



EDITORIAL

大公社評

數看天下

Public opinion supports restructuring, opposes filibustering

According to results of a public opinion poll released yesterday by Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Centre, some 60% of nearly 1,000 citizens surveyed agree that the government restructuring bill should be passed before July 1. And 70% of them firmly oppose lawmakers to obstruct its passage with "filibustering" activity.

These results of the poll are absolutely believable and reasonable. In fact, there is no need for a professional opinion poll to tell us that few Hong Kong citizens would want to see chaos in the SAR without an intact administration to be formed on July 1. It is true that many citizens are critical of the government's performance or not satisfied with the performance of some officials. But the general public can make a clear distinction: government structure is one thing while individual officials are another. They won't want to overthrow the government structure just because they are not content with some individual officials' performance. Not to mention that Leung Chun-ying's new team has yet to take office and put on a performance for public appraisal. How can the blame also be put on the innocent to block the formation of the new government?

Likewise, without a poll, it can be certain that the mainstream public opinion is against "filibustering", because the activity prodigally wastes taxpayers' money. Last time Raymond Wong Yuk Man and his ilk had filibustered 33 hours to obstruct the consideration of the by-election bill, causing a loss of \$12 million of public funds!

Right now Raymond Wong and his ilk have already spread the word that they would table about 1,000 motions to "filibuster" when the restructuring bill is presented to the Legislative Council's (Legco) Finance Committee. Chairperson of the Committee Emily Lau Wai-hing has yet to make her attitude clear. The pro-establishment camp wants to stop the "filibustering" but there is no rule to follow. Under such circumstances, only mainstream public opinion in society can make Raymond Wong and his ilk think better of it. Raymond Wong and other opposition lawmakers must be made to realise that the public hopes for a smooth government transfer and hopes to see Leung Chun-ying and his whole new team taking office on July 1 to open a new chapter in the administration of the SAR, but not vice versa.

From this perspective, it is very timely and necessary for Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Centre to publicise the survey, with its results showing the vast majority of citizens support the restructuring and oppose "filibustering". The upcoming days will be crucial. All large social organisations, trade unions and commercial chambers should race against time to speak out with one strong voice to condemn "filibustering", in the hope of reining in the arrogance of Raymond Wong and his ilk. By doing "filibustering", one is not to oppose Leung Chun-ying but to make himself an enemy to society. In future, citizens will punish a filibusterer with their votes!

As a matter of fact, besides results of opinion polls recently released by research institutions, attention should also be paid to opinions expressed by various civil service organisations. As of yesterday, major civil service organisations such as Hong Kong Senior Government Officers' Association, Government Employees Association, Hong Kong Civil Servants General Union,

Hong Kong Federation of Civil Service Unions, Hong Kong Chinese Civil Servants Association, Disciplined Services Consultative Council and Model Scale 1 Staff Consultative Council, have successively issued statements or written to the Legco to unequivocally express their support to the administrative restructuring and urge the Legco to pass the bill as early as possible. They have also pointed out that if the bill is not passed in time, the new government body would not be "intact" and as such its administration would be hampered. This would not only increase civil servants' workloads and pressures, but also directly affect government's services to citizens. Therefore, they have made the appeal to lawmakers that they waste no time on debating over the restructuring proposal endlessly but let it pass as early as possible, setting great store by Hong Kong's overall interests and by citizens' interests.

Whether the administrative restructuring is good and necessary, it is the vast majority of citizens whose interests will be most directly affected, and it is civil servants at all levels who have the prior right and intimate knowledge to speak out. Now mainstream public opinion has been clearly expressed and civil service organisations have made clear their attitude. In general, they all support the restructuring and oppose "filibustering". Such public opinion and the opinion of civil servants must not be ignored and violated. If Raymond Wong and opposition lawmakers stubbornly choose to be an enemy of the people by insisting on putting on a "filibustering" farce in the Legco's Finance Committee to block the administrative restructuring and obstruct a new, intact government from taking office, then they have to face serious consequences.

08 June 2012

WORDS AND USAGE

- 1 Have yet to do sth (phrase) - Used to say that something has not happened or been done up to the present time. (尚未……)
Examples: 1.I have yet to figure it out. 2.The company has yet to find a replacement for the manager who left in September.
2 Put on (Phrasal verb) - When people put on a show, exhibition, or service, they perform it or organise it. (舉辦, 上演)
Examples: 1.The band are hoping to put on a UK show before the end of the year. 2.The museum put on a special exhibition about dinosaurs.
3 Spread the word (idiom) - Tell other people, often a lot of other people, about something.
Examples: 1.A meeting has been arranged for next Thursday, so if you see anyone, do spread the word. 2.We need to start spreading the word that recycling is important.
4 Think better of it (idiom) - Reconsider; change one's mind about doing something. (改變主意, 重新考慮) 改變主意; 對……有更高的評價; 重新考慮改變主意; 對……有更高的評價; 重新考慮
Examples: 1.I hope you'll think better of it before you quit your job. 2.Originally we were going to buy John's old car, but we thought better of it.
5 Vice Versa (phrasal, from Latin) - Used to say that the opposite of a statement is also true. (反之亦然)
Examples: 1.He doesn't trust her, and vice versa. 2.The camera can adjust for a light subject on a dark background, or vice versa.

民意撐重組反拉布不容漠視

香港民意調查中心昨日發表一項調查結果, 近千名被訪市民, 六成贊同政府架構重組方案應於七月一日前完成, 七成人明確反對立法會議員「拉布」阻撓議案通過。

有關調查結果, 完全可信、合理。事實是, 不必任何專業調查, 任何一個香港市民, 會希望特區出現「亂局」、七月一日政府換屆之時連個完整的班子都沒有嗎? 不少市民的確對政府施政有意見, 或對不滿部分官員的表現, 但市民大眾都分得清楚, 架構是架構、個人是個人, 不能因為不滿個別官員的表現而去推翻整個架構; 更何況, 梁振英的新班子還未上場, 還未有工作表現可供評價, 如此又豈有「先打五十大板」、不讓班子組成之理?

同樣, 也是不必詳查, 反對「拉布」肯定是民意主流, 因為「拉布」嚴重浪費公帑, 上回黃毓民等人阻撓「出缺安排」搞「拉布」, 「拉」了三十三個小時, 公帑就唔見一千二百萬!

眼前, 黃毓民等人已經揚言, 本月十五日重組方案提交財委會討論之際, 將會提出近千項動議「拉布」, 而財委會主席劉慧卿取向未明, 建制派則「斬布」有心、但欲「斬」無從, 那麼, 眼前唯一可以令黃毓民等人稍顧忌的, 就只有來自社會上的主流民意。必須讓黃毓民和其他反對派看到, 民衆希望新舊兩屆政府順利交接, 希望看到梁振英和他的新班子整齊齊齊在七月一日全體就職, 從而掀開特區政府施政新的一頁, 而不是與此相反。

為此, 香港民意調查中心昨日公布的民調結果, 即大部分市民支持重組、反對「拉布」, 可說十分及時和必要; 未來數日是關鍵



▲民建聯到立法會示威, 反對「拉布」

時刻, 各大社團、工會、商會等應該爭取時間發聲, 形成「反拉布」的最強音, 希望能夠在財委會開會前把黃毓民等人的氣焰壓下去, 「拉布」不是與梁振英作對、而是與市民為敵, 市民日後是會用選票來懲罰「拉布」者的!

事實是, 連日來除了民調機構所反映的民意結果外, 另一個十分值得重視的取向, 就是各級公務員團體發表的意見。截至昨日為止, 全港最主要的公務員團體, 包括高級公務員協會、政府人員協會、公務員總工會、公務員工會聯合會、政府華員會、紀律部隊評議會、第一標準薪級公務員評議會等, 都已經先後發表聲明及去函立法會, 明確表示支持架構重組, 要求議案早日通過, 並指出如重組不成, 新一屆政府上任時「殘缺不全」、施政受阻, 不僅會令公務員的工作增加負擔和壓力, 更會直接影響到各部門對市民的服務, 因此要求議員不要再對重組爭論不休、虛耗時間, 而是以大局為重、以市民利益為依歸, 早日讓重組議案得到通過。

政府架構重組, 利弊如何、是否必要, 最直接利益攸關的是廣大市民, 而最有發言權和切身體會的是各級公務員; 如今主流民意已明、公務員團體亦已紛紛表態, 總的取向就是支持重組、反對「拉布」, 這些民意和「僕意」都是不容漠視和違背的。如果黃毓民及反對派執意要與市民及公務員為敵, 執意要在財委會再上演「拉布」鬧劇, 令到新一屆政府架構重組受阻、新班子無法在七月一日全體就職, 那麼, 一切嚴重後果都只能由他們來承擔。

2012/06/08 大公報社評

內地高考生 915 萬 平均取錄率 75%

受出生率下降和越來越多中國內地學生出國留學的影響, 中國高考報考率已連續 4 年下降。據教育部統計, 今年全國普通高校招生報名總數為 915 萬人, 比去年減少了 2%; 全國平均錄取率為 75%, 比去年增加近 3 個百分點。

上述這組數字是中國社會狀況的微妙變化的縮影, 反映民衆富裕程度提高, 以及自然地走向少子化。儘管如此, 對於參加今年高考的考生來說, 壓力卻沒有絲毫減少。人們仍將每年 6 月 7、8 日舉行的「人生最大的考試」, 它不僅決定考生上哪一所大學, 在一定程度上亦決定着考生未來的人生道路, 學生、家長、學校以及社會各界都給予高度關注。為了照顧子女應考, 全國各地考

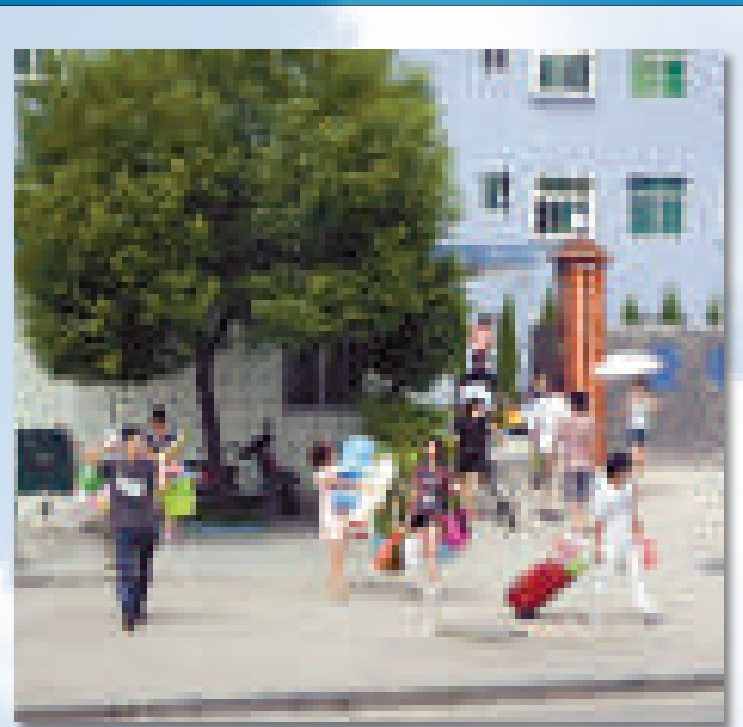
場外聚集着大批憂心忡忡的考生家長, 不少人頂着酷熱, 互相之間談論的話題離不開考題的難易, 擔心子女是否應付得來, 他們也會交換照顧子女心得。北京市為保證考生能睡好覺, 在高考和中考期間除搶修搶險工程外, 全市一律禁止在夜間進行產生噪音污染的施工作業。考試期間, 考點周圍 500 米禁止有噪音的施工。

今年高考被稱為「史上最嚴」考試。針對近年來頻繁發生的高科技作弊, 教育部首次修改了 8 年前公布的《國家教育考試違規處理辦法》, 嚴厲規定考生手機手表禁入考場, 水杯筆袋必須透明, 對作弊者的處罰由原來的「取消當次考試成績」改為「停考 1 至 3 年」。

剛朝

觸景立畫

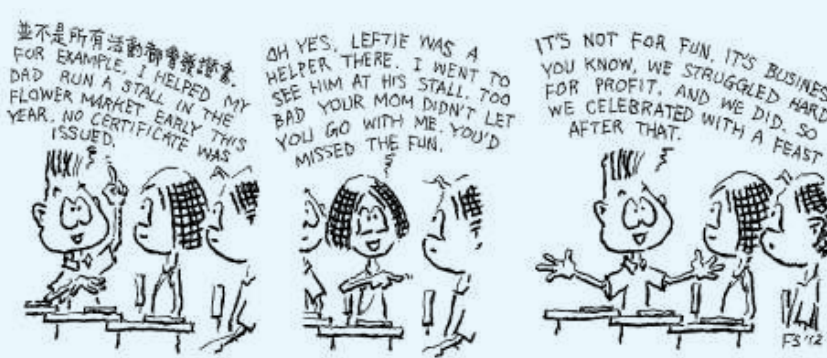
民工攜毛娃打工



後面人來人往, 天氣炎熱, 打傘擋陽。前面幾個男女, 手忙於拖拉家當, 無暇打傘。民工到東莞找工作, 一旦受僱, 即入住宿舍。一個人找工作, 三個人助搬家當, 連兩個大毛娃也帶上。仍是青春少艾, 毛娃是「身家」一部分, 正常!

樂樂

SOHO DIARY



Young People and Business (2)

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Another good thing about the UK scheme is that it's a government loan. Even if the young people cannot repay their loans because of unfavourable economic conditions or a lack of market for their goods and services, they will not be in any danger or at peril. The government will not do what the loan sharks will do to them.

Earlier this year, I went to the New Year's eve flower market in Hong Kong and saw some young people I knew running a stall there. They were once my students in a summer programme. They got a stall in the flower market selling some small items they had sourced from the mainland and other parts of Asia. They told me that, by the time I went there, they had nearly sold everything and had made enough money to cover the rental charge of their stall.

Most stalls in the flower market were run by young people. They had the energy to coup with the hard job day and night. However, I thought, if they are running a shop, not doing business in the flower market, it is very likely that they can hardly get any profit. After all, the flower market is an annual event. It is festive, attracting a lot of visitors. And for those young people, it is mainly for fun and for getting an experience.

A few students I had taught told me how their school participated in the flower market. They raised over HK\$30,000 to bid for the stall. Then they designed their merchandise and had it produced in some factories on the mainland. During the process, their teachers gave them a lot of support. "It is really hard to run a business, too much work," one of the students said. "I am not sure if I can do it on my own."

通識記憶體

香港有一支優秀的公務員隊伍, 各成員在不同崗位上為市民提供卓越的服務。各公務員工會及團體盡力為成員爭取權益, 多年來亦發揮了積極作用。

政府設有 4 個公務員中央評議會, 如公務員服務條款及條件有重大修改, 以致影響大部分員工, 當局必事先諮詢中央評議會職方; 關乎整體公務員聘用條款及條件的事宜, 均會在會議上討論。各評議會由管職雙方代表組成, 管方成員來自公務員事務局及處理員工所關注事宜的其他政策局, 職方成員全部由認可員工協會、工會據有關會章提名。

高級公務員評議會: 1986 年據香港政府與當時 3 個主要員工協會 (香港政府華員會、香港海外公務員協會及香港高級公務員協

政府設 4 個公務員中央評議會

會) 簽署的《一九六八年協議》設立。3 個協會代表組成高評會的職方;

第一標準薪級公務員評議會: 由於第一標準薪級人員聘用條件有別於其他公務員, 因此需另設一個中央評議會處理他們的切身事宜;

警察評議會: 以促進政府與總警司及以下職級人員之間溝通和合作, 職方代表來自 4 個警察員工協會;

紀律部隊評議會: 以促進政府與警隊以外所有紀律部隊之間的溝通和合作, 職方代表來自 5 支紀律部隊。

另有 4 個跨部門公務員工會: 政府人員協會、香港公務員總工會、香港公務員工會聯合會、政府紀律部隊人員總工會。