

高舉習近平新時代旗幟 再創改革開放奇跡（摘要）

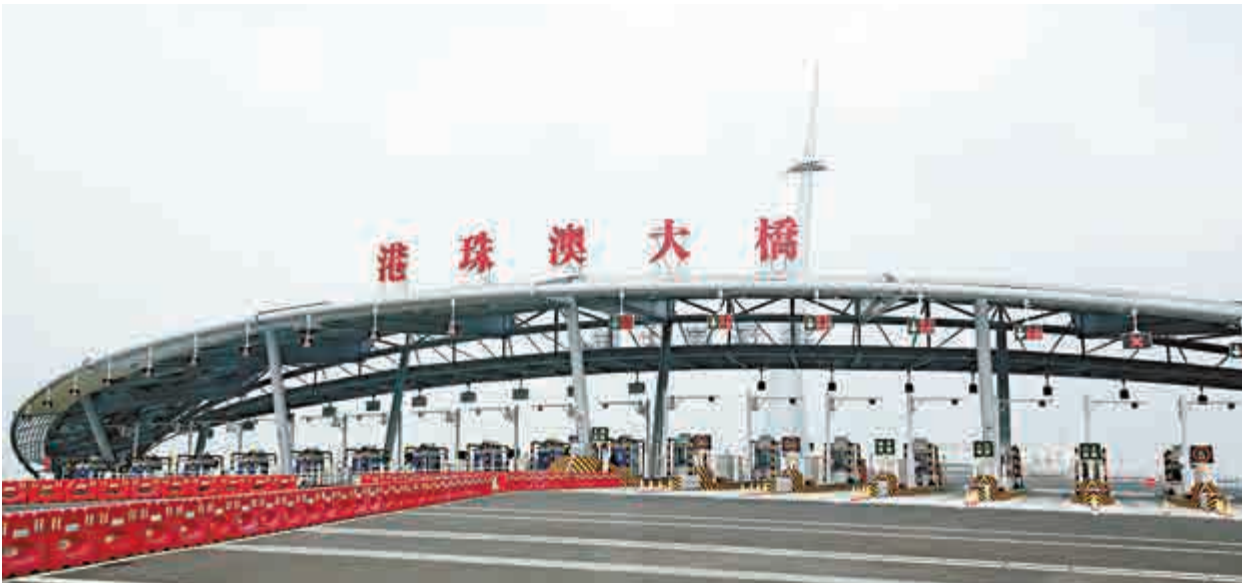
中英社評

中共中央總書記、國家主席、中央軍委主席習近平，南下廣東進行考察，一連四日開通基建、巡訪各業、深入城鄉，在充分肯定廣東「排頭兵、先行地、實驗區」地位和作用之餘，更選擇了在這個四十年前改革開放發軔之地，向全國、全世界發出了高舉新時代改革開放旗幟、四十年後再創舉世刮目相看奇跡的歷史最強音。

習主席此行是相隔六年之後的二度南下考察，亦正值全國即將隆重紀念改革開放四十周年的重要時刻，無論是時間或地點，顯然都具有深意；因此，包括港人在內的粵港澳大灣區和全國人民以至國際輿論界，連日都在揣測和期待着有什麼關於改革開放的重大訊息會從習主席此行中釋放出來，從而得以進一步了解中國形勢和未來路向。

四天行程，習主席先後去到珠海、清遠、深圳、廣州等地，走訪了基建、企業、農村、開發區和大學等，和工人、農民、專家、青年學生有廣泛的接觸和交談，而在這些活動中有三個具體信息是可以感受得到的，那就是：一切為人民、推動自主創新和支持民營企業。

昨日下午，習近平主席還聽取了廣東省委和省政府的工作匯報，在充分肯定過去四十年廣東作為改革開放排頭兵、先行地、實驗區的同時，習主席對未



▲港珠澳大橋開通，讓大灣區成為香港的新舞台
大公報記者黃洋港攝

來廣東工作提出了四個方面的要求：包括深化改革開放、推動高質量發展、提高發展平衡性和協調性、加強黨的領導和建設。

而在深化改革開放方面，習主席提出，要把粵港澳大灣區建設作為廣東改革開放的大機遇、大文章，抓緊抓實辦好。要在更高水平上擴大開放，高標準建設廣東自由貿易試驗區，打造高水平對外開放門戶樞紐。要繼續推進改革，抓好改革舉措的協同配套、同向共進。

這裏面，香港特區未來在廣東進一步改革開放中的角色和作用顯而易見的，而主要的「戰場」或「舞台」就是粵港澳大灣區。

過去四十年，港人對改革開放的貢

獻將會在歷史上記下濃墨重彩一筆，是不會為中央和全國人民、特別是廣東省同胞所忘記的；但四十年已經過去，港人社會一向沒有躺在「功勞簿」上睡大覺的習慣，老是「想當年」只會惹人訕笑；今天，港珠澳大橋已經開通，廣深港高鐵列車亦已駛到西九龍，今天港人再要去內地發展、到大灣區九市去投資，已經「天堑變通途」。

港人一向有愛國愛鄉心、奮鬥心和創業心，當年就是憑這「三心」成功投入改革開放、為國立下功勳，今天，面對習主席二次南下和高舉新時代改革開放旗幟、下一個四十年中國要讓世界再一次刮目相看的號召，面對粵港澳大灣區這一「大文章」、「大機遇」

，港人又豈會置身事外、無動於衷？可以確信，一個比四十年前更大規模的投身大灣區建設熱潮必將會在港人社會中出現。

習近平主席在參觀深圳的「大潮起珠江」改革開放四十年展覽後強調指出：改革開放四十周年之際再來這裏，就是要向世界宣示中國改革不停頓、開放不止步，中國一定會有讓世界刮目相看的新的更大奇跡。我們要不忘改革開放初心，認真總結改革開放四十年成功經驗，提升改革開放質量和水平。要堅持以人民為中心，把為人民謀幸福作為檢驗改革成效的標準，讓改革開放成果更好惠及廣大人民群眾。

2018-10-26

Holding high the banner of Xi Jinping's New Era to create another miracle of reform and opening up (Abridged)

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), State President and Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC), has travelled down to pay an inspection tour in Guangdong. In the four-day tour, he opened an infrastructure project, inspected various sectors, and went down to the grass-roots. Fully affirming Guangdong's status and role as the "pioneer, first mover, and experiment area" [of reform and opening up], he **opted for** this birthplace of reform and opening up 40 years ago to deliver a strongest historic message to the whole country and whole world that China will hold high the banner of reform and opening up in a new era to create another miracle 40 years later for the world to **marvel at** again.

This is President Xi's second inspection tour to the south in six year, which is also made at the important moment when the whole nation is to solemnly mark to 40th anniversary of reform and opening up. It is surely of profound significance either in timing or location. Therefore, people in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area including Hong Kong people, the whole nation and even the international media have been reckoning and expecting what important messages concerning reform and opening up would be released from President Xi's south tour, so as to further understand China's current situation and way forward.

During the four-day tour, President Xi successively travelled to Zhuhai, Qingyuan, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, where he visited and inspected infrastructure, enterprises, villages, development zones and a university to widely contact and talk with workers, peasants, specialists and young students. From such activities, three concrete messages can be read: to do everything for the people, to promote independent innovation, and to support private enterprises.

Yesterday afternoon, President Xi also listened to reports by CPC's Guangdong Provincial Committee and Guangdong Provincial Government about their works. Having fully affirmed Guangdong's performance as the pioneer, first mover and experiment area of reform and opening up in past four decades, President Xi set four requirements for Guangdong: to deepen reform and opening up, to promote high-quality development, to improve balanced and coordinated development, and to enhance the CPC's leadership and construction.

On deepening reform and opening up, President Xi pointed out that the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area should be regarded as a great opportunity to **make good use of** for Guangdong's reform and opening up, which must be firmly grasped and well carried out. Guangdong should expand higher-level opening up, construct the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone with high standards, and turn itself into a high-level hub of opening up to the outside world. Guangdong should continue to advance reform, and do a good job on

working out coordinated measures for reforms so that they will advance together along the same direction.

In this regard, the Hong Kong SAR's role in Guangdong's further reform and opening up is self-evident, and the major "battle field" or "stage" is the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Hong Kong people's contributions to [China's] reform and opening up in past four decades shall be recorded in history vividly and colourfully, shall never be forgotten by the Central Government, the whole nation especially Guangdong compatriots. But gone are 40 years. Hong Kong society never has the habit of **resting on its laurels**, and it will only arouse ridicules to keep taking a nostalgic look at the past. Today, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge has already opened to traffic, high-speed trains on the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong express railway have already rolled into West Kowloon. Hence, "a deep chasm has already been turned into a thoroughfare" for Hong Kong people who wish for career development in the Mainland or to invest in the nine cities in the Greater Bay Area. Hong Kong people always have a loving heart for the country and their home towns/villages, the aspiration to forge ahead and the aspiration to start their own businesses. With such a loving heart and aspirations, they have in past years successfully thrown themselves into the reform and opening up to make contributions to the nation. Today, seeing President Xi's second tour to the south and listening to his call to hold high the banner of reform and opening up in a new era to create another miracle 40 years later for the world to marvel at again, and in face of this "big project" and "great opportunity" of developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, how could Hong Kong people stay **aloof from** it and remain indifferent? Surely, enthusiasm greater than 40 years ago is bound to upsurge in Hong Kong society for Hong Kong people to throw themselves into the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

After visiting the Spring Tide on the Pearl River - an exhibition to commemorate the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up in Shenzhen, President Xi Jinping emphatically pointed out: [I] coming here around the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up is to declare to the world that China's reform will not stop, China's opening up will not stop, and China is bound to create a greater miracle for the world to marvel at. We must never forget why we started reform and opening up, must earnestly sum up the experience of our success in reform and opening up in past four decades and upgrade the quality and level of reform and opening up. We must stick to the commitment to our people-centered philosophy, use "all for the people's happiness" as the criterion to judge the effects of reforms so as to let vast masses better benefit from the fruits of reform and opening up.

26 October 2018

八成教師撐削課程 能源科技單元佔最多

通識科路向

至於削減通識教育科課程內容的具體方案，支持削減課程的老師高達八成，但應減少哪些單元內容就有不同見解。當中最少老師認同要削減的是今日香港（12%）、現代中國（13.9%）和全球化（21.3%）三個單元，較多老師支持刪減內容的單元是個人成長（31.5%）、公共衛生（32.4%）和能源科技（33.3%）。

而爭論已久的選修單元問題，有

45.4%老師同意將部分單元改為選修。在這些老師當中，83.7%同意將公共衛生和能源科技變成選修，然後依次是個人成長（57.1%）、全球化（38.8%）、現代中國（22.4%）和今日香港（2%）。從上述數據可見，通識教師較認同有關人文與社會領域的教學內容，但對個人成長和科學科技的內容，認同程度則稍低。

然而，通識課程設立的原意之一是做到「貫通文理」，故課程文件將通識科六大單元分為「自我與個人成長」、「社會與文化」、「科學、科技與環境」三個範圍，文件清楚寫出「本科三個學習範圍並非三個獨立的知識領域，也

不是自成一體的學科……學生宜盡量將從一個範圍所獲得的領悟，應用於另外兩個學習範圍之中」（頁8）。如果真的要削減公共衛生和能源科技，通識教育科就會變成社會與文化科，有違新高中學制的原意，課程精神和前線意見之間應如何取舍，當局須深思熟慮。

部分課程內容範圍含糊不清

至於課程文件的表述方式，有75%老師同意或非常同意，課程內容清晰和易於理解，可見教育局在解讀課程和支援教師的工作上實有相當成效。不過，所謂「欲窮千里目，更上一層樓」，八成老師同意課程指引有需要寫得更清楚

和具體，如列明要教授的議題範圍（73%），以具體例子說明課程內探討問題（81.5%），列明各主題的相關知識（87%），在各主題下加入具體內容以收窄範圍（82.4%）。

現時部分課程內容涉及的範圍含糊不清，以「生活質素」為例，其內容幾乎可以包羅香港大量的新聞議題，於是不少教師被迫採取「寧多勿少」的教學策略，令師生皆超出負荷，考评局的出題更可以天馬行空，令師生難以準備。凡此種種都必須正視，參考前線同工意見，加以變革。

（通識老師看通識科變革，四之二）
香港通識教育會副會長黃家傑

服務學習

大學生銀杏館實習學以致用回饋社會

今年暑假主修國際商業及環球管理的香港大學學生查樂瑤，及主修商業管理的香港公開大學學生許思恩，參加了花旗集團—社聯大學生社實實踐計劃，到銀杏館（越老）展開為期一個多月，超過160小時的實習。她們用自己在工商管理上學到的商業知識去幫助其他人及回饋社會，憑着出色的表現，獲頒超凡卓越大獎。

兩位同學在實習期間協助銀杏館系統性整理及紀錄網上訂餐平台登入資料，確保不會有漏單情況出現；並聯絡各網上訂餐平台及網上訂位服務商，解決溝通上的問題，以增加餐廳收入。

她們整理及更新在訂餐服務平台的網上餐牌，及加插食物圖片和菜式介紹，增加顧客的點餐意欲。她們又善用年輕人的專長，協助社企餐廳不斷更新社交媒體上的帖文，讓更多人能看到餐廳的新資訊。近期，銀杏館在油塘開設新餐廳，兩位同學更到該商場進行全方位市場調查，分析目標客群的消費模式，提供市場定位、菜式、定價及宣傳等意見。

學習互相尊重分工合作

在是次實習中，查樂瑤笑說在設計招聘海報上了特別一課，一般人的想法是不招聘年長的人是年齡歧視，殊不知寫上只招聘長者也是年齡歧視；幸好負責的主任耐心教導才沒有出錯。而設計海報的色調也因應目標群的感覺也不能選擇太沉的顏色。許思恩學習到互相尊重，分工合作，欣賞別人長處（特別是長者的閱歷及智慧，實是寶貴）及認同自己的重要性；同時亦訓練了她的獨立思考及應變能力。她們同聲體會到銀杏館的使命不只是經營一門生意，是如何透過此生意去幫助長者就業，所以賺更多的錢並不是社企的首要目的。在實習過後，她們仍在課餘幫忙，期望政府能投放更多資源，改善社企經營困難的情況。

今年多達八十名本地大學商學院學生參加「花旗集團—社聯大學生社實實踐計劃」，到社福機構實習。每位參加計劃的實習生需接受20小時的實習前培訓，以鞏固他們對社區工作的認識及訓練於非牟利服務機構工作的技巧。