



曾俊華政綱「空頭支票」被噓

中英社評

特首選戰日趨激烈，進入「拚政綱」階段，四位參選人已先後發表政綱、初步政綱或施政理念與願景，以爭取民衆及選委的支持。

參選人之一的曾俊華，前天發表了洋洋灑灑萬言的參選政綱，其內容涵蓋面之廣、措施辦法之多，簡直與「施政報告」無異，令人不禁「眼前一亮」；然而，這份參選政綱發表之後，對參選人並沒有帶來任何正面效應，相反，各方質疑之聲四起，更有專欄作者直指曾俊華之前努力建立的「高民望」已大打折扣、大大失分。

作為特首，其中心工作不外政治與經濟兩大範疇，而不幸的是，曾俊華參選政綱在這兩大範疇都分別遭到質疑與嘲諷，而且，不少質疑與反對之聲並非來自建制派，而是來自其在提名票上「寄予厚望」的反对派選委。

其中，曾俊華參選政綱在政治上提出了一旦當選，任內要重啓政改與爲二十三條立法，但是，重啓政改云云，人大「八·三一」決定沒有見諸文字，只是在其後的記者會上口頭「補鑊」，如此即引來建制派與反对派的兩面抨擊，前者指其政改立場模糊，後者則不滿其反「八·三一」立場「不夠堅定」，最終落得個「豬八戒照鏡子，裏外不是人」的下場。

而曾俊華在政改問題上之所以會如此自相矛盾、進退失據，無非是為了想「兩面討好」，既不「得失」中央、又要向反对派「討票」，但在政治問題、政改問題上企圖渾水摸魚、蒙混過關，



是不可能的。作為特首參選人，如果連必須依照基本法落實普選、按照人大「八·三一」決定推動政改這一重大原則都不敢理直氣壯堅持，而是「藏頭露尾」、閃閃縮縮，那又如何可以取信於港人社會、如何可以令中央放心委以特首重任？

同樣，在經濟、民生問題上，曾俊華參選政綱展露出來的「走精面」和「側側膊」，也是令人不能輕信和不敢苟同的。

就全港市民最關注的房屋問題，曾俊華政綱提出了要讓六成居民住上公營房屋的目標；這一目標，宏偉是夠宏偉的了、動人也是夠動人的了，但唯獨是

在可行性這一最重要的問題上，即「屋從何來」？政綱卻是「交白卷」、拿不出答案的。

對此，梁振英作為在任特首，爲存公允，本不應對參選人的政綱提出月旦，但面對如此「進取」的目標，梁振英也忍不住要開腔了，他質疑就算未來一段長時間所有開發出來的土地都都用興建公屋、不建私樓，這「六成人上樓」的目標都不可能達到；而長期不建私樓的唯一後果，就是樓價只會愈來愈高、租金只會愈來愈貴、排隊「上樓」的人只會愈來愈多，如此到底是解決居住問題還是使問題更惡化？

看來，政綱不可以亂寫、「空頭支



▲曾俊華稱，提出為六成市民提供公屋是長遠計劃，但他未交代所需時間資料圖片

票」不可以亂開，參選特首更不可以心存僥幸或寄望「高民望」，務實、有爲與承擔，是絕不可少的。

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▲特首梁振英指出，若政府不供應土地給私人房屋市場興建私樓，香港樓價和租金將會愈來愈高

WORDS AND USAGE

Eye-catching (adj.)

●Very attractive or noticeable. (引人注目的，搶眼的)

Examples:

- 1.The designs are unlike traditional Chinese art forms and are eye-catching, bold and dramatic.
- 2.A group of youngsters will be helping to clean up the town with their eye-catching anti-litter posters.

Sneer at sb/sth (phrasal verb)

●To talk about or look at someone or something in an unkind way that shows you do not respect or approve of the person or thing. (嘲笑，譏諷)

Examples:

- 1.He had sneered at their bad taste.
- 2.She'll probably sneer at my new shoes because they're not expensive.

End up (phrasal verb)

●To finally be in a particular place or situation. (以...告終，結果是...)

Examples:

- 1.Much of this meat will probably end up as dog food.
- 2.After working her way around the world, she ended up teaching English as a foreign language.

Up in the air (idiom)

●Undecided; uncertain. (懸而未決，不確定)

Examples:

- 1.We have no idea which school she'll be attending in September - everything is still up in the air.
- 2.Will a strike take place? That's up in the air.

Bluff one's way out (of sth) (idiom)

●To get out of a difficult situation by deception or cunning. (蒙混過關)

Examples:

- 1.The man is trying to bluff his way out of the whole thing.
- 2.He's one of those people who is very good at bluffing their way out of trouble.

John Tsang's platform is shooed for making empty promises

The Chief Executive-election race tends to become increasingly fierce, now entering the stage for contenders to compete with their platforms. The four major contenders have already unveiled their platforms, initial platforms or ideals and visions in governance successively, in order to solicit support from the public and members of the Election Committee.

John Tsang Chun-wah, one of the contenders, publicised a lengthy, over 10,000-character platform. It covers so many aspects and proposes so many measures that it reads exactly like a Policy Address, which is quite eye-catching. However, unveiling this platform does not seem to have produced any positive effect for its author. On the contrary, it has aroused questions, with some columnist even pointing out that it has greatly damaged the "high popularity" gained by John Tsang with painstaking efforts, and hence a loss for him.

The task of the Chief Executive centres on nothing else but the two main domains: political and economic. Unfortunately, it is in these two domains that John Tsang's platform is questioned or sneered at. Moreover, quite a lot of criticism and opposition come not from the pro-establishment camp but from Election Committee members from the opposition camp in whom he places great hope for getting their nomination tickets.

Among others, John Tsang in his platform proposes that, once he is elected, he would re-launch political reform and pursue legislation on Article 23 of the Basic Law during his term of office. However, on restarting political reform, the August 31 Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) is not mentioned in his written platform. And he only made a verbal "remedy" at a press conference afterwards. In this way, he has been attacked from both the pro-establishment and opposition camps, the former criticising him for his ambiguous stance on political reform, while the latter not satisfied that his anti-August 31 Decision stance is not "firm enough". He eventually ends up as a loser on both sides.

That John Tsang is so self-contradictory and up in the air simply because he wants to play both sides of the fence, trying not to offend the Central

Government while soliciting votes from the opposition camp. But it is impossible to attempt to fish in troubled waters and bluff out of it. If a contender for the CE election dares not righteously and confidently insist on following the Basic Law to pursue universal suffrage and following the principal principle of the August 31 Decision by the NPC Standing Committee to promote political reform, but instead evasively gives a partial account, then how can he gain trust of Hong Kong society? How can the Central Government rest assured to entrust him with such an important job as the Chief Executive?

Likewise, on issues concerning the economy and people's livelihood, the scheming-ness and evasiveness shown in John Tsang's platform makes it hardly trustworthy and approvable.

On the housing issue that concern all Hong Kong people the most, John Tsang's platform sets the goal of providing public housing for 60 per cent of Hong Kong residents. Such a goal is really very magnificent and moving. But on the most important question, namely, where to find sufficient housing to meet this goal? His platform fails to give an answer.

On this, Leung Chun-ying, as the incumbent CE, should have refrained from making any comment on the contenders' platforms for the sake of fairness. But in face of such an "ambitious" goal, even Leung Chun-ying cannot refrain from speaking out, saying the goal of having 60 per cent of Hong Kong people living in public housing cannot be attained even if all cultivated land resources are used to build public housing with none allocated for building private housing. And the only consequence of no private housing development in a long period of time is that housing prices will go higher and higher and rentals become more and more expensive, and the number of people waiting to move into public housing will increasingly grow. Is this a solution for the housing problem or make it even worse?

It seems, therefore, that platforms must not be written arbitrarily and empty promises not made arbitrarily. Running the CE election, one must neither have the mentality of leaving things to chance nor place hopes on "high popularity". Being down-to-earth, enterprising and committed is absolutely indispensable.

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有關特首選舉的一些英文詞語

時事英語

香港特別行政區第五屆行政長官 (Chief Executive) 選舉的提名期 (nomination period) 於今天開始，爲期兩周。有意競逐者必須得到1200人選舉委員會 (Election Committee) 中至少150名成員的公開提名 (open nomination) 才能成爲候選人 (candidate)，有資格 (qualified) 競逐下屆特首。在沒有得

到有效提名之前，所有有意競逐者，如林鄭月娥、曾俊華、葉劉淑儀和胡國興，都只是「參選人」(contender) 而非「候選人」。

不論參選人或候選人，在選舉前都會進行競選活動 (election campaign)，如發表演講、參加辯論 (debate) 會和公眾活動 (public appearance) 等。競選活動最重要的一項，是發表自己的政綱，英文叫做 platform。正式的政綱一般應以形諸文字，說明自己當選後的施政綱領，即各項政策取向 (policy orientation)。在選舉前，輿論 (public opinion) 和

民調 (polls) 認爲勝算最高的候選人就是 front runner，如同賽跑中的領先跑手。

3月16日，選舉委員會將以無記名投票 (closed/secret ballot) 的方式從候選人中選出候任行政長官。Ballot 字面的意思，就是印有候選人名單的選票。現在英文報道中也常用 vote 來指選票。不過 vote 也多用作動詞，即「投票」，如投票給 A 就是 vote for A，投票反對 B 就是 vote against B，而投票權票就是 vote abstention。不過，特首選舉不設反對票。

按規定，只有獲得過半數即600票以上的候選人才能當選。若無一候選人得到至少一半的票數，這次特首選舉就是「流選」(aborted election)，選舉必須重新舉行，直至有候選人得到足夠票數成爲候任行政長官爲止。

如此選出的叫做候任行政長官 (Chief Executive-elect)，因爲現任行政長官 (the incumbent Chief Executive) 梁振英的任期到今年6月30日才屆滿。而且，新選出的候任行政長官還要經過中央人民政府任命 (appointment) 並經過宣誓 (swearing in) 才能就任 (take office)。行政長官的宣誓還由國家領導人來監督。

亦然

走出校園

南洋大學 海外首所華文大學

香港中文大學由港英政府在1963年成立，初期強調以中文爲教學語言。最早在英國殖民地建立的中文大學並非香港中大，而是1955年在新加坡創立的南洋大學，該校與香港中最大的分別在於它並非由殖民地政府建立，而是由當地華人自發創立。南洋大學是海外首所華文大學，在教育史上意義非凡。

南洋大學 (簡稱南大) 在1980年停辦，與新加坡大學合併爲一所以英語爲教學語言的「新加坡國立大學」。南洋大學舊址何在？就在今天的南洋理工大學 (同樣簡稱南大) 校園。兩所南大並無承傳關係，南洋理工大學只是繼承了南洋大學的校園，並無發揚它的民辦和華文教學傳統。

南洋理工大學華裔館前有一片大草地，樹木間有一座中式牌坊，有兩行字跡，上行是「1955」，下行右至左呈現「南洋大學」四字。不少人以爲這是古蹟，思古之幽情頓發，以手機留下倩影。這座牌坊的作用確是欲讓人發思古之幽情，但它只是仿造物，是在1995年落成的，「1955」四字確實迷惑了學生和遊人。知道實情後，人們都以爲牌坊原物已毀，卻又不然。

原來南洋大學原牌坊猶在，就在先驅地鐵站外裕廊西體育場後的草地上。真牌坊與仿建物貌同，但前者體積較大。真牌坊的所在地現已遠離校園而接近住宅區，由於南大校園原稱雲南園，因此牌坊所在地稱爲「Yunnan Park」，有圖文解說南大史，圖名和解說只有英文，對南大來說可謂一大諷刺。南洋大學停辦後，政府曾招標拆卸牌坊，但無建築商願意承接工程，因爲害怕毀去在海外華人心中的地位崇高的南洋大學的遺蹟，成爲千古罪人。牌坊軀體雖存，但于右任題寫的「南洋大學」四字曾被除去而換上「Nanyang Technological Institute」，後復原貌。這座牌坊今天已成爲新加坡國家古蹟，實拜當年建築商的惻隱之心所賜。

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▲仿造的南洋大學牌坊

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