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
Dear Sir

I have the pleasure in attaching our suggestion for your consideration.

Regards

(Y.M. Cheung)

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Sept 30, 2004

To: Constitutional Development Task Force ("CDTF")  
Secretariat,  
Constitutional Affairs Bureau,  
3/F., Main Wing, Central Government Offices;  
Lower Albert Road, Central, Hong Kong  
(Fax: 2523-3207; email: [views@cab-views.gov.hk](mailto:views@cab-views.gov.hk))

The Third Report of the CDTF – Methods of Selecting the  
Chief Executive in 2007 and Forming the Legislative Council  
in 2008

Dear Sirs

We are grateful for the hard works that your good offices have

2004年9月30日

致：香港特區政府  
政制發展專責小組  
香港，下亞厘畢道，  
政府總部，  
中座3樓  
政制事務局  
政制發展專責小組秘書處

政制發展專責小組第三號報告 – 徵求社會各界意見

你們好!

感謝你們努力的工作，現提出我們的意見：

put into the solution of Hong Kong's constitutional problems. We submit herewith our views for your kind consideration. We suggest that there should be no major structural changes to the political system of Hong Kong before the following problems are solved or conditions met:

我們認為在下列問題未得到妥善解決或條件未符合時，行政長官及立法會產生辦法及其他結構性政策不適宜進行原則性的變動：

### 1. The Transition towards "One Country One System"

#### 1. "一國一制"的過渡期

The program of convergence from the "one Country Two Systems" into "One Country One System" during the 50-year transition period from 1997 to 2047 has been established and the central government has established (or endorsed) this long-term policy program.

在1997至2047年的50年過渡到“一國一制”的方案尚未形成及中央政府對其未確定或認可時。

### 2. De Facto Independence and Crisis of National Dis-integration

#### 2. 香港實質獨立(De Facto Independence)與國家分裂的危機

Because of 162 years of colonial rule and history, representative election will lead to de facto independence (if not independence in name) of Hong Kong from China (because of entrenched cultural differences) and dis-integration of China through setting a precedent for other agitating regions such as Tibet and Taiwan.

由於香港162年的殖民地傳統，進行兩個普選極大可能導致香港實質獨立(由於根深蒂固的文化差異)及祖國分裂(給其他地區造成先例)。

根據我們在北京、天津、上海、深圳、成都、廈門、寧波、長沙及廣州的調查訪問，國內人民(人數大概是香港人口的150倍左右吧)100%不同意香港實質上(如果不是名義上)脫離

祖國分裂出去。我們要尊重這些民意。香港的問題不僅僅是香港人的問題。

所以我們建議香港政制發展的時間表是162年，由2010年開始，以配合“非殖民地化工程”的時間表(工程內容包括法律、文化、心態等等)。我們更向中央政府建議成立一個處理國家分裂危機委員會(除處理台灣、西藏、新疆等地的問題外)對香港的重大政治體系的變動提案及有關人物的任命參與其審議，表示贊成或否決。

According to the surveys of our members in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Chengdu, Xiamen, Ningbo, Changsha and Guangzhou, people in mainland (which is in size 150 times of that of the Hong Kong population) is totally opposed to Hong Kong's substantively separating out from the fatherland.

We have to respect the public opinions in these areas. The problems are also problems of mainland China, who has a right of say.

We therefore would like to raise a suggestion that the time-frame for Hong Kong's political reform should be 162 years, in order to harmonize with the nation's program and time-table of de-colonization (legal system, culture, mindset, etc). A Committee on Managing the Crisis of National Dis-integration is suggested to be formed by the central government to screen all major political proposals and appointments.

### 3. The Program of De-colonization

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the coalition army of the 8 militarily

### 3. 香港的非殖民地化(Program of De-colonization)方案與進程

18世紀八國聯軍入京強佔中國土地，殺害中國人民。1842年

strongest countries invaded China, occupied lands and killed many Chinese people. In 1842, the U.K. government forced the weak Chinese officials to cede Hong Kong as a colony through its superior military power.

Hong Kong people evolved from the initial violent counter-attack on the invading British army to complete colonization in most aspects of life through its colonial history of 162 years.

Participants of the Forum concluded by suggesting that major structural changes in the political system should not take place before the major programs of de-colonization by the nation is complete, including changes in the followings domains:

- (a) Language
  - The functional language of education has completely reverted back to that of the fatherland;
  - Except on some international matters, the SAR government has commenced to use Chinese language as the only functional language in its daily works,

(b) Law

英國以優越的軍事力量，強逼當時懦弱怕事的中國官員割讓香港島成為英國的殖民地。

162 多年來，香港居民由初期的頑強抗英鬥爭演變到最後完全(在各個領域)被殖民地化。

祖國在對香港的非殖民地化工程(包括以下事項)未完成時，香港原則上不應進行重大的政治結構性的改變，例如全面普選等，以導致小島的實質(如非名義上)的獨立(de facto independence)：

(a) 語文

- 香港教育的功能語文(functional language)完全變回祖國語文(中文)；
- 香港政府內部及對外語文完全變回中文(除少部份對外事務除外)；

(b) 法律

- 香港法律的功能語言(functional language)完全變回中文；
- 香港法律原則及程序完全脫離原殖民宗主國英國的法律及影響；

香港法律教育完全中文化。香港的法官不能再聽取英國或其

- The legal language has become 100% Chinese;
- Substantive and procedural law in Hong Kong are completely detached or de-linked from the old colonial British system.

Hong Kong judges are no longer able or legally prohibited to adopt case precedents of courts in the U.K. or other English speaking countries as persuasive authorities in the trials of Hong Kong legal disputes.

**4. Hong Kong people is mentally and linguistically re-integrated into the Greater China cultural family**

Hong Kong people has become completely conversant with the principal official language of the fatherland which is Putunghua.

**5. Re-unification of culture and mindset (and not only land)**

Citizens, professionals, mass media and people in major areas are no longer subservient in attitude to British culture and treat China with antagonism like now. The Hong Kong people is no longer unduly influenced by the U.S. (in term of value, culture

他英語國家的法院判例作為香港的案件審判參考。

香港市民完全在心態上及語言上回歸中國文化大家庭

香港市民已完全掌握本國的主流語言。

文化及心態回歸，不只是土地回歸

香港市民，律師、教師，其他專業工作者、報章、電視台、電台、電子平台及其他領域的參與人不再崇拜殖民地宗主國，敵視祖國及受政治敵對國與經濟競爭國(主要是美國)的價值觀、文化，心態等壓倒性影響。

and attitude) which is in true fact a political adversary and economic competitor of China.

6. **The Index of National Dis-integration of China ("IND")**

The forum participants are now compiling this Index. The participants are all Chinese who are born and grew up in Hong Kong and who have studied or worked overseas, particularly in the U.S.A.

In order to avoid aggravating the hidden crisis of separation and national dis-integration in places such as Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang and other areas, there should not be any major changes in the political structure of Hong Kong so far as the IND stays within the high-risk region in the IND chart to be compiled, so as not to set a bad example for other regions of China.

7. **Bullying by countries which are economic competitors and political adversaries of China – particularly U.S.A. (and, to a lesser extent, U.K.)**

According to our analysis, the U.S.A. government attempts to utilize the Hong Kong and Taiwan problems to hinder the

6. **(中國)國家分裂指數(Index of National Dis-integration (IND))**

論壇的參與者全是香港土生土長的中國人，他們全部在外國(尤其是美國)學習或工作過，現正在編制一個國家分裂危機指數 - IND。

如指數處於圖表的高危區，則香港政治結構不應有所重大改變以加深香港、台灣、西藏、新疆及其他中國地區的分裂危機程度。

7. **經濟競爭國、政治敵對國的威逼 - 美國(在某程度上包括英國)**

根據我們的分析，美國政府正試圖利用香港及台灣問題阻撓中國進一步的經濟及政治發展以最終成為國際強國。美國政府不希望中國完全統一，它希望中國長期處於一種半分裂，

economic and political development of China, so that China won't become a threat to U.S.'s global dominance. The U.S.A. government does not wish to see China becoming a completely united nation; it wishes China to continue to be in a state of semi-disintegration or chaos so that China will not be able revive or re-juvenate in its long-term historical cycle of macro swings (a cycle of 160-300 years duration). We believe that if the U.S.A. government does not take action to stop its practices of imposing threatening and interventionist measures (such as the followings), the hidden crisis of splitting and separating in China will not be eliminated:

(a) The United States-Hong Kong Policy Act 1992;

(b) The Joint Resolution of the Senate of the United States in Hong Kong (4/2004).

8. **The U.S.'s mindset of trying to dismember other unfriendly or adversarial countries**

The U.S.A. government would like to see Hong Kong, Taiwan, Tibet and Xiajiang separating out from China perhaps ever since the former USSR was dismembered and separated into 15

不團結，混亂的狀態，以拖慢或牽制中國政治及經濟的歷史大循環復甦(100至300年)。我們認為如果美國政壇不表示友好，例如取消以下威脅性及干擾性的法律或決議，則香港的潛在分裂及脫離危機不會消滅：

(a) 1992年美國-香港政策法

(United States - Hong Kong Policy Act 1992)

(b) 2004年(4月29日)眾議院聯合決議案

(Joint Resolution of the Senate of the United States on Hong Kong, April 29, 2004).

美國解體其他不友好國家的心態

我們認為自從蘇聯於上世紀末分裂並解體為15個政治實體以後，美國政府希望能使或見到香港、台灣、西藏、新疆等地在中國分離出去。我們認為，如果說美國的印第安人、非洲種及西斑亞族美國人在夏威夷、阿拉斯加、紐約、加州等



independent political entities in the last decade of the last century. If Indian, African and Spanish American should not become independent in places like Hawaii, Alaska, New York or California, then there is no reason why Hong Kong or Taiwan should separate from China (in a real sense).

Hong Kong's constitutional reforms should not unwittingly help precipitate China's national crisis of dis-integration.

**9. The revision or abolition of the 1984 Sino-Anglo Joint Declaration**

The Declaration is a successful imposition of colonial continuation for 50 years by U.K. It is another unequal treaty.

According to law both in China and the U.K., all rules enacted by legislation or created by contracts governing rights and obligations should be allowed the flexibility of revision (and even abolition) if there are fundamental changes in the circumstances which warrant major alteration.

Participants of the Forum believe that the two nations at the time of signing the Joint Declaration in 1984 did not foresee the

地區不應分離獨立出去的話，那麼香港也無理由要在文化、政治及其他方面實質脫離中國，以加深國家的分裂及瓦解危機。

**1984 年中英聯合聲明的修改或取消**

聯合聲明是一個英國成功強求延續殖民體制 50 年的又一個不平等條約。

根據中國及英國本身法律體系的原則，所有立法及合同產生的約束性規定(rules)都應因實在情況的重大變化而可以考慮作出修改甚而取消。

論壇成員認為，簽署中英聯合聲明的兩個主權國家在 1984 年時完全沒有預見到 1997 年後香港所面臨的經濟及社會問題與困境，所以我們對中英聯合聲明也應作出適當的修改甚而把它完全取消以符合香港的新發展、新情況的要求。這個聲明正如 18 世紀不平等條約一樣須要取消。

unexpected major economic and social problems developing in Hong Kong after 1997; therefore consideration should be given to revise or even abolish this Joint Declaration as having been substantially taken over by events, just like the former unequal treaties of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

10. **Setting up of the “The Commission for National Unification and Handling Problems of National Dis-integration” by China**

Please relay our suggestion to the central government to consider the setting up of the Commission, part of whose jobs is to participate in the deliberation or establishment of economic, social, cultural and political policies in Hong Kong which may impact the country nationally.

This body should be in a position to veto splittist policies and appointment of separatist politicians.

Regards,

Recorded by

10. **建議中央政府設立“國家統一及處理國家分裂問題委員會”**

請代轉交中央政府論壇的建議，即建議中央政府考慮成立上述委員會以參與香港的未來經濟、社會、政治及文化體制的討論與重建。

此組織應有權否決有加深國家分裂危機的各類舉措及政治人物的任命。

祝安康

論壇記錄：  
張鈺明  
(義務司庫)

(Y.M. Cheung)  
Hong Kong

10 of 10

(ref //hona/sym 國家分 資料匯編)