



1954

香 港 公 民 協 會
HONGKONG CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Tel: 2522 5584

Fax: 2877 0451

E007

503 Yip Fung Building
2 D' Aguilar Street
Hong Kong

香港中環德己立街2號
萊豐大廈503室

12 January 2004

The Hon Donald Y K Tsang, GBM, JP
Chief Secretary for Administration
Central Government Offices,
Lower Albert Road,
Hong Kong.

Dear Donald:

In his Address at the Legislative Council meeting on 7 January 2004, the Honourable Tung Chee Hwa announced that he had established a Task Force headed by you as the Chief Secretary for Administration on the question of constitutional review.

I attach a copy of a speech I made to the Rotary Club of Kowloon Golden Mile Holiday Inn on 12 November 2003, in a purely personal capacity, representing my preliminary thoughts on the subject. I am hoping the speech will encourage wider public discussion in the months to come.

I have referred the contents of the speech to the newly elected Chairman of the Hong Kong Civic Association, Mr. Frederick Lynn, for consideration and discussion by the Association's recently elected General Committee.

I understand from reports in the media that your Task Force plans to consult the Central Government on the one hand, and to ascertain as widely as possible the views of the Hong Kong community on the other hand. It is to be hoped that your Task Force would be able to promote a broad and viable consensus on the Hong Kong community's views for transmission to the Central Government.

After your Task Force's initial discussions with the Central Government, I imagine the Hong Kong community would be expecting your Task Force to provide concrete information in regard to some sort of roadmap and timetable on the way forward.

Best Wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Hilton Cheong-Leen
President

Enclosures

cc The Hon Tung Chee Hwa

cc Mr Frederick Lynn
Chairman
Hong Kong Civic Association

Hilton Cheong-Leen: Rotary Club of Kowloon Golden Mile Holiday Inn
Golden Mile Hotel

~~25 October 2003, 1:30 p.m.~~

12 November, 2003, 1: 30 p.m.

EARLY HONG KONG POLITICS AND THE FUTURE

PRE-1997

One of the earliest times I spoke to a Rotary Club was in 1959, when I spoke at the Rotary Club of Hong Kong Island East, on the subject of the Urban Council.

If anyone has some nostalgic feelings about Hong Kong in those days, I have copies available here of that day's Rotary Club bulletin.

One of Hong Kong's senior Rotarians, Hari Harilela, the owner of this hotel where we are today meeting, was with me a member of the Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce in those days.

It was my joining Junior Chamber, otherwise known as the Jaycees, that motivated me to participate in community affairs, and to establish the Hong Kong Civic Association together with several other Jaycees and civic leaders. That gave me the impetus to run for and to get elected to the Urban Council in 1957, where I served without break for 34 years as an elected Councillor, until I retired in 1991.

During that period, I was an appointed Legislative Councillor first for 6 years, then for a further 3 years as an indirectly elected legislator through the Urban Council.

I would add that the 6 years I was on the Wanchai District Board and the 22 years on the Housing Authority helped me to understand how ordinary citizens were coping with day-to-day problems and what were their aspirations for the future.

The first Keep Hong Kong Clean Campaign of some 20 years ago brought out a heightened sense of community service and responsibility across the whole spectrum of the population.

I was in the Urban Council group that first ever swept the streets of Hong Kong, in Tokwawan in those early days. "Lap Saap Chung" was a great image supporter in those days.

We should continue to give undivided support to Chief Secretary Donald Tsang and his committee to keep Hong Kong a cleaner and greener city and to upgrade the quality and standard of our living environment.

The pre-1997 years were the British colonial days when Hong Kong was ruled by a British appointed governor.

Then there was a legislative council entirely appointed by the Governor, except until the last 10 year leading up to 1997, when a number of legislators were directly elected on a one man one vote system.

POST 1997 TO NOW.

With the advent of the transition period before and after 1997, the political landscape changed rapidly under a Basic Law mini-constitution with an executive-led political system, a high degree of autonomy, and Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong.

The Chief Executive has been elected by an 800 member Selection Committee coming from a representative and wide spectrum of the public. The two municipal councils were disbanded, the 18 District Boards were renamed District Councils, while the Legislative Council and Executive Council have been revamped to become comparatively more representative and responsive to the ever changing environmental and social needs of the Hong Kong community.

Moreover, since China resumed sovereignty over Hong Kong 6 years ago, the Central Government in the main has respected and honoured its commitment under the Basic Law to allow Hong Kong to exercise a high degree of autonomy under the One Country-Two Systems principle.

July 1, 2003 was a defining day in Hong Kong's history, when 500,000 residents peacefully marched without incident through the streets of Hong Kong to express their concerns, dissatisfactions and hopes for further socio-economic change and improvements.

Our Chief Executive Mr. Tung Chee-Hwa is now in his second term of office where the government and the community are facing unprecedented economic and social challenges of enormous importance to our future sustainability.

Following China's entry into WTO, the pressure has increased tremendously for Hong Kong to integrate faster into the mainland economy, which is opening up and globalizing at a rate never before experienced in China's long history.

We all hope that CEPA which will come into force at the beginning of next year will help propel further the Hong Kong economy and alleviate to some extent the high unemployment rate.

Already we are seeing some revival in the tourist industry, and what has not happened before, an increasing willingness by young people to seek employment on the mainland.

So over the next few years we in Hong Kong, with vigour and determination, will have to pull up our bootstraps and use our special skills and strengths to revive the economy and gradually bring down the annual budget deficit level.

It may be trite to say that Hong Kong's greatest strength lies in the quality of its people, and the continually rising level of their skills and intellectual capabilities. But it must be continuously one of our top priorities to provide as much opportunities as possible through more vocational and post-secondary education towards the attainment of this objective.

Every young person therefore should be encouraged and assisted wherever possible to study up to the age of 18 and beyond.

The SAR government's policy of promoting life-long education among young and old is highly commendable. I urge Rotary Clubs in Hong Kong through your many special projects to continue supporting the SAR government in this respect.

THE FUTURE

Time does not allow me to speak today about medical, social welfare, cultural and environmental improvement matters, which are all naturally of great importance to our health and general wellbeing.

An overarching challenge we face is to confidently and steadily progress towards higher living standards with social stability, as well as evolving into a Hong Kong-style democratic system, consistent with the Basic Law and the One Country-Two Systems principle.

~~Coming November~~ This month, we will have the District Council elections which I hope will generate a healthy mixture of new and old blood to keep on revitalizing district affairs, encouraging more participation at grassroots level and negotiating with the Home Affairs Bureau for a wider management role in district responsibility and district activities.

Next year, 2004, we will have the Legislative Council election when the number of geographic constituency seats will be increased by six, thus creating a legislature with an equal number of 30 geographic constituency seats elected on a one person one vote basis, and 30 functionally elected seats.

Regarding the 2007 election of a new Chief Executive, for the 2007-2012 period, I would like to express some personal thoughts on the subject.

Have a Nomination Committee, broadly based, of between 1,000 to 1,200, which will nominate a list of candidates who will stand for election by the prevailing legislative council geographic constituency franchise, in other words by universal franchise.

To ensure that the supporters of any single candidate will not dominate or manipulate the nomination process, there should be a proviso that each candidate shall have a minimum of 200 but not more than 250 nominators.

Also, a nomination committee member shall nominate only one candidate.

I suggest that such a nomination procedure will accomplish three things:

Firstly, more suitable candidates would be prepared to come forward to stand for election.

Secondly, in the view of the Hong Kong voters there would be a sounder basis of democratic legitimacy.

Thirdly, it would be a progressive but stable step forward along the path of democracy in the light of Hong Kong's economic and social conditions and would ensure that the One Country - Two Systems principle is adhered to, plus maintaining a high degree of local autonomy and minimum intervention by the Central Government.

You may be aware that the Government is still studying whether the phrase in the Basic Law "terms subsequent to the year 2007" should mean that election of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage could apply either to the 5-year term commencing July 1, 2007, or at the earliest to the 5-year term commencing July 1, 2012. We shall have to await the outcome of the Government's findings.

As for the 2008 legislative council election, I would suggest we now start thinking of a bicameral legislature consisting of a House of Representatives being the Lower House, and a Senate, being the Upper House.

The House of Representatives would be elected on a geographic constituency basis, in the ratio of one representative for every 120,000 to 150,000 residents, for a 4-year term of office.

The Senate would have between 40-50 members, about one-quarter of whom would come from the District Councils.

The balance of the Senate seats should be apportioned among commerce and industry, ^{LABOUR,} educational and cultural, medical and social welfare, etc. The term of office could be 4 to 6 years, with half of the Senate seats coming up for election every 2-3 years.

In other words, the current functional constituency system should be developed to meet changing economic and social circumstances, consistent with maintaining Hong Kong's political stability and allowing for further social progress.

Changing the existing unicameral legislature system into a bicameral system would presumably require an amendment to the Basic Law and hence the approval by the State Council.

I hope what I have outlined will stimulate more discussion in the months ahead regarding future political advancement, which should be progressive and sure-footed.

Some may consider my ideas as being too progressive, others may say they are too conservative. Whatever it is, let us have more public discussion on the way forward.

Some may argue that 2008 could be too early to introduce such or similar changes, as our political parties would not yet be sufficiently large or mature enough, or there could be other compelling reasons. Such viewpoints could be further aired and debated.

May I now say a few words about our relations with Taiwan which economically many regard as part of Greater China. I hope that Hong Kong people should think in terms of peaceful reunification between the Mainland and Taiwan Island, even if it will take one or two more decades to realize. The central government is doing much to encourage Taiwanese residents to invest and reside on the Mainland, and the Hong Kong SAR should continue to play an active supporting role in this process.

May I also make a plea to the Hong Kong Government to do more to find ways for some members of the local democracy movement to visit the Mainland and to meet with Mainland officials at various levels in order to see at firsthand how the country is modernizing. This should be good for mutual understanding and cooperation on all sides.

九龍扶輪社 2003 年 11 月 12 日例會

張有興先生演講詞

「香港初期的政治及其未來的發展」

1997 年之前

本人以往曾應邀到扶輪社演講多次，其中最早一次是在 1959 年，那是在香港東區扶輪社，當時的講題是有關市政局。在座各位若對初期香港的市政發展有懷舊的興趣，我已帶來一些有關的扶輪社社刊副本，供各位取閱。

在香港資深的扶輪社社友當中，有一位夏利里拉先生 (Mr. Hari Harilela)，他亦是我們今天開會地點的酒店老闆。多年前，我和他一起都是香港青年商會的會員。

自加入香港青年商會 (通稱 Jaycees)，我對社會服務工作甚感興趣，隨後更與多位青年商會及社會領袖組成香港公民協會。該組織使我能參加 1957 年的市政局議員選舉，並成功當選。從那時開始，我連續 34 年擔當市政局民選議員，為民服務，直至 1991 年退休。

在上述那段時間，其中六年我被當局委任為立法局議員，而其後有三年，由市政局議員選出，再成為立法局議員。

此外，我還在灣仔區議會服務六年，在香港房屋委員會服務二十二年，多年來的工作有助我更深入了解普遍市民怎樣應付各種日常生活問題及他們對前景渴望的是甚麼。

首次香港清潔運動約於二十年前舉行，該運動得到各階層人士支持，大大提高全港市民的社會服務精神與責任。那時我是市政局清潔組成員之一，在土瓜環區首次親自清潔香港街道的工作。當時的「垃圾虫」像對整個清潔運動起深刻的宣傳作用。

我們應繼續全力支持政務司曾蔭權及其全城清潔策劃小組的工作，使香港成為一個更清潔及更綠化的城市，提高我們生活環境的標準及質素。

在 1997 年前，即英國殖民地時期，香港是由一個英政府委派的港督管治。那時有一個立法局，其成員全部是由港督委任。這個委任制度一直維持至 1997 之前十年纔開始有小部份立法局議員以一人一票直接選舉方式產生。

1997 年至現在

在 1997 年前及後之過渡期，香港政制根據一個小型憲法即基本法進行了一些頗為急速的改革，改革內容包括一個行政主導的政制，高度自治及港人治港的原則。

行政長官由一個四百人組成的選舉委員會選出，該委員會是由各界人士組成，具廣泛代表性。另一方面，兩個市政議會則予以取消，而十八個區議會的英文名稱則改為議會(Councils)；立法局與行政局加以改組，比較上更有代表性及更能回應香港社會不斷改變的民生與環境問題。

六年前，中國在香港恢復行使主權。中央政府整體來說很尊重及履行基本法的承諾，在一國兩制的原則下，讓香港行使高度自治。

2003 年 7 月 1 日是香港一個具歷史性的日子，當日有五十萬居民在香港以和平及無任何意外事件發生的情況下進行擴議遊行，表達他們各種的不滿，憂慮，及對經濟與民生問題改善的期望。

我們的行政長官董建華先生現正履行第二任期的職務。他領導下的政府及整個社會正面對前所未有的經濟及社會困難和挑戰，這些問題對香港未來的持續性發展事關重要。

自中國加入世貿組織，香港與大陸加速經濟整體合作的壓力大大增加。大陸經濟的開放及進行世界貿易一體化的速度為中國長久的歷史前所未有。

我們希望於明年初開始生效的「內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排」，即 CEPA，能助香港經濟加速發展及在某種程度上改善失業率。

現時我們看到旅遊業部份復甦，另外亦看到一些先前未有的現象，就是有更多青年人願意到大陸找尋職業。

在未來數年，我們港人需加倍努力與決心，運用我們的技能及優勢使經濟復甦及逐漸降底財赤的水平。

一些大家可能聽慣的說話，就是謂香港最大的優勢有賴港人的質素，港人的技能及智能水平的不斷提高。要達到這個目標，首先要繼續不斷地提供更多職業訓練與大專教育機會。我們要盡量鼓勵及協助每一個青年人努力求學直至十八歲或以上。

特區政府訂下政策，鼓勵年青與年長人士終生學習，這政策很值得支持。我謹向香港各扶輪社呼籲，希望你們在推行各社會服務項目時繼續支持特區政府在這方面的努力。

未來發展

由於時間關係，我今天未能跟各位講及有關醫療，社會福利，文化與環境等問題的改善建議。明顯地，這些問題對我們的健康及社會福祉非常重要。

我們正面對一個重要的挑戰，就是在保持社會穩定的情況下，如何有信心地穩步發展邁向更高的生活水平，及邁向一個適合香港環境的民主制度，而該制度需符合基本法與一國兩制的原則。

區議會選舉將於下月舉行，我希望爭取連任的區議員與及挑戰他們的新血踴躍參加選舉，令地區事務更有活力，鼓勵更多市民參與基層工作，並應與民政事務局商議讓區議會於地區事務上擔當較大的管理責任及活動範圍。

立法會選舉將於明年舉行，屆時由分區直接選舉的議員數目將增加六席。在這情況下，立法局將有三十位由分區直接選舉以一人一票制度產生的議員，其數目與由功能團體選舉產生的三十位議員相同。

關於在 2007 年新一任（任期由 2007 年至 2012 年）行政長官選舉，我對這題目欲表達一些個人意見。

我建議成立一個有廣泛基礎的提名委員會，成員約 1000 至 1200 人。該委員會提名一份候選人名單，在名單內的候選人將參加選舉，由當時分區直接選舉的選民進行選舉，換言之，由普選產生。

為確保任何一位候選人的支持者們不會支配或甚至操縱提名程序，應訂立一附帶條款，規定任何候選人的提名人數目不能少於二百人，而最高數目不能超越二百五十人。同時每名提名委員會委員只可提出一名候選人。

我建議上述提名程序應做到下列三點：

- （一）能令更多適合的候選人參加競選；
- （二）能令香港選民認同這個程序是具有更正確的民主合法性；
- （三）在根據香港的經濟與社會實際情況下，該提名程序在民主之路上將會是一個進步及穩健的步驟，同時能確保符合一國兩制的原則，保持高度自治及中央政府最少量的參與。

大家可能知悉政府當局正在研究基本法內文中的一個詞句，即「二〇〇七年以後各任行政長官...」一句是否意指普選產生行政長官的方法可以施行於 2007 年 7 月 1 日開始的五年任期抑或意指該方法最早只可能施行於 2012 年 7 月 1 日開始的五年任期。我們正等待政府研究的結果。

至於 2008 年的立法會選舉，我建議我們可以開始研究一個兩院制的立法會，由一個眾議院（House of Representatives）即下議院與一個參議院（Senate）即上議院組成。

眾議院議員可由分區直接選舉方法選出，比例是 120,000 - 150,000 居民選出一位議員，每屆任期為四年。

參議院約有 40-50 成員，其中四份之一成員來自各區議會。參議院其餘的議席應分配予各界人士例如工商、教育、文化、醫療及社會福利等界別。每屆任期可定為四至六年，每兩三年則有一半議席屆滿而需重選。

換言之，現行的功能團體選舉制度應加以發展，使其配合變動的經濟與社會環境，與香港政治穩定及社會不斷進步的目的互相一致。 基

如要把現時的立法會一院制改為兩院制，相信有需要更改本法，因此必需得到國務院批准。

在未來數月，我希望上述的建議能帶來更多有關香港未來政治發展的討論，這些討論應是有建設性及根據實際情況的。

有些人可能認為我的建議太急進而另一些則認為太保守。無論是甚麼意見，最重要就是大家為發展的方向進行更多公開討論。

有些人可能認為此類改革在 2008 年推出是太早，理由是屆時的政黨組織可能仍未有規模或未成熟甚或有其它重要的反對理由。各種理由及意見都可盡量提出來加以公開討論。

現在讓我簡短地談論我們與臺灣的相互關係。在經濟而言，臺灣是大中華的一部份。我希望港人的想法是大陸與臺灣島進行和平統一，無論其過程是需十年或二十年的時間纔會實現。中央政府現正在做很多工作鼓勵臺灣居民到大陸投資及居住，香港特別行政區在這個過程中應繼續扮演一個積極及配合的角色。

我亦借此機會向香港特區政府呼籲，希望當局加倍努力尋求方法，令本港一些民主派人士可以訪問大陸及有機會與大陸各階層官員會晤，讓他們可以有一手資料了解祖國現代化的發展。這事對各方面的互相了解與互相合作有很大意義。



東風

香港東區扶輪社週報

TUNG FENG WEEKLY BULLETIN

East Wind

of

ROTARY CLUB OF HONGKONG ISLAND EAST

Meeting every Wednesday (1 to 2 p.m.) at Winner House, 310 King's Road

Vol. 7, No. 8

August 25, 1959

President:
Wilson Wang
Vice President:
Y. F. Chen
Hon. Secretary:
H. Y. Koh
Hon. Treasurer:
H. C. Yang



Directors:
Patrick Cha
K. S. Chong
Paul Chong
Franklin Koo
Anson Shah
Alex. Shang
William Nichol
(Ex-officio)
Bulletin Chairman:
Robert H. Ling

ENLARGE THE SCOPE OF THE URBAN COUNCIL

Mr. Hilton Cheong-Leen Suggests

THE speaker in our last weekly meeting was Mr. Hilton Cheong-Leen, elected member of the Urban Council which formed the subject of his address. We reproduce here the address in full and commend it to the attention of all who have the welfare and interest of the citizens of Hong Kong at heart.

THE ADDRESS: "Hong Kong is today a great international city. With its 3 million population, it stands at the crossroads of Asia's communication routes. The thousands of tourists that visit Hong Kong monthly are impressed by the shopping facilities, the scenic landscape, the friendliness of the people, and the self-reliant manner in which we are tackling our refugee problem. And these tourists return home to tell their relatives and their friends that Hong Kong is a "must" for anyone taking a trip to the Orient.

"To provide employment for a burgeoning population, our light industries have been steadily growing. Today, Hong Kong is like little David fighting many Goliaths in the markets of the world. The level heads

among us have prudently placed economics before politics, recognizing that the four basic needs of the people are jobs, housing, medical facilities and schooling for their children.

"But this does not mean to say that politics is non-essential. Economics and politics are like two partners in a company. If they work against each other, chaos will result. If they work cooperatively and plan well, there will be social progress and a higher standard of living for all. Those of us who were born here or have lived here for most of our lives now feel that Hong Kong should keep abreast with the times, not only economically, but politically as well.

"I am not one of those who believe in radical reform. Far from it! I believe, as so aptly put by the Hon. Turton when he visited Hong Kong last year, that we must evolve in accordance with our own institutions and traditions. The problem of the United Kingdom Government in most colonies is to encourage their economic and social progress so that it keeps pace with their political development. The problem in Hong Kong is of another kind: how to stimulate

Next Meeting—Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1959

Speaker: Mr. M. S. Cumming

Subject: A Picture in Contrasts—
Szechuen 1938-1939

our political awareness to keep pace with our economic and social development.

"Now what would be the objectives of politically adapting ourselves to the swift changes that are taking place around us? The first objective I would say is that we in Hong Kong should not give passive acceptance to the democratic way of life. We owe it to ourselves to assert and exercise our right to participate in the democratic way of life. We seek wider responsibility for governing our own local affairs. By so doing we will be reaffirming our faith in the fundamental principles of democracy and the rights and dignity of the individual.

"The second objective is that such political development should in turn aim at energizing even further the economic growth of Hong Kong. Under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, Hong Kong's economic future will depend upon the foresight and restraint of her emerging industrial and political leaders, by their efforts to provide more employment through industrial and commercial expansion, and by attracting more foreign investments in Hong Kong in order to diversify our industrial base.

"The third objective is that we should strive at all times to raise the standard of living of the people in Hong Kong. Democracy with an empty stomach is similar to a flower-pot minus the flowers. If there is no soil or flowers, the pot is hollow and unattractive. So too the democratic way of life must be furnished with the soil of economic progress in which the labour of the people can fruitfully blossom and be enjoyed by all. And those responsible for watering the soil and nurturing the flowers in a democracy are as a rule the chosen representatives of the people.

"There is a fourth objective. With our diverse communities living in harmony and partnership, we in Hong Kong are a sort of model United Nations community dedicated to the concept of One World—One People. No more noble challenge can be placed before us than the conversion of Hong Kong into a show-place of how the rest of the world can live together in a spirit of mutual help and brotherhood.

"With these objectives in mind, how do we go about developing this process of political adaptation? I suppose that views in Hong Kong are widely divergent, so the proposals I am putting forward should be con-

PICNIC ANNOUNCEMENT

DATE: Wednesday, 26th August, 1959.
TIME: 5.30 p.m.

PLACE: Queen's Pier.

COST: \$10.00 for adults and \$5.00 for children.

There will be two lunches available for the picnic and capable of accommodation for about 60 persons. A tea will precede supper, both served aboard. Make the picnic a success by bringing with you your home folks and friends. Dial 26032 for Rtn. S. L. Yuen to register your enthusiasm.

considered as my personal views, though of course I am hopeful that they will merit your support.

"I envisage that Hong Kong's constitutional framework can evolve into a bicameral system, that is, the Urban Council to eventually become a form of Lower House or House of Representatives, with an increased number of members, leaving the Legislative Council as the Upper House, with members appointed by the Governor. In a territory of the size of Hong Kong, it would be well-near impossible for both the Legislative Council and the Urban Council to be independent of each other and for both to be the repository of wide powers. The alternative is for both to be combined into a bicameral system.

"The bicameral system is eminently suitable to conditions in Hong Kong. If the Urban Council is to ultimately develop into a Lower House or House of Representatives, its scope has to be widened and the number of members increased. The Legislative Council, with its system of appointed members, can act as a brake or balancing factor to the proceedings of the Lower House, and will also ensure that the views of the various sections of the community will be adequately heard.

"I am therefore putting forward for your support as individual citizens interested in the real welfare of Hong Kong the following proposals:

- (1) That by 1961 there should be an increased number of members in the Urban Council.

- (2) That by 1961 the scope of the Urban Council be enlarged to include education, medical services, social welfare and fire prevention. Also since the Urban Council is already very much engaged in resettlement work it should have a greater say in slum clearance and town planning.

"I am sure you will agree with me that these are very moderate proposals which, if accepted by the Colonial Office, will in a stable and orderly manner encourage political maturity, more social justice and the enhancement of Hong Kong as a great and free international city.

"At this point, I would like to remind you—and to emphasise once again in the strongest terms—that Hong Kong's future rests in the hands of the younger generation. There must be close to a million children and teen-agers in Hong Kong. Their education, health and welfare are matters of immense concern to us. I am profoundly convinced that the Urban Council, if given the additional responsibilities I have advocated, will be able to more effectively grapple with the problems and needs of our youth than is at present the case.

"A question may be raised about extending the facilities of the Urban Council to cover the New Territories. I think this is a practical idea. In fact, administrative arrangements are now in hand to have the Director of Urban Services look after New Territories beaches, a matter which many Urban Councillors had been pressing for the last 18 months. I have no doubt that the boundaries of the Urban Council can be administratively extended to cover parts of the New Territories for the purpose of bringing to bear the experience and facilities of the Council to improve public health conditions there, particularly in industrial townships such as Tsuen Wan. There is no reason too why the New Territories should not have one or more representatives sitting on the Urban Council. After all, many Urban Council voters are resident in the New Territories.

"While I was away from Hong Kong last month, a letter appeared in the Correspondence Column of a local English daily implying that I was not in favour of nominated members to the Councils I would like to take this opportunity of stating that during the two years I have so far served on the Urban Council. I have enjoyed working with my nominated Unofficial colleagues who have

FOR NEWS PERTAINING TO ROTARY WORLD PHOTO CONTEST SEE THE NEXT BULLETIN WHICH WILL APPEAR ON TUESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1959.

constructively done their share to serve the public, together with the elected members. If the number of Urban Councillors is increased in 1961 there should be no objection to some of the increased number being nominated.

"In closing, I quote the Chairman of the Commonwealth Conservative Council, Viscount Soulbury, in his Foreword to Sir Hilary Blood's pamphlet "The Smaller Territories—Problems and Future":

'For decades now, the (British) administrators sent out to the Dependencies have been told to see that the peoples under their charge are helped to stand on their feet as firmly and as quickly as possible. World events and Western education have simply accelerated the process.'

"As an Asian coming under the influence of Western education, may I express the hope that this address will contribute towards strengthening the democratic process in Hong Kong."

THE MEETING

This meeting was one of the few in which there was almost no visiting Rotarian and no visitors. Rtn. Conway Chau was conspicuous by being the lone visiting Rotarian and the guest speaker was the only visitor.

LAUNCH PICNIC: Rtn. Jimmy Wu suggested the original date of the launch picnic be changed to Wednesday, August 26, 1959, in view of the fact that a number of Rotarians for one reason or another would not be able to avail themselves of the opportunity for more fellowship on Saturday, August 29, 1959. The proposal was put to the vote and was subsequently adopted unanimously.

HONORARY MEMBER: Rtn. H. Y. Koh announced that Mr. Ngan Shing-Kwan had officially accepted our invitation to be our honorary member.

THE ROVING ROTARIAN: Rtn. John Yuen will return from his business tours about the end of the month.

ROTARY WORLD PHOTO CONTEST: Word has been received that there would be a photo contest bearing this name. Rotarians are requested to look for details about this contest which will appear in the following number of this bulletin.

RED BOX GAINS: Donations were received from the undermentioned Rotarians: Paul Cheng arriving late; Henry Chang giving publicity of himself at meeting; Anson Sha and Joseph Fung talking boisterously to the discomfort of his fellow Rotarians; S. L. Yuen failing to wear badge; H. Y. Koh having had a gay party wherein pretty girls took part. Further gains were made by the Red Box as Omar spinned the wheel to yield \$5.00 from each member present.

BIRTHDAY: Rtn. Dragon Nie was not present to accept the cake personally. His absence also deprived his fellow Rotarians the fun of singing the Happy Birthday Song.

WE ARE FLATTERED: Mr. Hilton Cheong-Leen before developing his speech referred to the school for the dumb and deaf which this club is about to build. He was amazed at the wonderful effort of the club which has such a small membership. It was a most creditable work, he said.

THANKS TO SPEAKER: President Wilson called on Rtn. Franklin Koo, International Service chairman, to thank Mr. Hilton Cheong-Leen whereupon he rose to speak briefly thanking the latter for his talk on such a timely subject.

TOAST TO ROTARY INTERNATIONAL: President Wilson adjourned the meeting with a toast to Rotary International coupled with name of Island West.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
at fellow clubs in the Colony

HONG KONG (Tuesday)

Speaker: Rtn. J. Staeves
Subject: A Farewell Talk

KOWLOON (Thursday)

Speaker:
Subject:

HONG KONG ISLAND WEST (Friday)

Speaker: Mr. David Chow
Subject: Report On The International Older Boys' Camp In Japan

ATTENDANCE

Twenty-five members were present at our regular weekly meeting on Wednesday last, 19th August, 1959, representing 83.88% made up as follows:

Members present	25
" on leave	3
" excused	1
" absent	1
		30

VISITING ROTARIANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Club</i>
Rtn. Conway Chau	West

VISITORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Introduced by</i>
Mr. Hilton Cheong-Leen	Club

With Compliments of

METRO CARS (H.K.) LTD.

121 King's Road, Hong Kong

Tel. 71321-3



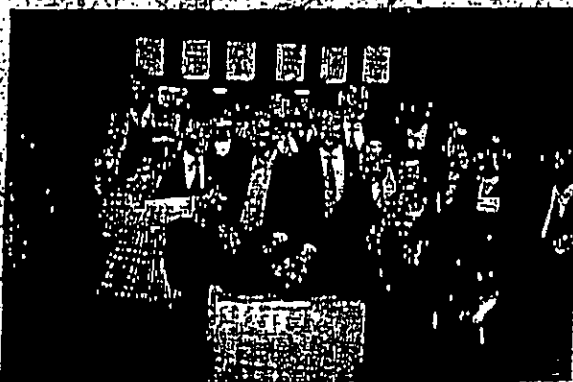
香港公民協會

香港公民協會成立四十九週年會慶

暨

新界大埔分區委員會成立典禮聯歡晚會

1954-2003



新區區議員合照



2003年11月22日法有與主席與同賓於晚宴與工商界及海軍人員。左一為鳳州市工商聯吳共笑書長。



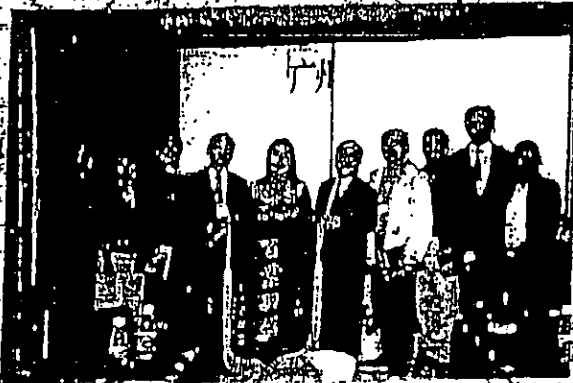
香港海外地區僑務委員會全體及以林耀輝主席為首的區委



本會女子會在新光戲院舉辦自由遊藝之夜。



交換紀念品(左起為香港公民永慶)



本會與沙田新協會聯誼交流團訪問沙田團長鄧華代主席在

2003年12月4日(星期四)

海龍尖沙咀海洋皇朝大酒樓

會址：香港中環德己立街三號業豐大廈503室

電話：2522 5581 傳真：2877 0451



張有興先生獻詞

由於我決定不再接受提名參加下屆主席之職位，我很想藉此機會再三向各位會友致謝，感謝你們多年來對本會各項活動的熱心支持及參與。

我衷心希望你們在來年會更全力支持新當選的主席及常務委員會及他們為香港繁榮與社會進步所提出的發展計劃。

在未來數月中，有關在2007年行政長官選舉及在2008年立法會議員選舉的政制改革一事，政府將向社會大眾諮詢意見。

在今年11月12日，我在一個扶輪社會議中，曾就此事提出一些個人意見。本會辦事處有本人當日的演講稿副本，會友如有興趣參看內文，請與本會聯絡。

上述政制改革事宜甚為重要，請各會友加以留意。在未來數月中，希望大家向新一屆常務委員會提供你們對此事的看法及意見。

在明年，我相信本會將舉行多項有興趣的活動，希望各會友踴躍參加。

有賴各會友的熱心支持，本會在未來數年將繼續全力促進香港社會的福利與祖國的繁榮及現代化的發展。

九龍扶輪社2003年11月12日例會 張有興先生演講詞 「香港初期的政治及其未來的發展」

1997年之前

本人以往曾應邀到扶輪社演講多次，其中最早一次是在1959年，那是在香港東區扶輪社，當時的議題是有關市政局。在座各位若對初期香港的政制發展有極濃的興趣，我也帶來一些有關的扶輪社社刊副本，供各位取閱。

在香港廣深的扶輪社社會當中，有一位夏利里拉先生(Mr. Hari Harilala)，他亦是我們今天開會地點的酒店老闆，多年前，我和他一起都是在香港青年商會的會員。

自加入香港青年商會(即稱Jaycees)，我對社會服務工作甚感興趣，隨後更與多位青年商會及社會領袖組成香港公民協會，該組織使我能參加1957年的市政局議員選舉，並成功當選。從那時開始，我連續34年擔任市政局區議員，為民服務，直至1991年退休。

在上述那段時間，其中六年我被當局委任為立法局議員，而共後有三年，由市政局議員選出，再成為立法局議員。

此外，我還在灣仔區議會服務六年，在香港房屋委員會服務二十二年，多年來的工作有助我更深入了解普通市民怎樣面對各種日常生活問題及他們對前線海關的反應。

首次香港清潔運動約於二十年前舉行，該運動得到各階層人士支持，大大提高全港市民對社會服務精神與責任。那時我是市政局清潔成員之一。在土瓜灣區首次親自帶隊清潔街道的工作。當時的「垃圾日」對整個清潔運動起深遠的宣傳作用。

我們應繼續全力支持政府可發展及健全經濟清潔策略的工作，使香港成為一個更清潔及更綠化的城市，提高我們生活環境的標準及質素。

在1997年前，即英國殖民地時期，香港是由一個英政府委派的港督管治。那時有一個立法局，其成員全部是由港督委任。這個委任制度一直維持至1997之前十年開始有小部份立法局議員以一人一票直接選舉方式產生。

1997年之後

在1997年前及後之過渡期，香港這個根據一個小規模憲法即基本法進行了一些頗為急遽的改革，改革內容包括一個行政主權的政制，高度自治及港人治港的原則。

行政長官由一個八百人組成的選舉委員會選出，該委員會是由各界人士組成，具廣泛代表性。另一方面，兩個市政議會則予以取消，而十八個區議會則改為議會(Councils)；立法局與行政局加以改組，比較上更有代表性及更能回應香港社會不斷改變的民生與環境問題。

六年前，中國在香港恢復行使主權。中央政府登時承擔領導及履行基本法的承擔，在一國兩制的原則下，讓香港行使高度自治。

2003年7月1日是香港一個具歷史性的日子，當日有五十萬居民在香港以和平及無任何意外事件發生的情況下進行抗議遊行，表達他們心裡的憤懣，憂慮，及對經濟與民生問題改善的期望。

我們的行政長官董建華先生正履行第二任期的職務。他領導下的政府及整個社會正面對前所未有的經濟及社會困難和挑戰，這些問題對香港未來的持續性發展至關重要。

自中國加入世界貿易組織，香港與大國加速經濟發展合作的壓力大大增加，大陸經濟的開放及進行世界貿易一體化的速度為中國長久的歷史前所未有。

我們希望於明年初開始生效的「內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿

聯繫標準。

現時我們看到旅遊業部份復甦。另外亦看到一些先前未有的現象，就更有更多青年人願意到大陸找尋職業。

在未來數年，我們港人應加倍努力與決心，運用我們的技能及優秀的經濟素質及逐漸降低財赤的水平。

一些大家可能聽慣的說話，就是說香港最大的優勢有賴港人的質素，港人的技能及智識水平的不斷提高。要達到這個目標，首先應繼續不斷地提供更多職業訓練與大專教育機會。我們更應鼓勵及協助每一個青年人力求學至十八歲或以上。

特區政府訂下政策，鼓勵年青與年長人士終生學習，這政策很值得支持。我應向香港各扶輪社呼籲，希望你們在推行各社會服務項目時繼續支持特區政府在這方面的努力。

未來發展

由於時間關係，我今天未能與各位講及有關醫療，社會福利，文化與環境等問題的改革建議，明顯地，這些問題對我們的健康及社會福利非常重要。

我們正面對一個重要的挑戰，就是在保持社會穩定的情況下，如何有信心地穩步發展向更高的生活水平，及邁向一個適合香港環境的民主制度，而該制度需符合基本法與一國兩制的原則。

區議會選舉將於下月舉行，我希望爭取連任的區議員與及挑戰他們的新血加路參加選舉，令地區事務更有活力，鼓勵更多市民參與基層工作，正與民政事務局長高錕區議會於地區上擔當重大的管理責任及活動範圍。

立法會選舉將於明年舉行，屆時由分區直接選舉的議員數目將增加六席。在這種情況下，立法會將有三十位由分區直接選舉以一人一票制度產生的議員，其數目與由功能團體選舉產生的三十位議員相同。關於在2007年新一任(任期由2007年至2012年)行政長官選舉，我對這題目欲表達一些個人意見。

我建議成立一個有廣泛諮詢的提名委員會，成員約1000至1200人。該委員會提名一份候選人名單，在名單內的候選人將參加選舉，由當時分區直接選舉的選民進行選舉，投票之，由普選產生。

為確保任何一位候選人的支持者不會支配或甚至操縱提名程序，應訂立一附帶條款，規定任何候選人的提名人數目不能少於二百人，而最高數目不能超過二百五十人。同時每名提名委員會委員只可提出一名候選人。

我建議上述提名程序應做到下列三點：

- (一) 能令更多適合的候選人參加競選；
- (二) 能令香港選民認同這個程序具有更正體的民主含義性；
- (三) 在根據香港的經濟與社會實際情況下，該提名程序在民主之路上將會是一個進步及穩健的步驟，同時能確保符合一國兩制的原則，保持高度自治及中央政府最少量的參與。

大家可能知悉政府當局正在研究基本法內文中的一个詞句，即「二零零七年以後各任行政長官...」一句是否指普選產生行政長官的方法可以推行於2007年7月1日開始的五年任期抑或指預方法最早可能施行於2012年7月1日開始的五年任期。我們正等待政府研究的結果。

至於2008年的立法會選舉，我建議我們可以開始研究一個兩院制的立法會，由一個眾議院(House of Representatives)即下議院與一個參議院(Senate)即上議院組成。

眾議院議員可由分區直接選舉方法選出，比例是120,000-150,000居民選出一位議員，每屆任期為四年。

參議院約40-50成員，其中四份之一成員來自各區議會，參議院其餘的區層應分予各界人士例如工商，勞工，教育，文化，醫療及社會福利等界別。每屆任期可定為四至六年，每兩三年則有一半區層屆滿而兩重選。

換言之，現行的功能團體選舉制度應加以發展，使其配合變動的經濟與社會環境，與香港政治穩定及社會不斷進步的目的互相一致。

如要把現時的立法會一院制改為兩院制，相信有需要更改基本法，因此必需得到國務院批准。

在未來數月，我希望上述的建議能帶來更多有關香港未來政治發展的問題討論，這些討論應具有建設性及根據實際情況的。

有些人可能認為我的建議太急進而另一些則認為太保守。無論這些意見，是更趨或更趨為發展的方向進行更多公開討論。

有些人可能認為此類改革在2008年推出是太早，理由是屆時的政改組織可能仍未有規模或成熟或有其它重要的反對理由。各區現由及意見都可盡量提出來加以公開討論。

現在讓我們簡短地談論我們與臺灣的相互關係。在經濟而言，臺灣是中華的一份子。我希望港人的想法是大陸與臺灣為進行和平統一，無論其過程是需十年或二十年的時間將會實現。中央政府現正在做很多工作鼓勵臺灣居民到大陸投資及居住，香港特別行政區在這個過程中應繼續扮演一個積極及配合的角色。

我亦借此機會向香港特區政府呼籲，希望當局加倍努力尋求方法，令本港一些民主派人士可以訪問大陸及有機會與大陸各層官員會晤，讓他們可以有一手資料了解祖國現代化的發展，還事對各方面的互相了解與互相合作有很大意義。

香港公民協會 四十九週年聯歡一大會主席林國華獻詞



香港公民協會自一九五四年創立至今，歷近半世紀，亦見證香港經濟的飛躍，繁榮興盛及期間出現的社會動盪，金融及信心等危機的衝擊。然而我們高興看見，今天香港依然穩全其亞太金融及航運中心的地位，為中國金融經濟發展開拓國際，扮演重要角色。

一九九七年香港回歸祖國以來，香港公民協會亦從關心本土事務的層面，伸展至與國內工商團體的高層接觸及與高等教育機構的學術交流，並取得一定成果。明年一月開始實施的中港更緊密經貿關係安排，將會為本會從事國內商貿及專業服務的會員提供更大的商機，而我們亦期待多項有利香港的經濟政策及跨境基建工程進一步落實及開展，將更有助於改善本土中長期的經濟狀況及結構性的失業問題。

香港公民協會扎根香港，與香港共成長。今日的聯歡會，我們有來自各分區組織的成員，一起歡慶成立四十九週年的盛典。本人願欣賞各位，除新成立的新界大埔分區委員會外，我們新界北區委員會及新界沙田區委員會，亦將會於稍後進行就職及正式成立。相信經過更多的地區組織，我們可以更有效地疏導大市民的訴求，積極向特區政府反映。

最後，本人謹祝各位地區委員及新舊會員有一個愉快的晚上。並代表聯歡會籌備工作委員會向各位熱心贊助會友致萬分感謝。

雖有中央無限支持，無奈特區政府欠救病良方 公民協會秘書長高家裕

香港自回歸後已歷七年多，但這七年來的發展，卻是當初大多數人所沒有預料得到。

由於金融風暴的影響，香港發生了經濟大滑坡。不過，香港沒有在金融風暴過去後恢復過來，更不是一如大多數人所預期的較晚鄰近國家恢復得更快，而是一沉再沉，失業率高企，財政史無前例的龐重，最令人擔憂的是原屆極度豐富，高達4,800億元的儲備，迄今只餘下2,000多億元，這就不單單金融風暴的問題了。

筆者早在1998年5月在向特區政府呈遞的《如何解決香港失業及經濟問題》的建議書中，就已經深切指出：香港經濟是“三毒俱發”，金融風暴只是其一，另外兩項是泡沫經濟行將爆破，以及經濟結構無法適應未來的趨勢。

同時，筆者更預料香港將會出現大量財政赤字，失業率將會達到7.5%，總停工不足平的5%，總失業或半失業者，將達12.5%以上，而且失業率將會是香港未來的常態，經濟略為好轉時，最多只是略為降低一些而已，因此，筆者當時提出了長期、中期及短期的解決之道。

上述這些見解，今日看來，實然是眾所周知與大家所認同，但要知道，1998年時，香港正在欣欣向榮，失業率雖略有增加，卻仍只是2.9%，財政儲備仍然有4,800億之多，怪不得在一次新聞行政人員的餐會上，筆者向當時財政司司長曾蔭權提出上述觀點時，他認為筆者未免過慮，因為香港形勢大好也。

如今，六年過去，情況的發展比筆者所估計者壞得多。幾年之間，儲備耗了40%，而且仍高速度地消耗下去，稅收只有支出的三分之二，而支出當中近四分之三，是用於公務員的支出，但政府多年來仍然視若罔聞，虛耗公帑如故。直至近日，才要節省11%支出，但佔政府支出絕大部份，而且高至全世界均無法企及的公務員薪金，卻在公務員團體反對下屈服，分兩年才一共減低6%與削減公援等之“一刀切”，顯然是變項標準。

由於大部份支出均非投資性，對未來不會有回報，當儲備耗盡，虛快耗耗盡，情況伊於胡底？

賣樓場、賣曬道、賣大橋、賣得幾多？賣了之後，收益不是更為減少？

幸好中央對港愛護有加，自由行、廿位太空人福利提到位，以至緊密經貿關係，所謂“板也冇乜”，但這些能根本可對香港起死回生嗎？

中央對香港可以做的都做了，但特區政府本身做這些什麼可以令香港脫胎換骨，邁向未來的根本之道？

整合發展，區會重組配合新形勢 區聯會主席麥波

區會連年剛過去，區聯會情況促使大家關注各個地區情況及不同政治團體在地區的發展。

香港公民協會可謂與香港連政連制以民舉參政的歷史不可分割，因為自上世纪50年代起，本會便已開展從從事地區服務，參與地方政務，因而在港九新界各地成立了不同的分區委員會。

隨著香港政經社會發展及回歸祖國，在港人消港之下，香港民舉參政的意識提高，不同政治團體如固後奪奇，本會面對此一形勢，由於過去所費力的工作，已有不少團體接棒，在大家爭相奪取區聯“棋仔”之時，正宜稍地將工作重心加強服務及地方聯繫，特別是對各區的耆人、青少年，提供文娛康樂活動。

另一方面，以不同界別的专业知識，為各界人士提供專業諮詢及在香港內外，如鄰近地區尋求商機，減輕失業情況，亦是本會一向所關注的，因而今年在總會及區聯會的協助下，不少區會都進行了不同程度的整合。如東區分區會加強團結與整合，抽尖區分區委員會的重組，新界北分區委員會的成立及其與上水分區會的合併，以及沙田分區委員會的籌組等；那卻是為了配合新的形勢而採取的必要步驟，在各區分區委員會主席及委員領導的合作下，相信未來各區分區委員會會務一定有更足發展，並作為豐富了全會會務的一部份。

我在公民協會的日子 青年事務委員會主席吳紹權

今日是本會四十九週年會慶，亦是我與會的銀婚紀念，光陰似箭。回想起入會之初，我遇到不平等的內幕事件，就立即投訴總會，以抒己見。記得，有一次，游肇基區長先生來電謂：「後生仔，公民會是大家庭，不要介懷一些小問題。」就此，我不再執着，並於「會」內臥臥耕耘，在這段日子裡，我由一個元朗區的普通會員，再擔任區主任、常委、並青年事務委員會主席，對「會」的歸屬感一直有增無減。「會」興盛時，我沒有太大的抱負，「會」低沉時，我也沒有太大的失落。多年前，「會」爭拗時，我亦抱若沉默及金的態度，不參與，當安樂。近年，不知為何，我對「會」的一些內幕問題的「好與否」，比較敢言與爭論；因此，自己有點兒不開心，又或許令到一些人又不太開心。這可能是，我對「會」的關懷又再次熱衷起來了，這或者是件好事。近日，不足斯人新任，就趁着人新任，一些相識已久的舊朋友，再次在「會」相見，無論新知舊雨，紛紛組織新區會，新的加入，舊的回巢，「會」內再氣洋洋，熱鬧非常。我希望分久必合，公民協會的力量，能夠再次凝聚及迫大起來。

2003年青委會的事件概：3月21日拜訪中山，並由旗幟隊接待參觀火炬高技術產業開發區。本月二十八日將在屯門大興體育館舉行2003年青少年聯誼晚會，承邀各會員踴躍參加。