

支持林鄭願景 點燃香港希望

中英社評

特首林鄭月娥昨日發表其任內第二份施政報告，題為《堅定前行，燃點希望》，報告內容涵蓋了特區社會、政治、經濟、民生各個方面，其中，「明日大嶼願景」是整份報告的亮點所在，也集中展示了林鄭堅定不移帶領香港繼續前進的決心，是一份目標清晰、措施得力、有情有義和值得支持的好報告。

林鄭特首上任一年多來，市民幾乎日日看到她忙碌的身影，包括廣泛接觸各階層、出席各項大小活動，還有奔波於內地與外國各地，沒有一刻閒下來，不少人因此以「勤政」來形容林鄭的工作表現。但林鄭追求和渴望做到的又豈止是「勤政」二字？

一年多來，通過「事事上心」的施政實踐，林鄭看到了香港特區的前景和希望，也看到了妨礙港人團結和進步的問題所在，更看到了儘管風雨如磐、困難不小，香港依然是她所熟悉和喜愛的香港，香港傳統的優勢並沒有消失，港人質素仍然優秀，「獅子山下」的拚搏精神還飄揚在維港上空，而且特區的地位和作用得到國家充分重視。無數事實啓發她要相信市民、相信香港、相信國家，也包括相信自己，她決心帶領港人一起繼續堅定前行，為香港燃點希望。

林鄭昨日上午在立法會就施政報告的發言是重要的，可作為了解其整體施政理念和目標方向的參考，其中，她提到了上任一年多來工作的四點體會：一



▲林鄭月娥早前發表的施政報告展示了她堅定不移帶領香港繼續前進的決心
大公報記者麥潤田攝

是只要認準方向、團結一致，香港一定可以再創輝煌；二是意見分歧不應成為社會前進的「絆腳石」，特區政府是時候要「議而有決，決而有行」，不能再蹉跎歲月、苦了市民；三是「前行」要有夥伴，只要不觸碰「一國」的底線，政府與不同政治立場的政黨應有合作空間；四是只要是符合公眾利益的事，政府就要快快做、大膽做。

四點體會，可以說是林鄭擔任特首一年多以來的主要心得或收穫，而四點

體會，不僅切合實際，而且完全擊中了當前港人社會和政府施政的「要害」所在；「一國兩制」不是不好，香港特區不是不行，問題只在於政治爭拗不斷、施政舉步艱難，政府施政也因經常「議而不決、決而不行」而為市民所詬病。

四點體會，顯示林鄭已清楚看到問題癥結所在，而且決心要改變這種局面，包括和不同立場的政黨議員加強溝通，爭取在經濟民生等施政上得到更大的支持，提升政府施政的效率和能力。

眼前，施政報告提出的「明日大嶼願景」，就是對林鄭四點體會的一次考驗和挑戰。香港土地不足已是眾所周知的問題，但只要一提到填海，那怕是東大嶼或任何其他水域，質疑和不同聲音一定會接踵而來：為什麼不收回粉嶺高爾夫球場？為什麼要「侵犯」中華白海豚的棲息地？……而最終結果如何，就要看政府的決心和市民的支持了。前行需要堅定，希望有待燃點。

2018-10-11

Supporting Carrie Lam's vision to rekindle hope for Hong Kong

Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor delivered her second Policy Address yesterday. Entitled Striving Ahead Rekindling Hope, it covers various aspects of the SAR's society, politics, economy and people's livelihood. Among others, Lantau Tomorrow Vision is a shining point of the whole Policy Address, concisely demonstrating Carrie Lam's determination to lead Hong Kong to **forge ahead**. This is a good, worthy-of-support Policy Address with clear goals, effective measures, affection and faith.

In the past more than one year since Carrie Lam took her office, citizens could see her busy working almost every day, including **making extensive contact with** various sectors, attending various function, and busy travelling to the Mainland and foreign countries. Hardly does she has any time to rest. Many people describe her performance with the words "diligently working". But is what Carrie Lam pursues and **aspires to** just limited to "diligently working"?

Through the administrative practice of "paying attention to everything" in over a year, Carrie Lam sees the future and hope for the Hong Kong SAR, sees problems jeopardising Hong Kong society's solidarity and progress, but also further sees that, facing a grim and grave situation and many difficulties, Hong Kong still remains the place she is familiar with and loves, Hong Kong's traditional advantages haven't disappeared, Hong Kong people are still excellent in quality, the Lion Rock Spirit of devoting unremitting efforts still hovers above the Victoria Harbour, and the country attaches importance to the SAR's status and role. Countless facts enlightens her that she must have faith in citizens, in Hong Kong and in the country including in herself. She is determined to lead Hong Kong people to firmly strive ahead and rekindle hope for Hong Kong.

The speech Carrie Lam gave yesterday morning when delivering her Policy Address to the Legislative Council (Legco) is of importance, which could be used as reference in understanding her overall administrative ideas and goals. Among others, she mentioned four realisations she has come to in past over a year after assuming her office. The first is that as long as Hong Kong stands united and remains focused, it is bound to scale new heights; the second is that divergence of views should not become an obstacle to society making progress, and it is high time for the

SAR Government to decide and proceed after discussions so as not to waste time and let people suffer; the third is that the SAR Government needs companions as it "moves forward", hence so long as the principle of "one country" is not compromised, there should be plenty of room for the government to collaborate with parties of different political stands; the fourth is that the government should act swiftly and boldly on matters which clearly serve the public interest.

These four realisations, it could be said, are Carrie Lam's main experience learned or gain in past over a year in office. These four realisations not only **fit in with** reality, but also accurately **hit home** to the problem facing current Hong Kong society and the government's administration. It is neither that "one country two systems" is not good nor that the Hong Kong SAR is no good, the problem lies in that given incessant political antagonism the government's administration can hardly make a step forward, and as a result the government is often criticised by citizens for "making no decision after deliberation and no action even with a decision".

Having come to the four realisations shows that Carrie Lam also clearly sees what the problem is, and is determined to make a change to this situation including enhancing communications with lawmakers of different political affiliations in hope of gaining greater support to the government in handling economic and people's livelihood affairs, so as to improve the government's efficiency and capability in governance.

Right now, the Lantau Tomorrow Vision as proposed in the Policy Address is meant a test and poses a challenge to Carrie Lam's four realisations. Hong Kong's insufficiency of land is a problem known to everyone. But as long as land reclamation is mentioned even in east Lantau or any other water territories, voices of questioning and dissatisfaction are bound to come out one after another: why not to take back the land of the Hong Kong Golf Club in Fanling? Why to "invade" the habitat of Chinese white dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*)?... And what will come in the end depends on the government's determination and citizens' support. Striving ahead must be firmly and hope awaits to be rekindled.

11 October 2018

人口老化為醫療護理帶來嚴峻挑戰

醫療衛生

聯合國研究報告顯示，若按老齡人口比例計算，香港將在2050年排名全球第四。人口老化會給公共財政特別是醫療保健和長期護理系統造成沉重負擔。

隨着人口老化導致稅收減少，香港的醫療和長期護理在未來數十年將面對嚴峻的挑戰。

香港理工大學專業及持續教育學院院長阮博文指出，現時香港老人護理的資源非常依賴稅收，而且大部分公帑都投放於公立急症醫院服務，投放於預防醫療、基層醫療、社區照顧及長期護理等服務卻嚴重不足。

理工大學專業及持續教育學院轄下的專業進修學院，獲研究資助局撥款逾港幣245萬元，在院校發展計劃展開為期三年的項目，建立老齡化和醫療管理研究中心(Centre for Ageing and Healthcare Management Research, CAHMR)，專注於老齡化及其相關的醫療管理研究。

CAHMR將於2019年初成立，從醫療保健、衛生服務管理、金融、資訊科

技、數據科學、公共政策、營銷和款待業管理等方面探討具創新性及整體性的應對措施和政策，以配合香港人口發展趨勢的挑戰和機遇。

研究活動將針對三個老齡群面對的各種社會和醫療保健問題，包括健康長者(Well Elderly)、留家長者(Home Bound Elderly)以及卧床長者(Bed Bound Elderly)。

WORDS AND USAGE

Forge ahead (phrasal verb)

● To make strong steady progress.

(奮力向前，不斷進步)

Examples:

1. Export sales continue to forge ahead.
2. He forged ahead with his plans.

Make contact with sb (idiom)

● If you make contact with someone, you find out where they are and talk or write to them.

(接觸，聯繫)

Examples:

1. Has anyone made contact with Grandma since the storm hit?
2. Then, after she had become famous, he tried to make contact with her.

Aspire to sth (phrasal verb)

● To have a strong wish or hope to do or have something. (追求，渴望)

Examples:

1. Few people who aspire to fame ever achieve it.
2. She aspires to nothing less than the chairmanship of the company.

Fit in with sth (phrasal verb)

● To be correct, suitable, or sensible in relation to something else. (符合，相配，與...一致)

Examples:

1. Your itinerary fits in well with my plans.
2. His explanation didn't fit in with what I saw.

Hit/strike home (idiom)

● If a situation or what someone says hits home or strikes home, people accept that it is real or true, even though it may be painful for them to realise. (命中預定目標；擊中要害)

Examples:

1. Did the reality of war finally hit home?
2. His criticism of my work struck home. I knew he was right.

今日香港

英首相直接下令 鴉片戰爭開戰

內地一些描述第一次鴉片戰爭的文字常會提到：1840年4月，英國議會下議院在經過三天辯論後，最終通過英國政府「對華戰爭法案」。包括茅海建先生論述鴉片戰爭的名著《天朝的崩潰》中寫道：「1840年4月7日起，英國議會下議院……經過三天的辯論，以271票對262票的微弱多數，通過了內閣的提議。」

如此看來，正是在那場辯論後，英國議會下議院經過投票，最終以「支持多於反對九票」的結果，通過了內閣對中國開戰的提議。如果真是這樣，那麼發動第一次中英鴉片戰爭的罪魁應該是英國議會。

鴉片戰爭是中國近代歷史上百年屈辱的開始。關於這場戰爭，每個細節我們都應該弄清楚。

我來到英國議會檔案館，想要找出當年這份「鴉片戰爭議案」，親眼看看那次對中國命運影響深遠的辯論與表決。

只可用鉛筆做記錄

檔案館對公眾開放，但需提前預約，並告知要查閱檔案的卷宗號。檔案館位於議會大樓維多利亞塔內，這間可供今人與古人對話的屋子，只有六個座位。英國議會通過的所有提案都會記錄在羊皮紙卷軸上，送到檔案館保存。直到不久前，這項延續數百年的傳統才因費用問題而改變。如今的法案是用A4紙打印，再用羊皮紙做封面保存。

管理員將一本1840年4月議會下議院的辯論記錄集放在我面前，囑咐我用手邊的配重條壓住書頁，輕輕翻動，並且屋內只可以使用鉛筆做記錄。然而，那個「對華開戰」的提案，我沒有找到。

1840年4月9日，英國議會下議院在經過三天辯論後，投票表決的是一份由當時的反對黨輝格黨人詹姆斯·格雷厄姆提出的「對政府的不信任案」。這份議案與大清的鴉片戰爭或是備受爭議的鴉片貿易並無關係，主要是抨擊當時的外交大臣巴麥尊在對華政策上缺乏遠見、思慮不周。辯論記錄顯示，這份不信任案最終以「271票反對、262票支持，反對多於支持九票」的結果沒有獲得通過。

在英國議會下議院舉行投票時，英國的艦隊已經在前往中國的路上。也就是說，英國開打第一次鴉片戰爭，並非經過議會授權，而是由首相直接下令的。

桂 濤