

Controversial Incidents after Hong Kong's Handover to Mainland China

- The deceased Mainland Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said to British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe in 1984, "On the Hong Kong issue, we have to first introduce a promise that its capitalist system and way of living will remain unchanged for 50 years after 1997" (Deng Xiaoping commenting on Hong Kong, published by Joint Publishing CO., November 1993, page 9).
- Article 2 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China stipulates, "The National People's Congress authorizes the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to exercise a high degree of autonomy and enjoy executive, legislative, and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication, in accordance with the provisions of this Law" (Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, April 1992, page 3).
- Ten years after the transfer of Hong Kong's jurisdiction, have Mainland Chinese authorities really kept their promises? Have they tried to preserve Hong Kong's freedom, human rights, and independent judiciary?
- This document lists in chronological order 175 controversies that have arisen in media since July 1997.

Controversies Totaling 175

(1997.7-2007.5)

No.	Time	Event	Source
1	July 4, 1997	<p><u>China Central Television (CCTV) with exclusive coverage.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa meets with PLA Major-General Liu Zhenwu at the former British governor's residence on July 4, 1997. No Hong Kong media is informed of the event. CCTV airs the exclusive coverage of the meeting during the evening news the next day.</p>	<p>July 11, 1997</p> <p><u>United Daily News</u></p>

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2	July 1997	9, <u>CCTV enjoys special treatment.</u> SAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa calls on the PLA garrison troops in Hong Kong on July 9. Reporters find that CCTV's news crew and some journalists dressed in uniform enjoy special offer to cover news in off-limits areas for the press.	July 11, 1997 <u>United Daily News</u>

3	July 1997	10, <u>Deportation of illegal immigrant children.</u> Provisional Legislature adopts an immigration bill through three readings, allowing the deportation of illegal immigrant children born of Hong Kong citizens in Mainland China claiming right of abode in the HKSAR. The provisions apply retroactively on July 1. Thousands of children who stay in Hong Kong illegally waiting for right of abode must all be deported back to Mainland China and may return to Hong Kong through the process of Mainland Chinese laws.	July 11, 1997 <u>United Daily News</u>
4	July 1997	9, <u>Chief Executive Office imposes restrictions on the press.</u> Hong Kong Journalists Association writes to Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa to complain that his office imposes much more stringent limitations on news coverage than the former British government and allows the Mainland media preemptive coverage. The association accuses the office of infringing on press freedom and the operation of the media in Hong Kong.	July 10, 1997 <u>Min Pao</u>
5	July 1997	15, <u>Provisional Legislature freezes labor rights laws.</u> Provisional Legislature passes the "Legislative Provisions (suspension of operation) Bill of 1997," which suspends labor laws giving workers right of collective bargaining, allowing unions to fund political activities, and preventing anti-union discrimination. The Legislative Council also suspends the Bill of Rights Law.	July 16, 1997 <u>Express News</u>
6	Aug. 1997	15, <u>One association, one vote for functional constituencies.</u> Draft bill on the first legislative elections is gazetted by the	Aug. 16, 1997 <u>Express News</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		HKSAR government. In the first SAR Legislative Council, nine functional constituencies are added and voted by organizations, not individuals. Thus, the electorate is reduced from 1.05 million to about 40,000, a 97% drop.	
7	Aug. 21, 1997	<u>Legislative Council Bill violates Basic Law.</u> Article 38 of the Legislative Council Bill states that nominated candidates must swear allegiance to the SAR government, which is inconsistent with the regulations that legislators should swear allegiance only when they assume office positions. SAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa is accused of neglecting the separation of the executive and legislative branches.	Aug. 22, 1997, <u>Express News</u>
8	Aug. 29, 1997	<u>Hong Kong suspends APO membership.</u> SAR government announces that Hong Kong suspends its membership in the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) on July 1, 1997 because the ROC participates in the APO under the name "Republic of China."	Aug. 29, 1997 <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>
9	Sept. 21, 1997	<u>ROC officials unable to attend the World Bank/IMF annual meeting.</u> Paul Chiu, Minister of Finance of the Republic of China, and former Central Bank Governor Sheu Yuan-Dong are unable to obtain visas for Hong Kong to attend the World Bank/International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting. The two express dissatisfaction and cancel their trips.	Sept. 21, 1997 <u>Apple Daily</u>
10	Sept. 28, 1997	<u>Legislative Council Bill is adopted.</u> Provisional Legislature passes the Legislative Council Bill by a vote of 29-9 with 11 abstentions. The nine opposing votes and the 11 abstentions are cast to oppose the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Progressive Alliance for enlarging the qualifications of functional electorates.	Sept. 29, 1997 <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>
11	Oct. 10, 1997	■ <u>Police dismantle ROC flags at national day celebration.</u> SAR police remove ROC flags from streets during the	Oct. 11, 1997 <u>Hong Kong Daily News</u>

9	Sept. 21, 1997	<p><u>ROC officials unable to attend the World Bank/IMF annual meeting.</u></p> <p>Paul Chiu, Minister of Finance of the Republic of China, and former Central Bank Governor Sheu Yuan-Dong are unable to obtain visas for Hong Kong to attend the World Bank/International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting. The two express dissatisfaction and cancel their trips.</p>	<p>Sept. 21, 1997</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>October 10 celebration, the first celebration after Hong Kong's transfer of jurisdiction to Mainland sovereignty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>No law to support the SAR's taking down of ROC flags.</u> <p>Spokesperson of the SAR government and the police fail to explain which law is cited to outlaw the public display of ROC flags in Hong Kong.</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>SAR Chief Executive states that public display of ROC flags violates the "one country" principle.</u> <p>SAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa states that public display of ROC flags violates the “one country” principle. He states that he does not consult Mainland authorities before hand and that the decision to take down the flags is his own.</p>	<p>Oct. 12, 1997</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>
12	Oct. 19, 1997	<p><u>Film distributors refuse to buy movies about the Dalai Lama.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong film distributors decide not to purchase three movies about the Dalai Lama and Tibet.</p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1997</p> <p><u>United Daily News</u></p>
13	Oct. 29, 1997	<p><u>Provisional Legislature abolishes laws related to labor rights.</u></p> <p>Provisional Legislature approves the revocation of two labor laws and revises another that is closely related to labor rights. Members of the April Fifth Group stage protests outside the legislature building and clash with policemen.</p>	<p>Oct. 30, 1997</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

9	Sept. 1997	21,	<p><u>ROC officials unable to attend the World Bank/IMF annual meeting.</u></p> <p>Paul Chiu, Minister of Finance of the Republic of China, and former Central Bank Governor Sheu Yuan-Dong are unable to obtain visas for Hong Kong to attend the World Bank/International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting. The two express dissatisfaction and cancel their trips.</p>	Sept. 21, 1997	<p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
14	Dec. 1997	19,	<p><u>Appeal Board on Public Meetings and Processions is accused of lack of representation.</u></p> <p>SAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa appoints members to the Appeal Board on Public Meetings and Processions. Human rights groups criticize the appointees lack representation of the people, and are unfamiliar with the holdings of demonstrations and protests, which may affect the civil rights of the people of Hong Kong.</p>	Dec. 20, 1997	<p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
15	Dec. 1997	25,	<p><u>Human Rights Watch publishes 10 major events of the year in Hong Kong related to human rights as follows.</u></p> <p>The Human Rights Watch report includes the following negative developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The SAR government refuses to establish an independent organization to investigate abuses of power by the police ■ The SAR government disapproves of demonstrations and assemblies on the grounds of national security. ■ Legislative progress on equal rights has been slow. ■ A Taiwanese veteran is wrongly repatriated back to Mainland China and has disappeared. 	Dec. 26, 1997	<p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
16	Jan. 1998	16,	<p><u>SAR government suggests repealing the Bill of Rights Law.</u></p> <p>SAR government announces in its gazette that it suggests the repeal of legislation that has given the Bill of Rights Law overriding status in jurisprudence. The Law should only be applied to government and public entities, not individuals.</p>	Jan. 17, 1998	<p><u>Express News</u></p>

9	Sept. 21, 1997	<p><u>ROC officials unable to attend the World Bank/IMF annual meeting.</u></p> <p>Paul Chiu, Minister of Finance of the Republic of China, and former Central Bank Governor Sheu Yuan-Dong are unable to obtain visas for Hong Kong to attend the World Bank/International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting. The two express dissatisfaction and cancel their trips.</p>	Sept. 21, 1997 <u>Apple Daily</u>
17	Feb. 25, 1998	<p>■ <u>Provisional Legislature abolishes Lau Chin-Shek's revision bill on the Bill of Rights Law.</u></p> <p>The Provisional Legislature adopts a law to revoke revisions proposed by former legislator Lau Chin-Shek. Lau says he will protest to the United Nations that the SAR government violates human rights.</p> <p>■ <u>Democratic Party strongly condemns the Provisional Legislature.</u></p> <p>The Democratic Party condemns the Provisional Legislature for ruining democracy, the rule of law, and human rights in the Special Administrative Region.</p>	Feb. 26, 1998 <u>Shin Pao</u>
18	March 1, 1998	<p><u>Increased surveillance on political demonstrations after 1997.</u></p> <p>Leung Kwok-Hung, member of the April-Fifth Group, states that the police escalates the monitoring of political demonstrations after 1997, including phone tapping and tailing protesters.</p>	March 2, 1998 <u>Apple Daily</u>
19	March 4, 1998	<p><u>Xu Simin accuses PTHK of publicly opposing SAR policies.</u></p> <p>Xu Simin, a delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing, criticizes the Hong Kong government-funded Radio Television Hong Kong for airing shows critical of Hong Kong policies while claiming to be editorially independent. Xu demands Tung Chee-Hwa to deal with it.</p>	March 5, 1998 <u>Hong Kong Economic Daily</u>

20	<p>March 17, 1998</p> <p>Feb. 4, 1999</p>	<p>■ <u>Department of Justice decides not to prosecute the Chairman of Sing Tao Holdings.</u></p> <p>After the Independent Commission against Corruption charges three staff members of the Hong Kong Standard with exaggerating circulation figures, the Secretary of Justice Elsie Leung Di-Sie makes a decision not to prosecute Sally Aw, chairman of Sing Tao Holdings and publisher of the Hong Kong Standard.</p> <p><u>The Legislative Council criticizes Leung for dropping the suit against Sally Aw.</u></p> <p>Secretary Leung says that she does not prosecute Ms. Aw due to a lack of sufficient evidence, and for the public interest. She says she is worried that charge against Ms. Aw will affect the company's debt restructuring so that the public interest will be affected. Should the company go bankrupt, two thousand people will lose their jobs. Some Legislative Council members criticize Leung's exoneration of Ms. Aw as a violation of the principle that all are equal before the law. Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng proposes a non-confidence motion against the secretary.</p> <p><u>The Hong Kong Bar Association calls into question Leung's ability and credibility in maintaining the rule of law.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong Bar Association issues a statement, expressing shock about the Department of Justice's inaction in this case to protect the public interest. The association says the Department of Justice violates the guidelines on criminal prosecutions, which seriously undermines the association's trust in Leung's credibility and ability to maintain the rule of law.</p> <p>■ <u>The non-confidence motion against Leung is vetoed.</u></p>	<p>March 18, 1998</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>Feb. 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily,</u></p> <p>Feb. 10, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao,</u></p> <p>Feb. 11, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
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21	March 30, 1998	<p><u>Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong Office is exempt from Hong Kong laws.</u></p> <p>Under the "Adaptation of Laws (Interpretative Provisions) Bill", the word "state" is used to replace the term "official." Ronald Arculli, deputy chairman of the Liberal Party, doubts that the bill, if adopted, will give Xinhua News Agency in Hong Kong a constitutional status equivalent to the former British government; furthermore, it may even enjoy special privileges exempt from Hong Kong laws as well.</p>	March 31, 1998 <u>Min Pao</u>
22	April 6, 1998	<p>■ <u>Chinese officials in France threaten Hong Kong reporters.</u></p> <p>While PRC Premier Zhu Rongji is visiting France, a group of reporters of the "Borderless Reporters Association" stages protests. Su Xu, an official of the PRC embassy threatened to sever cooperation with a Hong Kong reporter after the reporter has asked Zhu to comment on his views.</p> <p>■ <u>Hong Kong Journalists Association asks Ma Yuzhen to clarify Su Xu's statement.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong Journalist Association asks Ma Yuzhen, the commissioner of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hong Kong office to clarify whether Su is speaking on behalf of the PRC government toward the Hong Kong press.</p> <p>■ <u>News department of Television Broadcasts Ltd. (TVB) asks PRC officials to explain and apologize for concern.</u></p> <p>The news department of the Television Broadcasts Ltd. asks the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Information Division and the news office of the State Council for an</p>	April 8, 1998 Hong Kong Economic Journal

		<p>explanation and apology for the affair.</p>	
23	April 7, 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Provisional Legislature passes the Adaptation of Laws (Interpretative Provisions) Bill.</u> <p>Despite strong protests from the Hong Kong Bar Association and public opinion, the Provisional Legislature passes a law which replaces "official" with "state" in the old provisions, and classifies Xinhua and other Mainland Chinese agencies in Hong Kong as a body of the "state," thus exempt from Hong Kong laws when they are functioning on behalf of the central government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>International Judicial Organization, Hong Kong Branch, asks that the bill not be signed and approved.</u> <p>The International Judicial Organization, Hong Kong Branch issues a statement to express regret about the passage of the law and asks Tung not to sign the bill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong Bar Association and Human Rights Watch deem the SAR's move a violation of the Basic Law.</u> <p>A spokesman of the U.S. Consulate General says his agency will study the impact of this law on the judicial integrity of Hong Kong. The Bar Association and Human Rights Watch believe that such a passage has violated the Basic Law and will have a profound influence. They ask the law to be handled by the First Legislative Council.</p>	<p>April 8, 1998</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal, Sing Tao Daily</u></p>
24	April 30, 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Emily Lau accuses Xinhua for violating Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.</u> <p>Emily Lau, leader of the Frontier, files a personal suit against Xinhua for violating the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. She accuses Xinhua of not allowing access to personal files within the 40 day legal deadline.</p>	<p>May 1, 1998</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Court adjudicates on the status of Xinhua.</u> <p>The Eastern Magistracy has scheduled a hearing on the case on whether Xinhua can be regarded as a body of the “state”. Xinhua will have to respond in court.</p>	
25	May 25, 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Legislative Council only opens one-third of the seats to direct election.</u> <p>The results of the first election to the Legislative Council are revealed. Only regional elections are open to direct popular vote, which constitute only one-third of the 60 seats of the Legislature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Functional constituencies resume indirect election.</u> <p>In 1995, direct election for the functional constituencies was held. But the 1998 election is reverted to indirect elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Democratic Party receives a large number of popular votes, but few seats.</u> <p>The Democratic Party receives 43% of the votes, but represents only 21.67% of the entire legislature.</p>	<p>May 26, 1998</p> <p>Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong</p>
26	June 15, 1998	<p><u>CTN Story on Xinjiang secessionists put aside.</u></p> <p>Chinese Television Network is awarded the Human Rights Award, co-sponsored by the Amnesty International (Hong Kong), Foreign Correspondents Club (Hong Kong), and the Hong Kong Journalists Association for its special report on the secessionist movement in Xinjiang Province. However, the award-winning program “Howling Wolves on Sky Mountain – The Truth of the Xinjiang Secessionist Movement” is cancelled. Former CTN editor-in-chief Linda Lin says the special report will be regarded as a challenge to the Mainland Chinese government unless other related news are aired.</p>	<p>June 16, 1998</p> <p><u>Liberty Times</u></p>

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	July 8, 1998 Sing Pao Daily News
28	July 26, 1998	<p>■ <u>The commissioner for labor surprisingly cancels a planned visit to Taiwan.</u></p> <p>The Labor Advisory Board is planning to visit Taiwan, Singapore, and other places in August. Jacqueline Willis, chairman of the board, and the Commissioner for Labor, is planning to join the delegation. However, Ms. Willis does not make the trip to Taiwan, due to political considerations by top HKSAR government officials.</p> <p>■ <u>The director-general of industry of the HKSAR fails to make a planned visit to Taiwan.</u></p> <p>According to a report in the Hong Kong Daily News, F.S.W. Ho, director-general of industry, is planning to accept an invitation to inspect high-tech industries in Taiwan in April 1998. However, his plan is later vetoed. by high-ranking HKSAR officials._</p>	July 26, 1998 United Daily News; July 27, 1998. Oriental Daily News, Hong Kong Daily News
29	July 26, 1998	<p><u>The Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in China protests against Mainland China's decision to revoke the home visit permit of one of its members.</u></p> <p>Szeto Wah, chairman of the Alliance, says one of the</p>	July 27, 1998 Sing Tao Daily

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		<p>members of the standing committee of the organization has his home visit permit seized by Mainland Chinese officials when he is planning to return to the mainland because he has allegedly engaged in “anti-government activities.” This is the first time that a member of the alliance being revoked of the permit. The alliance protests that Mainland China maintained a blacklist of political activists, and asks the HKSAR government to assist in reinstating the permit in order to protect the right of people to make home visits. The chairman expresses concern that once the HKSAR completes the legislation for subversion and treason, the alliance may be regarded as an “anti-government association.”_</p>	
30	Aug. 14, 1998	<p><u>HKSAR government intervenes in the market to deter speculative trading.</u></p> <p>In order to stabilize the Hong Kong stock market and futures markets, Financial Secretary Donald Tsang instructs the Hong Kong Monetary Authority to strongly intervene in the market. The intervention extends from August 14 to 27. However, many stock trading transactions are not settled in due time. The media ridicules that the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Co., Ltd. does not nail down the speculators.</p>	Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong

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		<p><u>Mainland authorities understand and respect the HKSAR government's intervention in the stock and futures markets.</u></p> <p>Wang Guisheng, Chinese Representative of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, says that Mainland authorities will understand and respect the HKSAR government's intervention in the stock and futures markets. He says Mainland Chinese leaders mentions previously that as long as the HKSAR government asks for assistance or support, Mainland authorities will support the HKSAR government at all costs.</p> <p><u>The Democratic Party and some Legislative Council members denounce the HKSAR's intervention.</u></p> <p>Many Legislative Council members question the HKSAR government's use of the land fund to intervene in the stock market, saying that any appropriations from the fund should be approved by the Legislative Council first. Democratic Party Economic Policy deputy spokesman Albert Ho criticizes the HKSAR government for failing to properly manage the risk, which</p>	

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		<p>jeopardizes Hong Kong's reputation as an international financial center, increases the risks in the stock market, and reduces the HKSAR's vast foreign reserves. Democratic Party Economic Affairs Spokesman Sin Chung-kai criticizes the Hong Kong Monetary Authority for expanding its power to affect the operation of Currency Board and the market mechanism.</p> <p><u>Ranking financial world leaders say that HKSAR government's intervention will be detrimental to its free market position.</u></p> <p>U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan says it is unwise for the HKSAR government to buttress the stock price, and that the intervention affects the credibility of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. Norton Miller, a Nobel economist, criticizes the intervention as undermining Hong Kong's status as a free market. Lee Fu-min, Deputy Director of the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund, says he supports the HKSAR government's intervention, but he adds that such intervention should not be continual or regular, or else it will affect market confidence.</p> <p><u>HKSAR government officials make overseas trips</u></p>	

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		<p><u>to dispel international worries about Hong Kong markets.</u></p> <p>Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, Chief Secretary for administration Anson Chan, and Financial Secretary Donald Tsang make overseas trips in the two months following the government's intervention the market. These trips are aimed at clarifying misunderstandings and speculations about the government's intervention and dispelling the worries about the investment in Hong Kong market.</p>	
31	Aug. 19, 1998	<p><u>A reporter of the Apple Daily receives a violent threat not to take pictures in the Mainland.</u></p> <p>Someone smashes the window of the news car of the Apple Daily, and warns the reporter not to shoot photographs freely in the Mainland. In a statement, the Hong Kong Journalists Association says that such overt violence is obviously an attempt to suppress the media and clearly violates freedom of the press._</p>	Aug. 19, 1998, Hong Kong Journalists Association
32	Sept. 1, 1998	<p><u>The credentials of the Federal University of England are downgraded, tightening the accreditation of Hong Kong teachers trained overseas.</u></p> <p>Some 10 teachers whose degrees from the Federal University of England has been accredited by the Hong Kong</p>	Sept. 2, 1998 Min Pao, Sept. 3, 1998 Min Pao

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		<p>government says that their degrees become invalid after 1997 and that they are downgraded to faculty with only credentials. They suspect that the invalidation of their degrees conferred by overseas universities is because of a HKSAR government change in the accreditation system. The Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Association condemns that this move is a political purge of academics and vows to propose an interpellation against the government at the Legislative Council._</p>	
33	Oct. 10, 1998	<p><u>For two consecutive years, Hong Kong policemen tear down the national flag of the ROC on national day.</u></p> <p>On second Double Tenth anniversary after Hong Kong's transfer of jurisdiction to Chinese rule, Hong Kong policemen tears down 21 flags displayed at nine places in Hong Kong and Kowloon. Taiwan's representative to Hong Kong, Cheng An-kuo, director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, expresses serious regret at the Hong Kong policemen's act in two consecutive years. Mr. Cheng urges the HKSAR government to fully respect the wishes of pro-Taiwan people in Hong Kong to stage such celebration.</p>	Oct. 11, 1998 Min Pao

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		<p><u>Paul Yip: the ROC flags must be torn down to conform with the principles of "one country, two systems".</u></p> <p>Paul Yip, special advisor to the HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, says that the government, out of respect for pro-Taiwan activities, will handle flag issues with an understanding attitude. But in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems," publicly displayed ROC flags must be torn down, Yip said._</p>	
34	Nov. 12, 1998	<p><u>Zhang Ziqiang case triggers a dispute over the legal jurisdiction between Hong Kong and Mainland China.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong kidnapper Zhang Ziqiang committes several robberies and kidnappings in both Hong Kong and Mainland China. He is sentenced to death by the Guangzhou Middle-level People's Court. The attorney representing Zhang in Hong Kong argues that Mainland China have no legal jurisdiction over Zhang's major offenses in Hong Kong.</p> <p><u>The HKSAR government says Mainland China has</u></p>	Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong

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		<p><u>legal jurisdiction over Zhang's case.</u></p> <p>HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa notes that Zhang violates Mainland China laws. Under the principles of "one country, two systems," Hong Kong should respect the legal procedures of Mainland laws. Secretary for Security Regina Ip says no one filed charges against Zhang in Hong Kong, so the court can not prosecute him. There is no formal agreement between Hong Kong and Mainland China for the extradition of criminals at large, and so, the HKSAR does not ask for the extradition of Zhang to face charges in Hong Kong. The secretary repeated that Zhang committes a crime in the Mainland and is arrested there and that the Mainland court has the jurisdiction to bring the case to trial.</p> <p><u>Law professors urge a quick solution over conflicting jurisdictions.</u></p> <p>Chan Wang-ngai, dean of the law school of the University of Hong Kong, says Zhang committes crimes in both Hong Kong and Mainland China. He says Hong Kong and Mainland China should establish a mutual</p>	

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	July 8, 1998 Sing Pao <u>Daily News</u>
		<p>legal assistance system. Assistant Professor Tai Yiu-ting of the law school of the same university, says that prosecuting Zhang in Mainland China violates the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC. Tai urges that that both Hong Kong and Mainland China seek a solution over the conflicting jurisdiction of law.</p> <p><u>The international media watch whether Hong Kong is losing its judicial autonomy.</u></p> <p>The <i>Financial Times</i> reports that Zhang is sentenced to death by a Mainland court, which casts doubt on whether Hong Kong will gradually lose its judicial autonomy. The <i>International Herald Tribune</i> says that Zhang's sentence triggers the controversy of whether Mainland China has infringed upon Hong Kong's legal jurisdiction._</p>	
35	Nov. 19, 1998	<p><u>ILO says the former Provisional Legislature violated the International Labor Convention by revoking labor provisions.</u></p> <p>The Freedom of Association Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO) says that the former Provisional</p>	Nov. 20, 1998 Hong Kong <u>Economic Journal</u>

27	July 1998	2,	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	July 8, 1998	<p>Sing Pao</p> <p>Daily News</p>
			<p>Legislature's abolishing of three articles of the Legislative Provisions (suspension of operation) Bill of 1997, adopted earlier by the former Legislative Council, constitutes a violation under the International Labor Convention. The committee particularly expresses its regret about the abolishment of one article that maintained the right of collective bargaining. However, Chief Executive Tung says that the HKSAR government does not violate the convention._</p>		
36	Dec. 1998	13,	<p><u>Human Rights Watch questions whether the Legislative Council election violates the principle of democracy.</u></p> <p>Human Rights Watch, a Hong Kong-based private organization, issues a report on the May 1998 election of the Legislative Council. The report criticizes the election system designed by the HKSAR government for betraying the principles of democracy and distorting the outcome. The organization says that the system is designed to be at the disadvantage of democratic groups but in favor of the business community._</p>	Dec. 14, 1998	<p>United Daily News</p>
37	Dec. 1998	22,	<p><u>Li Ka-Shing criticizes that HK investment climate is affected by the political situation.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong business tycoon Li Ka-shing, commenting on some political parties' support for customers not to pay for the fines for breach of contracts with real estates companies, says the Hong Kong investment climate has</p>	Dec. 24, 1998	<p>United Daily News</p> <p>Dec. 24, 1998</p> <p>Tai Kung Po</p>

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	<p>July 8, 1998</p> <p>Sing Pao</p> <p><u>Daily News</u></p>
		<p>changed. He said the respect for contractual obligations has declined. Li announces that he will give up a major investment plan in Hong Kong. Many business leaders support Li, and express similar worries about Hong Kong's business environment. The Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Progressive Alliance call for greater attention on political influence in economic activities.</p> <p><u>Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa and Chief Secretary Anson Chan call for greater respect for the rule of law.</u></p> <p>In responding to Li's remarks, Tung says that the rule of law is particularly important for Hong Kong to attract investment. Tung says that his government will strive to create a better business environment. Chief Secretary Anson Chan Fang also notes her high regard for Hong Kong's rule of law. She says Hong Kong is a society of rule of law and respects contractual obligations. However, she says society must also respect different voices, which will benefit Hong Kong's business community. The Democratic Party says Li's remarks attributing the change in his investment plan to the</p>	<p>Dec. 24, 1998</p> <p>Sing Tao</p> <p><u>Daily</u></p> <p>Dec. 24, 1998</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	July 8, 1998 Sing Pao <u>Daily News</u>
		<p>change in the political environment is misleading. The party also expresses regret that the chief executive responds in a way showing favoritism to the business community._</p>	
38	Dec. 25, 1998	<p><u>Human Rights Watch says that Hong Kong's democracy is backsliding.</u></p> <p>Human Rights Watch names the top 10 events related to human rights after the 1997 transfer of jurisdiction of Hong Kong to Chinese rule. The 10 include backsliding democratic development, HKSAR's relinquishment of legal jurisdiction, reduction in aid to social welfare programs, curtailing of freedom of the press, allowing for Mainland Chinese agencies and pro-Mainland people to be immune from the application of Hong Kong laws, and tolerance of racial discrimination._</p>	Dec. 26, 1998 <u>United daily News</u>
39	Jan. 4, 1999	<p><u>The Liberal Party accuses Hong Kong of rapid "mainlandization" after its reversion to Chinese rule.</u></p> <p>James Tien Pei-chun, chairman of the Liberal Party, says many international investors find that Hong Kong has been rapidly "mainlandized" after 1997. Hong Kong has transformed from an international metropolis to become a city of Mainland China. The Liberal Party suggests to the Chief Executive that the HKSAR government should emphasize "two systems" and not</p>	Jan. 5, 1999 Sing Tao <u>Daily</u>

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	July 8, 1998 Sing Pao Daily News
		<p>"one country" in international publicity.</p> <p><u>Tung: Hong Kong will retain its characteristics as being an international metropolis.</u></p> <p>Chief Executive Tung says that the HKSAR government will take the initiative in improving the business environment and strengthening promotion activities in other countries. Only when retaining its characteristics as an international metropolis can Hong Kong continue to attract foreign businessmen and tourists._</p>	
40	Jan. 4, 1999	<p><u>Legislative Council member To Kan-sun is barred from attending the mock trial proceedings in Mainland China.</u></p> <p>To, who visit Mainland China in 1992 and still obtains a valid home visit permit, is supposed to obtain approval to attend a HKSAR-government sponsored mock trial proceedings in the Mainland in his capacity as a lawyer with all expense on his own. However, when To, a Democratic Party member, is checking detail programs, officials at the Department of Justice asks him not to attend, saying no arrangements had been made for him.</p> <p><u>Department of Justice says no individual</u></p>	Jan. 5, 1999 Oriental Daily News

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	<p>July 8, 1998</p> <p>Sing Pao</p> <p>Daily News</p>
		<p><u>participants are allowed to take part in this event.</u></p> <p>The spokesman for the department says that all participants are representatives from institutions, and that To can not attend the event in his private capacity. Those who represented the two bar associations are nominated by the associations._</p>	

27	July 2, 1998	<p><u>ROC CAA Director-general is unable to obtain visa to participate in the opening ceremony for the Hong Kong new airport.</u></p> <p>Director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, Cheng An-kuo, says Chang Chia-chu, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China, is invited to take part in the July 2 opening ceremony of the new Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong by the Airport Authority. However, the HKSAR government rejects to issue an entry visa to Chang, which Cheng expresses regret. The Hong Kong Immigration Department declines to comment on the matter, saying it is an individual case._</p>	<p>July 8, 1998 Sing Pao Daily News</p>
41	Jan. 12, 1999	<p><u>The HKSAR government presents its first human rights report to the UN through the PRC.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government spokesman said that the first government-drafted human rights report had been sent to the UN Secretariat through the PRC. The report gave a positive review to the human right status in Hong Kong and rebutted criticism to moves such as those by the Provisional Legislature to abolish human rights regulations and amend the Public Order and Societies Ordinances.</p> <p><u>Human Right Watch expresses disappointment with the report.</u></p> <p>Human Right Watch Director Law Yuk-kai expressed disappointment about the report. He said the HKSAR government failed to learn lessons from the criticism by the Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the adoption of functional constituencies for legislative council election.</p> <p><u>Some Legislative Councilors of the Democratic Party accuse the report of being “untrue” and “cover up.”</u></p> <p>Frontier and Democratic Party legislative councilors charged that the report was “untrue” and a “cover up” at</p>	<p>Jan. 13, 1999 Apple Daily, Jan. 13, 1999 Ta Kung Po, Jan. 22, 1999 Min Pao</p>

42	Jan. 14, 1999	<p><u>HKSAR Chief Executive announces reform of the government system.</u></p> <p>At the Legislative Council meeting on January 14, HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa said the government would consider revising the system of life-long employment for public servants and making a modern, flexible, agile, cost-efficient and service-oriented civil service system.</p> <p><u>The HKSAR government makes public reference paper on reforms in the civil service system.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR Civil Service Bureau made public a paper on the reform of the civil service system on March 8. Suggestions included the employment of clerical workers based upon contract, recruitment of those at supervisor levels based upon a competition mechanism, the introduction of a superannuation fund, simplification of the dismissal procedure, use of voluntary or mandatory retirement, and the revocation of the existing promotion system.</p> <p><u>HKSAR announces the recruitment under non-public service short-term contracts.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government announced on March 16 that beginning April 1, 1999, government agencies would employ persons under the “non-public service short-term contract.”</p> <p><u>Critics say HKSAR violates the Basic Law stipulating not to change public service employment system.</u></p> <p>Supporters welcomed this change, saying this move could change government culture, reduce the fiscal burden, and add flexibility to the entire system. Those who opposed the change said it violated Articles 100</p>	Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong
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43	Jan. 29, 1999	<p><u>Mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese will obtain the right of abode in Hong Kong without the Mainland's review.</u></p> <p>Five judges, led by Judge Andrew Li Kwok-nang of the Court of Final Appeal, ruled unanimously that mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese could obtain the right of abode in Hong Kong automatically without review by the Mainland public security officers.</p> <p><u>Mainland legal experts believe that this ruling violated the PRC Constitution and the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC.</u></p> <p>Some Mainland Chinese law experts believed this ruling constituted a major challenge to the position of the National People's Congress and violated the principles of "one country, two systems."</p> <p><u>Mainland authorities believe that this ruling should be revised.</u></p> <p>After making a trip to the Mainland for this case, Secretary of Justice Elsie Leung said mainland authorities considered this ruling a serious violation of the PRC Constitution and the Basic Law, which warranted a correction. The HKSAR government then requested on February 24 that the Court of Final Appeal make a clarification whether the court, as referred to in its ruling, indicated that the court has the power over the legislation of the National People's Congress and the NPC Standing Committee.</p>	Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong
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Clarification by the Court of Final Appeal invites criticism from the legal community.

The Court of Final Appeal made a clarification on February 26. Five judges said unanimously that they did not intend to challenge the fact that the NPC Standing Committee had the power to interpret the Basic Law and exercise rights pursuant to the provisions and procedures of the Basic Law. The HKSAR government then said it welcomed and respected this decision by the Court of Final Appeal. Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee said the clarification by the court set bad precedent.

The legal community criticizes the government for not respecting judicial independence.

The Hong Kong Bar Association said that the HKSAR government's request for the court to make a clarification would trigger a serious constitutional crisis, which would affect the judicial independence and the "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong. Gladys Veronica Li, chairperson of the Hong Kong branch of the International Commission of Jurists, said in a statement that the HKSAR government did not respect Hong Kong's judicial autonomy but exerted political pressure on the Court of Final Appeal.

The National People's Congress says clarification is necessary.

The Commission of Legislation Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee said on February 27 that the clarification by the Court of Final Appeal was necessary. The NPC's and the NPC Standing Committee's exercise of their power through due process under the Basic Law should not be disputed.

The international community has been watching closely the move by the Court of Final Appeal.

On March 2, U.S. Secretary of State Madeline Albright said that the United States has been watching closely the dispute involving the Court of Final Appeal and its decision on the right of abode for mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese. She said the United States government would continue to monitor developments. The Consulate Generals of England, the United States and Canada all said they supported the judicial independence and the rule of law in Hong Kong.

Legislature vetoes non-confidence vote against Secretary for Justice.

Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng in February introduced a non-confidence vote against Secretary of Justice Elsie Leung Di-Sie for her handling of Sally Aw case and the right of abode of Mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese. The Legislative Council, in a meeting on March 11, vetoed the motion by a 21-29 vote with 8 abstentions. Kenneth S. K. Lau, associated director for Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, said the non-confidence motion illustrated the lack of confidence in the government and the rule of law among legal experts and elected councilors, and caused irrevocable damage to Hong Kong's international image.

Secretary for Security: influx of Mainland-born children to Hong Kong could become a heavy burden.

Secretary for Security Regina Ip said on April 28 that the number of Mainland-born children of Hong Kong

Chinese, which became entitled to the right of abode in Hong Kong due to a recent decision by the Court of Final Appeal, could amount to 1.67 million based on initial estimates. An influx of these immigrants could become a serious burden on Hong Kong. Ms. Ip denied that the release of the enormous number was aimed at overturning the decision by the Court of Final Appeal.

Mainland public security authorities say HK court decisions cannot change Mainland China's exit regulations.

After the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal's decision on January 29 on the right of abode, HKSAR government officials had three meetings with Mainland China public security officials. Mainland Chinese officials said that the decisions by Hong Kong court could not change the Mainland's exit regulations. It would be out of the question for Mainland officials to arrange for Mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese to go to Hong Kong in accordance with the decision by the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal.

The Hong Kong Bar Association says Hong Kong's autonomy is affected.

The Hong Kong Bar Association issued a press release on April 30 criticizing Hong Kong NPC deputies for asking the Court of Final Appeal to change its rulings. The bar association said this change, if made, would be an intervention by the central government in the affairs under the purview of Hong Kong's autonomy and an arbitrary change in Hong Kong's judicial independence afforded under the Basic Law. The association said that a request of the NPC Standing Committee to interpret the Basic Law would not help resolve the issue, because any NPC interpretation could not apply retroactively. A

move to request a higher authority's interpretation would damage the credibility and authority of the Hong Kong court system and violate the principles of "Hong Kong being governed by Hong Kong people" and "one country, two systems."

HKSAR Chief Executive warns that the effect of the influx of Mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese would be devastating.

The HKSAR government made public on May 6 an evaluation of the infrastructure for the accommodation of 1.67 million of Mainland-born children of Hong Kong Chinese. According to evaluation, additional housing, education and medical expenditures would total HK\$710 billion. Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa said the sudden influx of such a large number of people would devastate overnight the progress Hong Kong has made for years.

Scholars: the HKSAR government uses statistics to seek maximum public support.

Kenneth S. K. Lau, associated director for Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, said that the government was using statistics to seek the maximum public support and to reduce political sensitivity. He said the government hoped the NPC Standing Committee would accept the interpretation request in order to avert criticism by western media.

HK legal community opposes the HKSAR government's request for the NPC Standing

Committee to interpret the Basic Law.

Hong Kong Court of Appeal Judge Justice Godfrey said he was worried about the damage from seeking a legal interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee on the Basic Law. He said what was at stake is Hong Kong's rule of law, not a political view. Another 23 legal scholars at the University of Hong Kong signed a joint letter pointing out that the government had no right to ask the NPC Standing Committee to interpret the Basic Law, which the government did for fear of losing suits.

HK NPC deputies support the seeking of NPC Standing Committee's interpretation of the law.

The 27 Hong Kong NPC deputies issued a public letter in newspapers on May 17 to support the HKSAR Chief Executive's request to the State Council seeking the NPC Standing Committee's interpretation of Articles 22 and 24 of the Basic Law. The letter said the chief executive did so from his sense of responsibility.

The HKSAR Executive Council decides to request legal interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee.

Despite a strong protest from the Hong Kong legal community, the HKSAR Executive Council made a decision on May 18 to allow the Chief Executive to make a request to the State Council for the NPC Standing Committee to interpret the Basic law. The HKSAR government estimated that after the legal interpretation, the number of those Mainland-born children of Hong Kong chinese who will be entitled to the right of abode in Hong Kong will be reduced from

1.67 million to less than 200,000.

Human rights organizations plan to sue the HKSAR government for contempt of court.

The Hong Kong Bar Association said it regretted to learn that the HKSAR government would request the NPC Standing Committee to interpret the law. Human Right Watch Director Law Yuk-kai and Community Association Director H. W. Ho said the two organizations plan to sue the government on charges of contempt of court for publicly disregarding the decision by the Court of Final Appeal. Secretary for Justice Elsie Leung Di-Sie said the government would consider adopting a mechanism to prevent abuse of the interpretation procedure of the NPC Standing Committee.

Legislative Council adopts a decision in support of the government's decision to seek legal interpretation.

The Legislative Council made a decision on May 19 in a 35-2 vote to support the HKSAR government's move to seek legal interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee. During the voting, 19 councilors of the Democratic Party walked out en masse in protest, accusing the Legislative Council, like its predecessor Provisional Legislature, of being swayed by the government.

The U.S. Consulate General is closely watching developments.

U.S. Consulate General and British Consulate General spokesmen said the HKSAR Security Bureau officials had briefed them about the development. The U.S. government said it would watch closely future

developments. The Hong Kong Office of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a public statement that such affairs are the PRC's domestic affairs, and that no other country should interfere.

Court of Appeal Judge: not to be bothered by interpretation inconsistent with the Basic Law.

Hong Kong Court of Appeal Judge Justice Godfrey said though the NPC Standing Committee would give interpretation, judges could disregard any interpretation inconsistent with the Basic Law. He said judges still have discretionary power in applying the law, irrespective of political implication.

American government, general public closely watch the HKSAR government's move to seek an interpretation by the NPC Standing Committee.

The U.S. State Department and the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong repeated their serious concerns about any move that could undermine the credibility of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. U.S. House Representative William Thomas, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee under the International Relations Committee, and some representatives wrote letters separately to HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, expressing their concerns about the decision to seek legal interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee. They argued that the move would discredit the Hong Kong court system's independence and credibility and urged the Chief Executive to reconsider.

The HKSAR Chief Executive presents report to the

State Council to seek the NPC Standing Committee's legal interpretation.

HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa presented a report to the State Council through the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office on May 20, seeking an interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee. Hong Kong Legislative Councilors of the Democratic Party planned to write to PRC Premier Zhu Rongji, expressing their worries about the committee's legal interpretation. They considered organizing a group to initiate a petition to be delivered to the Mainland authorities. The State Council, at a regular meeting on June 8, adopted the HKSAR Chief Executive's request after a brief discussion. The NPC Standing Committee accepted the request on June 15, and began to solicit opinions from members.

HKSAR officials say three principles would be adopted for seeking a legal interpretation.

HKSAR Deputy Secretary for Security T. Tong said the government would follow three principles in seeking legal opinions from the NPC Standing Committee in the future. First, whether the seriousness of the outcome of the issue would be unaffordable for Hong Kong. Second, whether the issue could be resolved by HK itself. Third, whether the existing laws and regulations would fail to clearly provide the legal principles and the procedures for dealing with the issue in question.

International organizations and the media believe that seeking a legal interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee will affect Hong Kong's international reputation.

The International Association of Lawyers in Support of Human Rights wrote a letter to HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa on May 24, saying that seeking legal

interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee would affect the international confidence on the “one country, two systems.” The International Bar Association wrote a letter on May 29 to Tung, saying the move would undermine the credibility of the Court of Final Appeal. The Washington Post said in its editorial that Hong Kong’s rule of law has been damaged. Business Week said the move has undermined Hong Kong’s business environment.

Democratic Party Legislative Councilors’ action to send a protest delegation is aborted.

Democratic Party Legislative Councilors James To Kun-sun and Ho Sau-lan planned to go to Mainland China to protest the NPC Standing Committee’s interpretation of the Basic Law, but failed. Mainland China border officials informed airline companies that the two had entry problems. The two were denied of issuing flight tickets and permission to board airplanes at the new Chek Lap Kok Airport. Councilor To accused the Mainland for conservatism and the HKSAR government for weakness and impotence.

HK NPC deputies say legal interpretation is not the best solution for the issue of right of abode.

Ma Lik and Sit Fung-suen, Hong Kong deputies to the National People’s Congress, wrote to the NPC Standing Committee on June 13. They said the move by the HKSAR government to ask for the NPC’s legal interpretation was not the best solution to resolve the issue of right of abode, because the results might overturn the decision by the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. The HKSAR must be held accountable for the

		<p>final outcome.</p> <p><u>Basic Law Committee members meet on the legal interpretation case.</u></p> <p>Wong Po-yan, vice chairman for Basic Law Committee, said that he would bring the opinion papers presented by the Hong Kong Bar Association to Mainland China on June 15 in order to be used as a reference material during the three-day Basic Law Committee meeting.</p> <p><u>NPC refuses to meet HKFS representatives.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong Federation of Students sent three representatives to Beijing on June 14. They requested a meeting with members of the NPC Standing Committee to express their opposition against the legal interpretation, but were denied.</p> <p><u>Democratic Party members plan to impeach the Chief Executive.</u></p> <p>Regarding a proposal by Wong Kam-Chau, director of the China Law programme at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, to impeach the Chief Executive for the handling of the right of abode issue, the Frontier and the Democratic Party met and discussed the plan.</p>	
44	Feb. 1, 1999	<p><u>People's Liberation Army is criticized for abusing privilege.</u></p> <p>At the request of the PLA Garrison Command in Hong Kong, Hong Kong police sent a motorcade to guide the vehicles for PLA generals visiting the military facilities at the airport. Some Legislative Council members criticized the PLA Garrison for their abusing privilege and demanded that the HKSAR government make a</p>	<p>Feb. 23, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>Feb. 24, 1999 <u>Min Pao</u>, <u>Apple Daily</u></p>

		<p>statement regarding the guidelines for receiving dignitaries visiting Hong Kong.</p> <p><u>The PLA and HKSAR government explain that a police escort motorcade was there only to regulate traffic arrangements for visitors.</u></p> <p>The Security Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force, and the PLA Garrison Command in Hong Kong issued statements that policemen assisting motorcades of the PLA Garrison in the Lantau area was for maintaining the safety and regulating traffic in the area, and not for leading the way for PLA officials._</p>	
45	Feb. 27, 1999	<p><u>U.S. Human Rights report names potential problems in the judicial autonomy of Hong Kong.</u></p> <p>The Human Rights report issued by the U.S. Department of State indicated five major events affecting judicial autonomy in Hong Kong after the transfer of jurisdiction in 1997.</p> <p>The Basic Law stipulates that the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal must act in line with the interpretation of the Basic Law by the National People's Congress.</p> <p>The Secretary of Justice made a decision to drop a suit against Sally Aw, chairman of Sing Tao Holding.</p> <p>The Adaptation of Laws (Interpretative Provisions) Bill exempted Mainland Chinese agencies from the application of Hong Kong laws.</p> <p>The Xinhua News Agency Hong Kong Office was accused of violating the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.</p> <p>Mainland China claimed to have jurisdiction over criminal Zhang Ziqiang and the killing of five persons in</p>	Feb. 28, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>

		the Telford Garden. The HKSAR government did not fight to retain its legal jurisdiction._	
46	March 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Nine Hong Kong real estate companies accuse the HKSAR government of exceeding its powers and violating the Basic Law.</u></p> <p>Nine major Hong Kong real estate firms filed a joint appeal to the Lands Tribunal of the HKSAR government. They demanded that the regulations to levy rental tax on undeveloped or unused land be revoked. They said that the government had deviated from the Rating Ordinances and exceeded its power by imposing rental tax. The government's act also violated the spirit of Article 121 of the Basic Law, which regulated rental tax on land.</p> <p>■ <u>The HKSAR government says levying rental tax is based upon law.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR Government made a rebuttal to the accusation of the real estate firms. The government said it was levying rental fees on unused land or land still being developed pursuant to the Government Rent (Assessment & Collection) Ordinance, and not the Rating Ordinance. The ordinance on rental tax was adopted by the Legislative Council after thorough review, which stipulated that the government has the right to charge land rental tax for unused land or land still being developed._</p>	March 4, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>
47	March 3, 1999	<p><u>Ten Hong Kong major real estate firms accuse the HKSAR government of deviating free market tradition.</u></p> <p>Finance Secretary Donald Tsang announced on March 3 that the contract for the digital harbour plan would be awarded to the Pacific Century Group. Ten major Hong Kong real estate firms, accusing Tsang of favoritism, issued a public statement on May 10. They accused the HKSAR government of deviating from the free market tradition by awarding the contract in private without going</p>	April 24, 1999 <u>Wen Wei Po,</u> May 11, 1999 <u>Min Pao;</u> May 13, 1999 <u>Min Pao,</u> May 15, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>

		<p>through due process of public bidding or tender.</p> <p><u>HKSAR government officials promise to establish guidelines for making public similar development projects.</u></p> <p>Despite protests from councilors of the Democratic Party, the Legislative Council Finance Committee approved the appropriation of HK\$964 million for the ground works for the digital harbour in a 30-14 vote. Responding to criticisms that the government contracted out the project through underground negotiations, Information Technology Service and Broadcasting Secretary Kwong Ki-chi promised to establish guidelines to handle similar development plans through public procedures in the future.</p>	
48	March 11, 1999	<p><u>Hong Kong Democratic Party Legislative Councilors protest the adoption of the District Councils Bill, affording appointed seats and ex officio seats.</u></p> <p>The District Councils Bill was adopted on March 11 by the Legislative Council due to the support of the Liberal Party, Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, and Hong Kong Progressive Alliance. The provisions opening appointed seats and ex officio seats were described as the “major setback in democracy.” Democratic Party Councilors walked en masse in protest before the chairwoman announced the voting results.</p>	<p>March 12, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
49	March 14, 1999	<p><u>The home visit permit of Lai Lai-har is confiscated by Mainland authorities.</u></p> <p>Lai Lai-har, board member of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, was denied entry while travelling from Shenchen to Mainland China for tomb sweeping by Mainland border officials for “engaging in anti-government activities outside China’s territory” and her home visit permit was confiscated. The alliance accused Mainland authorities of being inhumane and violating the International Human Rights Convention,</p>	<p>March 15, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u>, April 9, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>

		<p>which Mainland China signed last year.</p> <p><u>HKSAR government officials say they will not interfere in Mainland China's authority over issuing home visit permit.</u></p> <p>HKSAR Government Information Coordinator Stephen Lam said the Secretary for Constitutional Affairs Michael Suen Ming-yeung met several times with representatives of the alliance regarding its request to meet with the Chief Executive for the issue of home visit permit. Suen had relayed the alliance's position to Mainland authorities, Lam said. However, under the principles of "one country, two systems," the HKSAR government should not interfere in the issuance of home visit permit by Mainland authorities, he said._</p>	
50	March 23, 1999	<p><u>Court of Appeal rules that National Flag Law and Regional Flag Law conflict with the Basic Law and international conventions.</u></p> <p>Two Hong Kong Chinese, who had been convicted in mid-May 1998 for insulting the national flag and the regional flag, were acquitted in an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the High Court. The court said that Article 7 of the National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance and Article 7 of the SAR Regional Flag and Regional Emblem Ordinance conflict with Article 39 of the Basic law and Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Department of Justice had obtained the approval from the court that the two ordinances in question could be halted from implementation.</p> <p><u>Pro-Mainland groups claim the decision by the Court of Appeal of the High Court illegal.</u></p> <p>Pro-Mainland China groups said that the ruling by the Court of the Appeal of the High Court constituted a</p>	Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong

challenge to the national laws. The groups said the decision not only went beyond the scope of the Basic Law but also beyond the authority of the HKSAR legislative and executive power. They charged that the decision even damaged the reviewing and interpretative authority of the NPC Standing Committee and let go of illegality of damaging national and regional flags.

The Hong Kong Bar Association says National Flag Ordinance and Regional Flag Ordinance do not require the interpretation of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Hong Kong Bar Association issued a statement on March 25, saying that the National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance and the Regional Flag and Regional Emblem Ordinance are only laws of the Hong Kong special administrative region, irrelevant to relations between the central government and the special region. It was thus unnecessary to seek interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee.

Mainland Chinese legal experts believe the National Flag Ordinance and the Regional Flag Ordinance do not conflict with the Basic Law.

Mainland Chinese legal experts said on April 7 that the National Flag and National Emblem Ordinance was adopted pursuant to the PRC National Flag Law and the National Emblem Law to be implemented in Hong Kong. The National Flag Law and the National Emblem Law have been incorporated in the Annex III of the Basic Law, meaning that the two laws could not conflict with the Basic Law.

		<p><u>HK NPC deputies believe that the Court of Final Appeal should seek interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong NPC deputies met on April 12 to discuss the issue concerning the National Flag Law and the National Emblem Law. A few deputies believed that the Court of Final Appeal should seek interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee on related provisions under the Basic Law. Legislative Councilor James To Kun-sun (Democratic Party) said the NPC played up its criticism during the proceeding of the appeal, which, if handled improperly, might seriously affect the judicial autonomy in Hong Kong.</p> <p><u>The HKSAR government: National Flag Law, National Emblem Law do not limit the freedom of expression.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government filed appeal to the Court of Final Appeal on April 19 related to National Flag Law and National Emblem Law and gave detail reasons. In its appeal, the government said the two laws did not limit the freedom of expression, but served to restrict some forms of expression. The government did not ask the court to seek interpretation from the NPC Standing Committee. The court approved the government's appeal request on May 20.</p>	
51	April 23, 1999	<p><u>The HKSAR government lists in its gazette a draft ordinance for the dissolving of two urban councils.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong government gazette carried the Provision of Municipal Services (Reorganization) Bill, with main provisions for dissolving two provisional urban councils and centralizing the affairs thereunder. However, the Legislative Council, which oversaw the civil service</p>	<p>April 23, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal;</u></p> <p>April 24, 1999</p>

		<p>operation, would have no authority to review the fees to be levied. Legislative Councilor Li Wah-ming (Democratic Party) said the government once promised that the Legislative Council would have all rights to monitor every operation after dissolving the urban councils but eventually ate its own words.</p> <p><u>Democratic Party Legislative Councilors accuse the HKSAR government of dissolving elected assemblies.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government on April 28 presented the bill to dissolve two urban councils to the Legislative Council. Democratic Party Legislative Councilors walked out en masse during the first reading to protest the bill.</p> <p><u>HKSAR government officials say dissolving the two urban councils do not violate the Basic Law.</u></p> <p>Ambrose Cheung Wing-sum, a councilor representing a functional constituency at the Provisional Urban Council, on June 9 criticized the HKSAR government's move to dissolve the two urban councils as a deprivation of people's legislative power. Secretary for Constitutional Affairs Michael Suen Ming-yeung argued that the dissolving of two urban councils did not conflict with Article 39 of the Basic Law.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao</u>; April 29, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u>; April 29, 1999</p> <p><u>Ta Kung Po</u>; June 10, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
52	May 5, 1999	<p><u>The HKSAR government denies entry of 11 overseas Chinese pro-democracy dissidents who plan to take part in international conferences in Hong Kong.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China applied for visas from the Immigration Department in early April on behalf of 11 overseas Chinese pro-democracy dissidents, who planned</p>	<p>April 22, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u>; May 6, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

		<p>to take part in the International Conference to Commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the May Fourth Movement and the 10th Anniversary of the June Fourth Incident. The HKSAR government rejected the visa applications without giving any reason.</p> <p><u>Democratic Party Legislative Councilors criticize the inconsistency in immigration policy before and after the transfer of sovereignty.</u></p> <p>Secretary for Security Regina Ip said on May 5 that entry of these people would not serve the interest of Hong Kong, and the rejection of the applications was not made out of concerns for the possible huge impact of their presence on Hong Kong society. Legislative Councilor Lee Wing-tat (Democratic Party) said some of the dissidents had been approved for entry before the transfer of jurisdiction and criticized the government for inconsistent immigration policy before and after the transfer of jurisdiction.</p>	
53	May 5, 1999	<p><u>Human Right Watch Accuses the HKSAR government's report on no-torture as an illusion.</u></p> <p>Pursuant to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the HKSAR government presented a report on May 5 to the United Nations. Human Right Watch accused the report of covering up the truth in favor of the police. It claimed that the government was unwilling to live up to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance in the absence of a petition mechanism against torture. Legislative Councilor James To (Democratic Party) would attend UN hearings to accuse the government of having committed torture.</p>	<p>May 25, 1999 <u>Min Pao</u>;</p> <p>May 25, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>;</p> <p>June 1, 1999 <u>Min Pao</u>.</p>
54	May 20, 1999	<p><u>Port calls by U.S. military ships are rejected for the first time since the transfer of jurisdiction.</u></p> <p>U.S. Consulate General confirmed that five U.S. military ships, which originally planned to dock in Hong Kong's</p>	<p>May 21, 1999 <u>Min Pao</u>;</p> <p>May 21, 1999 <u>Sing Tao</u></p>

		<p>harbor in May and June, were denied permission to make a port call, the first time since the transfer of Hong Kong's jurisdiction. The Hong Kong office of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that there was nothing unusual about Mainland China denying port calls of U.S. military ships under the circumstance at that time. It was believed that the denial was linked to the U.S. bombing of the PRC embassy in Belgrade. U.S. Department of Defense and the White House spokesmen said they regretted such an outcome.</p>	<p><u>Daily</u>; May 22, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>.</p>
55	May 26, 1999	<p><u>The Cox report says the PRC uses Hong Kong to transfer sensitive military technology.</u></p> <p>The U.S. House of Representative Select Committee, led by Christopher Cox, disclosed its investigative report on the PRC's stealing of U.S. secret military technology. The report said Mainland China used Hong Kong enterprises as a cover-up and imported sensitive military technology through Hong Kong. The report implied that the privilege of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to freely move between Hong Kong and Mainland China without checks could be used as a conduit for transporting sensitive technology.</p> <p>■ <u>The HKSAR government says it will maintain independent and strict control on trade of strategic materials.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government issued an announcement that all companies in Hong Kong must comply with the same laws and regulations. Under the "one country, two systems" principle, Hong Kong will continue its independent and strict control on the trade of strategic materials.</p> <p><u>The U.S. Consulate General to ensure that Hong Kong does not become a center for the spread of</u></p>	<p>Compiled from newspapers in Hong Kong</p>

dangerous technology.

The Spokesman of the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong said Washington had cooperated and would cooperate with Hong Kong to ensure that the island did not become a center for the spread of dangerous technology.

The PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs says PRC units in Hong Kong comply with the Basic Law and all other regulations.

PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman Zhu Bongzhao said that PRC representative agencies in Hong Kong, the HKSAR government, and Hong Kong garrison forces all strictly abided by the Basic Law and other HKSAR laws and regulations.

Legislative Councilor is worried that digital harbour plan is affected.

Legislative Councilor Sin Chung-kai and NPC Deputy Lee Pang-fei said they were worried that the government's plan to develop a digital harbour would be delayed by the Cox report. Sin and James To were planning to lobby the U.S. government and large enterprises to argue that Hong Kong was highly unlikely to be involved in the transfer of sensitive technology to the PRC. They hoped that Hong Kong's role in the digital harbour plan would not be affected.

The EU not to tighten trade and economic cooperation in high-tech fields with the PRC.

The U.S. Senate decided on May 27 to tighten exports of high-tech products to the PRC. Nevertheless, the EU said it would not follow suit to tighten trade and economic

cooperation in high-tech field with the PRC.

Legislative Councilors say the Cox report impedes U.S.-HK academic exchanges.

A U.S. national laboratory recently called off two academic exchange programs with Hong Kong, and canceled visits by its scientists to Hong Kong as well as invitations for Hong Kong scientists to visit the United States. Legislative Councilor Ng Ching-fai said the Cox report erected barriers in the U.S.-HK academic exchanges.

The HKSAR government intensifies lobbying to U.S. Congress.

Chief Secretary for Administration Anson Chan Fang said she would explain to and lobby U.S. officials on a few controversial issues during her visit to the states in mid-June. Acting Secretary for Trade and Industry Yvonne Choi said the government had gone through various channels to explain Hong Kong's strict control on trade of strategic materials to U.S. congressmen and officials. The government did not rule out its plan to write to U.S. congressmen and explain things with reasons.

Special Advisor Paul Yip: Hong Kong's strategic position has been altered.

Paul Yip, special advisor to the HKSAR Chief Executive, said the reference to Hong Kong in the Cox report had indicated a change in Hong Kong's strategic position in international politics. Therefore, Hong Kong must handle with care its relations with Mainland China and the

		<p>international community, he said.</p> <p><u>The HKSAR government admits that no PLA vehicle was suspected or checked.</u></p> <p>In a response to the Cox report's reference to Hong Kong, the HKSAR government said on June 11 that Hong Kong's control of strategic materials met international standards. But, it admitted that no PLA vehicle was inspected due to any suspected violation.</p>	
56	June 6, 1999	<p><u>Legislative Councilor doubt the contracting of land in the North Point Wharf in line with the principle of fairness.</u></p> <p>Legislative Councilor Lee Wing-tat, Ambrose Cheung, and Ho Sau-lan (Democratic Party) introduced an interpellation saying that the Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. was involved in a secret contract with the government to lease a piece of land to develop the North Point Wharf. They expressed worries that the contracting for the North Point Wharf could repeat the history of developing the digital harbour. They said that they wanted to see the lease followed the principles of fairness.</p> <p><u>HKSAR government: siting of the wharf still undecided.</u></p> <p>Secretary for Planning, Environment and Lands Gordon Siu Kwing-chue said that the government had not determined the siting of the wharf. Any developer could file an application and use private land as investment, he said.</p> <p><u>Wharf development plan including commercial</u></p>	<p>June 7, 1999 Apple Daily;</p> <p>June 10, 1999 Min Pao;</p> <p>June 11, 1999 Apple Daily</p>

		<p><u>development plan is a likely financial contribution in disguise.</u></p> <p>The Hong Kong Tourist Association, in a report about Hong Kong's ferry market, suggested the government to allow the developing of wharf to contain commercial development plans so that developers could be financially viable. The suggestion was accused by businessmen as providing developers financial contribution in disguise.</p> <p><u>Legislative Councilors worry that the wharf development could repeat the history of developing the digital harbour.</u></p> <p>Legislative Councilor Lee Wing-tat (Democratic Party) said he doubted whether the government's lease of land reflected real market price and that there could be secret conditions. He expressed concern that the development plan for the North Point Wharf could repeat the history of developing the digital harbour, creating bad precedent and diverting financial contribution in disguise to financial groups.</p>	
57	June 8, 1999	<p><u>The HKSAR government rebuts accusation of infringing rights for children, family, and labor.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government presented to the Legislative Council on June 8 the first report pursuant to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The report was presented to the Office of UN High Commissioner on Human Rights four days earlier. The report disagreed with criticism that the right of abode issue exacerbated family separation and infringed on children's right to stay with their families. The report also rebutted accusation that the abolishment of the right of collective bargaining and employee's rights of representation was a major setback for labor rights.</p>	June 9, 1999 <u>Apple Daily</u>
58	June 11,	<u>The HKSAR government uses the working report</u>	June 11, 1999

1999	<p><u>of the Preparatory Committee to justify that the Immigration Ordinance does not conflict with the Basic Law.</u></p> <p>In a case involving a Pakistan man's right of abode, the HKSAR government for the first time presented one of the working reports by the Preparatory Committee as evidence. Senior lawyers representing the government argued that the Immigration Ordinance did not conflict with the Basic Law.</p> <p><u>A defense lawyer believes that the judge can disregard the opinion of the Preparatory Committee.</u></p> <p>A defense lawyer said only the NPC Standing Committee and Hong Kong Court had the right to interpret laws in line with the Basic Law. The opinions of the Preparatory Committee, as "second-hand legal interpretation," could be disregarded by the judge, the lawyer said. Also, PRC policies and regulations should not interfere with the Hong Kong court's right to interpret the Basic Law.</p>	<p>Apple Daily; June 11, 1999 <u>Min Pao.</u></p>
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59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
60.	July 21, 1997	<p>■ <u>HK Immigration Department deported two illegal immigrants on legal assistance system.</u></p> <p>When the Immigration Department deported the two illegal immigrants that came from Mainland China, there were only a few minutes away that the application for legal assistance filed by the undocumented immigrants was about to be approved by the Department of Legal Assistance. It is legal in Hong Kong to request for legal assistance when any plaintiff is too poor to retain an attorney in any legal case from the Department of Legal Assistance. The program provides government-funded attorney in the legal proceedings to offer legal service and consultation.</p> <p>■ <u>Deputy director of Department of Security admits handling was inappropriate.</u></p> <p>Present before a special meeting of the Civil Affairs Committee of the Legislative Council, HKSAR Deputy Secretary for Security T. Tong admitted handling of the affair was indeed not appropriate. It was a case of "regret" and "misfortune," said Tong. Nonetheless, Tong did not elaborate.</p>	<p>Oct. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>Min Pao</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told “ our superiors do not want you to come ” and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li’s refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the “black list” for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>■ <u>Many political leaders believe the Department of Immigration has paid no respect to legal procedures.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Legislative Councilor James Kun-sun To expressed the incident was an act of disregard to the court system by the Department of Immigration while Councilors Emily Lau, Convenor of the Frontier, and Margaret Ng accused the Department of Immigration of conducting the inhumane act, knowing the Department of Legal Assistance was to approve the application for legal assistance by the two deported illegal immigrants, albeit disregard to the legal procedures of the court system.</p>	<p>Oct. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u>, <u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Oct. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>
61.	August 9, 1999	<p>■ <u>Pontiff’s HK visit denied.</u></p>	<p>Aug. 10, 1999</p>

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		<p>Spokesman of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hong Kong Office said the Pope is the Catholic leader and a leader of a country as well. Since the Vatican maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, the issue involved is quite complicated. Meanwhile, the HKSAR government issued a statement, saying the Pontiff's Hong Kong visit is a diplomatic issue and it is only appropriate that the Pope visits Hong Kong once the Vatican reaches related settlement with the central government of China.</p> <p>■ <u>Many civic bodies believe the move may narrow down the foundation of "one country, two systems."</u></p> <p>The Frontier blamed the PRC government for undermining the promise of "one country, two systems"; Democratic Party said the move may curtail the buffer function Hong Kong plays between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait while Human Rights Watch believed the decision had inadvertently damaged Hong Kong's free society image internationally .</p>	<p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Aug. 10, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Aug. 10, 1999</p>

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62.	Aug. 11, 1999	<p>■ <u>Nationalist Presidential Advisor Chang King-yuh denied entry into Hong Kong.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government has refused Presidential Advisor Chang King-yuh a visa to visit Hong Kong for participation in an academic seminar on the unification of China sponsored by the Committee of General Education of University of Hong Kong.</p>	<p><u>Apply Daily</u></p> <p>Aug. 12, 1999</p> <p><u>Central Daily News</u></p>
63.	Aug. 19, 1999	<p>■ <u>“No open promotion of ‘Two States Theory’ in Hong Kong,” said Qian Qichen, deputy premier of China.</u></p> <p>Qian claimed that the opinion expressed by Cheng An-kuo, director-general of the Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, MAC, in the “ Letter from Hong Kong ” program on Radio Television Hong Kong on July 17, 1999 had violated the principle of “ Qian ’ s seven-point Statement ” and that open promotion of “ Two States Theory ” should not be permitted in Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR government press officer Stephen Lam criticized Cheng for inappropriate speech.</u></p>	<p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Apply Daily</u></p>

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		<p>At a press conference, HKSAR Government Information Coordinator Stephen Lam Qian said the opinion expressed by Cheng was not appropriate as it involved political issues and that the HKSAR government would not endorse.</p> <p>■ <u>Radio Television Hong Kong reiterates its position of independent editorial and freedom of speech policy.</u></p> <p>Radio Television Hong Kong issued a statement, reiterating its position that the freedom of speech is a basic human right and, under the premises of not violating laws, anyone has the right to express his/her opinion or express an opinion commenting on other's opinion.</p> <p>■ <u>Leaders in all walks of life believe Qian's comment to restrict speech in Hong Kong would be Hong Kong's darkest side.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party's Deputy Chairman Albert Ho believed Qian's statement was tantamount to press censorship and worried restriction of speech would be "the darkest side of Hong Kong." Convenor Emily Lau of the Frontier</p>	<p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>

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		<p>expressed that the talk made by Qian would force the HKSAR government to tighten up its control on the freedom of speech and the press.</p> <p>■ <u>IPI is concerned over Qian’s comment.</u></p> <p>International Press Institute wrote to Qian requesting the central government of China to guarantee that the HKSAR government would not curb press freedom in Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>US media point out high self-governance in Hong Kong is being nibbled.</u></p> <p>In its report, the US Newsweek believed the incident indicated that the PRC government was in the process of tightening up the freedom of the press in Hong Kong, thus bringing in a new example of the fast diminishing high self-governance of Hong Kong.</p>	<p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Apply Daily</u></p>

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	<p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p>Aug. 30, 1999</p>		<p>Aug. 21, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Aug. 30, 1999</p> <p><u>Newsweek ;</u></p> <p>Aug. 31, 1999</p> <p><u>Central Daily News</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
64.	<p>Aug. 20, 1999</p> <p>Aug. 21, 1999</p>	<p>■ <u>Law Reform Committee recommends setup of Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure to monitor media activity.</u></p> <p>The Law Reform Committee criticized some Hong Kong media for having abused their right of press freedom. The Committee believes practice in the long past has proved that to rely on self-discipline of the media alone will not work. Thus, the recommendation to set up the Press Complaints Commission for Media Privacy Protection in order to investigate, arbitrate and levy fines on publishers who have violated the self-disciplined code of conduct.</p> <p>■ <u>Some Hong Kong residents support the recommendation to establish Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure.</u></p> <p>A survey polled by Min Pao the very next day indicated that the majority of Hong Kong residents believed that the media have invaded the privacy of individuals. Over half of the respondents said it was not very serious. On the establishment of the Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure, the poll showed</p>	<p>Aug. 21, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Aug. 22, 1999</p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
	Sept. 15, 1999	<p>In a seminar convened in Hong Kong, Prof. Cutler of University of Minnesota of the USA pointed out since some of the Law Reform Committee members are government officials and the commission is delegated with an enforcement power, the decision of the commission can hardly be without the influence of the government, even if the chairman of the commission were a retired justice.</p> <p>■ <u>Hong Kong Journalists Association and other civic bodies oppose government appointees to sit in the proposed Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure.</u></p> <p>A media code of conduct forum sponsored by Hong Kong Journalists Association, Hong Kong Government Media Administrative Staff Association, Hong Kong Media Workers Association and Hong Kong Press Photographers Association discussed on September 19 on how to upgrade the conduct of Hong Kong media. Following the meeting, the four organizers issued a joint statement, unanimously opposing the government to directly or indirectly appoint members of the proposed Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure to monitor media reports. Instead, the Forum decided to form its own Joint Working Task Force to study ways and means of</p>	<p><u>Shin Pao</u></p> <p>Aug. 26, 1999</p> <p><u>Oriental Daily News</u></p> <p>Sept. 1, 1999</p> <p><u>Liberty Times</u></p> <p>Sept. 16, 1999</p>

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	Sept. 19, 1999	<p>improvement for the conduct of the media.</p> <p>■ <u>Joint statement from the academic .</u></p> <p>A first ever joint statement issued by College of Journalism and Broadcast of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and College of Mass Media of the Methodist Christian University pointed out the setup of the proposed Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure to monitor media reports runs counter the spirit of press freedom, independence and acting on one’s own. The statement called for the government to shelve related proposal.</p> <p>■ <u>US Consul General said proposal not recommendable.</u></p> <p>The US Consul General in Hong Kong expressed that the proposed setup of the Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure by Hong Kong government was not a good idea. To regulate the conduct of the media, said the consul general, should be better leave to the media. The establishment of the commission</p>	<p><u>Apply Daily</u></p> <p>Sept. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>United Daily</u></p>

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		<p>would only cause the outside world to misunderstand Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>Chinese Foreign Ministry blamed US Consul General for interfering in Hong Kong internal affairs.</u></p> <p>In response to the ill-timed statement by US consul general in Hong Kong disapproving the setup of the proposed Press Complaints Commission for Privacy Protection from Media Exposure, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hong Kong Office accused the US consul general of making an inappropriate speech on the internal affairs of Hong Kong. The spokesman further blasted the US consul general as groundless for having used the Hong Kong Policy Act to interfere in Hong Kong’s internal affairs.</p> <p>■ <u>Board of Privacy recommends media set own self-discipline mechanism.</u></p> <p>Official Lau Ka-man of the Board of Privacy recommends the media set up a committee, stipulating the code of conduct and providing mechanism for complaint</p>	<p><u>News</u></p>

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	<p>Oct. 12, 1999</p> <p>Oct. 26,</p>	<p>and remedy. In so doing, it would better serve the purpose.</p>	<p>Oct. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

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	<p>1999</p> <p>Oct. 28, 1999</p>		<p>Oct. 27, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 29, 1999</p>

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	Nov. 30, 1999		<p><u>Wen Wei Po</u></p> <p>Dec. 1, 1999</p>

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65.	Sept. 1, 1999	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government appoints new members for the Law Reform Committee - with limited representation.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government has appointed CPPCC member Cha Mau-sing, Chairman of First Eastern Investment Group Chu Lap-lik, Attorney Woo Han-ching, Labor Union Consul Kwong Chi-kin, Legislative Councilor Leung Lau Yau-fan, Prof. Si Tat-wai of City University and Prof. Wai Lee-man of University of Hong Kong to the Law Reform Committee. Critics said the appointment was not balanced nor was it widely represented for at least three of the new members are said to have pro-communist background or approximate view with the HKSAR government.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Sept. 2, 1999</p> <p><u>Shin Pao</u></p>
66.	Sept. 12, 1999	<p>■ <u>Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng denied Beijing entry.</u></p> <p>Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng, on a planned visit to Beijing to attend "Chinese Constitution and Law Seminar," was refused aboard a Beijing-bound Dragonair flight on the ground that her entry permit was cancelled by the Beijing authorities.</p> <p>■ <u>Some quarters believe the denial of entry was</u></p>	<p>Sept. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p><u>due to Ng's opposition to the setup of Temporary Legislative Council, etc.</u></p> <p>Kenneth S.K. Lau, associated director for Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, said the denial of entry must have stemmed from a series of events in which Ng as a legislative councilor had played a vital role. For instance, Ng's support of Former Governor Chris Patten's political reform, opposition to the setup of a temporary legislative council, no-confidence vote against Secretary of Justice Elsie Di-sie Leung and opposition to request for legal interpretation by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Ng has been branded "unfriendly, or even hostile" by the Beijing authorities.</p> <p>■ <u>Media express the move would weaken implementation of "one country, two systems."</u></p> <p>On the "Apple Column" appeared in the Apple Daily, columnist Lou Feng commented the Beijing move certainly was not beneficial to lessening of misunderstanding, or promotion of understanding. In the end, it would weaken the implementation of "one country, two systems."</p>	<p>Sept. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao,</u></p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

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	<p>Sept. 13, 1999</p> <p>Sept. 13, 1999</p>	<p>■ <u>HKSAR Chief Executive emphasizes approval of inland entry/exit remains in the hands of the central government.</u></p> <p>On the very next day, Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng wrote to SAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa, requesting the latter to find out why her visa to Beijing was revoked. In reply, the chief executive emphasized the issue of entry/exit into and from domestic points was the authority of the central government.</p> <p>■ <u>Paul Allen, chief representative of Sino-British Liaison Group disappointed over incident.</u></p> <p>In a Sino-British Liaison Group meeting, Chief Representative Paul Allen of Great Britain expressed Britain's disappointment over Beijing's refusal to allow Legislative Councilor Margaret Ng to visit Beijing. The statement issued by the British members after the meeting indicated their concerns over Hong Kong residents' worry of independent justice of Hong Kong in the face of legal interpretation of the Basic Law by the PNC Standing Committee, protection of the freedom of speech and the</p>	<p>Sept. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>Sept. 14, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>

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	Sept. 22, 1999	<p>incident of Margaret Ng.</p>	<p>Sept. 23, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
67.	Oct. 6, 1999	<p>■ <u>1999 HKSAR governmental Policy Objective vetoes setup of independent Legal Aid Bureau.</u></p> <p>In the 1999 Policy Objective proposed by the Chief Secretary for Administration ’ s Office – Administrative Wing under the Department of Administration, it revealed</p>	<p>Oct. 6, 1999</p> <p><u>1999 Policy Objective</u></p>

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	Oct. 11, 1999	<p>the government had taken the initiative to improve the monitoring system of legal aid system, indirectly vetoing the need to set up the independent Legal Aid Bureau.</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Legislative Councilors To Kan-sun and Margaret Ng oppose the government decision.</u></p> <p>Councilor To said the government's intention to not let the Legal Aid Bureau independent was aimed at control of lawsuit that residents may file against the government while Councilor Ng believed the Legal Aid Bureau should be independent, otherwise justice would not be guaranteed to be candid and unbiased.</p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR government officials explain the decision was based on "foreign experience" and "prudent money management" principle.</u></p> <p>Appeared before the Committee of Justice and Law of the Legislative Council, head of the Department of</p>	<p>Oct. 12, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

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	Oct. 13, 1999	<p>Administration Mrs. Carrie Yau expressed the government was determined to improve the existing legal aid system and the decision not to let the Legal Aid Bureau independent was based on principles of foreign experience and prudent money management. Besides, added Yau, the dependence of the Legal Aid Bureau may bring chaos to incumbent staff members of the agency.</p>	<p>Oct. 14, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>
68.	Oct. 7, 1999	<p>■ <u>Appeared before the Legislative Council, HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa openly urged Democratic Party councilors to “cooperate a little bit” so as to open up the door of negotiation with the central government.</u></p> <p>In the Q&A session after presentation of his administration’s Governmental Policy Implementation in the Legislative Council, the Chief Executive was questioned on three occasions on the denial of entry into the mainland by Democratic Party councilors. Tung replied by saying “the Democratic Party should respond by showing their sincerity of cooperation.”</p> <p>■ <u>Albert Ho, Secretary General of Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, revealed that the SAR</u></p>	<p>Oct. 8, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

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		<p><u>government chief executive had requested the alliance to halt activities to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the June 4 incident.</u></p> <p>According to Ho, the SAR government chief executive had requested Chairman Szeto Wah of the Alliance earlier this year to halt activities to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the June 4 incident. But the request, added Ho, was turned down.</p> <p>■ <u>Emily Lau, leader of the Frontier, accuses the Chief Executive of impeding freedom of convergence and association.</u></p> <p>Emily Lau believed the request from the Chief Executive to halt activities in connection with the June 4 incident was an impediment to people's freedom of convergence, association and demonstration.</p>	<p>Oct. 8, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

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			<p>Oct. 8, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
69.	Oct. 10, 1999	<p>■ <u>Hong Kong police removes the ROC flags at national day celebration for three years in a row.</u></p> <p>SAR police removed the ROC flags from streets in Mong Kok and other districts during the October 10 celebration. By provisions set forth in the Land Ordinance, said the police, the flags must be removed. This was the third time that Hong Kong police had removed the ROC flags after Hong Kong's transfer of jurisdiction to the Mainland sovereignty.</p> <p>■ <u>Cheng An-kuo, former director-general of Hong Kong Affairs Bureau, says the HKSAR government should respect the wish of local residents.</u></p> <p>According to Cheng, even the government has the right</p>	<p>Oct. 11, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told “ our superiors do not want you to come ” and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li’s refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the “black list” for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>to remove the ROC flags, nonetheless it should respect the wish of local residents.</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Paul Yip: the ROC flags must be removed to conform with laws of Hong Kong.</u></p> <p>Paul Yip, special advisor to the HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-Hwa stated that the act to remove the ROC flags was conducted in compliance with the guidances over the relations between Hong Kong and Taiwan given by Jiang Zemin and Qian Qichen. It was done in accordance with laws of Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>Labor Federation of Hong Kong and Kowloon pledges with the HKSAR government to allow traditional practice to continue.</u></p> <p>In an open letter entitled “To Leaders of the Three Sides Across Taiwan Strait, chairman of Labor Federation of Hong Kong and Kowloon pledged with the HKSAR government to follow the traditional practice allowing Hong Kong residents to hoist the ROC flags in public places on Double Tenth Day for celebration Councilor as</p>	<p>Oct. 11, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 11, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told “ our superiors do not want you to come ” and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li’s refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the “black list” for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>did prior to Hong Kong’s return to Mainland China’s rule.</p>	
70.	Oct. 19, 1999	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government announces transfer of incumbent Broadcasting Director and currently chief of Radio Television Hong Kong Cheung Man Yee to new post in Tokyo.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government announced transfer of incumbent Broadcasting Director and currently chief of Radio Television Hong Kong Cheung Man Yee to a higher position as HK’s Tokyo chief economic and trade representative in mid-December, replacing Leung Che-wah.</p> <p>■ <u>Hong Kong Journalists Association issues a statement demanding the government to clarify if the reappointment is related to Director-General Cheng’s TV talk on “two states theory.”</u></p> <p>In a statement issued by the Hong Kong Journalists Association, the Association requested the HKSAR government to explain in details why Cheung Man Yee had</p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1997</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily, Min Pao</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>been reassigned. In particular, the Association would like to know if it was related to the controversial "two states theory." (Appeared before the Program "Letter from Hong Kong" on Radio Television Hong Kong, Director-general Cheng had talked about the issue of "special state to state relationship."</p> <p>■ <u>Chief Secretary Anson Chan reiterates SAR government position to uphold press freedom and freedom of speech.</u></p> <p>Chief Secretary Anson Chan, acting on behalf of the Chief Executive who is on leave, reiterated the departure of Cheung Man Yee from Radio Television Hong Kong did not necessarily indicate that the HKSAR government would interfere in the daily routines of the station. On the contrary, the HKSAR government shall continue to uphold press freedom and the freedom of speech.</p> <p>■ <u>Democratic Party councilors believe "the leftists have scored another victory," indicating the SAR Chief Executive fails to uphold the editorial freedom of Radio Television Hong Kong</u></p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>

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		<p><u>and freedom of speech.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong believes the editorial freedom of Radio Television Hong Kong would not be compromised because of the departure of Cheung Man Yee.</u></p> <p>■ <u>C.P.P.C.C. member Xu Shimin and former Provisional Legislative Councilor Wong Siu Yi demand the role of Radio Television Hong Kong to be promoted and interpreted.</u></p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR Gov't Information Coordinator Stephen Lam emphasizes the incident has nothing to do with the Taiwan issue.</u></p> <p>In an interview with a regular US TV service, Lam said the reassignment of Cheung Man Yee was totally the decision of the HKSAR government alone. There was no</p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>

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		<p>pressure from the central government in Beijing and, added Lam, it had nothing to do with the Taiwan issue.</p> <p>■ <u>Foreign Reporters Association believes the incident is an act to jeopardize press freedom.</u></p> <p>In a statement issued by the Foreign Reporters Association, the Association said the reassignment of Cheung Man Yee was a political decision. It was an act to jeopardize press freedom. The media have not felt comfortable with HKSAR government's recent promise to uphold press freedom.</p> <p>■ <u>Chief Secretary for Administration refuted Foreign Reporters Association, saying no press freedom jeopardized.</u></p> <p>In the face of the accusation made by Foreign Reporters Association, Chief Secretary for Administration Anson Chan issued a statement, saying the accusation was totally groundless. Chan further stated that the accusation was an</p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>

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	Oct. 20, 1999	<p>insult to Cheung Man Yee and staff members of Radio Television Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>Cheung Man Yee says her reappointment involves no political considerations.</u></p> <p>In her first public appearance after the announcement of her reassignment, Cheung Man Yee stated that her reappointment had no political considerations and that she believed that Radio Television Hong Kong could maintain editorial freedom even after her departure. Some different opinions to support "two states theory" Tibetan independence would continue to appear in the station.</p> <p>■ <u>Chief Executive: Pressure from Beijing to prompt the whole incident is nothing but a joke.</u></p> <p>After a week of vacation, Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa appeared in the public to state editorial freedom at Radio Television Hong Kong has been a consistent policy of the HKSAR government. The policy, added the chief executive, would not change because of personnel realignment. Rumors that pressure from Beijing has</p>	<p>Oct. 20, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao, Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 22, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
	Oct. 21, 1999	<p>promoted the whole incident, said Tung, "is nothing but a joke."</p> <p>■ <u>Cheung Man Yee on "two states theory" in media interview.</u></p> <p>In an interview with the Japanese "China Report", Cheung Man Yee expressed the issue of "two states theory" should be discussed with an open and rational attitude. "The 'two states theory' is an unfortunate and simplified statement, it is an adjective and not a noun."</p> <p>■ <u>Pro-communist elements criticized Cheung Man Yee for her comments on "two states theory."</u></p> <p>Hong Kong NPC's representative Ma Lee believed Cheung Man Yee should have not made the comments different from the HKSAR government position, especially the issue involved was a very sensitive one. Meanwhile, C.P.C.C. member Xu Shimin said Cheung Man Yee should have not made such a comment from her official position since the comments had nothing to do with her</p>	<p><u>Economic Daily,</u></p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Oct. 22, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Daily</u></p>

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	Oct. 24, 1999	<p>official job description.</p> <p>■ <u>Spokesman of Radio Television Hong Kong agrees with comments made by Cheung Man Yee.</u></p> <p>A spokesman of Radio Television Hong Kong said the comments made by Cheung Man Yee were exactly what Cheung Man Yee had said while at the helm of the station. What Cheung Man Yee did was trying to explain to the Japanese media the stance of Radio and Television Hong Kong and that the comments should be appropriate.</p>	<p>Oct. 25, 1999</p> <p><u>Ta Kung Pao, Sing Tao Daily</u></p> <p>Oct. 26, 1999</p>

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	Dec. 29, 1999		<p>Dec. 30, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>

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			<p>Dec. 30, 1999</p> <p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>
71.	Oct. 31, 1999	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government uses pending action to stop remittance of relief funds to Taiwan.</u></p> <p>Chairman U Kwok Keung of Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union pointed out that the Union had raised close to HK\$1 million for relief of Taiwan's Sept. 21 earthquake victims in care of ROC National-wide Federation of Teachers. Nonetheless the HKSAR government had held up the process because of the sensitive ROC wording.</p>	<p>Nov. 1. 30, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>
72.	Nov. 2, 1999	<p>■ <u>UN Human Rights Committee believes development of democracy in Hong Kong at variance with UN Convention.</u></p> <p>In its concluding remarks after hearing report from HKSAR government officials on human rights development, the UN Human Rights Committee said request for legal interpretation of the Basic Law by the National People's Congress ran counter to Article 14 of the</p>	<p>Nov. 3, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

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		<p>UN charter, thus constituting serious threat to human rights protection to Hong Kong residents. Since the current election system is at variance with the Convention, the UN agency deems it necessary to be concerned with the impact upon Hong Kong resident’s rights in participating in public affairs. The Committee also shows concern over removal of the ROC flags from public place.</p> <p>■ <u>Rebuttal from HKSAR government over UN committee’s conclusion.</u></p> <p>David Lam, chief representative of Hong Kong delegation to the UN committee meeting, responded that legislative council has the right to interpret law so that mistakes made by court can be corrected or stopped. Principal Assistant Secretary Bassanio So of the Constitutional Affairs Bureau expressed that demand for speedy progress in democratization in the press represented only the wishes of a few. Interpretation that removal of the ROC flags is in breach of the freedom of speech, said So, should be an extended interpretation of the freedom of speech.</p>	

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73.	Dec. 3 1999	<p>■ <u>Court verdict by the Court of Final Appeal gives the Department of Immigration authority to deport overstaying mainland visitors.</u></p> <p>Lau Kong-yun and 16 other overstayed mainlanders applied to the high court on Feb. 15, 1999 for habeas corpus, questioning whether the deportation order signed by the director of the Department of Immigration is valid. The petition was first rejected; however, the Court of Final Appeal ruled the order was invalid and illegitimate. The HKSAR government appealed to the Court of Final Appeal, which on Dec. 3, 1999 rendered its judgment to uphold the original deportation order.</p> <p>■ <u>The HKSAR government welcomes the court ruling.</u></p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Over 1,000 mainlanders protest and sit in front of government headquarters over the court ruling.</u></p> <p>Dissatisfied over the court ruling to uphold the deportation order, over 1,000 mainlanders sat in front of the</p>	<p>Dec. 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Central Daily News, All major dailies in Hong Kong</u></p>

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		<p>government headquarters to air their displeasure. In the process of their protest, the protesters clashed by police, resulting in violent confrontation. Riot police were sent to the scene to disperse the petitioners. Until late in the night, there still remained over a dozen people sitting silently in front of the government headquarters.</p> <p>■ <u>Political parties and media stand at the extremely opposite.</u></p> <p>People of Democratic Party affiliation worried the right of interpretation for the Basic Law by the NPC could be expanded indefinitely, thus leading to the beginning of death of Hong Kong's legal system and its lawful practice. Pro-communist people would not want to say whether the legal system is impaired. Instead, they emphasized the ruling had set the application procedures for "right of abode." The same is shared by the media. Pro-communist publications praised Hong Kong court for realizing the spirit of the Basic Law while comparatively neutral media began to be concerned about the impairment suffered by independent justice.</p>	
74.	Dec. 15, 1999	<p>■ <u>Court of Final Appeal sentenced Ng Kung Siu and Lee Kin Yun for defamation of "national flag."</u></p>	Dec. 16, 1999

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		<p><u>and "regional flag."</u></p> <p>In a new year democracy rally in 1998 sponsored by the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in Mainland China, the two persons in question had defamed the PRC five-star national flag and the regional flag and later hanged up the defamed flags on the flagpole of the government headquarters in the central district. The Court of Final Appeal ruled that the two had violated related regulations concerning "Regulations Governing National Flag and National Emblem," and "Regulations Governing Regional Flag and Regional Emblem."</p> <p>■ <u>The HKSAR government expresses welcome and appreciation about the ruling.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Apart from Democratic Party, most political figures agree with the court ruling.</u></p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Po</u></p> <p><u>Dec. 16, 1999</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p> <p>Dec. 16, 1999</p>

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		<p>Apart from Democratic Party that believes the ruling of the Court of Final Appeal was under the pressure from the legal interpretation by the NPC ’ s Standing Committee, all other political parties such as Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong, and Liberal Party expressed they would respect the court ruling. Pro-communist backers asserted the ruling was either “ perfectly correct ” or “ rational and reasonable. ”</p> <p>■ <u>Residents believe the court ruling has in fact restricted the freedom of speech of Hong Kong residents.</u></p> <p>According to a survey conducted by Min Pao on Dec. 15, 40.8% of the polled said the ruling had in fact restricted the freedom of speech of Hong Kong residents. However, there were 43.1% believed the ruling was an independent judgment while 28.4% said they did not believe the ruling was a result of independent judgment.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>Dec. 16, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal ;</u> <u>Apple Daily;</u></p> <p>Dec. 17, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao;</u></p> <p>Dec. 21, 1999</p> <p><u>Canadian National Post</u></p>

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		<p>■ <u>Media generally believe the ruling has ignored the high degree of freedom and peaceful demonstration that Hong Kong is entitled under “one country, two systems.”</u></p> <p>Hong Kong Economic Journal, Apple Daily and Min Pao have all commented to air their differing opinions on the ruling.</p>	
75.	Dec. 9, 1999	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government announces list of members for Admission of Talents Scheme Screening Committee.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government has announced the list of 14 non-official names for members of the Admission of Talents Scheme Screening Committee. Members are recruited from either the business and academic world.</p> <p>■ <u>Political figures question lack of labor representative in the Committee could affect job</u></p>	<p>Dec. 12, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p><u>opportunities for local residents.</u></p> <p>Legislative Councilor Lee Cheuk Yan said the lack of labor representation in the Committee would not guarantee that imported specialist would not be abused, thereby affecting the job opportunities of local college graduates. Spokesman Cheng Ka Fu of Democratic Party's labor affairs pointed out that the lack of labor representation is not fair.</p> <p>■ <u>Leung Yiu Chung points out the program will provide mainlanders opportunities to infiltrate into Hong Kong political arena.</u></p> <p>According to Legislative Councilor Leung Yiu Chung of The Neighborhood and Workers Service Centre, among the non-official members, representatives of organizations with Chinese connections occupy the most seats. This, added Leung, has made people wonder implementation of the program would provide "domestic political experts" opportunities to infiltrate into Hong Kong political arena.</p>	
76.	Dec. 11, 1999	<p>■ <u>Nearly 1,000 worldwide Falun Gong followers gather in Hong Kong.</u></p>	<p>Dec. 13, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily;</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told "our superiors do not want you to come" and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li's refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the "black list" for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>Over 900 Falun Gong followers from 19 countries arrived in Hong Kong to participate in the Dec. 11-13, 1999 congregation. During the congregation, members of Falun Gong had gathered in front of Xinhua News Agency Hong Kong Office to sit in. In addition, they had tendered in their petition respectively to Xinhua News Agency Hong Kong Office and the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hong Kong Office.</p> <p>■ <u>Commissioner Ma Yuzhen of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hong Kong Office said Hong Kong should not become a base for Falun Gong.</u></p> <p>Ma said Falun Gong has been outlawed by Beijing's government. The objective of gathering worldwide members in Hong Kong, added Ma, was obvious and he stressed that Hong Kong should not become a base for Falun Gong.</p> <p>■ <u>Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa emphasizes that activities should not be detrimental to "one country, two systems."</u></p>	<p>Dec. 20-26, 1999</p> <p><u>Asia Weekly</u></p>

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told “ our superiors do not want you to come ” and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li’s refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the “black list” for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>The Chief Executive expressed that Falun Gong members should have not done in Hong Kong that were unfavorable to China, Hong Kong and “ one country, two systems. ”</p> <p>■ <u>Kenneth S.K. Lau worries that Falun Gong gathering is to force the HKSAR government to expedite legislation of “treason, secession, sedition and subversion against the Central People’s Government.</u></p> <p>Kenneth S. K. Lau, associated director for Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, believed that the activities of Falun Gong in Hong Kong would force the HKSAR government to expedite enactment of Article 23 of the Basic Law so as to dispel “treason, secession, sedition and subversion against the Central People’s Government in Hong Kong.</p>	

59.	July 3, 1999	<p>■ <u>Home Visit Permit of Democratic Party councilor confiscated.</u></p> <p>Democratic Party Councilor Li Wah-ming and family were refused entry into China at Huanggong checkpoint. The Lis' were told “ our superiors do not want you to come ” and their home visit permits were subsequently confiscated. At the time, the Lis were with the Dongguan Lichee Tour Group.</p> <p>■ <u>Former Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Cheung Bing-leung said incident related to Anti-release Act letter addressed to Premier Zhu Rongji</u></p> <p>According to Cheung Bing-leung, former deputy chairman of the Democratic Party, the incident should relate to the anti-release bill now pending in the Legislative Council. There are 19 pro-democratic councilors that have jointly written a letter to Premier Zhu Rongji protesting the move. Li’s refusal of entry could have been the decision by the Beijing authorities that the 19 councilors have been registered in the “black list” for refusal of entry.</p>	<p>July 4, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p> <p>July 5, 1999</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
77.	Dec. 17, 1999	<p>■ <u>Independent Taiwanese presidential candidate Hsu Hsin-liang was denied of Hong Kong entry.</u></p> <p>Candidate Hsu had originally planned to visit Hong Kong to join the “Hong Kong-Taiwan Forum” on Dec. 17. Prior to his departure from Taiwan, however, he was informed by sponsor Taiwan Business Federation in Hong Kong that his visit to Hong Kong prior to the Macao handover was not deemed desirable by the HKSAR government.</p>	<p>Dec. 18, 1999</p> <p><u>Min Pao</u></p>
78.	Dec. 22, 1999	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government forbids union funds to be used for political purposes.</u></p> <p>The HKSAR government has approved of using union funds for setup of branches outside of Hong Kong or for local charities, but the government refuses to strike out restrictions to allow funds to be used for political purposes.</p> <p>■ <u>International Labor Organization criticizes HKSAR government for violation of association freedom principle.</u></p> <p>International Labor Organization criticized the HKSAR government for refusing to allow labor union funds to be used for political purposes. The ILO said, “the act itself is</p>	<p>Dec. 23, 1999</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Daily</u></p>

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		<p>in violation of the association freedom principle.”</p> <p>■ <u>Secretary-General of Hong Kong Federation of Workers expresses regret.</u></p> <p>Hong Kong Federation of Workers Secretary-General Lee Cheuk Yan, who is also a legislative councilor, expressed regret toward the HKSAR government for discarding the recommendation of the ILO.</p>	

92.	2000.4.2	<p>■ <u>HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa warned on Taiwan issue during trip to US/Canada: Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, during his visit to US/Canada from April 2nd to 16th, warned in several public remarks that it would be a “dead end” for Taiwan to seek independence, that Hong Kong was more democratic than Taiwan, and that Taiwan should accept the “one-China” principle.</u></p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Academics and politicians question Tung as “Beijing’s messenger”, and pointed out this would be seen as evidence of Hong Kong’s failure to implement the promised “high degree of autonomy”: Lau Siu-kai, the Associate-Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of Chinese University of Hong Kong, and (Legislative Council) legislators Emily Lau and Margaret Ng criticised Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa’s remarks could be negative to Hong Kong’s global image. They pointed out that Tung would be seen as “Beijing’s messenger” and Hong Kong could be seen as unable to hold up to promises of “high degrees of autonomy.”</u></p>	<p>2000.04.4 <u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>Wen Wei Po</u> — — — —</p> <p>2000.04.10 <u>Apple Daily</u></p>
93.	<p>2000.4.2</p> <p>—</p> <p>2000.4.12</p>	<p>■ <u>An interview with Vice-president Annette Lu was broadcasted by Hong Kong Cable Television Limited.</u></p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Wang Fengchao, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office in Hong Kong, warned the Hong Kong media not to promulgate views such as “Two-states theory” or “Taiwan independence”: Wang Fengchao, one of the deputy directors of the PRC Central Government’s Liaison Office in Hong Kong, talked at a seminar on “One-China Principle and the Taiwan Issue” organized by Hong Kong Federation of Journalists, that the media should not broadcast speeches and views advocating “Two-states theory” or “Taiwan independence”. This has nothing to do with “freedom of the press”. Nor should the media treat the speeches for the “Separation of the Nation ”or “Taiwan Independence” as ordinary news items. Apart from the Liaison Office, Wang’s opinion concurred with the mainland State Council’s Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office (HKMAO) and the Information Office, as well as the FMCO (Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of</u></p>	<p>2000.04.10 <u>Apple Daily</u> —</p> <p>2000.4.13 <u>Wen Wei Po;</u> 2000.4.18 <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u> — — — — — — — —</p>

92.	2000.4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa warned on Taiwan issue during trip to US/Canada:</u> Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, during his visit to US/Canada from April 2nd to 16th, warned in several public remarks that it would be a “dead end” for Taiwan to seek independence, that Hong Kong was more democratic than Taiwan, and that Taiwan should accept the “one-China” principle._ ■ <u>Academics and politicians question Tung as "Beijing's messenger", and pointed out this would be seen as evidence of Hong Kong's failure to implement the promised "high degree of autonomy":</u> Lau Siu-kai, the Associate-Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of Chinese University of Hong Kong, and (Legislative Council) legislators Emily Lau and Margaret Ng criticised Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa's remarks could be negative to Hong Kong's global image. They pointed out that Tung would be seen as "Beijing's messenger" and Hong Kong could be seen as unable to hold up to promises of "high degrees of autonomy."_ 	<p>2000.04.4 <u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>Wen Wei Po</u> _</p> <p>2000.04.10 <u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>the People's Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)_</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>HKSAR released a statement saying that the freedom of press is protected by the Basic Law:</u> On the same evening, the acting chief executive Anson Chan released a statement saying that under the Basic Law, by which the freedoms of press, speech and publication are protected, the media were “free to comment and report on all events of current interest. This view was shared by Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa after his return to Hong Kong on April 16th._ ■ <u>Pro-democracy legislators condemned Wang’s speech:</u> The Democratic Party’s leader Martin Lee accused Wang of having been interfering in the autonomy of the SAR; the Frontier’s leader Emily Lay said that the self-censorship of the press is extremely dangerous. The Frontier also sent several of its members to HKSAR government headquarters to protest and called for HKSAR government to defend press freedom._ 	<p>2000.4.18 <u>Hong Kong</u> <u>Economic</u> <u>Journal</u> _</p> <p>2000.4.13 <u>Sing Tao</u> <u>Daily;</u> 2000.4.14</p>

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	2000.4.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Hong Kong Journalists Association protested against being used by the Chinese Mainland to advocate its policies:</u> The Association started a petition amongst journalists in Hong Kong to protest against Wang’s comments, and opposed to be used as a policy instrument by Beijing._ ■ <u>The Hong Kong Bar Association believed Wang’s comment to be contrary to the concept of “one country, two systems”:</u> The Association released a statement, saying that any pressure brought to public media would erode freedom of the press in Hong Kong. Wang's comments were contrary to the principle and spirit of the concept of “one country, two systems” and the Basic Law. ■ <u>Hong Kong residents believed that Wang’s comment had hurt Hong Kong’s press freedom:</u> Apple Daily’s poll showed that 75% of those being interviewed said that Wang’s opinion had damaged to Hong Kong’s press freedom, and 40% felt 	<p><u>Apple Daily</u> _</p> <p>2000.4.18 <u>Hong Kong</u> <u>Economic</u> <u>Journal</u> _</p> <p>2000.4.14 <u>Apple Daily</u> _</p>

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		<p>a loss of confidence in Beijing's implementation of “one country, two systems”. The Democrats’ poll showed that 60% of those polled believed that Wang’s opinion had hurt Hong Kong’s press freedom._</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>U.S. State Department and U.K. Foreign Office had expressed concern about this issue:</u> U.S. State Department spokesman James Rubin said the U.S. opposed any moves that might hamper press freedom. Chinese Ambassador to U.S. Li Zhaoxing was told by U.S. professional Journalists Union of their support for Hong Kong journalists’ cries for press freedom. U.K. Foreign Office spokesman also expressed U.K.’s concern about this issue._ ■ <u>Both the Mainland MFA(Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and FMCOPRC(Office of the commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) emphasized that no foreign intervention is allowed:</u> The above institutes have both emphasized that the affairs of Hong Kong are Chinese domestic affairs and are not 	<p>2000.4.14 <u>Apple Daily;</u></p> <p>2000.4.19 Ming Pao _</p> <p>2000.4.19 <u>Ta Kung Pao;</u></p> <p>2000.4.26 <u>Apple Daily</u> _</p>

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		<p>subject to foreign intervention._</p>	<p>2000.4.18_ <u>Central Daily</u> <u>News</u></p>
94.	2000.4.19	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government planed to organize "The Committee for Evaluation of Obscene and Indecent Materials":</u> The Bureau of Information Technology and Broadcasting had released a consultation document aimed at protecting the juveniles from obscene and indecent materials. The document has suggested on organizing “The Committee for Evaluation of Obscene and Indecent Materials”, delegated by the Chief Secretary for administration, to review the content of such publications on a regular basis. Materials that do not meet the criteria will have to carry warnings as well as a diagonal red line across every page and will be available for sale to adults only._</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Chair of Hong Kong Journalists</u></p>	<p>2000.4.20 <u>Hong Kong</u> <u>Economic</u> <u>Journal</u></p>

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		<p><u>Association, Mak Yin-Ting, said that this committee would hurt freedom of the press.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Hong Kong Professional Teachers Union reckons that the committee lacks credibility:</u> The Association opposed HKSAR government's plan to appoint committee members, suggesting that they be elected by the non-governmental organizations with clear guidelines for proper representation and fair elections to ensure credibility._ ■ <u>Politicians worried that this committee would squeeze the room for speech in society:</u> The Democrats' spokesman on culture and recreation, Cheng Kar-foo, worried that the establishment of such a committee would lead to the Executive deciding the orientation of social values, and squeezing the room for freedom of speech enjoyed in Hong Kong. The Frontier's legislator, Cyd Ho, worried that this was the first step by the HKSAR government towards clamping on press freedom. 	

96.	2000.4.2 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>“Hongkong.com” blocked commentary regarding Taiwanese and Tibetan independence:</u> “Hongkong.com”, the affiliate website of Mainland owned “China.com” (13% owned by the Xinhua News Agency in its U.S. listing), has blocked commentary regarding Taiwanese and Tibetan independence. Topics regarding these two issues that appear in chatrooms or discussion groups have been either blocked or deleted._ ■ <u>200 or so netters left messages on the website, criticizing “Hongkong.com” to infringe the freedom of speech.</u> ■ <u>Chairman of the website said that freedom of speech is not absolute:</u> " China.com" chairman and Executive Council member Dr Raymond Chien Kuo-fung claimed that "freedom of speech is not absolute" in response to media queries._ ■ <u>OFTA said that “Hongkong.com” is not regulated by OFTA:</u> The Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) said that “Hongkong.com” is a provider of content rather than telecommunication server and thus not regulated by OFTA._ ■ <u>Ming Pao’s editorial criticized that “Hongkong.com” has severely damaged Hong Kong’s image as a free society.</u> 	2000.4.30 <u>Apple Daily;</u> <u>United Daily News;</u> 2000.5.1 <u>The China times</u>
97.	2000.4.3 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Christie's and Sotheby's auction four national cultural relics looted by British-French allied troops during the invasions to China. They were bought by China Poly Group, formerly owned by the People's Liberation Army, and Beijing Cultural Relics Bureau:</u> Christie's and Sotheby's auction houses auctioned four national cultural relics in Hong Kong on April 30th and May 2nd respectively. They were looted by British-French allied troops from The Old Summer Palace (Yuanmingyuan) during the invasions to China. Three out of the 4 relics were bought by China Poly Group, the former commercial arm of the People's Liberation Army and the other 	2000.5.1 <u>Sing Tao Daily;</u> 2000.5.9 <u>Ming Pao</u> — — — — — — —

		<p>one was purchased by Beijing Cultural Relics Bureau.</p> <p>■ <u>China's State Bureau of Cultural Relics criticized the auction houses:</u> The Bureau criticized the two auction houses as disrespectful of the Chinese's feelings and claimed that the auction houses would bear political consequences from trading these national treasures in the open marketplace.</p> <p>■ <u>HK residents opposed auctions in Hong Kong:</u> Democratic Party and the "April the Fifth Action" members went to the auction venues to protest.</p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR government had no intention to interfere:</u> Secretary of Home Affairs David Lan said the government would not interfere in any legal commercial transactions, and also had no plans to initiate cultural relics policies.</p> <p>■ <u>China Poly Group requested HKSAR government to guarantee the payment for loaning national relics from auction houses for exhibitions:</u> China Poly Group, at a press conference in Beijing, blamed the mainland's long Labour Day holiday, as well as the time spent on wire transfer and currency exchange, for a delay in raising the money and delivery of the payment. The Group asked HKSAR to act as a guarantor for the \$31.4 million purchase price, in order not to delay the planned exhibition of the national treasures in Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR government said no request from Poly Group received:</u> Secretary of Home Affairs David Lan said HKSAR government has not received the request from China Poly Group for the guarantee. He also refused to say whether a guarantee will be given.</p>	<p>2000.5.8 <u>United Daily News</u></p> <p>2000.5.7 <u>Oriental Daily News;</u></p>
	2000.5.6		
	2000.5.7		

		<p>believed that HKSAR government was responsible for maintaining the grave._</p> <p>■ <u>Taiwanese representative office in Hong Kong and other organizations leaning towards Taiwan planed to repair the grave.</u></p> <p>■ <u>HKSAR was willing to pay for the repairs, and also considering listing it as a historic monument:</u> Emergency repairs of the grave will be carried out by HKSAR government, a spokesman for the Home Affairs Bureau said. A small portion of rural small-scale constructions fund would be used as the grave repair expenses._</p> <p>■ <u>Public opinions questioned that the HKSAR's amended action owed to political pressure:</u> As HKSAR government first claimed that the matter was private and refused to pay for the repairs, but later changed its mind after the "community concern". The media speculated on whether it owes to the matter being related to Taiwan and HKSAR government needed to solicit an opinion from the mainland first._</p>	<p>2000.5.16 <u>Hong Kong Daily News</u></p>
99.	2000.5.10	<p>■ <u>Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa made new CFA appointments:</u> Mr. Tung Chee-hwa, on the unanimous recommendation of the Judicial Recommendation Commission (JORC), appointed Mr. Justice Patrick Chan and Mr. Justice Ribeiro as permanent judges of the Court of Final Appeal (CFA). The Chief Secretary for Administration will seek the approval of the Legislative Council on May 31st. (Mr. Justice Litton and Mr. Justice Ching, who will step down and become non-permanent Hong Kong judges of the CFA in September and October this year have been replaced.)_</p> <p>■ <u>Legislators condemned the move as violating the Basic Law:</u> Libearal Party vice-chairman Ronald Arculli said that, according to the Basic Law, the appointment shall only be announced after Legco gives approval, and HKSAR government has not ensured judicial independence on this matter. The Frontier's Emily Lau and legislators Margaret Ng and James To all said the appointment</p>	<p>2000.5.11 <u>Ming Pao</u></p> <p>2000.6.12 <u>Ming Pao;</u> 2000.6.14_ <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>

		<p>procedure lacked in openness and failed to allow Legco to uphold its responsibilities under the Basic Law, and instead, let the Legislative Council to “rubberstamp” the appointments._</p>	
100	2000.5.3 1	<p>■ <u>CPG Liaison Office deputy head for Taiwanese Affair, He Zhi-ming, “reminded” Hong Kong businesspersons not to trade with those Taiwanese businessmen who support Taiwanese independence:</u> He Zhi-ming, when attending a luncheon given by Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, “reminded” Hong Kong businessmen of not trading with those Taiwanese businessmen who advocate Taiwanese independence ,other wise ,they must bear all the consequences themselves.</p> <p>■ <u>Democrats reckoned He’s remarks as intimidating:</u> Liberal Party legislator James Tien said He’s remarks were intimidating, while Democrats’ Party legislator Chueng Man-wong saw this matter as increasing controls from the mainland over Hong Kong’s affairs._</p>	2000.6.1 <u>Ming Pao</u>
	2000.6.1	<p>■ <u>HKSAR government emphasized freedom of trade in statement:</u> The Chief Executive contacted the Director of the Central People's Government Liaison Office, Jiang Enzhu, regarding comments made by a colleague of the Liaison Office yesterday. The Director had indicated to Mr. Tung that the Liaison Office would not interfere with Hong Kong's commercial activities. The statement said the HKSAR government would "continue to protect firmly the principles of economic freedom and free trade" and that investors and businessmen operating in Hong Kong remained free to choose their business partners. Acting Chief Executive Anson Chan also stressed that trade affairs could not be linked to politics._</p> <p>■ <u>British Foreign Office criticized He’s opinion:</u> The Foreign Office said that He's statements conflicted with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, but welcomed the HKSAR government's statement on free trade._</p> <p>■ <u>Mainland’s FMCO repeled foreign</u></p>	2000.6.1 <u>HKSAR Government Press Release</u>

		<p><u>intervention: FMCO (Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) stressed that matters concerning the HKSAR were internal matters and that foreign nations should not intervene.</u></p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>62% found He's opinion damaging to "one country, two systems":</u> 62% of those polled by the Democratic Party in early June found He's statements damaging towards the principles of "one country, two systems", and 32% believed that the HKSAR government should urge the mainland not to repeat such incidents.</p>	<p>2000.6.5 <u>Ming Pao</u></p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>2000.6.8 <u>Tin Tin Daily News</u></p>
101	2000.6.20	<p>■ <u>Elsie Leung said CE had the right to ask NPC to re-interpret the Basic Law:</u> Secretary for Justice Elsie Leung told the Panel on Administration of Justice & Legal Services of the Legislative Council (Legco) that the CE did have the powers within the Basic Law to request the National People's Congress Standing Committee to interpret provisions of the Basic Law concerning matters that fell under the autonomous powers of Hong Kong, and that the NPC had the right to overturn any rulings made by the Court of Final Appeal.</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Legco members said Leung's arguments contravene "one country, two systems":</u> Legco member Margaret Ng pointed out that by Leung's argument, the CE would be more powerful than the CFA, and The Frontier's Emily Lau believed that this argument weakened "one country two systems" and the high degrees of autonomy afforded by the "Basic Law"; and Democrat Albert Ho Chun Yan criticised HKSAR government as leaving a backdoor open to overturn any adverse legal decisions made by the CFA.</p>	<p>2000.6.21 <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>
102	2000.6.28	<p>■ <u>Three Falun Gong followers were refused to enter Hong Kong:</u> Three Falun Gong followers, from U.S.A., Japan and Macao respectively, were refused by HK Immigration Department to enter Hong Kong.</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>Legislator James To criticized this is in violation of the Basic Law:</u> James To said HKSAR government violated the regulations</p>	<p>2000.6.29. <u>Sing Tao Jih Pao, Ming Pao, Apple Daily</u></p>

	<p>regarding entry to Hong Kong in Basic Law, and it could also be seen as a religious discrimination.</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>HKSAR Immigration Department issued statement refusing to comment on individual cases.</u> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>"Hong Kong Falun Gong" criticized Immigration Department as tightening controls over Falun Gong under pressure from Mainland.</u> 	
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No.	Time	Event	Source
103.	2000.08.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Father Franco Mella prays for the two people killed in the Immigration Department Arson incident in the Radio and Television Hong Kong (RTHK) program "Letter to Hong Kong"</u> : Two people were killed and more than forty injured in an arson attack at the Immigration Department headquarters in Hong Kong on August 2, as a result of some Mainland Chinese's attempts to fight for the "right of abode" in Hong Kong. RTHK invited Father Franco Mella to pray for the two killed in the program of "Letter to Hong Kong" on August 12. <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>National People's Congress member in Hong Kong Lau Pui-king criticises RTHK's actions as "very inappropriate"</u> : Lau Pui-king issued an open letter in Wen Wei Po, saying that the RTHK should not invite Father Franco Mella someone who is supporting the "right of abode" claimants to express his opinion. Lau also criticised the action of RTHK as "very inappropriate" and "inciting those suffering from the tragedy". <p>—</p>	2000.8.17 <u>Ming Pao</u>
	2000.08.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>RTHK fires off two articles to defend its actions:</u>"Letter to Hong Kong" producer Chan Yiu-wah and RTHK Assistant Directory of Broadcasting Peter Siu Lo-sin both wrote articles responding to Lau's allegations, and said that any attempt to isolate Mella was not wise. 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
	<p data-bbox="236 757 384 792">2000.08.18</p> <p data-bbox="236 1272 379 1308">2000.09.01</p>	<p data-bbox="432 300 459 313">—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 353 1225 725">■ <u>Pro-Beijing "Mirror Post Monthly" wants RTHK to "correct its wrongs and return to the right"</u> :The monthly magazine published an opinion piece written by a "Chung Yin", which claims that RTHK, as a public radio station, should not use the shield of "editorial independence" to allow some persons to vent their political idea, and to allow itself to become a spokesman and propaganda channel for some political extremists and those American politicians with a vicious anti-China agenda._ <li data-bbox="432 837 1225 1016">■ <u>RTHK retorts:</u> The RTHK retorted point-by-point against the allegations made in the "Mirror Post Monthly", and said that the Mirror Post Monthly went so far in its allegations of "traitor of the Chinese People " as absurd. 	
104.	2000.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 1317 1225 1541">■ <u>Hong Kong Government declines to issue visa to Taiwan Institute of Economic Research President Wu Rong-i :</u> Wu was planning to join an academic conference in Hong Kong in August, but he was informed by the Hong Kong Government that his visa application was declined._ <li data-bbox="432 1653 1225 1720">■ <u>The Hong Kong Immigration Department refuses to comment on individual cases.</u> <li data-bbox="432 1839 1225 2016">■ <u>Wall Street Journal says that the decision is political:</u> The newspaper believes that because Wu said during the Presidential Election that he was interested in becoming an advisor to President Chen Shui-bian, and hence is not favoured by Beijing. 	<p data-bbox="1233 1317 1374 1352">2000.9.20.</p> <p data-bbox="1233 1391 1442 1458"><u>The Wall Street Journal</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
107.	2000.09.28	<p>■ <u>Hong Kong Police arrests university students for the first time on grounds of participating in unauthorised assembly or assisting in organising an unauthorised assembly:</u> The Government charged those students representing the Hong Kong Federation of Students, (HKFS) who were involved in protests in 20th April (opposing the Government's planned introduction of under graduate school fees based on individual subject) and 26th June (opposing the National People's Congress interpretation of the Basic Law) by the law of the "Public Order Ordinance's parts banning "an unauthorised assembly or assisting in organising an unauthorised assembly" .</p> <p>—</p> <p>Note: In 1995, the then British Colonial Government relaxed the Public Order Ordinance, and said that an assembly or procession need only notify Police. However, on the day of the handover, the Provisional Legislative Council amended the law to one of requiring a "no objection" notice from the Police seven days in advance, for the assembly over fifty participants or procession over thirty people restricting the rights towards assembly and procession. This was referred to as "Restoring the Previous Harsh Rules"._</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>"Human Rights Watch" in Hong Kong condemns the Hong Kong Police:</u> The organisation released a statement condemning the Police's action towards HKFS representatives was a political persecution, and worried that the Government were suppressing differing opinions and creating "white terror"._</p> <p>—</p> <p>■ <u>The legal profession believes that the Public Order Ordinance is being used as a political tool:</u> Senior Counsel and Legislator Margaret Ng criticised the Government for selectively charging some protestors, and clearly using the Public Order Ordinance as a political tool; practising lawyer Fred Kan suggests that the Secretary for Justice should use her discretionary powers to exempt the students from being prosecuted.</p>	<p>2000.09.29</p> <p>Ming Pao, Apple Daily, Hong Kong Economic Daily</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 353 1222 831">■ <u>Media suggests that Government's moves are for retaliation against student leaders:</u> <u>Ming Pao's</u> editorial questioned whether the Police was trying to retaliate against student leaders organizing anti-Government activities, and as a result abusing the police powers granted in the Public Order Ordinance, and threatening the human rights and freedom in Hong Kong. <u>Apple Daily's</u> editorial said that the Public Order Ordinance prior to the handover had already been adequate for maintaining peaceful assemblies and possessions. The current Public Order Ordinance is in effect establishing a mechanism for the Police to make prior politically motivated judgments and assessments on such activities. <li data-bbox="435 949 1222 1205">■ <u>HKFS representatives organize protests against the retrieval of previous harsh regulations :</u> HKFS representatives organised a procession on October 2 in protest of HK Government. The number of participants increased from over 20 to more than 300 people from 13 organisations including several politicians and academics. <li data-bbox="435 1323 1222 1547">■ <u>Democratic Party (DP) Chairman wants the "Public Order Ordinance" restored to pre-handover condition :</u> Martin Lee said legislators from the DP and other democratic parties will jointly introduce legislation to return the "Public Order Ordinance" to its pre-handover conditions. <li data-bbox="435 1666 1222 1845">■ <u>Hong Kong Government emphasises that arresting the students is legal and proper:</u> A spokesman said the "Public Order Ordinance" was in agreement with the International Bill of Human Rights, and the Police made arrests legally and within their duties. <li data-bbox="435 1964 1222 2029">■ <u>Hong Kong Government says students involved in the April 20th protests will not be charged, but has not made</u> 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.10.02	<p data-bbox="488 241 1225 533"><u>a decision on those involved in the June 26th:</u> The Government says that the Secretary for Justice had, after considering all relevant evidence and the circumstances, decided that it would not be appropriate to charge those students arrested for protesting School fees based on individual subject on April 24, but have not made a decision on those students involved in the June 26 protests.</p> <p data-bbox="432 651 1225 831">■ <u>HKFS releases statement stressing continued fighting against Public Order Ordinance:</u> The HKFS said the Secretary for Justice's reasoning of a "lack of evidence" was not convincing , and that the HKFS will continue to fight for alterations to the "Public Order Ordinance".</p> <p data-bbox="432 949 1225 1128">■ <u>Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor(HKHRM) welcomes the decision of the Government:</u> The director of the HKHRM, Law Yuk-Kai, welcomed the decision, and said that Government should not strongly put the "Public Order Ordinance" into practice.</p> <p data-bbox="432 1319 1225 1498">■ <u>Chief Executive Tung Chee Hwa says the Public Order Ordinance does not need to be reviewed or modified at this stage:</u> Tung said the Government had not selectively arrested the students, and had no political motivation.</p> <p data-bbox="432 1617 1225 1841">■ <u>More than one thousand Hong Kong residents stage a demonstration against "suppression of student activities" :</u> Protestors want the Government to release immediately those students jailed for the June 26th protests, and immediately revise the "Public Order Ordinance".</p> <p data-bbox="432 1960 1225 2020">■ <u>Hong Kong Bar Association releases a statement saying that the "Public Order Ordinance" may</u></p>	<p data-bbox="1230 611 1366 647">2000.10.3</p> <p data-bbox="1230 685 1366 721"><u>Ming Pao</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.10.3	<p><u>contravene the "Basic Law" and the International Bill of Human Rights :</u> It says that the "Public Order Ordinance" may violate the Basic Law and the International Bill of Human Rights, and urges the HK Government to review the ordinance as soon as possible.</p>	<p>2000.10.5</p> <p><u>HKSAR Government Press Releases</u></p>
	2000.10.5	<p>■ <u>Pro-Communist Chinese persons believe that the "Public Order Ordinance" is reasonable:</u> Tsang Hin Chi, a member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, and Hong Kong ordinary NPC member Maria Tam Wai-chu both said that the "Public Order Ordinance" was reasonable, and was in accordance with the Basic Law and the International Bill of Human Rights._</p>	
		<p>■ <u>Confederation of Trade Unions (CTU), General Union of Clerical Grades Civil Servants, and other associations stage demonstration:</u> Several labour unions staged a demonstration without the Police approval and was against the Public Order Ordinance. The participation of the General Union of Clerical Grades Civil Servants is the first union that represents the Civil Servant to participate in a similar demonstration ._</p>	<p>2000.10.6</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u></p>
		<p>■ <u>The Government releases a statement that says the Public Order Ordinance is already more relaxed than the International Bill of Human Rights.</u></p>	
		<p>■ <u>The Deputy Commissioner of Hong Kong Police Wong Tsan-Kwong explains the rules behind police operations:</u> Wong said whether the Police investigates or charges those involved in illegal processions or protests would depend on how the protestors respond to Police warnings and the degree of seriousness of the violations, and the Police did not selectively practise the law._</p>	
		<p>■ <u>Secretary for Justice decides not to charge those involved in the June 26th protests:</u> A spokesperson said</p>	

No.	Time	Event	Source
		the Secretary for Justice had decided not to charge those involved in the June 26 th protests after considering all the evidence and circumstances._	<p data-bbox="1230 230 1449 268">—</p> <p data-bbox="1230 309 1449 347">2000.10.7</p> <p data-bbox="1230 387 1449 495"><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>
2000.10.6			2000.10.16
			<p data-bbox="1230 757 1449 864"><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u></p>
2000.10.8			2000.10.10
			<u>Ming Pao</u>
2000.10.9			—
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No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.10.25		2000.10.25 <u>HK Government Press Releases</u>
108.	2000.9.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 1171 1222 1462">■ <u>RTHK stops broadcasting the television program "Headliner" for six months:</u> The "Headliner" program, having broadcasted for more than a decade, were stopped from July 8 to give way to election broadcasts. The station decided to replace it with the "Hong Kong's Leaders" series interviewing the political leaders such as Chief Executive, Leung Chun-ying and others from October 6._ <li data-bbox="435 1503 1222 1686">■ <u>Democratic Party legislator Sin Chung-kai believes that the show was ditched because of Xu Ximin's comments:</u> Because the show was criticised by PCC member Xu Ximin as "strange and weird", Sin believes the show was halted because of Xu's comments._ <li data-bbox="435 1800 1222 2024">■ <u>Many people worry that the RTHK could become a government mouthpiece:</u> Chinese University professor So Shi--ki believes that the new program seems to be nothing more than a promotion show for the Hong Kong SAR government; Baptist University assistant professor To Yiu-ming hopes that the RTHK would not become a 	2000.9.29 <u>Apple Daily, Ming Pao</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>government mouthpiece; Democratic Party legislator Cheng Ka-fu worries that the RTHK would become the "People's Radio"._</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Director of Broadcasting Chu Pui-hing says they are merely program changes and does not mean that the show would not broadcast again.</u> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>RTHK Television producer Sze Wing-yuen writes in Ming Pao asking the public to be less suspicious towards program changes.</u> 	
109.	2000.10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The "Liaison Office" asks the Hong Kong Catholics to lower profile over Vatican's proclamation of 120 "saints":</u> Catholic bishop Chan Yat-kwan wrote an article on October 4 in Ming Pao entitled "We thought these 'campaigns' were history", and said that after talking to Mainland bishop Lau by phone in April this year, he was warned by the Liaison Office in Hong Kong that "Beijing is very dissatisfied with you", and the Liaison Office demanded that the Hong Kong Catholics not to make a high profile celebration of the canonisation of the 120._ Note : The Vatican canonised 120 people killed in the Mainland over 120 years ago on October 1 (the 51st anniversary of the PRC), which infuriated the PRC. <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Martin Lee believes that the Liaison Office was greatly interfering in the religious freedom of Hong Kong.</u> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The deputy director of Liaison Office Mr.Wang Fengchao refuses to comment on the matter in a public gathering.</u> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Director of Hong Kong SAR Government Home Affairs Bureau W. K. Lam emphasizes that the Hong Kong SAR Government will not interfere in any religious activities, and will protect all legal religious activities.</u> 	2000.10.4 <u>Ming Pao</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong Catholic Times editor believes that Chan's opinion does not represent the opinion of the Hong Kong Catholics or that of the Vatican:</u> He praised Chan for his bravery, but said his opinion was his personal opinion. 	2000.10.5
		<p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Academics believe that the speech of the Liaison Office was inappropriate:</u> Chinese University of Hong Kong Chung Chi College Theology Division head Lo Lung Kwong says that the Liaison Office opinion neglects "One Country, Two Systems", and worries that the religions interactions between the Mainland and Hong Kong will become "dangerous"; City University professor Cheng Yu-shek believes that as long as religious activities remain legal, Mainland officials shouldn't "say too much". 	<u>Ming Pao</u>
		<p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Liaison Office claims the canonisation was using religion to interfere in the internal affairs of PRC:</u> Wen Wei Po reports the "relevant departments within the Liaison Office" believes that the canonisations were not just simple religious activities, and it is to use history to assist in current political activities, and religion has been used to interfere in the internal matters of the PRC. 	
		<p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Chan says that after the canonisation, many religious exchange activities with the Mainland were blocked:</u> Chan said in a radio programme that many religious personnel were refused permission to teach in the Mainland, visits were blocked, and some followers reported receiving calls from Mainland religious organisations warning not to visit the Mainland temporary._ 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.10.27	<p>World that the Chief Executive elections are controlled by Beijing, and the electoral college is merely a rubber stamp._</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 461 1222 786">■ <u>Jiang Zemin shouts to Hong Kong media reporters, and clarifies that "support" does not mean "imperial edict":</u> While Jiang Zemin met with Tung Chee Hwa, he strongly criticised the media as "too simple, sometimes naïve" and said that "support" does not mean "imperial edict", and that elections for the Chief Executive will continue to follow the rules laid down in the Basic Law, but the decision powers of the Central government is also very important._ <li data-bbox="435 898 1222 1223">■ <u>Hong Kong's three largest press associations emphasize that questioning is part of their responsibility:</u> The Hong Kong Journalists Association, Hong Kong News Executives' Association, the Hong Kong Federation of Journalists all said that the questioning regarding whether Tung Chee Hwa has been anointed to the throne of the CE was appropriate, reasonable and legal, and said that the questioning was part of a journalist's responsibility._ <li data-bbox="435 1335 1222 1547">■ <u>Hong Kong residents believe that PRC leaders are anointing:</u> <u>Ming Pao's</u> public opinion poll, which successfully interviewed 388 people on October 28, 43.8% of the respondents believed that the PRC leaders' support for Tung Chee Hwa did mean an "imperial anointment". 	<p><u>Ming Pao,</u> 2000.10.28_</p>
111.	2000.10.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 1559 1222 1771">■ <u>"April 5th Action" members burn photograph of President Jiang Zemin:</u> In response to Jiang's stern criticism of the media, the members went to the office of the commissioner representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hong Kong to protest, and burned newspaper reports contain a picture of Jiang Zemin._ <li data-bbox="435 1883 1222 2020">■ <u>The Liaison Office and Pro-Communist sources, newspapers strongly criticise the behavior of "April 5th Action", believes that such protests shall be prohibited:</u> The Liaison Office, NPC member Carson Wen, <u>Ta Kung</u> 	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> 2000.10.31_</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.10.30	<p><u>Pao</u>, and <u>Wen Wei Po</u> pointed out that burning pictures of Jiang Zemin was a sign of dis-respect to the national leaders. Carson Wen, <u>Ta Kung Pao</u>, <u>Wen Wei Po</u> all believes that the Hong Kong Government need quickly legislate for Article 23 of the Basic Law to block anything similar from happening again.</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong Government said the "April 5th Action" protests were inappropriate, but no need to rush through new laws:</u> A Hong Kong Government spokesperson interviewed by the press said that the April 5th Action protests were very inappropriate and disrespectful, but emphasized that there was no need to rush through new laws as the current Public Order Ordinance was good enough to prohibit any subversion or other acts attempting to split the country._ <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>"April 5th Action" said that their actions were peaceful:</u> Member Leung Kwok-hung said the Hong Kong Government was disregarding the idea that "justice is equal to all", and said such actions were to express their unhappiness towards Jiang Zemin's comments._ 	
112.	2000.11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>South China Morning Post removes former China page editor Willy Lam:</u> SCMP replaced Willy Wo-Lap Lam , the head of SCMP's China reporting team with Wang Xiangwei , editor of SCMP's China business news . SCMP said it was based on the internal restructure._ Note: Lam frequently commentates on the power struggles in Beijing. In a letter to the Post on June, 2000, SCMP former chairperson and controlling shareholder Robert Kuok Hock Nien accused Lam of "exaggeration and fabrication" and "distortions and speculation" after Lam suggested in a column that a group of Hong Kong tycoons invited to Beijing – including Mr. Kuok - were told to back Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa. PRC State Council news bureau director Chiao Chi-ching and Three Gorges construction committee vice-convener Kuo Shuyian both openly criticised the SCMP on October 25. <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Willy Lam released a statement saying that the press freedoms of Hong Kong had been damaged.</u> <p>—</p>	Ming Pao 2000.11.3

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.11.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 241 1222 342">■ <u>HKJA worries that the editorial independence of Hong Kong is weakened, and will be damaged the international reputation of Hong Kong.</u> <li data-bbox="435 454 1222 521">■ <u>Frontier Legislative Council member Cyd Ho believes that this is an intervention by Beijing into the media.</u> <li data-bbox="435 633 1222 1037">■ <u>The international media is concerned whether the event is related to Beijing:</u> The BBC reported in its bulletins that the event brought into question whether the press freedom of Hong Kong was being threatened. Deutsche Presse Agentur GmbH believed that the event was related to Willy Lam's reporting of Beijing rumours. The Asia Wall Street Journal gave prominent coverage to the incident, and felt that it would serve as a warning to some media organisations, and the Foreign Press Association released a statement saying the event may be politically motivated._ 	<p data-bbox="1238 533 1442 600"><u>Ming Pao</u> 2000.11.4</p> <p data-bbox="1238 1305 1442 1563"><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>, 2000.11.7; <u>Sing Pao Daily News</u> 2000.11.8_</p>
113.	2000.11.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 1581 1222 2002">■ <u>Hong Kong Government fails to invite representatives of Democratic Party and Catholic community in Hong Kong to meet Li Ruiwan:</u> Hong Kong Government's Home Affairs Bureau invited 156 persons from all walks of life in Hong Kong to meet Li Ruiwan, Chairman of People's Consultative Conference of PRC , including the leaders of three political parties in the Legislative Council: Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, Liberals and HKPA, and sat alongside Li. However, Democratic Party Chairperson Martin Lee, Frontier chief Emily Lau and a representative from the Catholic community in Hong Kong were not invited._ 	<p data-bbox="1238 1581 1442 1648"><u>Ming Pao</u>, 2000.11.8_</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2000.11.30	<p><u>Commons lack evidence:</u> Lau Siu-kai, the Associate-Director of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of Chinese University Hong Kong, believed that the evidence cited in the report was neither strong enough, and nor did he believe that the report would affect the British Government's policy towards China. He understood that the authority of the Hong Kong government has taken a turn for the worse, and western governments would increasingly think that Beijing would interfere in the affairs of Hong Kong._</p>	<p><u>Government Press Releases, 2000.11.30</u></p>
115.	2000.12.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 611 1222 936">■ <u>Jiang Zemin wants the media to pay attention to social responsibilities:</u> PRC President Jiang Zemin said in the Macao handover anniversary celebrations that Hong Kong and Macao media shall not only uphold press freedom, but also pay attention to social responsibilities. The media shall function positively in matters that concern the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and Macao and the interests of the State and the Chinese Race._ <li data-bbox="435 1048 1222 1261">■ <u>Hong Kong Journalists Association releases a statement saying that press freedom has been negatively affected:</u> The HKJA said Chinese leaders' persistent comments on press freedom created additional pressures for members of the press and negatively affected press freedom. <li data-bbox="435 1373 1222 1440">■ <u>Democratic Party Chairperson Martin Lee believes the comments are hoping for the media to self-censor.</u> <li data-bbox="435 1552 1222 1727">■ Commentator Hung Ching Tin said in Ming Pao that Jiang Zemin's words attempt to change the functions and roles of the media within Hong Kong society. The function of media is an internal matter for Hong Kong and the central government shall not interfere upon . _ 	<p><u>Ming Pao, 2000.12.21</u>_</p>
116.	2001.1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 1738 1222 2029">■ <u>Ta Kung Pao publishes an editorial saying that the Falun Gong is turning Hong Kong into a subversion base:</u> Ta Kung Pao released an editorial titled "Carefully watching Falun Gong's anti-China political activities", which said that the Hong Kong Falun Gong association was closely aligned with overseas organisations to openly oppose the Central government in Hong Kong, and destroyed "One Country, Two Systems". Ta Kung 	<p><u>Ming Pao, 2000.1.10</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>Pao also questioned why the HKG government allows the Falun Gong to rent the Hong Kong City Hall for its "Falun Gong Learning Experience Meeting"._</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 461 1222 674">■ <u>A spokesman for the Hong Kong City Hall says that conference is legal:</u> The spokesman said the "Hong Kong Falun Gong Buddhist Association" was a legally registered organisation, and that the meeting was a legal activity which was approved immediately after an application was filed in August 2000. <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 790 1222 1111">■ <u>James To says Ta Kung Pao's editorial shows that the central government is unsatisfied with the Hong Kong government's relaxed attitude:</u> Legislative Council vice-chair for the security panel, James To, said the <u>Ta Kung Pao</u> editorial showed that the central government was unsatisfied with the Hong Kong government's relaxed attitude towards the Falun Gong, and wanted to expand its regulatory net while Hong Kong reviews legislation for Article 23 of the Basic Law. <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1227 1222 1473">■ <u>Pro-Beijing persons believe the editorial does not represent "putting pressure on the Hong Kong government":</u> "NPC" member Woo Wai Yung, Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong Lau Kong Wa believes Ta Kung Pao's editorial did not represent "pressuring the Government", and that every newspaper editorial could have its own opinions._ <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1590 1222 1653">■ <u>Hong Kong Government says all processions or gatherings must abide the laws of Hong Kong.</u> <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1769 1222 2020">■ "Falun Gong Learning Experience Meeting from home and abroad" was verbally warned twice at the scene by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department over suspicions that the meeting criticised President Jiang Zemin oppressing Falun Gong. LCSD wrote to the Falun Gong director in Hong Kong warning that the expressed comments in the meeting were different from 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2001.1.15	<p>being used as a base to topple the government. As to whether permit Falun Gong organization to file activities applications to Hong Kong Government, Tung said all procedures should be dealt with according to the regulations._</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 533 1222 678">■ <u>PRC Foreign Affairs spokesman Zhu Pangchao says the Falun Gong was trying to attract international attention and sympathy, and at the same time trying to disrupt the social order of Hong Kong.</u> <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 790 1222 1081">■ <u>The Liaison Office criticises the Falun Gong has become internationalized:</u> "The Liaison Office" spokesman, while interviewed by the China News Agency, said Falun Gong was increasingly politicized and internationalized, and pointed its guns directly towards the central government .He warned against anyone or any organisation from turning Hong Kong into a base opposing the Chinese government._ <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1193 1222 1417">■ People's Political Consultative Conference member Xu Simin, NPC members Huang Guanghan, Tsou Weng Wai were interviewed by the China News Agency, and said that the Hong Kong Government should revoke the registration of Falun Gong in Hong Kong and take appropriate action._ <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1529 1222 1597">■ <u>Martin Lee criticises the PRC as trying to use pro-PRC figures to interfere in the internal matters of the SAR.</u> <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1709 1222 1854">■ Chief Secretary for Administration Anson Chan says the <u>Hong Kong Government shall follow the rules and as long as Falun Gong practitioners continue to abide by the law they can still practice in Hong Kong.</u> <hr/> <li data-bbox="435 1966 1222 2029">■ <u>Tsang Hin Chi says he will reflect on Falun Gong activities in Hong Kong in the Standing Committee of the</u> 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2001.1.31		Ming Pao, 2001.2.1
	2001.2.1		

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2001.2.4		<p>Ming Pao, 2001.2.5</p> <p>—</p>
117.	2001.1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="435 1317 1222 1529">■ <u>Chief Secretary Anson Chan resigns for "personal reasons" Chan announces her decision to retire in April for "personal reasons" :</u> While she denied having problems working with the Chief Executive, she did emphasis that someone tried to drive a wedge between them._ <li data-bbox="435 1597 1222 1798">— <li data-bbox="435 1653 1222 1798">■ <u>Britain, Japan puts out statements :</u> The British Foreign Secretary and the Japanese Consulate General both released statements praising Chan's contributions towards the stability of Hong Kong._ <li data-bbox="435 1865 1222 2011">— <li data-bbox="435 1910 1222 2011">■ <u>Democrats worry about international perceptions towards "One Country, Two Systems" :</u> Chairman of the Democratic Party Martin Lee was shocked and saddened 	<p>Commercial Daily, 2001.1.13</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>by the resignation of Chan, and felt that overseas leaders and the foreign press would have doubts over the implementation of "One Country Two Systems". Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions Chairman Lau Chik-shek believes that her resignation would throw a cloud over the relationship between the Hong Kong Government and the Democrats._</p> <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Media and some persons believe that the resignation of Anson Chan is related to Beijing:</u> CTU's Lee Cheuk Yan believed that the "central" government did not like Anson Chan having different opinion with the Chief Executive, and booted her out as a result. City University professor Cheng Yu Shek did not rule out the possibility that Chan was resigning because of traditional pro-Beijing influence. Hong Kong Economic Journal had an op-ed article written by a "Chun Yu" said that the differences of opinion between Tung and Chan, as well as Beijing's pressures, were responsible for Chan's departure. NPC member Allen Lee and Hong Kong's Open Magazine both felt that the leasing of Hong Kong's City Hall to the Falun Gong is the reason behind Chan's resignation._ <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The New York Times suggests that the resignation of Anson Chan represents a loss of the promise of autonomy for Hong Kong.</u> 	<p>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2001.1.13_</p>
118.	2001.1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong Government wants the Court of Final Appeal to request clarification from the Standing Committee of the NPC over the right of abode claims:</u> The Government's Immigration Department has appealed against adverse rulings in the Chong Fung Yuen case (whether children born in Hong Kong while their Mainland parents were illegally over-stay in Hong Kong) in the Court of Final Appeal in November 2000 (having already lost it twice in 1999 and July 2000). In its "Case for the Appellant", the HK Government said the Court of Final Appeal should refer the relevant legal statues to the Standing Committee of the NPC for interpretation._ <p>—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong Bar Association chair Ronny K.W. Tong said that the case fell within the autonomous rights of 	<p>Ming Pao, 2001.1.18_</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p data-bbox="488 241 1225 456">Hong Kong, and was neither an affair for the "central government" nor one that came under the clause of "relation between the central and Hong Kong governments". It required no NPC clarification, otherwise "One Country, Two Systems" will become "One Country, One System"._</p> <hr data-bbox="432 524 459 528"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 568 1225 896"> <p data-bbox="432 568 1225 896">■ <u>Democrats believe that this will affect judicial independence:</u> Democratic Party Chairperson Martin Lee believed that the Government's decision to ask the NPC for a clarification again represented a further abandonment of the autonomous rights and judicial independence of Hong Kong. Legislative Council member Audrey Eu said the Government was diminishing the locals' confidence in the judicial independence._</p> <hr data-bbox="432 963 459 967"/> <li data-bbox="432 1008 1225 1075"> <p data-bbox="432 1008 1225 1075">■ <u>The Liberal Party says that they "understand" the Government's decision on this.</u></p> <hr data-bbox="432 1142 459 1146"/> <li data-bbox="432 1191 1225 1370"> <p data-bbox="432 1191 1225 1370">■ <u>Pro-Beijing newspapers call the decision "reasonable":</u> Ta Kung Pao, Wen Wei Po both gave a great deal of coverage towards this incident, and claimed that the Government's decision reasonable, appropriate and within the rules of the Basic Law._</p> <hr data-bbox="432 1438 459 1442"/> <li data-bbox="432 1487 1225 1590"> <p data-bbox="432 1487 1225 1590">■ <u>Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor says it will express its disapproval to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.</u></p> <hr data-bbox="432 1657 459 1662"/> <li data-bbox="432 1706 1225 1991"> <p data-bbox="432 1706 1225 1991">■ <u>Secretary for Justice Elsie Leung writes to explain the actions of the Government:</u> Elsie Leung wrote an article entitled "Court of Final Appeal's Authority is Respected" and emphasises that the HK Government appeals case to the Court of Final Appeal represents a respect for the final appeal rights of the CFA, and that it is a responsibility of the Hong Kong Government to do so, and is not pressuring the Court over sensitive matters._</p> 	

No.	Time	Event	Source
119.	2001.1.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Nobel laureate Gao Xingjian visits Hong Kong from January 29 for four days.</u> — ■ <u>CE Tung Chee-hwa refuses to attend welcome reception:</u> CE Tung Chee-hwa and most senior government officials refused to attend the reception. The only senior official that turned up on behalf of the Government was Secretary for Home Affairs W. K. Lam._ — ■ <u>Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee questions the confidence of the CE towards "One Country, Two Systems":</u> Chairperson Martin Lee believes that the CE is following central government lines over academia and culture, and shows that he has no confidence over the implementation of "One Country, Two Systems"._ — ■ <u>The press questions that the Government's low-key approach owes to the attitude of central government:</u> A <u>Ming Pao</u> opinion piece believes that the Hong Kong government officials are afraid of offending the central government, and therefore significant play down Gao's visit to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Government was very petrified and nervous over his reception. An article from the Hong Kong Daily News believes that it is regrettable that "One Country, Two Systems" has ended up like this._ 	Hong Kong <u>Economic Journal,</u> <u>2001.1.30</u>
	2001.2.1		

No.	Time	Event	Source
120	2001.3.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The International Committee for the Protection of Journalists criticized the PRC for openly being hostile to the HK media:</u> The International Committee for the Protection of Journalists, in its report of the year 2000 on governments' pressure on the media, harshly criticized Mainland Chinese authorities' public statements for creating great pressure on the Hong Kong media last year. 	2001.3.20 <u>Apple Daily</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Chair of Hong Kong Journalists Association Mak Ying-ting said that in the post-1997 years, restrictions on Hong Kong reporters covering news on the Mainland have not been relaxed at all .The Reporters are still taking risk to work in the Mainland.</u> 	
121	2001.3.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The HKSAR government asked the ROC finance minister and CEPD chairman to sign papers before being given visas. The ROC Finance Minister Yen Ching-chang and the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) Chairman Chen Po-chih were invited to take part in an economic forum in Hong Kong on March 29. They were requested by the HKSAR government to sign a paper with commitment not to engage in activities that could embarrass the Hong Kong authorities or to represent Taiwan as a sovereignty. After negotiations through certain channels and the media's reports of the position of the National Security Council of the ROC, the HKSAR government notified the two that such papers could be waived, and the two visited Hong Kong subsequently.</u> ■ <u>The HKSAR Government said no comment on visa issuance in specific cases.</u> ■ <u>The HKSAR chief executive office: certain people can be allowed to enter into Hong Kong in private capacity for particular events. HKSAR Government Information Coordinator Stephen Lam said the government promotes exchanges (with Taiwan) under the "one China" principle and allows certain people to take part in activities in Hong Kong in private capacity.</u> ■ <u>Press reports: the HKSAR government unhappy about Taiwan officials' violation of previous verbal commitments. According to the Sing Tao Daily, HKSAR government officials expressed</u> 	<p>2001.3.30 <u>Oriental Daily News</u></p> <p>2001.3.30 <u>Sing Tao Daily</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>dissatisfaction that Taiwan officials had previously committed verbally to taking part in activities in private capacity in Hong Kong but later strongly criticized the government's discrimination. The HKSAR government officials said Taiwan officials have violated the verbal commitment made earlier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 539 1173 734">■ <u>The Min Pao editorial said that the HKSAR government is wise in leaving the dispute behind, indicating the government's flexibility in handling HK-Taiwan issues.</u> <li data-bbox="480 786 1173 1196">■ <u>Commentator Lau Yiu-siu said the HKSAR government's move could deter foreign businessmen.</u> Political commentator Lau Yiu-siu, in an article published in the Hong Kong Daily News, said the HKSAR government's move could deter foreign investors. Since Taiwan officials were not given these strict conditions on trips to the Mainland, Lau said, the HKSAR government should not set up barriers for Taiwan officials' visits to Hong Kong. <li data-bbox="480 1247 1173 1576">■ <u>Kenneth S. K. Lau: the HKSAR government's Taiwan policy shaky.</u> Kenneth S. K. Lau, associate director of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said the HKSAR government's Taiwan policy has been very shaky and its communications and coordination with the (PRC) central government is not clear. <li data-bbox="480 1628 1173 2024">■ <u>Wong Ka-ying: the government makes decision in light of Washington-Beijing relations and cross-strait relations.</u> Wong Ka-ying, coordinator of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said the HKSAR government has no guiding principles in handling visas for Taiwan officials, which has perplexed the public. The HKSAR government's decisions on such visa cases might be made in light of the Washington-Beijing relations or 	<p>2001.3.30 <u>Min Pao</u></p> <p>2001.3.30 <u>Hong Kong Daily News</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
	2001.5.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 237 1171 757">■ <u>The secretary for security acknowledges that there is a blacklist.</u> Secretary for Security Regina Ip said the Immigration Department has a list of persons to be barred from entry. The Immigration Department has its discretion to determine who can enter or exit Hong Kong, and maintains regular information exchanges with law enforcement agencies of other countries to update the list. 	2001.5.23 <u>Apple Daily</u>
	2001.6.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 1010 1171 1249">■ <u>Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee believed that the name list was provided by the (PRC) central government.</u> <li data-bbox="480 1256 1171 1563">■ <u>The Hong Kong Human Rights Watch issued statement: The organization criticized the HKSAR government's moves seriously damaging Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy.</u> <li data-bbox="480 1570 1171 1809">■ <u>Kenneth S. K. Lau, associate director of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said the move has damaged the implementation of "one country, two systems."</u> <li data-bbox="480 1816 1171 2002">■ <u>Chief Executive: Falun Gong a mixture of evil sect and political group.</u> In an interview with the United Press International, HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa said Falun Gong is "a mixture of evil sect and political group," which his government must guard against. 	2001.6.15 <u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="486 248 1166 371">■ <u>Democratic councilors said the chief executive's attitude toward Falun Gong is not compatible with the rule of law.</u> <li data-bbox="486 439 1166 663">■ <u>Chief executive: Falun Gong is an evil sect.</u> Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, answering interpellation in the Legislative Council, clearly stated that Falun Gong is an evil sect, and his government will watch closely. <li data-bbox="486 730 1166 1178">■ <u>Democratic Party councilors criticized the chief executive for damaging the "one country, two system."</u> Councilors Margaret Ng and Martin Lee criticized that chief executive's judgement of Falun Gong as an evil sect was simply based on China's domestic laws without any substantiation. They said the chief executive's serious accusation undermined not only Hong Kong's rule of law but also the implementation of "one country, two systems." 	
123	2001.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="486 1207 1166 1655">■ <u>The HK Police revised the Public Order Ordinance arbitrarily.</u> According to the Public Order Ordinance, assembly with more than 50 persons or parade with more than 30 persons must notify the police seven days before the schedule, and can be held by the permission of the police. Groups which had originally planned to assemble or march during the period when the Global Fortune Forum was held found that the police arbitrarily revised the Ordinances to stipulate that only parades with no more than 20 persons would be allowed. <li data-bbox="486 1700 1166 1980">■ <u>The Zhengming Monthly believed that the HK police revised the ordinance in view of upcoming arrival and visit by PRC President Jiang Zemin.</u> The magazine criticized that Hong Kong would become a feudal society with the king's words as the law. 	<p data-bbox="1184 1207 1342 1308">2001.6 <u>Zheng-ming Monthly</u></p> <p data-bbox="1184 1868 1342 1946">2001.5.9 <u>Apple Daily</u></p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 237 1171 584">■ <u>The HK police used force against peaceful demonstrators during the Fortune Global Forum meetings. Those who staged peaceful demonstration in places distant from the meeting venue of the Fortune Global Forum or public places were confiscated of their placards or subdued by force in a way like “cuffing their throats and sticking into their noses.”</u> <li data-bbox="480 629 1171 819">■ <u>The press criticized the police for abusing its power in restricting the freedom and rights of Hong Kong citizens and tarnishing Hong Kong's international image.</u> <li data-bbox="480 875 1171 1032">■ <u>The HKSAR Government said the security measures during the Global Fortune Forum meeting were necessary and adequate.</u> 	2001.5.10 <u>Government Press Release</u>
124	2001.5.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 1039 1171 1274">■ <u>The PRC rejected US ship's port call. The PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman Zhu Bangzao said the Beijing government, after weighing various factors, decided to reject the USS Inchon's port call to Hong Kong. He refused to elaborate.</u> <li data-bbox="480 1308 1171 1632">■ <u>The media speculated that this decision was linked to the events of U.S. and PRC military airplanes crash, Washington's arms sales to Taiwan, and the White House's approval for ROC President Chen Shui-bian to stop over in the states on way to visit the Latin America.</u> 	2001.5.30 <u>China Times, United Daily News</u>
125	2001.5.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 1639 1171 2016">■ <u>TVB and ATV adjusted treatments of Taiwan news. The Television Broadcasts Ltd. (TVB) and the Asia Television Ltd. (ATV), in their news reports of President Chen Shui-bian's visit to Latin American countries, changed their routine reference of Chen as “the Taiwan president” to “[the] Taiwan leader.” TVB News Department said it was only a minor change of reference, not a result of political pressure.</u> 	2001.5.31 <u>Oriental Daily News</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>TUC representatives lodged protest to the two TV stations.</u> Six representatives of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (TUC), which has been friendly to Taiwan, called on TVB and ATV to lodge protest of this treatment. TUC Chairman Lee Kwok-keung accused the change of title a move of self-censorship and asked the two media, as business organizations, to remain independent and politically unbiased. 	
126	2001.5.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The "Chief Executive Election Bill" may entitle Beijing to remove the chief executive under any circumstance</u> The HKSAR government has forwarded the draft "Chief Executive Election Bill" to the Legislative Council for review. The bill, now pending LegCo review, may empower the Beijing government to remove the chief executive under any circumstance, besides of the stipulations under the Basic Law. ■ <u>LEGCO: the bill impairs HKSAR's autonomy.</u> A few legislative councilors called the bill "lawless and reckless" that may seriously impair the HKSAR's autonomy. The Beijing government may remove the chief executive without any justification, should the bill be adopted. 	2001.5.31 <u>Min Pao</u>
127	2001.6.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>World Press Association Chairman accused the PRC of lacking freedom of press and expression.</u> Roger Parkinson, chairman of the World Association of Newspapers, speaking at the opening ceremony of the annual conference held in Hong Kong, accused Mainland China of lacking freedom of press and expression. At least 28 Mainland journalists remained incarcerated, and Timothy Balding, president of the association, was denied entry. ■ <u>The chief executive immediately rebutted the accusation:</u> HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa said China is now in the most liberal years throughout the contemporary Chinese history, and the Beijing leadership is the most open-minded and active regime in the Chinese history as well. 	2001.6.5 <u>Min Pao</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Tu Ying-ming: the chief executive's remarks constitute a barrier in press freedom.</u> Political commentator Tu Ying-ming, in an article published in the Min Pao, said the chief executive might be excused of mindlessly making such remarks should he only intend to defend the Beijing government. If the chief executive actually believed in what he had said, he not only has wrong perception but also is stupid enough to mislead the general public, Tu said. Tung's remarks have become a barrier in freedom of press, Tu added. 	
128	2001.6.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Three travel agencies were accused of describing Taipei the "Capital of Taiwan."</u> : Hong Ta Travel Agency, Wing An Travel Agency, and Miramar Travel Agency were accused of describing Taipei as the "Capital of Taiwan" in their promotion brochure of Taiwan tours. The three were accused of "splitting the nation's territory" and fueling "Taiwan independence." ■ <u>The three said no political intention in such description.</u> The three travel agencies, acknowledging this being a careless mistake, said that they will either retract those brochures or revise the contents. They argued that the term was not chosen for political reasons. 	2001.6.11 <u>Oriental Daily News</u>
129	2001.6.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The HKSAR government suggested that the Taiwan contemporary history be included in the fourth and fifth grades of high school history education.</u> While making revisions in the eight subjects of the history textbooks for the fourth and fifth graders in high school, the HKSAR government is considering to include the contemporary history of Taiwan with clear reference of Taiwan being a part of "China." ■ <u>A few scholars expressed their worries that high school curricula could be politically influenced.</u> 	2001.6.14 <u>China Times</u>
130	2001.6.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>DPP Chairman Frank Hsieh failed to obtain Hong Kong visa.</u> Frank Hsieh, mayor of Kaohsiung city and chairman of the 	2001.6.16 <u>Hong Kong Economic</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p>Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), applied for visa to visit Hong Kong in mid-June to observe public administration and subway management, but failed to obtain visa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Frank Hsieh scrapped his plan of visiting Hong Kong.</u> ■ <u>The HKSAR government refused to comment on specific visa application case.</u> 	<u>Daily</u>
131	2001.7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>By decorating former chairman of the Labor Union Yang Guang with the Grand Redbud Medal, Tung Chee-hwa is believed to signal goodwill to the leftists.</u> Tung Chee-hwa decorated Yang Guang, the commander of the “June 7 Riot” and former chairman of the Labor Union with the Grand Redbud Medal—the supreme honor of Hong Kong. The “June 7 Riot” resulted in unrest to the society and withdrawal of capital out of Hong Kong. Tung was, therefore, interpreted as to signal goodwill to the leftists. 	<u>Hong Kong Economic Daily News Hong Kong, 2001.7.4</u>
132	2001.7.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Final Hong Kong Court ruling: A child born to Chinese Mainlanders in Hong Kong, even during their overstaying, should be entitled to resident permit.</u> Regarding whether a child (Chuang Feng-yuan, a boy) born to Mainland Chinese during their over-stay in Hong Kong (including illegal entry, short-term stay) should be granted resident permit, the Hong Kong Immigration Service filed litigation with the High Court in 1999 and further filed litigation to the Appeal court and Final court in 2000. The Hong Kong court in the final decision ruled against the Hong Kong government, underlining that a child born to Chinese Mainlanders in Hong Kong, even during their overstay, should be entitled to resident permit. The court ruling also pointed out that it was a matter within the Hong Kong autonomy, without the need to be referred to the “People’s Council” for interpretation. ■ <u>PRC concerned about Hong Kong court</u> 	<u>Apple Daily, 2001.7.22</u>

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p><u>ruling</u>. Legal Work Committee, PRC's People Council declared concern about the said court ruling, voicing that the ruling is not exactly reconciling with the People's Council interpretation in 1999. Deputy Director Gao Seren of Chinese Liaison Office voiced the same point of view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>New York Times praises the final judgement rendered by the Hong Kong Court</u>. In a comment "Hong Kong court restores the final judgment over the resident permit issue", New York Times praises the decision, underlining that the ruling signifies the detached independent judicial power of the final instance court in Hong Kong. 	
133	2001.8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong scholar under PRC's overdue custody</u>. Hong Kong scholar Hsu Tze-jung has been held in the PRC's custody house for more than one year because of revealing the PRC's secret support to Malaysian Communists. He had disclosed through magazine an article about "secret radio station established Malaysian Communists in Hunan, China." The custody has run beyond PRC's Code of Criminal Procedure thereunder the "custodian residence" shall not exceed six months maximum. The Hong Kong-based Information Center for Human Rights and Democracy reported. 	Ming Pao, 2001.8.2
134	2001.8.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong government implies denial to Ministry of Finance's visa application</u>. Financial Minister Yen Ching-chang pointed out that Ministry of Finance had been scheduled to travel to Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan to solicit investors in August. The Ministry of Finance was, nevertheless, forced to scrap the scheduled itineraries because Hong Kong government implies denial of visa issuance under the PRC pressure. 	Liberty Times, 2001.8.3
135	2001.11.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong gave visa to DOH director-general Li Ming-liang but with</u> 	China Times, 2001.11.22

No.	Time	Event	Source
		<p><u>three illogical preconditions.</u></p> <p>Director-general Li Ming-liang of the Department of Health had been scheduled to participate in the “World Cardiac Association, the Global Cardiovascular Clinical Workshop I” at Hong Kong, November 21, 22. In the event, he had planned to participate in the “Health Minister Forum” in his capacity of the DOH Director-general. The notice faxed by Hong Kong government to him before his departure carried the messages: Hong Kong has approved his entry visa application provided that he should abide by three preconditions: He must enter Hong Kong in the capacity as an individual. No activities on behalf of Taiwan government, either directly or indirectly, and no act to embarrass Hong Kong, during his stay in Hong Kong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>DOH director-general Li Ming-liang regrets Hong Kong’s irrational and impolite attitude.</u> DOH Director-general Li Ming-liang rejected the three ridiculous preconditions, blasting that Hong Kong politicizes academic activities, critically in breach of the customs prevalent in the world village. Instead, he assigned DOH’s National Health Bureau director Wen Jui-heng to attend the event and to voice Taiwan’s indignation in the event. ■ <u>Hong Kong government had no comment on an isolated case.</u> 	<p><u>Liberty Times, United Daily News,</u> 2001.11.22</p>

No.	Time	Event	Source
136	2001.7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ International concerns for Hong Kong government’s attitude toward Falun Gong. <p>The vice chairman of the Commission on</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> 2001.7.4</p>

International Religious Freedom of UN said that Tung Chee Hwa ' s declaration of Falun Gong as an evil cult was disputable. The Commission likewise believed that Hong Kong should avoid handling religious issues through legislation.

2001.7.8

- Most civil servants against introduction of anti-cult legislation.

Hong Kong

Economic Journal,

2001.7.9

A survey by the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions showed that 60% of the civil servants were against the introduction of anti-cult legislation, as opposed to 20% who agreed.

2001.7.12

- U.S. President concerned about Falun Gong activities in Hong Kong.

Min Pao, 2001.7.13

During his meeting with Tung Chee Hwa, President Bush expressed his concern on religious freedom and Falun Gong activities in Hong Kong. Tung said that the HK SAR government did not intend to pass legislation

	<p>2001.7.20</p>	<p>on the issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ U.K. urges Hong Kong government to allow Falun Gong activities. <p>In its 9th report on Hong Kong, the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office was concerned with the HK SAR government ' s measures in the handling of Falun Gong. The report stressed that the introduction of anti-cult legislation would lead to disputes, and that allowing lawful organizations to remain active in Hong Kong would be positive for the “ one country, two systems ” policy.</p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Po</u>, 2001.7.20</p>
	<p>2001.8.8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ U.S. State Department concerned about HK SAR government's handling of Falun Gong. <p>The status report submitted by the U.S. State Department to the U.S. Congress pointed out that although Hong Kong remains as one of</p>	<p><u>Takung Pao</u>, 2001.8.9</p>

	<p>2002.3.6</p>	<p>the most liberal cities in Asia, the U.S. was concerned with the HK SAR government ' s deposition on Falun Gong.</p> <p>■ U.S. human rights report concerned about Falun Gong activities in Hong Kong.</p> <p>The U.S. State Department published its Country Reports on Human Rights Practice, which focused on press freedom and democratic development in Hong Kong, as well as the HK SAR government ' s suppression and restriction on Falun Gong activities.</p>	<p><u>Sing Tao Daily,</u></p> <p>2002.3.6</p>
	<p>2002.3.15</p>	<p>■ HK SAR government files charges against Falun Gong members.</p> <p>The HK SAR government for the first time filed criminal charges against four Swiss and 12 Hong Kong Falun Gong members for their protest activity outside the PRC Liaison Office building.</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p><u>Economic Journal,</u></p> <p>2002.3.18</p>

137	2001.7.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Councilors question the effect of the Chief Executive Election Bill on Hong Kong's autonomy. Councilors of Hong Kong ' s Democratic Party fumed and left the Chamber in protest of the Chief Executive Election Bill passed by the Legislative Council. Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee said that the proposed bill would surrender Hong Kong ' s autonomy to the Mainland. 	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> 2001.7.12</p>
	2002.1.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ U.S. human rights report says HK's Chief Executive controlled by the Chinese Communists. The U.S. Human Rights Watch pointed out in its annual human rights report that the HK SAR government had complied with the Mainland ' s bidding in dealing with a series of major issues. For instance, the number of directly elected seats is a minority, and the HK SAR government has recognized the 	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> 2002.1.18</p>

		<p>Mainland ' s power to recall SAR Chief Executive.</p>	
138	2001.12.14	<p>■ HK SAR government under attack by the legal and religious sectors for denying children without entry permit to go to school .</p> <p>Hong Kong's Secretary for Security Regina Ip Lau Suk-yea said that letting children without entry permit to go to school would render the immigration policy useless. Some prominent political commentators also believed that allowing children without entry permit to attend school would destroy the rule of law.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2001.12.14</p>
	2001.12.28	<p>■ The Mirror dismisses as farce the efforts of the Coadjutor Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Hong Kong to allow children without entry permit to attend school.</p> <p>The Mirror accused Joseph Zen of four unlawful acts: (1) defending the evil Falun Gong cult; (2) having special concerns for</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2001.12.28</p>

		<p>subversive Catholic underground churches in the Mainland; (3) accusing the HK SAR government of violating international conventions for denying children without entry permit to attend school; and (4) frequently challenging the government ' s rule and polluting the populace ' s mind.</p>	
	2001.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor said that the government's refusal to allow children without permit to attend school was in violation of many United Nations conventions. 	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2002.1.2</p>
	2002.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HK SAR government succumbs to pressure. Ten children without entry permit were allowed to attend school temporarily until the conclusion of the proceedings of their court cases. 	<p><u>Sing Tao Daily</u>, 2002.1.4</p>
139	2001.12.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Radio Television Hong Kong's (RTHK) program "Headline" temporarily go off the air starting 	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2001.12.14</p>

January 12 next year.

The Headline used the Afghan Taliban government and “ the charity report ” to satirize Chief Executive Tung ’ s policy report for the year. Tung criticized publicly that the program was “ of low taste. ”

- RTHK’s Headline program was accused of being “of low taste” by Chief Executive Tung for mocking

Tung’s policy report for the year citing the Afghan Taliban government and “the charity report.”

RTHK also received “advice” from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Authority that programs for current events should observe rule of neutrality. RTHK expressed disappointment over the decision.

- Professor To Yiu Ming of the Department of Journalism at the Hong Kong Baptist University believed that the decision was subjective and restricted freedom of speech.

Min Pao,

2001.12.14

Sing Pao Daily

News, 2002.12.14

	2001.12.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In a published statement, the Hong Kong Journalists Association said that the Broadcasting Authority's decision was erroneous and preposterous. 	<u>Min Pao,</u> 2001.12.29
140	2002.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HK SAR government calls on overstaying mainlanders to return to the Mainland. <p>The time period of amnesty for mainlanders seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong to voluntarily return to the Mainland expired on April 1. Approximately 700 people seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong and their parents flocked to the Immigration Department to stage protests. The Hong Kong Security Bureau and Immigration Department reiterated that they would expel those who overstayed. Until now, no actual expulsion has occurred.</p>	<u>Hong Kong</u> <u>Economic Journal,</u> 2002.4.2
	2002.4.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Clash between the police and civilians. 	<u>Hong Kong</u>

		<p>Nearly a hundred people seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong gathered in the Legislative Council demanding a dialogue with the Secretary for Security. Their demands were not heard and commotion followed. The police arrested eight persons.</p>	<p><u>Economic Times</u>, 2002.4.25</p>
	2002.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forceful expulsion to the Mainland by the police. <p>The police, working in conjunction with the Immigration Department, arrested six overstaying mainlanders by breaking into their houses. The right of abode seekers would be sent back to the Mainland on the same day. Another Hong Kong resident was arrested and charged for assisting and instigating the mainlanders to overstay.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2002.5.9</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Controversy over the use of force by the police. <p>Chairman of the Legislative Council ' s Panel on Security James To Kun-sun questioned the</p>	<p><u>The Sun</u>, 2002.5.9</p>

		<p>necessity to use force by the police. Councilor Margaret Ng believed that the incident brought shame to the Hong Kong people. The Hong Kong Section of the international Commission of Jurists urged a stop to the use of force.</p>	
141	2002.4.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Media accuses police of abusing police power. <p>In the drive to clean up protesters at the Hong Kong Charter Garden seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong, the police handcuffed reporters. The media accused the police of abusing police power.</p>	<u>Min Pao</u> , 2002.4.26
	2002.5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The police arrested three social activists at home, accusing them of having illegal gathering three months earlier. 	<u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u> , 2002.5.10
	2002.5.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One hundred and fifty students and members of civic groups demonstrated and protested the arrest of the social activists by the police. The protesters did not apply to the police for engaging the protest 	<u>Sing Tao Daily</u> , 2002.5.12

	<p>2002.5.12</p>	<p>and demonstration activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Chief Secretary for Administration said that the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly enjoyed by the Hong Kong society were important values and buttresses for a free economy, and that the HK SAR government was not in a hurry to impose restrictions on these freedoms. 	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> 2002.5.13</p>
	<p>2002.5.13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For security reasons, the HK SAR government for the first time prohibited the June 4th fun activities hosted by the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China from entering the premises of the Government Secretariat. 	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> 2002.5.13</p>
	<p>2002.5.21</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China allowed to demonstrate. <p>The Appeal Committee approved the demonstration to reach the office of the Government Secretariat. This was</p>	<p><u>Min Pao,</u> 2002.5.22</p>

		<p>the first successful appeal for the demonstration since 1997 when the Appeal Committee repudiated the decision of the HK SAR government.</p>	
142	2002.4.15	<p>■ Chinese-American refused entry by the HK SAR government.</p> <p>Dissident Harry Wu was refused entry to the Mainland for many times. Today, Wu and a New Zealand reporter were refused entry to Hong Kong for “security reasons.”</p> <p>The office of the U.S. Consul General criticized Hong Kong’s immigration policy, saying that it will affect Hong Kong’s freedom of association and restrict free flow of ideologies.</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p><u>Economic Times</u>,</p> <p>2002.4.16</p>
143	2002.4.17	<p>■ The HK SAR government's announcement of principal officials’ accountability system in government draws controversies.</p> <p>The pro-democracy councilors of the Democratic Party said the system was to implement the concentration of power for the Chief Executive. The survey by the</p>	<p><u>Oriental Daily</u></p> <p><u>News</u>, 2002.4.18;</p> <p><u>Hong Kong</u></p> <p><u>Economic Journal</u>,</p> <p>2002.4.17</p>

		<p>Oriental Daily News showed that 54% of the respondents did not support the system. In a press release, Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council Peter Woo Kwong-ching refuted claims that the Accountability System would lead to the concentration of power for the Chief Executive.</p>	
2002.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong people unhappy about not being consulted. 	<p>The survey by the Democratic Party revealed that 80% of Hong Kong residents believed the HK SAR government should have consulted the public regarding the Accountability System. Fifty percent of the respondents believed that the Secretary for the Civil Service would lose his political neutrality by becoming an official of the Accountability System.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao</u>, 2002.5.3</p>
2002.5.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The responsibility of the Director of the Chief Executive's Office is questioned. 	<p>In a Legislative Council debate on the</p>	<p><u>Sing Pao Daily News</u>, 2002.5.15</p>

	<p>responsibility of the Director of the Chief Executive ' s Office, the pro-democracy councilors questioned the authority of the Director. The Information Coordinator of the Chief Executive said that the position was a political appointment. Since it is not a principal official referred to by the Basic Law, the Director did not carry any political responsibility.</p>	
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No.	Time	Events	Source
144		<p><u>The public is concerned with the attitude of the Hong Kong government toward Falun Gong members.</u></p>	
	2002.6.30	<p>■ <u>Hong Kong government rejects entry of Falun Gong members:</u> Hundreds of Falun Gong members from different countries planned to enter Hong Kong to stage a protest during Jiang Zemin's visit, but were denied entry. They were tied with rope and sacks and forcibly repatriated.</p>	<u>The Sun</u> , 2002.7.1
	2002.8.12	<p>■ <u>Falun Gong members on hunger strike in protest of suppression:</u> More than 20 Falun Gong members in Hong Kong went on hunger strike in protest of the Mainland ' s suppression. Spokesperson Jian Hongzhang said that Falun Gong had applied for use of space with the HK ' s Leisure and Cultural Services Department on more than 70 occasions but without success.</p>	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2002.8.13
	2002.8.15	<p>■ <u>Switzerland concern with decision of Hong Kong court:</u> The Western Magistracy of Hong Kong decided the Falun Gong</p>	<u>Sing Pao Daily</u> , 2002.8.16

		<p>members, including four Swiss citizens, guilty of “street obstruction” along with six other charges. They were imposed fines starting from one thousand dollars. The representative of the Consulate General of Switzerland in Hong Kong expressed surprise over the verdict, and would keep track of the developments.</p>	
	2002.8.18	<p>■ <u>The Hong Kong government says freedom is not absolute</u>: Hong Kong’s Secretary for Justice Elsie Leung Qi-sie said that human rights and freedom afforded by the Basic Law are not absolute, that the relevant rights need to be reasonably restricted by law. Leung used the above statement to explain the earlier court verdict on the 16 Falun Gong members who had violated the law by engaging in sit-down strike in front of the Liaison Office Building.</p>	<p><u>Takung Pao, Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2002.8.21</u></p>
	2002.3.21	<p>■ <u>Taiwan Falun Gong members barred from entering Hong Kong</u>: Nearly 40 Taiwan Falun Gong members boarded a plane bound for Hong Kong to attend a Falun Gong meeting in the territory. They were denied entry and repatriated back to Taiwan. Some were even tied up and carried to the plane by HK authorities. The international community is very much concerned with HK government’s rudeness and disregard for human rights.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily, 2003.2.22</u></p>
	2003.2.23	<p>■ Hong Kong Secretary for Constitutional Affairs Stephen Lam Sui-lung said that the government acted in accordance with law when it barred Taiwan Falun Gong members from entering the territory. The Falun Gong members were rallying in protest of the Article 23 legislation.</p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Pao, 2003.2.24</u></p>
	2003.4.7	<p>■ <u>Falun Gong members sue HK government</u>: Some 80 Falun Gong members who came to Hong Kong in groups in February this year were denied entry. Due to the religious discrimination of the Immigration Department, four members and HK Falun Gong spokesperson Jian Hongzhang applied for a judicial review asking to overturn the Immigration Department’s decision and demanded compensation.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao, 2003.4.8</u></p>
145	2002.8.18	<p><u>Concerns with RTHK’s press freedom</u></p> <p>■ <u>The Political Consultative Conference</u></p>	<p><u>Oriental Daily,</u></p>

2002.8.19	<p><u>criticizes RTHK program</u>: The host of RTHK's <i>Happy Daily</i> entertainment news, who was scheduled to interview vice-president Annette Lu, had a dialog with HK singer William So, who had undergone drug rehabilitation, in the program. Tsui Sze Man, a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, harshly criticized the incident.</p> <p>■ <u>HK government asks RTHK to follow procedures; RTHK reiterates its respect for editor's autonomy</u>: The HK government said that RTHK, being a part of the government, should follow set procedures in contacting Taiwan officials. Mr. Tai Keen Man, the head of Corporate Communications of RTHK, stressed that RTHK was a media organization, and the editor had always decided all its interview arrangements.</p>	<p>2002.8.19</p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>, 2002.8.20</p>
2002.8.20	<p>■ <u>Scholars urge HK government to respect RTHK's autonomous right</u>: Secretary for Commerce, Industry, and Technology Henry Tang Ying-yen said that, as part of the government, RTHK should follow Qian Qichen's Seven Principles when contacting Taiwan officials; therefore, it should obtain prior approval from HK's senior officials. Scholars and journalists believed it was unreasonable to consider RTHK the same as other government departments.</p>	<p><u>Takung Pao, Min Pao</u>, 2002.8.21</p>
2002.8.23	<p>■ Director of Broadcasting Chu Pui-hing said that although RTHK followed HK government's departmental regulations, it was also a media organization serving the public. Thus RTHK should operate like other HK media in relation to news and programs on Taiwan affairs.</p>	<p><u>HK Economic Journal</u>, 2002.8.24</p>
2001.8.25	<p>■ <u>Members of the Legislative Council criticize interference with press freedom</u>: Secretary for Commerce, Industry, and Technology Henry Tang Ying-yen said that he had called the Director of Broadcasting Chu Pui-hing to discuss RTHK's plan to interview Vice-President Annette Lu. Democratic Party Councilor Chen Wai-yip criticized the move as interfering with press freedom.</p>	<p><u>Sing Pao Daily</u>, 2002.8.26</p>

	2002.9.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Taiwan news interview should follow the “Seven Principles”</u>: In his reply to the inquiry by HK Legislative Councilor Emily Lau, on the matter of RTHK’s plan to interview Taiwan’s Vice-President Annette Lu, Secretary for Commerce, Industry, and Technology Henry Tang Ying-yen said that since RTHK was a government department, it must follow Qian Qichen’s Seven Principles when contacting the Taiwan government. 	<u>Wen Wei Pao</u> , 2002.9.18
146	2002.8.16	<p><u>Media self-censorship appears anew</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Paul Cheung, managing editor for HK and international news of Metro Finance, was suddenly dismissed. Cheung suspected that this was caused by his five protests against the top management of the news department regarding negative reports on the HK Special Administrative Region Government (such as Falun Gong). 	<u>Min Pao</u> , 2002.8.17
	2002.8.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An article in the <i>Asian Wall Street Journal</i> expressed worries over possible interference with press freedom in HK media, and ultimately, the rapid demise of HK’s competitive edge in freedom of information. 	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2002.8.24
147	2002.9.19	<p><u>Disputes over Basic Law Article 23</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hong Kong residents worried that Article 23 infringes upon human rights</u>: Some 31 representatives of civilian organizations went to the Government Secretariat to protest the legislation of Article 23. Secretary for Security Regina Ip responded to media inquiries saying that Article 23 will not violate the International Covenants on Human Rights. 	<u>Sing Tao</u> , 2002.9.20
	2002.9.23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>U.S. concerned over the legislation</u>: U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong James Keith appealed to the public to actively take part in discussions and offered their views on Article 23. 	<u>Oriental Daily</u> , 2002.9.24
	2002.9.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HK government published the <i>Consultation Document on Proposals to Implement Article 23 of the Basic Law</i>, which contained legislative proposals on subversion, treason, and secession, among seven crimes against the government. Three months of public consultation would follow. 	<u>Takung Pao</u> , 2002.9.25

2002.9.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>HK government and the Mainland hope to pass legislation on schedule</u>: During a joint meeting of the Panel on Security and the Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services in the Legislative Council, pro-democracy councilors engaged in heated argument with Secretary for Security Regina Ip over the Consultation Document on Proposals to Implement Article 23 of the Basic Law. Many councilors requested for a “white bill” on the implementation of Article 23 following the government’s publication of the consultation document. Ip rejected the request, and said that the Mainland central government and the SAR government would like to pass the bill by July next year. Ip admitted that the entire concept of the consultation document was based on common law, the only difference being that the Mainland government might, in accordance with the “Mainland law,” define the nature of an organization, and the SAR government had to comply with its definition. 	<u>Wen Wei Pao,</u> 2002.9.27
2002.9.29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Pro-Taiwan organizations worried over suppression</u>: The Federation of Organizations Concerned with the Article 23 Legislation, formed by more than 10 pro-Taiwan organizations, worried that the HK government would interfere in the organization’s activities through initiating the investigation. 	<u>Sing Tao, HK Daily News,</u> 2002.9.30
2002.10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ More than twenty members of the Democratic Party paraded to the Government Secretariat to protest Article 23 legislation. 	<u>Apple Daily,</u> 2002.10.2
2002.10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>British Media urge the U.K. government to shown concern</u>: The editorial of the British <i>Financial Times</i> expressed suspicion that Beijing intended to use the Article 23 legislation to control the HK media and organizations of differing opinions. It urged the British Prime Minister to intervene. 	<u>Apple Daily,</u> 2002.10.2
2002.10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In his speech in the U.S. at the invitation of the Heritage Foundation, former Chief Secretary of Administration Anson Chan Fang On-sang pointed out that Article 23 legislation is the most crucial and sensitive legislation since the handover of HK’s 	<u>Min Pao,</u> 2002.10.3

		sovereignty.	
2002.10.6	■	<u>Bishop warns of civil disobedience</u> : Bishop Joseph Zen of the Catholic Diocese of HK reiterated that it was unnecessary for the HK government to implement Article 23, thus causing public panic and spoiling the spirit of the “one country, two systems” framework. He said that if the law against subversion and sedition violated the public’s sense of justice in the future, there would be civil disobedience.	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2002.10.7
2002.10.8	■	Mr. Leong Kah-kit, Chairman of Hong Kong Bar Association, said that if the HK government persisted in not issuing a “white bill” of Article 23 for further consultation, the Association will consider drafting provisions on its own for public reference.	<u>Sing Tao</u> , 2002.10.9
2002.10.4	■	Mr. Ip Shing Hing, President of the Law Society of Hong Kong, said that the verification certificate system recommended by the consultation document of Article 23 might possibly restrict the right of the Secretary for Security on a discretionary basis. This automatically made the HK branches of organizations prohibited in the Mainland outlaws in Hong Kong. He urged the HK government to issue a “white bill” to dispel the public’s misgivings.	<u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u> , 2002.10.15
2002.10.15	■	<u>Violation of academic freedom</u> : Worried over sensitive books and published materials in their libraries, which could violate relevant provisions on seditious materials of Article 23, eight universities in Hong Kong wrote a joint letter to the Security Bureau asking for exemption. Secretary for Security Regina Ip said that the law provides that possession of seditious publications would become unlawful when it is deliberate or in the absence of reasonable explanation. She stressed, however, that the law would not affect academic freedom.	<u>Takung Pao</u> , 2002.10.16
2002.10.22	■	<u>International scholars concerned with the legislation</u> : Forty-four international scholars published a joint letter in the <i>Wall Street Journal</i> , opposing the legislation of Article 23. They pointed out that it would undermine the “one country, two systems” principle and	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2002.10.24

2002.10.24	<p>violate civil liberty and press freedom.</p> <p>■ <u>US concerned with the legislation:</u> Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee visited the U.S. and met National Security Adviser Rice and other senior officials to explain the impact of Article 23 legislation on human rights in HK. U.S. officials expressed concerns over Article 23 legislation.</p>	<p><u>Sing Pao Daily,</u> 2002.10.25</p>
2002.10.27	<p>■ <u>International media consider evacuating from Hong Kong:</u> Democratic Party Chairman Martin Lee expressed his misgivings on Article 23 legislation to representatives of U.S. media. The media representatives expressed their worries on excessive government control of the HK media once the bill is passed. They would consider moving their Asian headquarters out of Hong Kong.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> 2002.10.28</p>
2002.11.7	<p>■ <u>Violators of Article 23 can be turned over to the Mainland for trial:</u> The Secretary for Security said in the Legislative Council yesterday that after Article 23 legislation had passed, persons who endangered national security and theft of state secrets could, theoretically, be turned over to the Mainland for trial. Currently, Hong Kong and the Mainland are negotiating for procedure on handing over of escape prisoners. The arrangement will ultimately be passed on to the Legislative Council for legislation.</p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Pao,</u> 2002.11.8</p>
2002.11.16	<p>■ The Asian Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, and other non-governmental organizations announced a joint statement opposing the legislation of Article 23, believing that it would undermine and expropriate the freedom of speech, communication, and association. They were also concerned with its impact on activities and developments of HK non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> 2002.11.17</p>
2002.11.18	<p>■ <u>Britain is concerned with the legislation:</u> With regard to the Article 23 legislation, the British Consulate-General in HK expressed that the comprehensiveness and independence of Hong Kong laws were important factors of success, and press</p>	<p><u>HK Economic Journal,</u> 2002.11.19</p>

2002.11.20	<p>freedom is HK's major competitive edge. Any restrictions on the freedom of press and expression of opinions would not be in accord with HK's benefits.</p> <p>■ The World Association of Newspapers and the World Editors Forum, which represent 18,000 publication agencies, said that the legislation of Article 23 would undermine freedoms of press and speech.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao,</u> 2002.11.21</p>
2002.11.24	<p>■ <u>Britain and the U.S. concerned with the legislation:</u> After Representative Flight of the Conservative Party in the British House of Commons, likewise a member of the House of Commons Hong Kong Committee, arranged for a debate on Article 23 legislation during recess Tuesday this week, U.S. Department of State spokesperson also expressed concerned over issues on extraterritorial jurisdiction and unlawful disclosure of information. The U.S. spokesperson also hoped HK would have comprehensive consultations on the legislation, and announce details of the draft soon to safeguard human rights of HK residents and the fair rule of law that HK depended on for her success. The Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HK SAR responded to the British criticism by stressing that it could not accept any foreign intervention on "China's internal affairs."</p>	<p><u>Min Pao,</u> 2002.11.25</p>
2002.11.24	<p>■ The Hong Kong Journalists Association collected more than 900 signatures from local reporters, asking the government to remove the legislative proposals regarding sedition and seditious publications. Furthermore, 26 international media and organizations guarding the freedom of speech, which represented 500 thousand members, wrote a joint letter expressing concern with Article 23 legislation. Ms. Mak Yin-ting, chairperson of the Hong Kong Journalists Association, said the signatures would be submitted to the HK government. Mak hoped that the government would not ignore the signatures so as not to adversely affect HK's status as an international information center.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao,</u> 2002.11.25</p>
2002.11.26	<p>■ <u>British Houses of Parliament debates on</u></p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Pao,</u></p>

		<p><u>Article 23 legislation</u>: The House of Commons of the British Houses of Parliament debated on relevant legislation of Article 23 and pointed out that it was not in accord with HK's benefits. The SAR government announced that it would not introduce Mainland laws and the concept of national security in Hong Kong.</p>	2002.11.27
2002.12.2	■	<p><u>Foreign banks consider evacuation from Hong Kong</u>: More than 10 representatives from the HK banking sector, including local, British and U.S.-based banks, met with Secretary for Security Regina Ip expressing their misgivings on Article 23 legislation. The representatives were concerned that the industry will not be able to obtain comprehensive and truthful news reports, which would affect flow of information. They asked the HK government to issue white bill for consultations. Some banks said that if the HK government did not dispel their doubts, they might consider evacuating from Hong Kong. The Chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association Alan Leong Kah-kit said that the legislative proposals for Article 23 did not clearly state whether national security was defined in the same manner as that in the Mainland law. Thus the business and banking sectors were worried over potential violations of relevant provisions, which in turn would affect HK's business environment and flow of capital.</p>	<p><u>Ming Pao</u>, 2002.12.3</p>
2002.12.4	■	<p><u>HK residents worried over Article 23 legislation</u>: A survey by Lingnan University showed that more than 60% of the respondents were not satisfied with the way HK officials explained the legislation of Article 23. They believed that legislation will undermine their trust for the "one country, two systems" principle, and even changed the lifestyle of HK residents. Nearly half of the respondents said the consultation document was unclear.</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>, 2002.12.5</p>
2002.12.14	■	<p>A scheduled public survey, which was part of the Hong Kong Transition Project sponsored jointly by several universities, showed that HK residents were increasingly worried over issues on their freedoms. There was a</p>	<p><u>HK Economic Journal, Apple Daily</u>, 2002.12.14</p>

2002.12.15	<p>double-digit increase in worries over individual, speech, and academic freedoms. Worries over individual freedom struck a new high since the handover in 1997. Professor Degolyer, the person-in-charge of the Project, pointed out the residents' confidence crisis in the survey results was mainly caused by the Article 23 legislation.</p> <p>■ <u>The largest rally since the June 4 incident:</u> More than 40 civilian organizations formed the Civil Human Rights Front to organize the "Rally in Opposition to Article 23 legislation" to protest the HK government's willful action, unwillingness to provide a white bill at the public's request, and intention to pass the bill before July next year. The march attracted the largest number of Hong Kong participants since the June 4, 1989 incident. Chinese and human rights organizations in the U.S. and Canada also gave their moral support.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao, Apple Daily, 2002.12.16</u></p>
2002.12.17	<p>■ <u>HK government is worried over social division:</u> The coordinator of the Social Cohesion Group under the Central Policy Unit, Kuan Hsin-chi, believed that Article 23 legislation aggravated HK's social division.</p>	<p><u>HK Economic Journal, 2002.12.18</u></p>
2002.12.19	<p>■ <u>Academic freedom undermined:</u> A survey by the School of Journalism and Communication of the Chinese University of HK revealed that 70% of the 22 journalism scholars, who were full-time instructors in the Chinese University of HK, HK Baptist University, and City University of HK, felt pressured by the legislative proposals for Article 23, and that they would avoid political researches that had highly-sensitive subjects.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao, 2002.12.20</u></p>
2002.12.19	<p>■ U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong James Keith and the chairman of the European Chamber of Commerce believed that the HK government must announce to the public detailed provisions of Article 23 and allow the public to voice their opinions.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao, 2002.12.20</u></p>
2002.12.22	<p>■ The "European Alliance," part of the Global Coalition Against Article 23 Legislation, generated large assemblies in European countries supporting the European Parliament's resolutions on HK's Article 23</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily, 2002.12.23</u></p>

2002.12.22	<p>legislation. The group also pointed out that Article 23 legislation was in violation of HK's "one country, two systems" principle. Likewise, the legislation would forfeit human rights and press freedom, as well as strangle HK's economy.</p> <p>■ <u>Press freedom undermined</u>: A survey by Hong Kong News Executives' Association on Article 23 legislation showed that more than 80% of HK journalists believed that the legislative proposals would affect press freedom in interviews and reporting. Ten percent of the respondents even expressed they would leave journalism if the HK government pushed through with the legislation.</p>	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2002.12.23</p>
2002.12.23	<p>■ <u>Canada concerned with the legislation</u>: Following its British and U.S. counterparts, the Consulate General of Canada in HK issued a statement on the provision on theft of state secrets, a provision it claimed that could affect freedoms of speech and assembly. It also questioned the legislative proposal to restrict contacts with foreign political organizations. The Consulate asked the HK government to clearly define the crime of sedition.</p>	<p><u>Oriental Daily</u>, 2002.12.24</p>
2002.12.23	<p>■ <u>Legislation inappropriate according to public opinion</u>: A survey by the HK Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies under the Chinese University of HK showed that nearly 70% of respondents believed the current legislation was inappropriate; less than 20% believed it was appropriate.</p>	<p><u>HK Economic Journal</u>, 2002.12.24</p>
2003.1.13	<p>■ <u>Worries on HK law becoming a political instrument</u>: Mr. Leong Kah-kit, Chairman of Hong Kong Bar Association, in his address at the Opening of the Legal Year ceremony criticized the SAR government severely, pointing out that since the 1997 handover, HK's law had become a political instrument as can be seen in the "NPC Standing Committee's interpretation" of the right of abode, and the case filed against Leung Kwok-hung as a member of the April Fifth Action.</p>	<p><u>Wen Wei Pao</u>, 2003.1.4</p>
2003.2.4	<p>■ <u>Errors found in HK government's</u></p>	<p><u>The Sun</u>, 2003.2.5</p>

		<p><u>consultation information</u>: Several errors were found in the “Consultation Document on Proposals to Implement Article 23 of the Basic Law, Compendium of Submissions,” including more than 200 submissions that had been passed from the Legislative Council but were not received. The secretary admitted errors on some of the submissions.</p>	
2003.2.27	■	<p><u>British concerned with legislation</u>: In the <i>Six-monthly Report on Hong Kong</i> presented to the Parliament, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs pointed out that Article 23 legislation was the most sensitive law since 1997 handover, and that it involved the “one country, two systems” basic principle. The <i>Report</i> further claimed that the proscription of organizations was an unnecessary addition, that it would introduce linkages between the Mainland and the SAR laws, and blur the “Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong” and the dividing line between the separate legal systems of the SAR Basic Law and the Mainland law.</p>	<u>Min Pao</u> , 2003.2.28
2003.4.16	■	<p><u>US very much concerned with legislation</u>: In the latest report on Hong Kong presented to the U.S. Congress, the Department of State expressed concerns with disputes in the HK community caused by the Article 23 legislation. The report was also concerned that the legislation might affect civil liberty.</p>	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2003.4.17
2003.5.4	■	<p>The spokesperson of the U.S. Department of State expressed “deep reservation” for the Article 23 legislation.</p>	<u>Min Pao</u> , 2003.5.5
2003.5.5	■	<p>Councilor Ho Chun-yan of the Democratic Party proposed a motion to shelve the bill due to the havoc caused by SARS, but the President of the Legislative Council denied the motion.</p>	<u>HK Economic Journal</u> , 2003.5.6
2003.5.16	■	<p>U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong James Keith said that the proscription mechanism of Article 23 for organizations endangering national security affected the international community’s confidence towards HK’s rule by law and the survival of the “one country, two systems” framework. He hoped the HK government and society would pay attention to the different opinions with tolerance and</p>	<u>Apple Daily</u> , 2003.5.17

	<p>2003.6.10</p> <p>2003.6.16</p>	<p>spirit of unity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The US-China Economic and Security Review Committee of the US Congress believed that the “National Security Bill,” which would be passed on July 9, would undermine basic human rights of HK residents. It urged U.S. President and Secretary of State to express their strong opposition to the Chinese Communists. ■ U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong James Keith said the Article 23 legislation must protect individual freedom from impairment; otherwise the “one country, two systems” principle would become meaningless. He noted that if the HK government believed now was the time to enact Article 23, why did it not simultaneously call for a general election for HK’s Chief Executive and Legislative Council? 	<p><u>Min Pao</u>, 2003.6.11</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2003.6.17</p>
148	<p>2002.9.22</p> <p>2002.11.17</p> <p>2002.11.25</p>	<p><u>Public Order Ordinance triggered disputes on the separation of politics and the judiciary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>HK residents protest against assault to liberty</u>: More than 100 members of the “student federation” and citizens marched Sunday demanding the HK government to revise the “Public Order Ordinance” and abolish the provision requiring prior application before assemblies and marches. ■ <u>HK residents protest against prejudiced law enforcement</u>: The HK police again invoked the Public Order Ordinance to detain and charge Mr. To Kwun-hang and Mr. Lau San-ching for illegal assembly. Mr. Tsang Yam-pui, Commissioner of Police, denied the crackdown was related to Premier Zhu Rongji’s visit to HK that day. The mass media criticized the incident as an injustice. ■ <u>Court questions suitability</u>: Since the 1997 handover, the HK police invoked the Public Order Ordinance for the first time to file case against Mr. Leung Kwok-hung, a member of the April Fifth Action, and two other former members of Hong Kong Federation of Students for assembly and demonstration without prior notice. Bringing in the verdict, the magistrate questioned whether it was appropriate for the case, which was political 	<p><u>HK Economic Journal</u>, 2002.9.23</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2002.11.18</p> <p><u>Sing Pao Daily, Min Pao</u>, 2002.11.26</p>

		<p>in nature, to be handled by the court. The Chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association Alan Leong Kah-kit said the judge, in considering the case to be political in nature, had sounded an alarm. He feared that the court would be used as a political instrument for repressing the opposition.</p>	
149	<p>2002.10.2</p> <p>2002.10.27</p>	<p><u>Mainland officials interfering with HK affairs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Councilors questions Liaison Office for interfering with HK affairs:</u> Legislative councilors questioned whether the recent speech of Gao Siren, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HK SAR, was an “extreme interference” to HK affairs. The councilors demanded for Gao’s clarification. ■ <u>Qian Qichen’s remarks trigger disputes:</u> The Mainland’s “Vice Premier” Qian Qichen’s remarks that those who were worried over the Article 23 legislation were “guilty at heart” triggered heated disputes in HK. The Chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association Alan Leong Kah-kit said a leader should not make irrational remarks. Bishop Joseph Zen of the Catholic Diocese of HK urged Qian to be careful in his remarks as a leader. The Chairman of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in China Szeto Wah pointed out that Qian’s remarks violated HK’s speech freedom and assailed the “one country, two systems” principle. 	<p><u>HK Economic Journal</u>, 2002.10.3</p> <p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2002.10.28</p>
150	<p>2003.7.1</p>	<p><u>People of Hong Kong protested against National Security Bill for impairing democracy, freedom and human rights; the international community expresses concern.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Protest march by 500,000 people of Hong Kong:</u> Civil Human Rights Front made a protest march against Article 23 and called for the return of power to the people. An estimated 500,000 people joined the march, the largest since the June 4th march. ■ <u>International community is concerned with the National Security Bill:</u> The E.U. and U.K. made statements wherein the U.K. said that the 	<p><u>Apple Daily</u>, 2003.7.2</p>

	<p><u>mechanism for proscribed organizations proposed by the HK SAR government obscured the boundary of the Mainland's and Hong Kong's legal systems. The E.U. urged the HK SAR government and the Hong Kong Legislative Council to ensure the "one country, two systems" principle.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Taiwan government is concerned about Hong Kong's democratic development:</u> <u>Taiwan's President Chen said that the people of Taiwan should care and encourage the people of Hong Kong who marched on the streets, that the people of Hong Kong should know the real intention of the Chinese Communists and realize that the so-called "one country, two systems" policy and "unchanged for 50 years promise" had broken down within a short 6-year period. President Chen pointed out that Hong Kong's political reform would fall back if the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law were to be passed. Premier Yu Shyi-kun said that this proved that the "one country, two systems" policy was not viable. Taiwan's Legislative Yuan announced that it supported the Hong Kong people's struggle for freedom and their efforts to do away with the pernicious bill. The Legislative Yuan denounced the Hong Kong and PRC governments for "violating the people's freedom and human rights."</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily, 2003.7.2</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Times, 2003.7.3</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2003.7.4</u></p>
<p><u>2003.7.7</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Hong Kong government defers legislation of Article 23:</u> <u>This morning, Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa announced the decision to defer the resumption of the second reading of the bill.</u></p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2003.7.8</u></p>
<p><u>2003.9.5</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Hong Kong government withdraws the bill:</u> <u>The HK SAR government convened a special Executive Council meeting and decided to withdraw the National Security (Legislative Provisions) Bill.</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily, Hong Kong Economic Times, Hong Kong Economic</u></p>

			<u>Journal,</u> <u>2003.9.6</u>
151		<u>The Chinese Communists say that civil officials need not be neutral, destroying Hong Kong's traditional civil service system.</u>	
	<u>2003.10.1</u> <u>3</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Chinese Communist official says it is irrelevant for civil servants to remain neutral:</u> <u>The Hong Kong civil service union's delegation to Beijing met with Xu Ze, deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. The union representative asked Xu whether civil servants violate political neutrality by joining the July 1st march. Xu said that government employees, under the precondition of defending national security, should support the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law.</u> 	<u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2003.10.14</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Scholars criticize Xu's view is improper:</u> <u>Choy Chi-keung, a lecturer at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, believed that, traditionally, civil servants only implement policies to maintain political neutrality, and that Xu misinterpreted the meaning of political neutrality. Leading lecturer Sze Man-hung of the General Education Centre at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University was worried that Xu's view would keep civil servants from voicing their opinions to their superiors.</u> 	<u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2003.10.14</u>
	<u>2003.10.1</u> <u>6</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Chinese Communist officials mocks neutrality of civil servants being a British practice:</u> <u>Councilor Tang Jiaxuan met with the Hong Kong civil servant's delegation to Beijing. Before the meeting, reporters asked Tang whether civil servants should maintain political neutrality in the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law. Tang stressed that "it was a British practice."</u> 	<u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2003.10.17</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Chinese Communists intervene in Hong Kong affairs:</u> <u>Democratic councilor Cheung</u> 	<u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2003.10.17</u>

	<p><u>Man-kwong criticized Tang Jiakuan’s statement was dangerous as it implied that political neutrality belonged to the past government and had nothing to do with the HK SAR. Cheung also said that the “Central Government” should not intervene in Hong Kong’s internal politics. Anthony Cheung Bing-leung, a professor in the Department of Public and Social Administration at the City University of Hong Kong, said that Tang’s statement was “inappropriate.” Cheung emphasized that political neutrality of civil servants was a publicly accepted principle of the civil service system and the “Central Government” should respect it.</u></p>	
152	<p><u>Issues on the Mainland’s legal jurisdiction over Hong Kong and border crossing by the Mainland’s public security personnel to conduct investigations start controversy over violation of the “one country, two systems” principle.</u></p> <p>■ <u>The Mainland believes it has legal jurisdiction:</u> Based on documents presented by the Public Security Bureau to the Hong Kong Legislative Council, four suspects who had committed crime in Hong Kong and who were caught in the Mainland by public security personnel were not transferred to Hong Kong authorities. The Mainland’s local court even said that it had the right to try the case and convict the suspects eventually.</p> <p>■ <u>Scholars are worried that legal jurisdiction has been impaired:</u> Assistant professor Eric Cheung Tat-ming of the Faculty of Law at the University of Hong Kong was worried that the incident would serve as a dangerous precedence. He urged the HK SAR government to demand the Mainland government to clarify the legal jurisdiction of the Mainland’s local court.</p>	<p><u>Min Pao, 2003.12.3</u></p> <p><u>Min Pao, 2003.12.3</u></p>

<p><u>2003.12.4</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Councilor says the “one country, two systems” principle has been violated:</u> <u>James To Kun-sun, chairman of the Panel on Security of Hong Kong Legislative Council, suspected that the Hong Kong government was unable to protect the Hong Kong people’s human rights during the confusion in the trial of the cross-border criminal case, something that was detrimental to the “one country, two systems” principle and freedom of the Hong Kong people.</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>2003.12.5</u></p>
<p><u>2004.6.17</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Mainland public security personnel cross border to conduct investigations starts controversy:</u> <u>Two persons who claimed to belong to the Mainland’s public security personnel, and who allegedly were on surveillance in Hong Kong’s Mount Davis Road were “arrested” by Hong Kong police. Police commissioner Lee Ming-kwai said that any law enforcers coming to Hong Kong to conduct investigations must obtain assistance from the Hong Kong police, otherwise it was a violation. If it was proven that Mainland public security personnel crossed border to investigate or enforce the law, then it was a violation of the agreement by both areas, and the Hong Kong police would strongly protest. Chief Executive Tung backed the police’s position.</u></p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Times,</u> <u>2004.6.18</u></p>
<p><u>2004.6.18</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Councilor denounces violation of the “one country, two systems” policy:</u> <u>Lau Kong-wah, a member of the Panel on Security of Hong Kong Legislative Council, said that if the Mainland public security personnel came to Hong Kong to enforce the law on their own, then it seriously violated the “one country, two systems” policy, which is unacceptable; thus the Hong Kong Legislative Council would follow up on the case. Lau would request for a special session hoping that the Secretary for</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>2004.6.19</u></p>

		<u>Security would clarify the border-crossing incident by explaining to the Legislative Council and the public.</u>	
153	<p><u>2004.1.7</u></p> <p><u>2004.3.15</u></p>	<p><u>Chinese Communists intervene in political reform procedures thrashing the principle of “rule of Hong Kong by the people of Hong Kong.”</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Hu Jintao says Hong Kong must first consult the “Central Government” on political reform:</u> <u>In his policy address, Tung Chee-hwa pointed out that when he reported to Hu Jintao in Beijing, Hu personally instructed Tung to consult “Central Government” on relevant issues of the political reform. The head of the Chinese Communists’ United Front Work Department Liu Yangdong emphasized that development of Hong Kong political system was not entirely up to the HK SAR government.</u> ■ <u>The pro-democratic forces denounce “Beijing people ruling Hong Kong”:</u> <u>The pro-democratic forces denounced Hong Kong government for abandoning right of autonomy causing Beijing to rule Hong Kong instead of the Hong Kong people ruling the HK SAR.</u> ■ <u>Hong Kong government acting in line with the “Central Government”:</u> <u>Lau Siu-kai, head of the Central Policy Unit, said that the issue of Hong Kong’s political reform was elevated to a national level, and the constitutional orientation was in the hands of the Chinese Communist “Central Government,” whereas the HK SAR could only coordinate with it. Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa urged the people of Hong Kong to accept and respect the “one country, two systems” policy formulated by the “Central Government” so as to develop mutual trust between the Mainland and Hong Kong.</u> 	<p><u>Oriental Daily,</u> <u>2004.1.8</u></p> <p><u>The Sun,</u> <u>2004.2.3</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u> <u>2004.3.16</u></p> <p><u>Wen Wei Pao,</u> <u>2004.5.7</u></p>
154		<u>Chinese Communists trigger the “patriotism”</u>	

<p><u>2004.2.10</u></p>	<p>controversy to evoke antagonism.</p> <p>■ <u>Chinese Communists propose “patriotism theory”</u>: As quoted in the news report of the Chinese Communists’ official Xinhua News Agency, “<u>person-in-charge of relevant department of the Central Government</u>” elaborated the Central Government’s position and stressed that “<u>rule of Hong Kong by the people of Hong Kong</u>” meant that Hong Kong should be managed by Hong Kong people, with patriots forming the main body. Furthermore, the high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong was authorized by the Central Government. According to the reports, Chinese officials who met with the Constitutional Development Task Force led by Chief Secretary for Administration Donald Tsang Yam-kuen said that those Hong Kong people who refused to support the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law showed that they were not patriotic because Article 23 was an issue of “one country.”</p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal</u>, 2004.2.11, <u>Apple Daily</u>, 2004.2.12</p>
<p><u>2004.2.15</u></p>	<p>■ <u>The pro-China camp claims the pro-democratic forces are not patriotic</u>: Member of the NPC Standing Committee Tsang Hin-chi attacked Democratic Party legislators Szeto Wah, Martin Lee Chu-ming, and Cheung Man-kwong and “would not consider them as patriots.” Tsang added that the leaders who launched the July 1st street march against the legislation of Article 23 were “surely not patriots.”</p>	<p><u>Sing Pao, Min Pao</u>, 2004.2.16</p>
<p><u>2004.2.16</u></p>	<p>■ <u>The pro-democratic forces are against political labeling</u>: The pro-democratic forces refuted the accusations of Beijing officials and the pro-China camp, saying that since the “Central Government” believed that the majority of people of Hong Kong were patriots, then “patriots would not elect people who are not patriotic.” Some people of the</p>	<p><u>The Sun</u>, 2004.2.12, <u>Min Pao</u>, 2004.2.16</p>

	<p>2004.2.17</p> <p>2004.2.19</p> <p>2004.4.29</p>	<p>pro-democratic forces were also worried that “the people in power will use patriotism labeling to thwart people of Hong Kong from taking part in politics.”</p> <p>■ <u>Being loyal to the party is being patriotic:</u> An Min, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Commerce, criticized “some people in Hong Kong for making absurd statements on the issue of patriotism,” saying that the argument on “being patriotic is not equal to being loyal to the party” intentionally obscured the concept.</p> <p>■ <u>Persons governing Hong Kong must be patriotic:</u> The official Xinhua News Agency mentioned Deng Xiaoping’s statement on “one country, two systems” in 1984, wherein Deng stressed that “persons governing Hong Kong or candidates hoping to participate in the government must meet such a standard.”</p> <p>■ <u>Support patriotic candidates:</u> Wang Rudeng, assistant to the director of China’s liaison office in Hong Kong, publicly urged the people of Hong Kong to support “patriotic and Hong Kong-loving” candidates for the Legislative Council during the September election. Wang criticized the pro-democratic forces for not being patriotic and that it would be detrimental to Hong Kong if their candidates win in the September election.</p>	<p>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2004.2.18</p> <p>Min Pao, 2004.2.21</p> <p>Wen Wei Pao, 2004.4.30</p>
155	<p>2004.4.6</p>	<p><u>Interpretation of the Basic Law by NPC impedes democracy and impairs Hong Kong’s right of autonomy.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Interpretation of Basic Law by the NPC sets the procedures and scope:</u> The Standing Committee of the NPC passed four interpretations of the Basic Law on issues concerning Hong Kong’s political reform on April 6th. The Democratic Party criticized the interpretation by the NPC was tantamount to amending the Basic Law, and by setting the</p>	<p>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2004.4.7</p>

barrier to Hong Kong's political reform, the Chinese Communist Central Government wanted to control everything.

2004.4.7

- **Taiwan is concerned with the rights and benefits of the people of Hong Kong:** Lin Chia-lung, the spokesman of the Office of the President of Taiwan, pointed out that the "one country, two systems" policy proposed by the Chinese Communists was ultimately proven as a sham and anti-democratic. The MAC believed that the people of Hong Kong lacked the room to pursue autonomy under the "one country, two systems" policy.

Apple Daily,
2004.4.8

- **The US urges Beijing to respond to the people's will:** U.S. State Department's spokesperson said the U.S. supported for implementing universal suffrage in Hong Kong, and encouraged Beijing to respond to the Hong Kong people's appeal for electoral reform and universal suffrage. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC refuted that the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPC was fair and sensible, and wanted the U.S. to stop interfering with Hong Kong's affairs.

Apple Daily,
2004.4.8

2004.4.26

- **The Standing Committee of the NPC rules out universal suffrage:** The Standing Committee of the NPC decided on April 26th that the method of universal suffrage should not be introduced for the election of the Chief Executive in 2007, and universal suffrage should not be introduced to elect members of the Legislative Council in 2008. The 50/50 ratio for members of the Council elected from functional constituencies and from geographical constituencies should remain unchanged. The procedures for voting on bills and motions in the Legislative Council should also remain unchanged.

Hong Kong
Economic
Journal, Min
Pao, Oriental
Daily,
2004.4.27

- **The U.K. and U.S. are concerned that Hong**

	<p><u>Kong's autonomy is impaired: Bill Rammell, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the U.K., said that the decision of the NPC Standing Committee was not in accord with a "high degree of autonomy" provided in the Sino-British Joint Declaration. U.S. Consul General James R. Keith pointed out that Beijing's decision eroded the Basic Law.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Hong Kong people are displeased that democracy is impaired: Survey of the University of Hong Kong found that, after the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPC Standing Committee dissatisfaction for the HK SAR's democratic development exceeded 50 percent for the first time. Public dissatisfaction over the HK SAR government's managing of its relations with Beijing also reached a new historical high at 32 percent.</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>2004.4.28</u></p>
156	<p><u>Chinese Communists intervene in the election of the Legislative Council, violating Hong Kong's autonomy.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Mainland officials mobilize for voter registration: People of Hong Kong told the media that officials of the Mainland's United Front Work Department and members of the PRC Political Consultative Committee were found to use the name as Voter Registration Ambassadors or campaign supporters to mobilize groups such as township associations for voter registration, and to record all relevant information, or to demand Hong Kong businessmen in the Mainland to provide specific quantity of information on their relatives and friends in Hong Kong. In doing so, they were suspected of involving themselves in the Legislative Council election in September.</u></p> <p>■ <u>Scholars question the breaking of promise of</u></p>	<p><u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2004.5.14</u></p> <p><u>Wen Wei Pao,</u></p>
	<p><u>2004.5.14</u></p>	

	<p data-bbox="331 622 464 656">2004.5.17</p> <p data-bbox="331 1189 464 1223">2004.5.19</p>	<p data-bbox="555 197 1177 595"><u>“rule of Hong Kong by the people of Hong Kong”</u>: Li Pang-kwong, associate professor of the department of politics and sociology at Lingnan University, believed that if such was the case, the HK SAR government should investigate thoroughly. Li also believed that if Mainland officials were really involved, then the promise of “rule of Hong Kong by the people of Hong Kong” was questionable.</p> <p data-bbox="504 622 1185 1160">■ <u>Some of Hong Kong people inform the authorities of unlawful acts</u>: Some of Hong Kong people informed the broadcasting station that Mainland officials attempted to use RMB300 per vote to intervene in the Legislative Council election. The pro-democratic forces demanded the authorities concerned to conduct investigations. The Constitutional Affairs Bureau, Registration and Electoral Office, and Independent Commission Against Corruption did not comment on the “rumors.”</p> <p data-bbox="504 1189 1185 1588">■ <u>Human rights organization is concerned</u>: The Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor received complaints from the public alleging that Mainlanders attempted to influence the votes of the Legislative Council election in September. Paul Harris, chairperson of the Monitor, said that they considered presenting the case to the Independent Commission Against Corruption and Electoral Affairs Commission to follow up.</p>	<p data-bbox="1246 197 1378 230">2004.5.15</p> <p data-bbox="1193 622 1385 768">Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2004.5.18</p> <p data-bbox="1193 1189 1394 1261">Oriental Daily, 2004.5.20</p>
157	<p data-bbox="331 1711 464 1744">2004.5.13</p>	<p data-bbox="504 1621 1139 1693"><u>Media are suppressed, and freedom of speech is impaired.</u></p> <p data-bbox="504 1711 1185 2020">■ <u>Political pressures cause resignation</u>: Radio commentators Albert Cheng Jinghan and Wong Yuk-man announced halts to their programs due to violent threats to them and their families by gangsters and “political pressures that are great enough to strangle.” Tam Chi-keung, who substituted Wong as host of the program</p>	<p data-bbox="1193 1711 1385 1783">Apple Daily, 2004.5.4,</p> <p data-bbox="1193 1800 1422 2020">Hong Kong Economic Journal, Hong Kong Daily News, Apple Daily,</p>

	<p><u>temporarily, believed that the two hosts were under political pressures, hence they left their programs and Hong Kong. Substitute host Ivan Choy Chi-keung, a scholar of political science, and Legislator Emily Lau Wai-hing appealed to the Hong Kong SAR government to declare its position in defending freedom of speech. Ng Chi-sum, one of the program hosts of RTHK, was also transferred to a radio program with a smaller listening audience in June. Ng's opinion and position inclined to the pro-democratic forces, thus he was criticized time and again by leftists and pro-China newspapers.</u></p>	<p><u>2004.5.14</u></p>
<p><u>2004.5.19</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Other hosts are also threatened:</u> Following <u>Albert Cheng's and Wong Yuk-man's decisions to leave their programs, commentator Allen Lee Peng-fei felt political pressures were at hand, and that he would not be able to speak freely, hence he resigned his position as a host in Commercial Radio and as a Hong Kong deputy to the NPC.</u></p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2004.5.20</u></p>
<p><u>2004.5.20</u></p>	<p>■ <u>U.N. will investigate the case:</u> <u>The U.N. would conduct investigations on the incidents concerning the hosts leaving the programs. Scholars believed the international community was concerned with freedom of speech in Hong Kong, and would exert pressure on Hong Kong SAR government and Beijing.</u></p>	<p><u>Apple Daily, 2004.5.21</u></p>
<p><u>2004.5.30</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Chinese Communist official admits contacting Lee:</u> <u>Former Chinese Foreign Ministry deputy director for Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Cheng Shoushan admitted calling Allen Lee by phone for renewing friendship, but had no intention of threatening Lee.</u></p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Daily News, 2004.6.1</u></p>
<p><u>2004.6.1</u></p>	<p>■ <u>Legislator accuses PRC Ministry of State Security of intervention:</u> <u>Legislative councilor Ho Chun-yan said that Albert Cheng Jinghan</u></p>	<p><u>Hong Kong Economic Journal,</u></p>

		<p><u>and Wong Yuk-man admitted to the police that they were being harassed by the head of gangsters, who claimed to be under the advice of a certain leader of the Ministry of State Security.</u></p> <p>■ <u>People of Hong Kong believe Chinese Communists are applying pressure:</u> A public survey by Lingnan University showed that 55.7 percent of the people believed the Chinese Communists were applying pressures.</p>	<p><u>2004.6.2</u></p> <p><u>Min Pao,</u> <u>2004.6.2,</u> <u>Apple Daily,</u> <u>2004.6.2</u></p>
158	<p>2004.7.24</p> <p>2004.8.10</p>	<p>Hong Kong ICAC investigates news agencies and triggers controversy over the violation of press freedom.</p> <p>■ <u>Evidence collected by the Hong Kong government:</u> The ICAC believed that the media violated the Witness Protection Ordinance when they reported on corruption cases. After obtaining search warrants, the ICAC investigated seven newspaper companies in Hong Kong.</p> <p>■ <u>Public criticisms over improper law enforcement:</u> Scholars, media, the Hong Kong Journalists Association, and the Newspaper Society of Hong Kong criticized the investigations by ICAC, claiming that the investigations had set a bad precedence and undermined freedom of the press. The newspaper companies sought administrative action and legal relief.</p> <p>■ <u>International concerns:</u> The Committee to Protect Journalists said the ICAC raids were “unnecessary” and “violent.” It was concerned about Hong Kong’s freedom of the press.</p> <p>■ <u>Court decides ICAC is at fault:</u> Hong Kong’s High Court decided that, although the ICAC had obtained search warrants, its action was wrong.</p>	<p>Apple Daily, 2004.7.25</p> <p>Apple Daily, Min Pao, Sing Tao Daily, 2004.7.28</p> <p>Apple Daily, 2004.7.28</p> <p>Sing Tao Daily, 2004.8.10</p>

159		<p>Chinese government intervenes in Hong Kong ' s third Legislative Council election and interferes with Hong Kong ' s autonomy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Acting as mediator among pro-China candidates:</u> To prevent candidates from competing for the same votes, the Chinese authorities convinced candidates who were less likely to win but could weaken the solidarity of the vote to withdraw from the election. The Chinese authorities were especially effective in mediating in functional constituencies. ■ <u>Mobilization to support specific candidates:</u> The Chinese authorities mobilized organization members to register as voters to support specific candidates. It also warned Hong Kong businessmen in China and their relatives not to support pro-democratic candidates. Furthermore, it helped relevant professionals to establish the Hong Kong Development Forum, Hong Kong Business Economic Forum, and the Hong Kong Legal Forum to oppose pro-democratic forces. ■ <u>Influencing the media to directly or indirectly help candidates “who are patriots and who love Hong Kong”:</u> The Chinese authorities used the media to positively portray candidates “who are patriots and who love Hong Kong.” They used negative reporting to criticize pro-democratic candidates in news reports, editorials, and forums. ■ <u>Collection of slanderous evidences to attack pro-democratic forces:</u> Pro-China newspapers and publications collected relevant information and published timely information to attack pro-democratic candidates. 	<p>Apple Daily, 2004.8.5</p> <p>Apple Daily, Hong Kong Economic Times, 2004.8.10, 8.17</p> <p>Min Pao, 2004.8.16</p> <p>Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2004.8.26</p>
160		<p>Hong Kong SAR government's decision not to prosecute China's public security personnel who had</p>	

	<p>2004.6.17</p>	<p>crossed the border has triggered controversy over jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>■ <u>China's Public security personnel crosses the border for law enforcement and triggers controversy</u>: Two persons who claimed to be China's public security personnel were “arrested” by Hong Kong police for allegedly carrying out “secret surveillance” on Mount Davis Road. Police commissioner Lee Ming Kwai indicated that law enforcement personnel from any place who wanted to investigate a case in Hong Kong must obtain assistance from the Hong Kong police. Otherwise, such action would be considered a violation of the law. If it is proven that China's public security personnel crossed the border to carry out investigation or enforce the law, then it would be in violation of the agreement of both sides, and the Hong Kong government would file a strong protest with China. Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa supported the position of Hong Kong police.</p> 	<p>Hong Kong Economic Times, 2004.6.18</p>
	<p>2005.3.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>■ <u>Hong Kong SAR government does not prosecute the relevant party</u>: The Hong Kong government did not prosecute the relevant persons due to lack of evidence to prove that they had committed criminal acts such as carrying weapons or loitering.</p> <p>■ <u>Legislators claim the government’s decision undermines Hong Kong’s jurisdiction</u>: Many legislators were not satisfied with the Hong Kong government’s ambiguous stance. At the Panel on Security, legislators demanded that the Hong Kong government produce evidence to support its decision of non-prosecution. Legislators suspected that the Hong Kong government was protecting China's public security personnel. The final decision of the Panel was to request the</p> 	<p>Sing Pao Daily News, Ta Kung Po, Min Pao, 2005.3.2</p>

		Security Bureau to inform China that the Hong Kong people were greatly concerned about the incident.	
161	2005.4.26	<p>Hong Kong SAR government acts inappropriately by preventing the Taiwan Representative in Hong Kong from greeting Lien Chan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Taiwan representative is denied entry into the restricted area at the airport:</u> When a Kuomintang delegation made a transit stop in Hong Kong on their way to China, Pao Cheng-kang, the Taiwan Representative in Hong Kong, was denied entry to the VIP room at the airport to greet the delegation. ■ <u>The Hong Kong SAR government highlights the specific characteristics of Taiwan's representative office:</u> The Secretary for Constitutional Affairs of the Constitutional Affairs Bureau claimed that the Taiwan's representative office is not an official organization. Therefore, it was not invited to join the welcoming affair. Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, Deputy Chief Executive of Hong Kong, indicated that he supported the Bureau's action. ■ <u>Media criticizes the Hong Kong government's action:</u> Newspaper editorials said the Hong Kong government's action only aggravated Taiwan's suspicion and dissatisfaction toward Beijing, as well as destabilized Taiwan-Hong Kong relations. 	<p>Min Pao, 2005.4.28</p> <p>Min Pao, Apple Daily, 2005.4.27</p>
162	2005.4.27	<p>NPC ' s third interpretation of the Basic Law once again encroached on Hong Kong ' s jurisdiction and autonomy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Third interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPC:</u> The third interpretation of paragraph 2, Article 53 of the Hong Kong Basic Law was passed. The NPC determined that the tenure of the Chief Executive elected from a by-election 	<p>Ta Kung Po, 2005.4.28</p>

should be the remainder of the previous Chief Executive. Should the office of the Chief Executive become vacant after 2007, the term of office of the new Chief Executive shall be determined in accordance with the regulations governing the selection of the Chief Executive.

- **More interpretations of the Basic Law will continue**: Pro-democratic forces were disappointed and extremely regretful about the NPC interpretation of the Basic Law. Democratic Party Chairman Lee Wing-tat said that the current interpretation utterly disregarded and violated the Basic Law and eroded Hong Kong's cornerstone. Lee believed the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPC would continue. Philip Dykes, Chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association, stressed that he resented the Hong Kong government for taking the initiative during court proceedings to forcibly request for the interpretation of the Basic Law by the NPC.
- **The international community is concerned about the NPC interpretation of the Basic Law**: The U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act Report of the Department of State indicated that people are worried about Beijing's attempt to restrict Hong Kong's democratic development by the interpretation of the Basic Law. The U.N. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights condemned the NPC interpretation of the Basic Law as inappropriate. It believed that the Hong Kong court had already carried out a judicial review of the length of the tenure of the Chief Executive. However, the Hong Kong SAR circumvented the court and asked the NPC Standing Committee to interpret the law instead. The action was deemed detrimental to Hong Kong's rule of law, good governance,

Min Pao, Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2005.4.28

Apple Daily, 2005.4.13;
Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2005.4.30;
Min Pao, 2005.5.26

		and high degree of autonomy. In its annual report, Amnesty International indicated that the NPC interpretation of the Basic Law has restricted Hong Kong's freedom to promote political reform and caused all sectors to feel extremely concerned about increasing encroachments on human rights in Hong Kong.	
163	2005.5.31	<p>China ' s detention of Ching Cheong, a Hong Kong journalist employed by the Strait Times of Singapore triggers controversy over the " one country, two systems " principle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>China accuses Ching Cheong of espionage:</u> China's "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" said that Ching Cheong's case of espionage was reviewed by relevant departments in China. Information on the charges against Ching Cheong was later removed from the ministry's web page. ■ <u>The Hong Kong SAR government claims to have provided assistance based on the "one country, two systems" principle:</u> Acting Chief Executive Henry Tang said that the Hong Kong government would provide assistance based on the "one country, two systems" principle. Secretary for Security Ambrose Siu-kwong Lee admitted that the Hong Kong government could not interfere with China's law enforcement and judicial processes. ■ <u>Legislators suspect that the Hong Kong government did not exert enough effort to provide assistance:</u> The Panel on Security of the Legislative Council was not satisfied with the efficiency of the China-Hong Kong notification system. Thus it filed a motion to demand the Hong Kong government to inform the Central People's Government of the Hong Kong people's concern over Ching Cheong's 	<p>Sing Tao Daily, 2005.6.1, Apple Daily, 2005.6.2</p> <p>Sing Pao Daily News, 2005.6.2</p> <p>Wen Wei Po, Sing Tao Daily 2005.6.2; Min Pao, 2005.6.8</p>

		<p>case. James To Kun-sun, Chairman of the Panel, said the incident undermined the “one country, two systems” principle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Issue of the Hong Kong people's concern:</u> The Hong Kong Journalists Association, the international media, and Hong Kong human rights organizations initiated a signature drive to urge the early release of Ching Cheong. Scholars indicated that the Ching Cheong case revived the public’s fear for the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law. They believed that unless the case is resolved, Article 23 would not be suitable for legislation. ■ <u>The international community is concerned about freedom of the press in Hong Kong:</u> The spokesperson of the U.S. State Department said that the U.S. is monitoring any activity that obstructs the flow of information in Hong Kong. The U.S. believed the Ching Cheong case seriously affected freedom of the press in Hong Kong. The Singaporean and U.K. embassies in China have already contacted Beijing hoping to help resolve the case. 	<p>Sing Tao Daily, 2005.6.2; Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2005.6.13</p> <p>Hong Kong Daily News, Hong Kong Economic Times, 2005.6.2</p>
164	2005.7.2	<p>Pro-democratic current affairs commentator sacked for criticizing Beijing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Criticizing the Chinese authorities for altering history:</u> Raymond Wong Yuk-man, the pro-democratic current affairs program host and commentator of Commercial Radio Hong Kong was dismissed on July 2. Wong said that this was because he had criticized that the Japanese, who altered textbooks and were unrepentant, were simply imitating the Chinese authorities. Consequently, the Hong Kong Broadcasting Authority filed a complaint with the Commercial Radio Hong Kong and 	<p>Hong Kong Economic Times, 2005.7.3</p>

		<p>Wong was subsequently dismissed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Public criticisms about undermining freedom of speech</u>: Legislator Albert Jinghan Cheng (former host at Commercial Radio Hong Kong who was forced to leave his program due to pressure from Beijing) indicated that Wong was apparently dismissed due to political pressure and that the dismissal showed that the authorities suppressed the freedom of speech. Apple Daily suspected that Commercial Radio Hong Kong was worried that Wong’s position would adversely affect the commercial interests of the station. The daily was also worried that Hong Kong’s radio station is gradually losing grounds. Law Yuk-kai, Director of the Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor, said that freedom of speech in Hong Kong had been further restricted in the last two years. 	<p>Apple Daily, 2005.7.3, Apple Daily, 2005.7.4, Hong Kong Economic Times, 2005.7.5</p>
165	2005.8.3	<p>Hong Kong SAR government restricted itself in managing disease outbreaks in China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>During the outbreak of pig-borne diseases in China, the Hong Kong SAR government waited for the Chinese authorities’ decision before moving to stop importation of pork</u>: An outbreak of Streptococcus suis infection began in Sichuan in June. As of August 3, 2005, 206 had fallen victim to the disease and 38 of them died. The Hong Kong SAR government used the “one country, two systems” concept, however, to stress its limitation of authority and waited for China to proclaim a ban. The action drew criticisms that the Hong Kong SAR government voluntarily gave up Hong Kong’s autonomy. <p><u>Media criticized Hong Kong SAR government for relegating Hong Kong’s autonomy</u>: Wong Kwok-hing, a legislator of the Pro-China Hong</p>	<p>The Hong Kong Government Press Release, 2005.8.3</p> <p>Apple Daily, 2005.7.30, Apple Daily, 2005.8.1</p>

		<p>Kong Federation of Trade Unions, and Anthony Cheung Bing-leung, a professor in the Department of Public and Social Administration of the City University of Hong Kong, criticized the Hong Kong SAR government for being afraid to offend the Chinese authorities and not imposing a ban on its own initiative. Current events commentator Chi Ming said the real reason behind the slow reaction was that the Hong Kong SAR government had been weighed down by the “one country, two systems” model. Three instances of NPC’s interpretation of the Basic Law have seriously eroded Hong Kong’s high degree of autonomy. Chi warned that the Hong Kong SAR government’s voluntary giving up of its own autonomy has the same effect as the Chinese authorities’ gradual deprivation of Hong Kong’s high degree of autonomy.</p>	
166	2006.2	<p><u>China represses Taiwan in the international arena:</u> During the 9th World Firefighters Games in Hong Kong, because of China’s manipulation, Taiwan was asked to use “China Taipei” to enter the games. The Taiwan team was also prohibited from bringing any flags into Hong Kong. After fruitless contention, Taiwan withdrew from the games in protest.</p>	Liberty Times, 2006.2.13
167	2006.2.28	<p>The Chinese authorities reorganize the Committee for the Basic Law to reinforce its authority in interpreting the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Personnel reorganization, reinforcement of authority:</u> The Standing Committee of the 	Wen Wei Po, 2006.2.16, Sing

		<p>NPC reorganized the personnel of its subordinating Committee for the Basic Law in Hong Kong. The level of the Director of the Committee for the Basic Law was promoted to minister's level from deputy minister's level. Elsie Leung Oi-sie, former Secretary for Justice in Hong Kong, was appointed Deputy Director. Many full-time researchers and law department faculties from China and Hong Kong universities were also invited to study Hong Kong's Basic Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Constitutional planning authority was recalled to control public opinions</u>: Scholars and media analysts said that, because there had been continuing controversies regarding the Basic Law since Hong Kong's handover, the Chinese authorities realized that there was a need to study the Basic Law. The Chinese authorities intended to use the law to strike back at foreign governments and Hong Kong's pro-democratic forces for criticizing the Chinese authorities in their management of Hong Kong affairs and the NPC's interpretation of the Basic Law. 	<p>Tao Daily, 2006.2.17</p> <p>Apple Daily, 2006.3.10, Apple Daily, 2006.3.12</p>
168	2006.5.12	<p>China ' s state-run enterprises acquire shares of Hong Kong TV stations and cause concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>CITIC Guoan Group acquired shares of Asia Television</u>: Asia Television Ltd. announced on May 12 that CITIC Guoan Group, which belonged to the CITIC Group that is directly under the State Council of the PRC, had acquired 22.22 percent of the company shares to become its second biggest shareholder. ■ <u>Worries over undermining the freedom of the press</u>: Pro-democratic legislator Emily Lau Wai-hing said more and more Chinese companies and pro-China personalities become shareholders of the Hong Kong media. The lack of independence of the media will 	<p>Apple Daily, 2006.5.13</p> <p>Ming Pao, 2006.5.13, Sing Tao Daily, 2006.5.13</p>

		<p>adversely affect press freedom in Hong Kong. Lau was worried that Asia Television would make itself CCTV-oriented and it would impair the “one country, two systems” model. To Yiu-ming, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Journalism of the Hong Kong Baptist University, expressed concerns over the future programs and editorial orientation of Asia Television and whether there will be interventions to suit China’s needs.</p>	
169	2006.5.17	<p>Members of the Chinese People ’ s Political Consultative Conference form an association in Hong Kong and cause concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>A member of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in Hong Kong SAR became Association President</u>: Backed by the United Front Department, the Members of the Different Levels of Guangdong’s Chinese Association of People’s Political Consultative Conference in Hong Kong was permitted to register with the Hong Kong Companies Registry, thus becoming the first pro-China “patriotic group” to be established as a company in Hong Kong in the last 100 years. Zhou Zhirong, Deputy Director general of the Coordinating Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in Hong Kong SAR, became the Association President. ■ <u>Intervention by members of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference caused cocnerns</u>: Civic Party member Tong Ka-wah expressed concerns over the Association’s intervention in Hong Kong affairs. Ivan Chi-keung Choy, Senior Instructor at the Department of Government and Public Administration of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said since the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference is a semi-political and 	<p>The Sun, 2006.5.30</p> <p>Ming Pao, 2006.5.30</p>

		<p>semi-governmental organization, but if it officially operates in Hong Kong, the boundary of the “one country, two systems” model will become ambiguous, and in the future, the NPC or other political agencies in China’s provinces might also expand operations in Hong Kong.</p>	
170	2006.10.21	<p>China interferes with the election for HKSAR Chief Executive.</p> <p>There were endless reports on the intervention by the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the Hong Kong S.A.R. (LOCPG-HKSAR) in the election for members of the Election Committee.</p> <p><u>Mobilization for electorate support:</u> Democratic scholar Dr. James Sung Lap-kung indicated based on his own experience that the LOCPG-HKSAR had since the beginning of summer been drumming for electorate support by organizing study tours, tours to Beijing, and hosting dinners to prevent democratic candidates from getting elected.</p> <p><u>Developing “fringe groups” to facilitate mobilization:</u> According to news reports, amity associations, which were formed by the young intellectuals, nursing and business groups, were backed by the LOCPG-HKSAR for mobilization purposes.</p> <p><u>Recommending lists of candidates:</u> According to news reports, some pro-China voters complained about receiving lists of recommended candidates from both the HKSAR government and the LOCPG-HKSAR. Although some of the names appeared in both lists, other names did not. Consequently, the voters were in a dilemma as to how to cast their votes.</p> <p><u>Chinese officials in Hong Kong refuted allegation:</u> LOCPG-HKSAR Deputy Director Li Gang expressed concern over the election, but emphasized</p>	<p>Ming Pao, 2006.10.23, 2006.12.21</p> <p>Ta Kung Pao, 2006.11.27; Ming Pao, 2006.10.25</p> <p>Hong Kong Economic Times, 2006.12.12</p> <p>Sing Tao Daily, 2006.12.10</p>

		that there was no interference in the election.	
171	2006.11.18	<p><u>The Chinese government attempts to infiltrate Hong Kong's political parties.</u></p> <p><u>The Democratic Party of Hong Kong accused the Chinese government of intervening in party affairs:</u> Report of the Democratic Party's internal investigation indicated that the Chinese government had on several occasions intervened in its party affairs, that the Chinese government tried to lobby party members to support the division of the Democratic Party and the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements. The report also said that the Chinese government tried to use money or other benefits to influence party members and attempt to engage in infiltration.</p>	Hong Kong Daily News, 2006,11,19; Ming Pao, 2006.11.20
172	2006.12.20	<p><u>The Chinese government intervenes in Hong Kong internal affairs:</u></p> <p><u>Legislative Council member criticized the Chinese government for frequent intervention:</u> In her motion, Legislative Council member Emily Lau Wai-hing asked the Chinese government not to interfere with Hong Kong SAR's internal affairs, including the election of the HKSAR Chief Executive. She also asked the Hong Kong SAR government to spare no effort in defending the region's high degree of autonomy and the pledge of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong" under the "one country, two systems" formula. Many council members said that the Chinese government had intervened during the election for members of the Election Committee, selling of PCCW assets, withdrawal of the proposal for the Goods and Services Tax, and intimidation of popular critics. The council members said that as a result, the LOCPG-HKSAR has become a "supreme emperor of the SAR."</p> <p><u>Hong Kong SAR government ridiculed that the council members were crying wolf:</u> Stephen Lam Sui-lung, the Secretary for Constitution Affairs,</p>	Ming Pao, Hong Kong Economic Journal, Sing Tao Daily, 2006.12.21 Press release by the Hong Kong SAR government,

		<p>criticized the opposition council members for “crying wolf,” which was to indict that the implementation of “one country, two systems” had failed. According to Lam, this ploy did not facilitate consensus between the Chinese government and Hong Kong; instead, it had negative effects.</p> <p><u>Motion denied</u>: Lau’s motion was denied due to opposition by the pro-Chinese Communist groups.</p>	2006.12.20
173	2006.12.31	<p><u>The Central Government Liaison Office in Hong Kong obstructs and intimidates exchanges between Taiwan and Hong Kong.</u></p> <p><u>Chinese liaison officers in Hong Kong criticized academic exchanges between Taiwan and Hong Kong</u>: Following the video conference on democracy organized by several pan-democratic groups such as the Hong Kong Democratic Development Network, and The Friends of Hong Kong and Macau Association, the LOCPG-HKSAR harshly criticized and accused Taiwan for interfering with Hong Kong affairs.</p> <p><u>Hong Kong political party insisted on maintaining exchanges</u>: Albert Ho Chun-yan, chair of the Democratic Party of Hong Kong, believed such symposiums are common, and the LOCPG-HKSAR’s criticism actually reflected its leader’s way of “keeping with the left rather than with the right.” According to Ho, such leftist policy will widen the gap between Hong Kong and Taiwan. The Civic Party, League of Social Democrats, and Hong Kong Democratic Development Network believed Beijing was being over sensitive. They also expressed that they will not flinch from LOCPG-HKSAR’s criticisms in the future.</p>	<p>Ta Kung Pao, 2006.2.16</p> <p>Ming Pao, 2007.1.3</p>
174	2007.2.10	<p><u>Self-censorship by the news media was worse than in the pre-handover period because of the China factor.</u></p> <p><u>Freedom of press is in regression</u>: According to a Lingnan University survey on journalists</p>	Press release from the Hong Kong

		<p>commissioned by the Hong Kong Journalists Association, close to 60 percent of the journalists did not believe that Hong Kong has enjoyed more press freedom than in the pre-handover period. Furthermore, 58.5 percent of the respondents believed that self-censorship had been worse than in the pre-handover period, especially with the frequent whitewashing of negative reports about the Central Government.</p> <p><u>Other surveys confirmed self-censorship:</u> Dr. Clement Y. K. So, Director of the School of Journalism & Communication of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, said that the survey result coincided with related studies by the university. Yiu-ming To, assistant professor in the Department of Journalism of the Hong Kong Baptist University, said self-censorship in journalism was to be expected, and that the media had since 1997 been in a “state of alert” to avoid touching issues sensitive to the Central Government. “Basically,” Prof. To said, “no news medium is at odds with the Central Government on the Taiwan issue.” Prof. To said that since Cable TV was harshly reprimanded by the LOCPG-HKSAR for interviewing Vice President Annette Hsiu-lien Lu in 2000, no news medium has ever interviewed senior officials of the Democratic Progressive Party again.</p>	<p>Journalists Association, 2007.2.10</p> <p>Ming Pao, 2007.2.11</p>
175	2007.3.7	<p><u>Chinese leaders set limits to development of Hong Kong’s political system.</u></p> <p><u>Hong Kong people were warned not to waste effort on politics:</u> In response to the pan-democratic candidates’ political view on limiting the Central Government’s power to appoint, Cheng Siwei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, issued a warning that Hong Kong should no longer dwell in politics, that Hong Kong should not waste effort in unproductive matters and cause disorder. Wu Bangguo, chairman</p>	<p>Hong Kong Economic Times, Wen Wei Po, 2007.3.8</p>

	<p>of the NPC Standing Committee, said that the Central Government has power over the SAR's political system, that the decision to implement a political reform in the SAR rests with the Central Government.</p>	
	<p><u>Critics want the Central Government to relax control</u>: Critics said that the Central Government was worried that the demand for universal suffrage for the election of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council in Hong Kong might gain support, and as a result, it intensely criticized the proposals of the pan-democratic groups. Nonetheless, the Central Government's political view not only actually reduced the scope of the autonomy of Hong Kong, but it also forced more political groups to join the campaign for democracy. Furthermore, it caused Hong Kong people from all walks of life to stand up and demand for democracy in the hope that Hong Kong would be administered by its people as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Editorial, Apple Daily, 2007.3.9; Hong Kong Economic Journal, 2007.3.14</p>