



Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 07:23:47 CST

To:views@cab-review.gov.hk

Subject:A1(1)??????O??°?? ¥i???÷??????





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Dear Sir and Madam.

Amend the oath of CE, Exco and LegCo members so that they have to swear to uphold the Basic Law, specifically not saying and/or doing anything deliberately and/or intentionally that will make HK being separated from PRC instantly, while the final judgement should be left to the Supreme Court in HK to decide through normal legal process based on the spirit of the Common Laws.

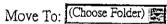
In longer term, a white paper on Article 23 of the Basic Law should be issued to let the public to discuss calmly and rationally a precise definition of national security, specifically a long list of Yes/No table, pointing out exactly what one says and/or does deliberately and/or intentionally will and will not threaten territorial integrity immediately. After a wide consensus is reached, a blue bill should be issued to complete the legislation.

Yours sincerely, Cheung Hoi Wai. master graduate, HKUST







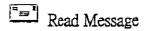








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Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 08:05:24 CST To:views@cab-review.gov.hk Subject:A1(2) ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ¥? ?H ¥? ?F ??

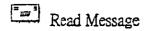


Dear Sir and Madam,

Amend the oath of Exco and LegCo members so that they have to swear to be held accountable to the central people's government of the PRC and the HKSAR government as well as the entire HK people. The final judgement should be left to the Final Court of Appeal in HK to decide through legal process based on the spirits of the Common Laws. However, the NPC of the PRC should be given rights to be consulted to provide legal advice and/or interpretations of particular sections of the Basic Law BEFORE any final judgement is made by the Final Court of Appeal. In the long run, the best way is a consensus can be reached between the CPG of the PRC and HKSAR on how to define being held accountable to the CPG of the PRC and the HKSAR all at the same time. Therefore, more talk should be held from now on regularly to exchange views.

Yours sincerely, Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST







Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 08:56:08 CST

To:views@cab-review.gov.hk

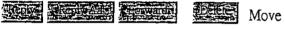
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Dear Sir and Madam,

The CE should be given a list of requirement from both the CPG of the PRC and the HK people on how the CE should be held accountable to both sides and the list should be very specific on how the CE should do when two sides have big differences. If the CE has already taken all necessary and required steps as stated in the list of requirement to try to narrow down differences between two sides but in the end, still fail to make two sides to reach a consensus, then the CE should resign and a new CE should be elected. However, if the CE insists to stay in the office, then neither the CPG of the PRC nor the HK people in this case have any rights to call the CE to step down. This may not be the best solution but certainly it can ensure the CE can at least serve for a full term of 5 years.

Yours sincerely. Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST



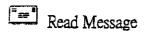








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Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 11:27:17 CST To:views@cab-review.gov.hk Subject:A2(1)?u????±??p?v?? \ \ ? ??



Dear Sir and Madam,

Actual situation should include if by the time the CE and LegCo elections are held, the Article 23 has been in effect. You may argue they are two separate things but in fact they are linked intrinsically. If universal suffrage is held without enforcement of Article 23, then they can do anything damaging national security without any risk from being charged against Article 23 or not emplying with their oath, because they can argue they just swear to bear allegiance to the HKSAR only, not to the central government in PRC. Even for the CE, he/she only swears to be held accountable to the central government only, not loyal to the central government forever, and don't forget the CE also has to swear to be held accountable to the HKSAR as well, therefore, none of them need to bear allegiance to the central government at all. Even though they swear to uphold the Basic Law, it is the EXISTING version of the Basic Law that counts, where the Article 23 by that time is onl!

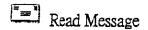
y a sentenc

e stating HK people should complete the legislation by themselves, without any punishment for doing anything damaging national security at all. Therefore, the so-called upholding the Basic Law will only become a symbolic slogan, with no meaning at all. It will be a great threat to the central government. You may argue the Basic Law has not set Article 23 as a prerequisite for universal suffrage of two elections, but the Basic Law also has not given HK people any rights to set universal suffrage of two elections as a prerequisite for Article 23 legislation, or abolishing, ignoring, or neglecting Article 23 legislation forever. Thus, the sooner we complete our constitutional duty on Article 23, the sooner we can ask the central government for our entitled political rights.

Yours sincerely, Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST



Help





Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 10:38:05 CST To:views@cab-review.gov.hk Subject:A2(2)?u ?` §? ?\\ ?i ?v ?? ?p ?? ?z ??



Dear Sir and Madam,

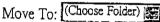
Progress in stepwise and orderly manner should be understood based on a concept of equal time in building up of trust on both sides. If the HK people need eight years starting from the handover to complete the Article 23 legislation, that is 2005, that means HK people need eight years to build up trust towards the central people's government to believe that even after Article 23 has been in effect, the central government will not make use of Article 23 to suppress the freedom of thoughts, speeches and expression, and other rights and freedom of the HK people. Therefore, we should expect the central government needs at least the same period of time to build up trust towards the HK people, say eight years to see if the HK people really comply with Article 23 and not doing anything against the central government by making use of the legal loopholes or loosely defined areas in Article 23, so that they will feel secure and comfortable to let HK people to elect their!

LegCo members by universal suffrage in 2012.

Yours sincerely. Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST





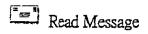








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Date:2004/02/29 Sun AM 11:55:07 CST To:views@cab-review.gov.hk Subject:A3(1) ?u ?? ?U ?? 1 ?U ?¥ ?h ?? §Q ?q ?v



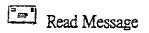
Dear Sir and Madam,

The easiest way is to cancel district boundaries and ask the entire HK people to vote for all 30 seats of grass root class LegCo members and to keep the requirement of LegCo members from each functional constitutency to be experienced and professional but to expand the number of people who can vote for them in the coming election and then further expand to the entire HK population in next LegCo elections, so that all HK people can elect all 30 seats of LegCo members from 30 functional constitutencies, but no matter what the final outcome will be, all these 30 elected LegCo members can be sure to be professional, balancing the interests among different sectors and social classes on the one hand, while giving public a fair and open chance to elect the entire 60 seats of LegCo members on the other hands.

Yours sincerely, Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST



Help





Date:2004/02/29 Sun PM 02:44:30 CST To:views@cab-review.gov.hk Subject:A3(2)?u?? \$Q???? \\ \Xi \\ \YD?q?g??????o?i?v



Dear Sir and Madam.

To facilitate economic development based on capitalism, the political representatives must reflect all taxpayers' views including those poor people who only pay hidden tax through daily consumption of goods and services, but two tier structure should be set up within LegCo, with one based on the proportion of the number of people in different social classes so that representatives for grass root class will be more than representatives for middle and upper classes, just like the present 30 seats of geographical general constitutencies forming a group which is similar to the Lower House in UK, while another one based on the proportion of the amount of taxes each different sectors pay to the government, so that the number of representatives for middle and upper classes will be more than those for grass root class, just like the current 30 seats of functional constitutencies, forming another group which is similar to the Upper House in UK. They should have equ! al veto pow

er so that no proposal favouring social welfare and/or corporate welfare can be easily passed. However, even when all LegCo members are elected by universal suffrage, this check and balance system should still be kept.

Yours sincerely, Cheung Hoi Wai master graduate, HKUST





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