

# 002-07 GOVERNMENT, LAW, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 政府、法律和司法行政

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Many interrelated 相互关联的；互相联系的 factors shaped (v.) Hong Kong' s early governmental system.

Because 主 organizing the early colony 谓 **went hand in hand** 与.....密切相关；与.....同步进行 **with** developing the China trade, until 1860 the governor had three distinct 明显的；不同的 jobs: negotiating (v.) with Chinese authorities, protecting (v.) British trade in China, and regulating (v.) Hong Kong' s economy.

After the British won (v.) diplomatic privileges 特权；特殊待遇 in *the Treaty of Tientsin* and *the Convention* 公约，协定的 *Peking*, the Foreign Office 外交部 **took over** the China side, leaving the governor to concentrate on 集中精力于；专注于 Hong Kong.

Because the British government was determined to keep the colony running **as cheaply as possible**, this meant (v.) very little money for social welfare 社会福利 or education.

In addition, 主 any concern for the colony' s Chinese residents 谓 **was limited (v.) mainly to** *keeping them under control* and **preventing** (v.) them **from** harming the interests of the local European community.

此外，对殖民地华人民众的任何关注，主要都局限于 控制他们，防止他们损害当地欧洲社群的利益。

### Example 1. 案例

Many interrelated factors shaped Hong Kong' s early governmental system.

Because organizing the early colony went hand in hand with developing the China trade, until 1860 the governor had three distinct jobs: negotiating with Chinese authorities, protecting British trade in China, and regulating Hong Kong' s economy.

After the British won diplomatic privileges in the Treaty of Tientsin and the Convention of Peking, the Foreign Office took over the China side, leaving the governor to concentrate on Hong Kong.

Because the British government was determined to keep the colony running as cheaply as possible, this meant very little money for social welfare or education.

In addition, any concern for the colony' s Chinese residents was limited mainly to keeping them under control and preventing them from harming the interests of the local European

community. 香港早期政府体制的形成受到诸多相互关联的因素影响。由于早期殖民地的建设与发展对华贸易密不可分，1860年以前，总督身兼三职：与中国当局谈判、保护英国在华贸易以及监管香港经济。英国在《天津条约》和《北京条约》中赢得外交特权后，外交部接管了对华事务，总督得以专注于香港事务。由于英国政府决心尽可能降低殖民地的运营成本，这意味着社会福利和教育方面的投入非常有限。此外，对殖民地华人居民的关怀也主要局限于控制他们，防止他们损害当地欧洲社群的利益。