

既照顧弱勢 又打擊詐騙綜援

Take good care of the underprivileged while combating CSSA fraud cases

嫁予智障港漢的新來港婦人，因被揭發沒有申報代家姑保存的86萬元資產，指其騙取33萬元綜援。法官上月判刑時指，被告雖然無動用過該筆款項一分一毫，但技術上有騙取綜援，故輕判入獄18個月，緩刑3年。法官同時質疑，為何社署在懷疑被告騙取綜援情況下，會扣減其女兒殘障津貼償還；又質疑社署2008年4月至去年1月期間，停發綜援及傷殘津貼。

首先必須肯定的是，濫用綜援增加社會福利負擔，是嚴重罪行。不過，本案被告是最弱勢社群的典型，遭遇值得同情，騙綜援只是「技術性犯案」，社署卻未審先判，對其一家實施株連懲罰，處事官僚冷漠。社署有必要認真檢討審批態度和機制，既幫助到最有需要的弱勢人士，又切實打擊詐騙綜援、佔用寶貴公帑的行為。

本案最受爭議之處是，社署在法庭作出判決前已扣起被告全家的綜援金及津貼，被告還要用女兒的傷殘津貼來扣除詐騙部分款項，不但令被告全家「斷糧」，還使其女兒的學業、生活一度受影響。社署「一人犯案，全家受累」的處罰方式，受到主審法官和輿論的非議，認為做法「涼薄」，毫不體恤民間苦況，不理弱勢社群死活。

A newly arrived woman was charged with defrauding HK\$330,000 from the Comprehensive Social Security

Assistance (CSSA) scheme of the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department. The woman, who is married to a mentally handicapped man in Hong Kong, was found failing to declare an asset of HK\$860,000 that she held on behalf of her mother-in-law. The judge in giving the sentence last month said that the defendant had technically defrauded money from the CSSA scheme even though she had not spent a single cent of the asset she kept for her mother-in-law. She was sentenced to an imprisonment of 18 months but given three years' probation. The judge had questioned the rationale behind the move by the Social Welfare Department in withholding her daughter's disability allowance as reimbursement during the time when the defendant was being suspected of fraud. The judge also criticized the department's suspension of CSSA payment and disability allowance to the defendant from April 2008 to January 2010.

It is definitely indisputable that abusing CSSA and thus increasing the burden of social welfare is a serious crime. Nevertheless, the defendant in this case is a typical example of the most underprivileged people and her situation deserves sympathy. Her defrauding money

from the CSSA scheme constituted an offence merely in technical terms. However, the Social Welfare Department used a cold and bureaucratic manner in dealing with the case. They made a judgment even before the trial and administered a series of punishments involving the entire family. The Social Welfare Department has to now seriously review their mentality and mechanism in verifying and approving CSSA applications. They should make sure that social welfare assistance is given to the neediest underprivileged people while effectively cracking down on CSSA fraud and misappropriation of precious public funds.

The greatest controversy in this case is that the Social Welfare Department withheld CSSA and other allowances payable to the whole family before the court made a verdict. The defendant had to repay part of the swindled sum by forfeiting her daughter's disability allowance. This not only cut the "source of income" of



法官指婦人無申報代家姑保存的86萬元資產，雖未使用當中一分一毫，但技術上有騙取綜援，判囚18月緩刑3年。 資料圖片

the entire family but also for some time adversely affected the daughter's education and daily life. This approach of "punishing the whole family for the fault of a member" adopted by the Social Welfare Department was denounced by both the judge and also the public as a "cold-hearted" move that showed no sympathy for the hardship of the common people and had no regard for the subsistence of the underprivileged.

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先天下之憂而憂，
後天下之樂而樂。

To worry before the whole world worries, and to rejoice after the whole world rejoices

出處：范仲淹《岳陽樓記》
Fan Zhongyan, "On Yueyang Tower"

引句背景： 應新西蘭總理克拉克的邀請，中國國務院總理溫家寶於2006年4月5日晚乘專機抵達惠靈頓，開始對新西蘭進行正式訪問。這是近18年來中國總理首次訪問新西蘭。

4月6日，溫總來到中國駐新西蘭工作人員和華人華僑中間。在致辭中，溫總介紹了過去近30年中國的發展建設成就，並特別向大家介紹了中國政府努力解決農村和教育問題的情況。

談到自己的為政風格，溫總說：「天下最大事，莫非萬民之憂憂。行事要思萬民之憂樂，立身要先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂。這就是我的座右銘，我要用行動來實踐它！」

意境點評： 「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」是一千古名句，其作者范仲淹既是一位知名的文學家，同時又是以政治革新活動見著於史書的政治家。其開闢豪放的文風與憂國憂民、以天下為己任的政治抱負，歷來為世人所欽敬。

這一名句既是溫家寶的座右銘，也是他孜孜追求的執政理念，更是他不斷踐行的人生境界。出任總理以來，在平民、樸實、寬厚、慈祥的長者風度之後，他始終嚴格恪守自己的人生信條，禪精竭慮、嘔心瀝血地為人民的利益辛勤工作、默默奉獻，凸顯出一心一意為民服務的偉人風範。

書本簡介：

本書收集溫家寶總理在各種場合所引用的詩文、名句120條，詳列出處、釋義，概述引文的作者及作品等。



資料提供：

中華書局
CHUNG HWA BOOK CO.

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五味紛陳

半世紀的中國生活記憶



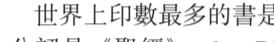
毛澤東在1966年8月18日在天安門第一次接見了紅衛兵後，全國的紅衛兵大為振奮。各地的紅衛兵都要到北京見毛主席。他們到了天安門廣場，都不免手持紅寶書，神情昂揚地拍照留念，如相片所示。

After Mao Zedong received the Red Guards in Tiananmen Square for the first time on 18 August 1966, other Red Guards across the country were thrilled. They flocked to Beijing, hoping to meet Chairman Mao in person. Upon arriving at Tiananmen Square, the looked high-spirited Red Guards would take photographs holding the Little Red Book, as shown in this photograph.

資料：香港歷史博物館、廣州集成圖像有限公司——馬宏杰

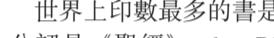
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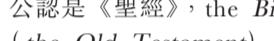


For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son ...

余功



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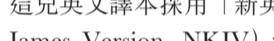
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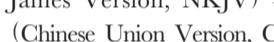
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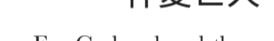
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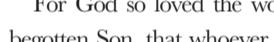
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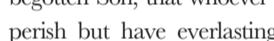
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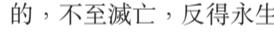
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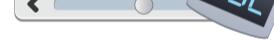
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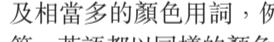
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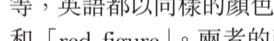
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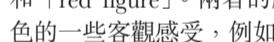
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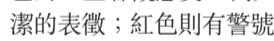
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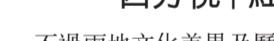
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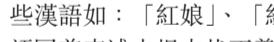
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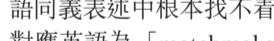
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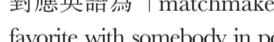
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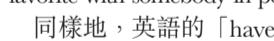
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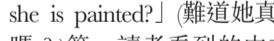
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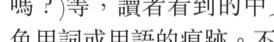
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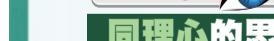
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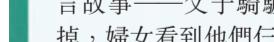
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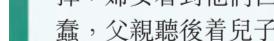
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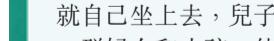
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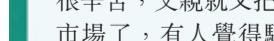
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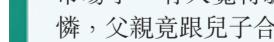
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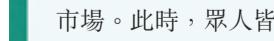
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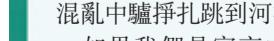
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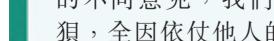
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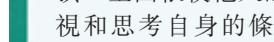
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