港之隔，且有軍隊駐守，港府無法充分使用海港，也對往來船隻造成不便，嚴重阻礙商發展。其次，兩國遇有衝突，清兵攻來，無處可守，極具威脅。因此，英軍佔港之初，已憑炮艦之威擅自登上九龍，強行拆毀炮營及臨衝兩座炮台，九龍半島南端已無軍

防。清廷鑒於英人猖獗，將原有的九龍寨升格爲大鵬協，增強海防武備，直接隸屬廣東水師提督管轄。

英法藉機挑起戰事

雖然維多利亞城（上環至金鐘）範圍已無軍事威脅，但維港北岸始終屬中國領土，清廷可隨時增防，而船隻往來不便的問題仍無法解決。1854年，反清組織「天地會」攻陷九龍寨城，港府乘機派兵協防，順便查探清廷水軍的實力。事後，港府認爲清兵水平差勁，軍備落後，根本不足爲患。不過，如能將九龍半島歸爲英治，對穩固維港及輔助港島發展仍有積極意義，遂改以柔和手法

，向清廷提出「租借九龍半島」。

1856年10月，在廣州發生「亞羅號事件」，英國領事藉口清兵登船緝私時侮辱英國國旗，嚴重損害帝國權利與榮譽，挑起戰事。另一方面，法籍神父馬賴在廣西傳教，官府誤以爲太平天國亂黨予以處死，事前未按條約規定知會法國，引起極度不滿，法國要求道歉被拒，英法兩國藉機組織聯軍，派兵在珠江口集結，攻擊廣州，更俘虜兩廣總督。戰事持續擴大，英法聯軍轉攻大沽口，與清軍連場激戰，各有勝負。這場被稱爲「第二次鴉片戰爭」以清廷潰敗而落幕，清廷與英、法兩國簽訂《天津條約》及《北京條約》，內容仍以「割地、

賠款、開港口」爲主軸，港英政府正好藉此機會強迫清廷將覬覦已久的九龍半島割讓出來。

當時，英方以九龍西岸對出的昂船洲最北點爲起點，一直向東伸延至海邊作爲地界，即今之界限街（Boundary Street），其界以南地段全部歸屬英國永久主權。從附錄於《北京條約》的地圖所見，九龍半島被標註爲「此一帶皆係山岡，不毛之地」，範圍佔達四分之三，反映英人對新佔地區無刻意經營的計劃，佔領只爲確保維港與維城的安全，其輔翼港島的角色顯而易見。

香港史學會總監 鄧家宙博士

## WORDS AND USAGE

### Must (noun)

- Something that is necessary. (必須做的事，必需品)

Examples:

- 1.If you live in the country a car is a must.
- 2.You know that brushing your teeth twice a day and flossing at least once daily are musts.

### Show one's hand (idiom)

- To allow people to know about intentions that you had previously kept secret. (攤牌，亮底，表明意圖)

Examples:

- 1.If you want to get a raise, don't show the boss your hand too soon.
- 2.In negotiations, never show your hand too early.

### Play for time (idiom)

- To delay until you are ready. (為爭取時間而拖延)

Examples:

- 1.We can't sign the agreement yet – we'll have to play for time.
- 2.My computer crashed just as the meeting began, so I had to play for time while I waited for it to reboot.

### A false alarm (idiom)

- A warning of something, especially something unpleasant or dangerous, which does not in fact happen. (假警報，誤警)

Examples:

- 1.They thought the packet contained a bomb but it was a false alarm.
- 2.Three fire engines rushed to the school only to discover it was a false alarm.

### Take sb in (phrasal verb)

- To trick someone into believing something that is not true

Examples:

- 1.Don't be taken in by their promises.
- 2.That alleged fundraiser took me in completely.

## 生涯規劃>>>

## 人力資源錯配 職導課程拓展出路

配合政府由2014年開始生涯規劃政策，仁愛堂兩年來爲超過70間中學提供生涯規劃服務，並舉辦超過450場不同類型的講座、工作坊、課程及參觀等，發現「職業導向」方針對學生規劃個人將來出路有重大幫助。仁愛堂於12月9日假香港城市大學舉行「YES青年生涯規劃」發展日暨傳媒分享會，仁愛堂YES青年生涯規劃主任黃愛稀連同城大人文社會科學院教授羅耀增及專業寵物犬隻美容導師陳美儀一同探討有關議題。

羅耀增表示，現今大部分學生和家長都認爲考大學是最終升學目標，現實卻是社會無足夠職位吸納所有大學畢業生，因而引致人力資源出現錯配問題，青年人向上流動的機會大減。政府應就未來不同行業的人才需求作出評估，因應不同行業的技術需要，在不同類型的課程中加入職業導向元素，並加強社會對相關課程的認受性，令青年人可以盡早確立未來的人生方向和目標。

黃愛稀指出，學生功課繁重，畢業前大多沒有機會了解個人興趣及發展，而且不少工種的入行門檻高，令他們感到前路茫茫。有見及此，仁愛堂「YES青年生涯規劃」以「生命教育、職業導向」爲目標，重點提供職業探索證書課程到校服務，邀請業界專才到校擔任導師，亦舉辦到校「模擬人生」、「模擬選科」、「模擬放榜」、職場面試技巧工作坊等，及專爲家長而設的講座，期望他們能夠與子女一同規劃未來的出路。

仁愛堂「YES青年生涯規劃」的職業探索證書課程，提供近40個職業予學生選擇，包括咖啡調製、韓式化妝、寵物犬隻美容等，今年更新增懷舊小食製作班及甜品班，讓學生可以按個人興趣報讀。

陳美儀表示，學生要明白寵物美容不是簡單和兒戲的工作，而是一份專業，更是一場生命教育，從業員需要面對寵物的生老病死，故此有志投身行業的學生需要認真了解個人興趣。課堂亦會向學生講解業內的晉升階梯，讓他們認識寵物美容行業。



▲「職業導向」方針對學生規劃個人將來出路有重大幫助