



# 河套創科宏圖必須互利共贏



## 中英社評 >>>

香港特別行政區政府和深圳市人民政府昨日在港簽署了《關於港深推進落馬洲河套地區共同發展的合作備忘錄》，特首梁振英和廣東省委常委、深圳市委書記、深圳市長許勤出席了簽字儀式，隨後特區政務司司長林鄭月娥與許勤書記主持了一年一度的深港合作會議。

落馬洲河套地區對不少港人來說，是一個聽聞已久但又不知其詳的「名詞」；其實，那是一九九七年深圳河治理長期水患「裁彎拉直」以後出現的一大片土地，其中部分屬深、部分在港，在地理名稱上謂之河套地區。而長期以來，由港深任何一方單獨開發河套地區顯然都難以得到對方的首肯，共同開發就是唯一的出路，但即使合作開發，也要解決一個土地業權和法律制度的問題，否則投資者不可能在資金或技術上貿然作出投入。

而昨日港深兩地政府簽署的《備忘錄》，在內容上有三大突破或要點，一是明確以創新及科技為主體，興建「港深創新及科技園」；二是明確土地業權屬香港特區；三是明確區內使用香港特區法律。

如此三點關鍵得到明確，整個河套地區也就可以真正的「動」起來了。

而更重要及使人感興趣的是，河套地區的落實發展，到底對河的那一方會更為有利？是香港既可以得到新的土地資源，還可以利用深圳近年迅猛發展的科技產業成果來推動自身的創科發展？



◀河套發展模擬圖

▼科教界認為，河套區具有獨特的地理優勢 資料圖片



還是深圳方面可以把「手」伸到特區，更直接地吸納資金、人才與法規，推動創科產業再上新台階？

就這一問題，答案是不言而喻的，港深兩地都不可能在河套地區的創新及科技發展宏圖中獨攬好處，兩地發展條件不同、基礎各異，確實只有優勢互補、互利共贏才是唯一的出路，而其中，誠意和承擔最為重要，猜疑和冷漠則最為誤事。

眼前，河套地區創科發展《備忘錄》的框架已經搭起，而且可以相信，重視的不僅是港深兩地政府，國家「十三五」規劃對此亦已有所觸及，河套科技合作專案如能取得成果、成功示範，對

「一國兩制」的進一步落實將會帶來積極的推動作用。

事實是，眼前對港深兩地來說，切實推動創新及科技的研究與產業發展，為經濟找到新的增長點，為更多的年輕人提供實現夢想的機會，以及增強業界投資者的信心，對特區的迫切性無疑更在深圳之上，而深圳在整體規劃、業界協作以至來自全國各地的人才供應上無疑具有更大的制度優勢與保障，而特區要實現創新與科技產業的願景，則政府一定要全力牽頭和推動，才會得到業界投資者和專業人才的信任與支持，政府的角色、承擔

和效率是至關重要的。

近年多個創新科技專案成果如「航拍機械人」，在港研發成功，但最終卻轉移到深圳生產，深圳政府提供足夠的資金、土地和各種配套設施協助創業者實現了夢想，深圳的創科產業也因而聲名大噪，個中原因是值得特區政府深思的。

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## The grand plan to develop innovation and technology in the Loop must be mutual beneficial for win-win

The Hong Kong SAR Government and Shenzhen Municipal People's Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Developing the Lok Ma Chau Loop by Hong Kong & Shenzhen in Hong Kong yesterday. Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying and Xu Qing, member of the Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Secretary of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee and Shenzhen Mayor, witnessed the signing ceremony. Afterwards, Chief Secretary Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor and Secretary Xu Qin presided the annual conference on Shenzhen-Hong Kong cooperation.

Many Hongkongers have for long heard of the term of "Lok Ma Chau Loop" yet had little detailed knowledge. In fact, it is a piece of land formed as a result of work to straighten the Shenzhen River and improve its flow in 1997, part of which belongs to Shenzhen and another locates in Hong Kong. It is geographically named the Loop. For a long period of time, it has been difficult for one side [on the Shenzhen River] to get approval of the other side to one-sidedly develop the Loop. Joint development is the only way out. But even for joint development, the problem of land ownership and applicable legal system must be solved first. Otherwise it is impossible for investors to hastily provide capital or technological inputs.

There are three major breakthroughs or points in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the SAR and Shenzhen governments yesterday. First, it is made clear that the development focuses on innovation and technology to build the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park. Secondly, it is specified that the land ownership belongs to Hong Kong SAR. Thirdly, it is specified that Hong Kong SAR laws are to apply in the Loop. With these three key points made clear, development of the whole Loop area can really **kick off**.

What is more important and interesting is: which side on the Shenzhen River will **benefit more by** developing the Loop area? Is it that Hong Kong could obtain more land resources and also make use of the results of Shenzhen's fast developing technology industries in recent years to push forward the SAR's own development in innovation and technology? Or is it that Shenzhen could **stretch out** its "hand" to the SAR to more directly absorb capital, talents and laws and regulations to upgrade its innovative technology industries?

The answer to this question is self-evident. Neither Hong Kong nor Shenzhen could possible monopolise all benefits from developing innovation and technology in the Loop area. Development conditions and foundations in the two cities are different. The only way out is to complement each other's advantages for mutual benefit and win-win. In this regard, sincerity and commitment is of utmost importance, while suspicion and indifference causes great delay in work.

Now the Memorandum of Understanding has set the framework for developing innovation and technology in the Loop. It is believed that attaching importance to this are not just the two governments in Hong Kong and Shenzhen. The national 13th Five-year Plan also **touches upon** the project. If the project of cooperation in innovation and technology in the Loop would yield substantial results to set a successful example, it could play a positive role in promoting the further implementation of "one country two systems".

As a matter of fact, right now between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, it is more pressing for Hong Kong to push forward innovative technology industries and research and development (R&D) so as to find a new economic growth pole, to provide opportunities for more young people to materialise their dreams, and to enhance investors' confidence. Shenzhen no doubt has greater advantages and supports owing to its system in terms of overall planning, cooperation among industries and supply of human resources from all over the country. For the SAR to fulfill its vision on developing innovative technology industries, the government must make all out efforts to lead and promote the course so as to win trust and support from investors and professionals. Here the government's role, commitment and efficiency are of utmost importance. In recent years, a number of R&D projects in innovative technologies such as unmanned aerial vehicles for photography had been successfully completed in Hong Kong, but eventually were moved to Shenzhen for production. Shenzhen Government provides sufficient capital, land and other supporting facilities to help start-up entrepreneurs make their dreams come true. As a result, Shenzhen also becomes well known for its innovative industries. This is something worth for the SAR Government to **reflect upon**.

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## 差之毫釐 失之千里



## 時事英語 >>>

中文有成語曰：「差之毫釐，失之千里」，大意是細小的差別會造成很大的謬誤。有趣的是，英文也有諺語說：A miss is as good as a mile. 兩者不但含義相同，用字也近似。也許，人類可操不同的語言，但都「心有靈犀一點通」？

看一些新聞翻譯，時而發現因為譯

者對原文某個詞語的理解有誤，結果譯文與原文要表達的意思「差之毫釐，失之千里」。

朝鮮最高領袖金正恩在其新年賀詞中聲稱，該國發展射程可達美國的洲際彈道導彈（intercontinental ballistic missile）已進入最後階段（final stages）。美國候任總統特朗普隨即在Twitter 發文回應：「It won't happen!（此事不會發生）」。他並藉此指摘中國說：「China has been taking out massive amounts of money & wealth from the US in totally one-sided trade, but won't help with

North Korea. Nice!」這段話大致可直譯為：中國至今以完全單邊貿易的方式從美國獲取大量金錢和財富，但卻不在朝鮮問題上伸出援手。好呀！

本港有電台和報紙卻將but won't help with North Korea翻譯成：「但拒絕援助朝鮮」。譯者顯然把help with當作help，看漏了with一詞，這真是A miss is as good as a mile。

英文help一詞的確是「幫助」的意思，但特朗普用的是help with，來自to help（someone）with（something），意思是在某事上幫助（某人）或在某事

上伸出援手。所以他的意思是中國不在朝鮮問題上幫助美國。在這個短語中，with後面跟的是名詞，如：He will help with the fees（他會幫助解決經費）。

Help後面也可以跟動詞，變成help（someone）（to）do something（幫助（某人）去做某事），其中的to可用可不用，如：He helps me do my homework（他幫我做功課）。如用help with來說，就是He help（me）with my homework。

美國一直指摘中國是朝鮮的盟友，不願全力配合美國制裁朝鮮。雖然特朗普經常口不擇言，但若認為他不滿中國「拒絕援助朝鮮」，顯然有違常理。

亦 然



## 走出校園 >>>

## 同盟會南洋革命基地

晚晴園是孫中山先生與中國、南洋革命志士，在海外策劃反清革命之地，後闢建為孫中山南洋紀念館，為新加坡國家古蹟，由國家文物局管理。時任內閣資政李光耀在2001年孫中山誕辰日為該館揭幕，可見新加坡政府對晚晴園歷史價值的肯定。

晚晴園與孫中山有何關係？原來在辛亥革命前後，孫中山九次踏足新加坡，其中四次住宿晚晴園，因此晚晴園是孫中山在獅城的故居，上世紀60年代便以「孫逸仙故居」為館名。1905年6月，孫中山從歐洲前往日本，途經新加坡時與當地華人張永福和陳楚楠會晤，餐敘後參觀了張永福的別墅晚晴園，從此建立孫中山與南洋志士的情誼。該年底，孫中山從日本返回歐洲時再次途經新加坡，張永福得到母親同意，把其居所晚晴園供給孫中山，作為他在獅城的據點。

孫中山在晚晴園住宿近兩周，在園內成立中國同盟會新加坡分會，陳楚楠獲推舉為首任會長。1906年7月孫中山從日本來新加坡，再次下榻晚晴園，逗留新加坡期間重組同盟會新加坡分會，張永福獲選為新任會長。此外，交代胡漢民草擬同盟會新加坡分會組織章程，並在馬來西亞各地設立同盟會分會。1908年1月孫中山在越南被法國殖民政府驅逐出境，從西貢前往新加坡，住宿晚晴園，在園內設立中國同盟會南洋總支部。

要言之，晚晴園是同盟會在南洋地區的革命總部，十次反清起義中，三次在晚晴園內策劃，分別是1907年5月的潮州黃岡起義、同年12月的鎮南關起義、1908年4月的雲南河口起義，雖然皆以失敗告終，但革命之火愈燃愈烈。

晚晴園雖位處東南亞，遠離中國本土，但與孫中山和辛亥革命息息相關，可謂海外革命聖地。難得新加坡政府積極維護這個與中國歷史有關的古蹟，讓後人緬懷中國和南洋志士的救國情懷。

（孫中山南洋紀念館・二）  
理大專上學院客席講師 梁勇



▲晚晴園現時為新加坡國家古蹟

梁勇攝