

溫 哥 華 香 港 協 進 會
VANCOUVER HONG KONG FORUM SOCIETY

595 Burrard St. P. O. Box 49302, Vancouver, B. C. V7X 1L3 Tel:

致： 中華人民共和國國家主席胡錦濤、
 中華人民共和國總理溫家寶、及
 中華人民共和國香港特別行政區行政長官董建華

我們是一群擁有香港永久居民身份香港人，雖然以加拿大為家，對香港，我們有深厚感情。對於近期香港的政治和社會狀況，我們深感關注及憂心，特書此函向香港特區政府及中華人民共和國政府表達意見。

一) 我們相信，香港人對普選的訴求是出於香港的長遠利益出發，這項訴求亦配合基本法內「循序漸進」、「最終達至普選」特首和全部立法會議員的目標。特區回歸後顯示現有小圈子式政府管治領導和架構出現嚴重問題，普通市民認為一個擁有普羅市民認受性的領袖和立法議會能令特區政府更能理解和有效地處理香港所面對的問題。

香港人的教育水平、經濟成就與及面對SARS危機時所顯示的質素都是世界公認的，去年七月一日五十萬人行使公民權利的遊行更顯示出其理性和平的品格。我們不能苟同「香港仍未具備民主選舉的條件」這種說法。香港人的民主訴求絕對不是港獨，亦非要與中央對抗。

二) 四月全國人民代表大會兩次對香港人普選訴求的決議，我們感到極大失望和不滿，因為此舉不僅違反法治、違反基本法，更違背了中國就香港回歸向港人和世界所作出「一國兩制、高度自治」的承諾。

四月六日的人大「釋法」，並非純粹解釋基本法內條文，而是根本地新增了條文，修改了基本法。

四月二十六日人大否決零七普選特首及規限零八年立法會普選議席維持一半比例的決議，完全違反了基本法內所列明人大的角式和權力，亦不符合總理溫家寶所說按照基本法「循序漸進、最終達致普選」的講法。

事實上，現有基本法內就有清晰條文可供中央決定香港的政改事務，中國政府放棄依法辦事並且高調地用高壓手段否決港人的民主訴求，是令人費解和為禍無窮的。中國的國際形象受到損害，領導人要講違反事實的說話，香港人因感受壓迫而產生不滿中央政府的情緒，造成社會分化與不穩定，香港受害，中國也受拖累。

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人大這樣高調的違法行為不單令香港受損，對中國領導人提倡要銳意推行依法治國的政策亦帶來負面影響。看到香港的遭遇，試問如何令國內法律界、知識分子、官僚和人民有信心去承擔「依法治國」的政策呢？

- 三) 我們亦高度關注香港政治生態和言論空間。香港著名時事評論員相繼隱退，社會內黑白是非扭曲、非理性的爭駁與「白色恐怖」瀰漫都令我們感到莫名悲哀。若然繼續發展下去的話，香港這個中國人歷史上最開放、先進和充滿朝氣活力的國際城市將沉淪。中國領導人相信亦能體會了解，言論空間直接影響社會的價值、道德、廉潔、創意和活力。言論受壓制、黑白不分是非顛倒的社會，社會資源無法獲得善用，貪污腐敗，官商勾結，奸商當道，普羅市民遭受剝削壓制。

中央為了幫香港親中政黨拉選票而壓制言論，實在得不償失，最終造成不可彌補的錯失。

我們懇請香港和北京的領導人能以中國和香港人民長遠利益著眼，以客觀理性、符合一國兩制精神、尊重法制的態度來處理香港事務。

溫哥華香港協進會
基督徒愛華會
卡加利香港之友
滿地可香港之友
(多倫多)港加聯
二零零四年五月二十七日

27th May, 2004

To: Mr. Hu Jintao, President of the People's Republic of China
Mr. Wen Jiabao, Premier of the People's Republic of China
Mr. Tung Chi-hua, Chief Executive, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region,
the People's Republic of China

We are a group of Hong Kong people with permanent resident status. Though we live in Canada, we have a deep affection for Hong Kong. We feel deeply concerned about the recent political and social situation there, and have decided to write to the government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Hong Kong SAR, to express our concerns and worries.

- 1) We believe that Hong Kong people's demand for universal suffrage is for the long-term benefit of Hong Kong. Such a demand is in accordance with the Basic Law's stipulation, specifically "the principle of gradual and orderly progress" and "the ultimate aim (of) ... universal suffrage" in the election of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Councillors. Ever since the establishment of the SAR, the present system of ruling by a clique has given rise to serious problems of leadership and structure. Hong Kong citizens feel that a leader and a Legislative Council accepted by the citizens at large will better understand and deal with the problems besetting Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's educational standard, economic achievement and strength of character displayed during the SARS crisis are recognized by the whole world. The march staged by half a million people on July 1st last year demonstrated the rational and peaceful character of citizenry. We cannot agree with the opinion that "Hong Kong still does not have the ripe conditions for direct election". The demand for democracy in Hong Kong is not a movement for independence; nor is Hong Kong working at loggerheads with the central government.

- 2) We are greatly disappointed by the two rulings of the National People's Congress on Hong Kong citizens' request for popular direct elections. The decisions not only go against the rule by law and against the Basic Law, they are also against the promise made to the people of Hong Kong and the world, the "one country, two systems" arrangement.

The "interpretation" of the Basic Law by the National People's Congress on April 6th is not an clarification of the relevant article; it is in fact an addition grafted onto the Basic Law and therefore has modified it.

On April 26th the National People's Congress vetoed the direct election of the Chief Executive in 2007 and decreed that only half the Legislative Councillors could be directly elected in 2008. This decision is in violation of the role and powers of the NPC as stated in the Basic Law. Also it is in violation of what the premier Wen

Jiabao said about following "gradual and orderly progress to achieve the ultimate aim of universal suffrage".

The fact is, there are clear existing provisions in the Basic Law for the central government to follow in dealing with Hong Kong's political progression. Instead, the Chinese government departed from the law and quashed Hong Kong people's demand for democracy with brute force. Such measures are inexplicable and bring about serious consequences: China's image in the international community has been tarnished; the political leaders in China have had to utter untruths; Hong Kong people feel oppression by and dissatisfaction with the central government; the society is deeply divided and becomes unstable; Hong Kong is adversely affected; so is China.

The National People's Congress made a show of an illegal process and damaged Hong Kong. This cast a negative shadow on what the leaders said about respecting the rule of law in their governing of the country. With Hong Kong's example, how can the legal profession, the intellectuals, the bureaucracy and the people in China have faith in the declared policy of respecting the rule of law?

- 3) We are also deeply concerned about the political ecology of Hong Kong and its freedom of expression. Three well-known current affairs commentators resigned one after another in recent months. Black and white are no longer distinguishable; irrationality and "white terror" pervaded Hong Kong society. We cannot but feel depressed by the situation. If this continues, the most open, progressive and energetic international city in the history of China will crumble. We believe that the Chinese leaders realize that freedom of speech directly affects the values, morality, ethics, creativity and energy of a place. A society that is deprived of the freedom of expression and that has its moral values distorted, its rights and wrongs confused, is a society where resources are not properly utilized, practices are corrupt, government and businesses are one; business moguls rule, and the great majority of citizens are exploited and oppressed.

The central government crushes the freedom of expression in order to gain votes for the political parties in Hong Kong that lean towards China. It is action that will bring adverse reactions and will eventually cause irreparable wrongs and damages.

We sincerely ask that the leaders in China and Hong Kong take the long-term interest of the Hong Kong citizens to heart and follow the spirit of the "one country, two systems" principle with rationality, objectivity and respect of law in dealing with the affairs of Hong Kong.

Vancouver Hong Kong Forum Society
Chinese Christians in Action
Calgary Friends of Hong Kong
Montreal Friends of Hong Kong
Hong Kong Link (Toronto)