



## P4

「任何吃進肚子裏的東西都有一些化學物質，毒與不毒視乎濃度和身體的吸收。」

'All foods we consume contain chemicals but how toxic they are depends on their concentration and absorption by the body.'



## P10

「我來自一個慣於放眼世界的小國。」

'I come from a small country which is used to looking out at the world.'



## 《中大通訊》電子版

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## 向英國取經

清廷駐英公使郭嵩燾，應該是歷史上最早訪問英國格林尼治天文台的中國人之一，他在光緒三年五月二十三日（1877年7月3日）的日記中寫下：「至羅亞爾阿伯色爾法多里[Royal Observatory]，倫敦觀星台也。」今年7月，一群中大學生踏足同一地點。雖然物換星移，但他們和一百三十四年前的郭公使一樣，仍在英國看到可資借鑒的經驗。（見頁2-3）

## Lessons from the UK

Guo Songtao, the first Chinese ambassador to Britain in late-Qing China, must be one of the earliest Chinese visitors to the Royal Observatory Greenwich. He visited the observatory on 3 July 1877 and wrote down what he saw in his journal. This year, a group of CUHK students set foot in the same place. Although China has changed from what it was 134 years ago, these students still have something to learn from the UK (see pp. 2-3).





# 到倫敦學做領袖



## Learning Leadership

## in London



這個遊覽團到了倫敦，沒有安排漫步泰晤士河畔，卻跑去移民社區走訪互助團體；不去坐倫敦眼，卻去參觀一個又一個社會企業。團員沒有投訴，還覺得不枉此行。因為這不是一般的旅遊團，而是中大領袖培育課程的海外考察團。

今年7月，三十名領袖培育課程學生到了倫敦，為甚麼是倫敦？領袖培育課程副主任（課程）梁啟智博士說，課程以「世界城市·人文領袖」為理念，「所以我們要去倫敦這個貨真價實的世界城市。倫敦這個世界城市，面對各式各樣的問題，也給出了許多嘗試回應這些問題的答案，值得香港借鏡。」



梁啟智博士  
Dr. Leung Kai-chi

### 倫敦可以，香港可以嗎？

考察團學員之一陳景龍說：「在倫敦的兩星期，『這在香港可以實現嗎？』是最常浮現在我心頭的問題。」例如，他們探訪當地著名社會企業Coin Street Community Builders，知道這條街的居民如何成功保衛家園，抵抗地產商的開發計劃。這令陳景龍不禁要問：「為何Coin Street可以，利東街不可以？」



陳景龍  
Chan King-lung Raymond

劉恬凌則為Account 3感到驚嘆。Account 3是由三位女士創辦的社會企業，旨在協助婦女發掘自己的能力，為她們提供工作機會，鼓勵她們走進社區。它在短短二十年間，發展成擁有一幢幾層樓高大廈的組織，既以企業的身分賺錢支持自己的營運，又實現建設更美好的社會的理想。

這次旅程還安排了藝術觀賞活動，但不是去倫敦的國家美術館，而是去塗鴉大師Banksy的出生地布里斯托爾看塗鴉。不過蕭宛瑩說，最吸引她的不是Banksy的作品，而是反映當地人民聲音的不知名藝術家的街頭塗鴉，例如一幅抵制連鎖超級市場Tesco的塗鴉。

在這個英國的塗鴉之都，不少居民在自己的建築物外牆塗上喜愛的圖畫，凸顯這個城市的獨特性。這令蕭宛瑩想起「九龍皇帝」曾灶財的街頭「墨跡」。她慨嘆：「沒有太多香港人聲援去保留這些香港特色的行為藝術，……以致能代表香港的東西愈來愈少。」

### 心中有團火的領袖

這趟旅程中最令學生印象深刻的人，相信非Sebilio莫屬。這位倫敦大學亞非學院的前學生會主席，具有世界公民的視野，見到不公義的事情就會行動起來，發起學生運動、社會運動去改變社會，致力令人類有更美好的將來。



Sebilio

唸新聞的陳景龍跟Sebilio談到自己想當記者：「我覺得這份職業在香港既賺不到錢，也沒有力量，他鼓勵我說：『文字是可以影響很多人。為甚麼你不去嘗試？』」Sebilio令他發覺，世界很多角落有很多人是在堅持自己的信念，人生的發展不是那麼單一。

他們還探訪過一個叫Renaissance的組織，專門幫助被社會標籤為不成功或中途輟學的年輕人。葉昱蔚說：「它的創辦人很年輕，只比我們大兩三年。看到一個和我們自己年齡相若的人在做這樣的事情，令我不禁自問：我們是否也應該像他一樣有勇氣去做這樣的事情？」

學生的這種反應，正符合梁博士設計行程時的期望：「我們想同學知道社會參與是有許多方法。在香港，畢業後可能就是去中環上班，但在英國，原來有很多不同的謀生方法，而且那些人都是滿腔熱誠去做自己想做的事。這可以幫助同學掃除在香港待太久所產生的一些無力感。因為做領袖很重要的一件事，就是要有火。心中沒有火，你甚麼都做不成。」





## 學生文化的R&D部門

領袖培育課程共有兩次海外考察，這些已去過倫敦的學生，今年冬天還會到北京，看看這個力圖成為世界城市的中國首都，在與世界接軌時面對甚麼困難和經歷甚麼陣痛。

今年剛革新了內容的領袖培育課程，比以往更強調社會關懷和人文精神的實踐。為期兩年的課程分為人文思維、決策方法、領袖才能和公民參與四個單元。陳景龍說，課程中的「倫理與政治」一科，令他看到在新聞系沒有觸及的核心問題。他說：「很多核心問題是像水波一樣影響到周圍的事情。如果我們知道核心問題，就不會被表面的東西迷惑，而可抓住社會問題的根源。」

葉昱蔚則說：課程是很闊。讓他接觸到許多不同的觀點，因而可以立體地思考問題。「例如新移民的問題，三年前問我，跟今時今日問我，我的看法和角度會很不同，支持和反對的原因也可能很不一樣。」唸地理的他，更懂得用行政學或政治學的角度，思考城市規劃的議題。

所謂領袖培育，怎樣才算成功？是不是看教出來的學生賺多少萬一個月？梁博士說：「我不想校園會這樣判斷我們成不成功，而希望大家可以看看我們的同學為學校帶來些甚麼。例如，去完倫敦北京回來的，會跟他們的同學說：原來在世界上，事情不是這樣的。你可以當我們是一個R&D部門，學校的學生文化須要不斷更新和成長。我希望領袖培育課程成為一個實驗室，讓同學不斷嘗試不同的東西。」

The participants of this tour to London did not stroll along the River Thames. They were taken to an immigrant district to visit a mutual support group. They didn't take a ride on the London Eye. They were taken to different social enterprises. There was no complaint from the participants because it was not some ordinary sightseeing tour, but the study tour of CUHK's Leadership Development Programme (LDP).

In July, 30 LDP students visited London. Why London? Dr. **Leung Kai-chi**, assistant programme director of LDP, said, 'With the theme of the programme as "World City, Humanistic Leaders", we want to see the "real deal". That's why we chose London. This world city is faced with a variety of problems and has tried to provide solutions to them. We in Hong Kong can learn from their experience.'

## If London Can Do it, Can Hong Kong Do it Too?

**Chan King-lung Raymond** is one of the LDP students on the tour. He said, 'During the two-week trip to London, one question kept crossing my mind: "Can this be realized in Hong Kong?"' After the visit to Coin Street Community Builders, a famous social enterprise, they were impressed by Coin Street residents' successful campaign against the planned development of their neighbourhood for hotels and offices. Raymond asked: 'Why can Coin Street do it, and Lee Tung Street can't?'

**Lau Tim-ling Tina** was impressed by Account 3, a social

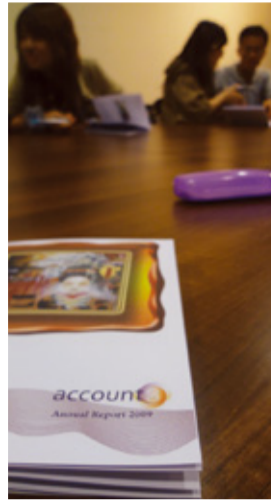
倫敦之行結束後，一些學生把所見所聞和感受化成文字，輯錄成名為《倫敦之夏》的小冊子，可於 [www.cuhk.edu.hk/leadership/ldp\\_london\\_2011.pdf](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/leadership/ldp_london_2011.pdf) 下載。

After returning from London, the students put pen to paper, and recorded what they had seen and how they had felt about the trip. The booklet *Summer of London* is available for download at: [www.cuhk.edu.hk/leadership/ldp\\_london\\_2011.pdf](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/leadership/ldp_london_2011.pdf).



enterprise that aims to support local women in developing their potential and accessing the job market. With the efforts of three ladies, the women's cooperative has grown into a successful enterprise in 20 years' time. It owns a building and generates revenue to support its ideal of making its community a better place.

The study tour featured an art appreciation activity. But the destination was not the National Gallery, but Bristol, the birthplace of Banksy, the world's best known graffiti artist. **Siu Uen-ying Alice** said what she liked the most was not Banksy's graffiti, but those created by some nameless graffiti artists in local streets, such as one calling for a boycott of the supermarket chain Tesco.



In this graffiti capital of England, many locals painted their houses with graphics they like, which gives their city a unique flavour. This reminded her of the calligraphy graffiti of Tsang Tsou-choi, the 'King of Kowloon'. She lamented, 'The call for the preservation of this distinctive form of performance art with local colour has received so little support ... things that can represent Hong Kong are dwindling fast.'

## Leaders with Fire

The most memorable person the students met during the trip must be Sebilio. This US-born, Chile-raised former co-president of the SOAS Students' Union struck them as a global citizen. He has been involved in numerous student and social movements against injustice with a view to creating a better future for humanity.

A student of journalism, Raymond told Sebilio that he aspired to be a journalist. 'I was hesitant because journalists in Hong Kong are low-paid and powerless. But he encouraged me: "Words are powerful tools that can influence many people. Why don't you give it a try?"' Raymond saw from Sebilio that in other parts of the world, there are many people who stick to their beliefs and there are more than one way to live one's life.

The students also visited Renaissance, an organization that aims to empower school dropouts or teenagers labelled as unsuccessful. **Ip Yuk-wai York** said, 'Its founder is a young person who is only two or three years older than us. Seeing a person who is about the same age as we are doing such things, I couldn't help but ask myself: will we have enough guts to do what he is doing?'



葉昱蔚  
Ip Yuk-wai York

The students' responses are exactly what Dr. Leung expected when he designed the trip. 'We want our students to know that social participation can take many forms. In Hong Kong, many university students only aspire to work in Central after graduation. But in England, there are different ways of making a living. What is more important is that those people are very dedicated to their beliefs and causes. This can help the students to dispel a sense of powerlessness, which is felt by anyone who stays in Hong Kong for too long. If you want to be a leader, you need fire. Without fire in your belly, you accomplish nothing.'

## R&D Unit for Student Culture

The curriculum of the LDP features two non-local study programmes. The students who visited London in summer will go to Beijing this winter to see how the capital of China struggles to align itself with the rest of the world while striving to become another global city.

The curriculum of the LDP was reformed last year to emphasize social concern and humanity. The two-year programme comprises four modules on humanity, policy making, leadership skills and civic engagement. Raymond said that the course 'Ethics and Politics' was an eye opener that made him realize the core issues of society, which the courses on journalism didn't touch upon. He said, 'Many social problems of our society are the results of the ripple effects of these core issues. If we realize this, we'll not be confused by appearances and will be able to get to the roots of those problems.'

York opined that the curriculum covers the full spectrum of viewpoints, enabling him to see things from a more comprehensive perspective. 'Take the controversy over new immigrants. My view is very different from what I had three years ago. I see it from a different angle now. My arguments for or against it might be very different.' A geography major, he now can see the issues of urban planning from the perspectives of public administration or political science.

When it comes to leadership development, what is the yardstick for success? Is it the monthly salary of its students? Dr. Leung said, 'I don't want the University community to measure us with such a yardstick. I hope people can see what our students can bring to the University. For example, after visiting London and Beijing, the LDP students can tell their classmates that in other parts of the world, things are different from what they are here. If you want, you can see us as a research and development unit. It is important that the student culture on our campus grow and renew itself consistently. I hope that the LDP can serve as a laboratory where students can try something new.'



時下流行所謂排毒，即是把人體內積聚的毒素排出，以保健康。坊間的排毒產品和方法五花八門，眩人耳目。究竟人體內的毒素從何而來？如何排走？中大生命科學學院的何永成教授解釋說：「任何吃進肚子裏的東西都有一些化學物質，毒與不毒視乎濃度和身體的吸收。吃得太多，排洩速度慢，這些化學物質積聚下來，就是一般所謂的『毒』，對健康有損。排毒的最好方法是生活要有規律，飲食要有節制，還有多吃天然食物。加工的產品通常有較多附加的化學物質，應盡量少吃。」

何永成補充說，肝臟是人體內負責去除毒素的器官，肝臟受損或者功能弱，排毒效力減低，健康自然受到影響。他早年在美國已經做防毒和排毒的研究，1994年加入中大，自然繼續鑽研如何增強肝功能，以提升人體的排毒能力。誰知卻走出另外一條路來。

當時何永成希望從天然的物質裏找到增強人體排毒功能和減少毒素積聚的元素，他想到中藥源遠流長，不少奧妙尚待發掘，從中應該會找到一個單一的活性分子有這樣的功能。他翻查了大量中醫書籍和文獻，集中研究針對肝功能的藥方，發現所有的方子都有甘草這一味。「其實中醫也有『十方九草』的說法，」何永成說。「甘草有調和眾藥的功效，是中藥裏非常重要的藥引，所以很多方子都有甘草。」

儘管甘草是其中一種最多人研究的中草藥，何永成沒有放棄，覺得可以從甘草開始。他首先從甘草提煉出不同活性成分，然後在培育皿裏測試不同的肝癌細胞。他買了很多肝腫瘤細胞，老鼠的和人的、乙型肝炎導致的，各種各樣，逐一以在實驗室內製成的不同甘草提煉劑作試驗，觀察是否有效。

「我們還挑選了多種中藥來提煉出活性成分，用作測試，如蛇舌草、葉下珠、天山雪蓮、半枝蓮、黑芥子等等，有四十多種，全部都是和肝功能有關的中草藥。起初進展很慢，後來研究生多了，人手比較充足，進度加快，反覆實驗之下，成果於是逐漸累積起來。」

在培育皿裏做出成績後，何永成的研究團隊開始用老鼠來做實驗，幾經努力，得到令人非常鼓舞的結果：仙鶴草、穿心蓮、龍膽草這三種中草藥的製劑對治療肝臟腫瘤非常有效，而一種甘草精華則可對付前列腺腫瘤，這些都用老鼠做過多次實驗，亦通過了毒性和機理測試。他們同時發現，另一種甘草製劑對治療肝臟腫瘤也功效甚佳，不過未曾用老鼠做過試驗，所以仍有待後續研究。

從研究排毒開始，到發現中草藥有望消滅腫瘤，何永成投下了無窮的心血，對中草藥的研究也興趣愈來愈濃。除了針對腫瘤的研究外，他還發現一種草藥製劑，已在老鼠身上試驗出對胃潰瘍的顯著療效。何永成現在最大的願望是有足夠的資助，把他的中草藥研究成果進行臨床試驗。「幫助到病人，造福社會，是從事科學研究的最大收穫。」

Detoxification, which means the removal of toxic substances from the body for better health, is very much in fashion. The number of popular detox agents is overwhelming. Where do toxicities come from? How are they removed? Prof. John Ho Wing-shing of the CUHK School of Life Sciences, explains, 'All foods we consume contain chemicals but how toxic they are depends on their concentration and absorption by the body. If too much is consumed, slowing down the speed of discharge, they accumulate and become what's known as "toxicity" which is detrimental to health. The best way to detox is to be regular in habit, moderate in eating and drinking, and to consume more natural foods. Processed foods contain more chemicals and therefore should be avoided.'

Professor Ho adds that since the liver is the organ for the removal of toxicities, an injured or weak liver will affect the body's ability to get rid of them. He began



## 但求靈藥起沈疴—— 中草藥與腫瘤 Antidote to Chronic Illness — Herbal Medications and Tumours

doing research on the prevention and removal of toxic substances in the US. When he joined CUHK in 1994, he continued to study how to strengthen liver function in order to boost the body's detox capabilities. But during the process, he made a new discovery.

At the time, Professor Ho was looking for natural agents that would enhance the human body's detox function and had thought that he should be able to find a singular active molecule in Chinese medicine, that treasure trove of medical knowledge with a long history. He went through a great number of books and documents in Chinese medicine, in particular, those on pharmaceutical formulae focusing on liver function, and found that they all contain the ingredient licorice root or *Radix glycyrrhiza*. Professor Ho explains, 'There's a saying that licorice root exists in nine out of ten formulae. It's an important medicinal usher in Chinese medicine, having the effect of moderating other ingredients. That's why it's used so widely.'

The fact that licorice root is a much studied ingredient did not stop Professor Ho from embarking on his research. He extracted various active components from the plant, and tested them on different liver cancer cells in the laboratory. He had acquired many liver tumour cells, rats' and humans', those induced by hepatitis B, for use in testing the efficacy of licorice root extracts.

'We extracted and did tests with active ingredients from a selection of 40 Chinese herbs related to liver function, including *Hedyotis diffusa*, *Phyllanthus urinaria* Linn, *Scutellaria barbata* D. Don, and what are commonly known as snow lotus herb and black mustard seed. Progress was slow at first but with more graduate

students joining, it picked up. We did repeated tests, and results accumulated.'

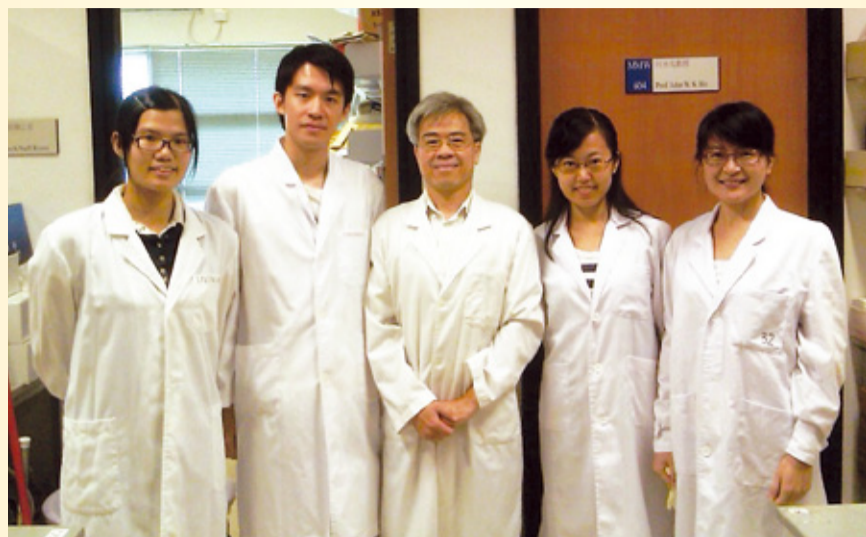
After preliminary achievements in the Petri dish, Professor Ho and his team began doing tests on rats, and after much hard work, received encouraging results. They found that preparations made from *Agrimonia pilosa* Ledeb, *Andrographis paniculata*, and *Radix gentianae* are very effective in treating liver tumour, while a certain licorice root essence is good for combating prostatic tumour. These are substantiated through repeated tests on rats, and have passed toxicity and mechanism tests. They also observed that another licorice root preparation is effective on liver tumour, but it has yet to be tested on rats.

From studying detoxification to the discovery that hope for removing tumours can be found in licorice root, Professor Ho has put in a lot of hard work; his interest in Chinese medicine research has also grown. Besides tumour research, he discovered that a licorice root preparation is shown to have an effect on stomach ulcers in rats. His greatest wish is to have the financial support to carry out clinical trials. 'To be able to cure patients and do good to society is the most any scientist can ask for,' he says.

本文內容有關醫學，但絕非向讀者提出醫療意見。讀者若根據文章內容用藥或接受治療，其後果概與本文作者、編輯、出版人及大學無關。

This article pertains to a medical subject but no medical advice to the reader is intended. Neither the writer, editor, publisher nor the University will accept any responsibility for liabilities arising from any action being taken by anyone on the basis of this article, including but not confined to the administration of drugs or undergoing treatment.





何永成教授(中)於加拿大艾伯塔大學取得學士學位後,赴美國紐約州立大學水牛城分校攻讀碩士和博士。畢業後於原校及猶他大學接受博士後訓練,之後任職猶他大學人類毒理學中心,直至1992年。何教授其後回港,1994年加入中大擔任講師。他的實驗室主要研究肝腫瘤形成,以中草藥治療肝癌,以及以蛋白質作為肝臟毒性的生物標記。

Prof. Ho Wing-shing (centre) received his BSc from the University of Alberta, and completed his MA and PhD studies at The State University of New York at Buffalo. After post-doctoral training at SUNYAB and the University of Utah, he joined the Center for Human Toxicology at the University of Utah, where he remained until 1992. He moved back to HK and became a lecturer at CUHK in 1994. His research laboratory focuses on liver carcinogenesis, its treatment with herbal medicines and proteins as biomarkers for liver toxicity.



《臨時政府》 水墨設色紙本·96 x 127 cm·2011

方蘇,1974年畢業於中大經濟系,崇基學院校友,少時師從嶺南派大師趙少昂。原從事新聞工作,後專注繪畫藝術。其水墨創作多以社會民生為題材,畫風獨特。

**The Provisional Government** Ink and colour on paper, 96 x 127 cm, 2011

An alumnus of Chung Chi College, Fong So studied economics at CUHK and graduated in 1974. He learned painting from Chao Shao-an, the master of the Lingnan School of painting. Fong is a journalist-turned painter, who uses social issues and lives of ordinary people as the theme of his paintings.

校園消息

CAMPUS NEWS



蟹不可以貌相

From Hermit to King

大家在大快朵頤,品嚐美味的阿拉斯加蟹或日本皇帝蟹時,大概不曾察覺自己所吃的其實不是真正的「蟹」。生命科學學院及李福善海洋科學研究中心院長朱嘉濠教授,聯同其博士學生曾令銘博士、台灣海洋大學陳天任教授,以及悉尼澳洲博物館的Dr. Shane Ahyong,根據DNA排序分析證實,皇帝蟹其實是寄居蟹的近親,屬異尾類動物,而不同於大閘蟹、青蟹和花蟹等螃蟹。相較於真正的螃蟹,異尾類動物的最後一對腳非常細小,而尾巴通常捲曲於身體之下。寄居蟹和一些外形與蟹和龍蝦相似的甲殼動物,如皇帝蟹、瓷蟹及鎧甲蝦,均屬於異尾類動物。



朱嘉濠教授(左)及曾令銘博士展示皇帝蟹與寄居蟹在體積上的巨大差別  
Prof. Chu Ka-hou (left) and Dr. Tsang Ling-ming show the dramatic difference in size between the king crab and the hermit crab

朱教授等人的研究顯示,體重一般少於四分之一磅的寄居蟹,不單是重量可逾十八磅、兩腳張開距離可長達六呎的皇帝蟹的祖先,更幾乎是所有異尾類的祖先。朱教授稱:「這個有趣的結果,是透過我們最近為甲殼類動物所特別研發的新細胞核蛋白質編碼基因標記的DNA排序分析所發現。蟹狀及鎧甲蝦形態的動物是由寄居蟹的祖先多次進化而成,顯示寄居蟹的身體構造非常靈活多變,牠們平行演化至不同的蟹狀形態是很普遍的。」

平行演化是指相近特徵的個別演化,例如寄居蟹可進化成不同的蟹狀形態,而真正的蟹和蟹狀的異尾類亦是平行演化的例子。因此,動物外表相似並不一定代表它們有密切關係。這項研究剛於8月在進化生物學權威期刊——《系統生物學》上發表。

When you are enjoying a delicious meal of Alaskan or Japanese king crabs, you probably are not aware of the fact that what you are eating, scientifically speaking, are not really 'crabs', in the same way as are the Chinese mitten crab, the common mud crab and other swimming crabs.

Prof. Chu Ka-hou, director of the School of Life Sciences and Simon F.S. Li Marine Science Laboratory, worked in collaboration with his PhD student Dr. Tsang Ling-ming, Prof. Chan Tin-yam from Taiwan Ocean University, and Dr. Shane Ahyong from the Australian Museum in Sydney. They confirmed that king crabs are actually close

relatives of hermit crabs, and belong to a group known as the anomurans, a group of crustaceans including hermit crabs and other forms that have a crab-like (such as the king crabs and porcelain crabs) or lobster-like (called squat lobsters) appearance. Compared to true crabs, the last pair of legs of anomurans is very small and their tails are often folded under the body.

Their study based on new evidence from DNA analysis shows that the tiny hermit crab, which generally weighs less than a quarter of a pound, is the ancestor of not only the king crab, a creature that may weigh more than 18 pounds with a limb span reaching six feet, but also that of almost all other anomurans.

Professor Chu said, 'We got this interesting result by DNA sequence analysis of nuclear protein-coding gene markers we newly developed for the crustaceans. The crab-like and squat lobster forms evolved more than once from their hermit crab ancestors. This fact shows that the body plan of the hermit crab is highly flexible and parallel evolution to crab-like forms is common in this group.'

Parallel evolution refers to the independent evolution of similar characteristics, in this case the different crab-like forms from hermit crabs. Moreover, the true crabs and crab-like anomurans are also examples of parallel evolution. This example also shows that similarity in appearances between animals can be a deceptive indicator of relatedness. This study has just been published in *Systematic Biology*, the top journal in the field of evolutionary biology, in August 2011.



## 梁保全香港歷史及人文研究中心成立

### Research Centre for Hong Kong History and Humanities Established

中大於9月19日舉行梁保全香港歷史及人文研究中心成立典禮，香港特區政府康樂及文化事務署署長馮淑儀女士（左）及捐款人梁雄姬女士（中），聯同沈祖堯校長（右）為中心揭幕。

該中心由梁雄姬女士慨捐一千萬港元成立，並以梁女士祖父梁保全先生名諱命名，歷史系何佩然教授出任中心主任。何教授說，該中心有三大目標：推動跨學科的本土研究，培養學生對本土研究和回饋社會的熱誠，以及和其他地區的本土研究交流接軌。

梁雄姬女士是中大校友，取得比較及公眾史文學碩士學位後，又修讀歷史學哲學碩士課程。身為歐亞混血兒的她，專門研究香港多元種族文化的發展。她深恐香港歐亞混血兒的歷史，如無人記載研究，就會湮沒。她說：「許多歐亞混血兒，例如何東、羅文錦，對於建設香港貢獻很大。有關他們的事情，未必能在報章、檔案史料查到，而要依靠口述歷史。如果不再開始，就會太遲了。」

她感嘆香港人對歷史欠缺概念，也不注重，因此捐款成立該中心，希望加強香港人對本土歷史的認識，並培養大學生對香港的歸屬感。

The inauguration ceremony of the Leung Po Chuen Research Centre for Hong Kong History and



Humanities took place on 19 September. Mrs. Fung Ching Suk-ye Betty (left), Director of Leisure and Cultural Services of the Hong Kong SAR Government; Ms. Leung Hung-kee (centre), benefactor of the centre; and Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (right), CUHK Vice-Chancellor, unveiled the plaque for the centre.

With Prof. Ho Pui-yin from the Department of History as its director, the centre is established with a generous donation of HK\$10 million from Ms. Leung and was named after her grandfather. Professor Ho said that the

centre has three objectives. First, it is aimed at promoting an interdisciplinary approach to local studies. Second, it strives to cultivate our students' interest in local society. Third, it promotes academic exchange between local history researchers from Hong Kong and their counterparts in other regions.

Ms. Leung has earned a Master of Arts in Comparative and Public History from CUHK and is now working for her Master of Philosophy in History. As a Eurasian, she focuses on the development of multiculturalism in Hong Kong. She is afraid that the history of Eurasians in the city will slip into oblivion if it is not recorded and studied. She said, 'Many Eurasians, like Ho Tung and Lo Man-kam, have made great contributions to the prosperity of the city. Many stories about them cannot be found in newspapers or archives, and can only be obtained by means of oral history. If we don't start preserving it now, it will be too late.'

She laments Hong Kong people's apathy towards and ignorance of history. She supports the establishment of the centre with a view to raising Hong Kong people's awareness of local history and fostering university students' sense of belonging to the city. 📷

## 傑出內地生獲獎學金赴牛津攻讀博士

### Outstanding Mainland Student Wins Scholarship to Oxford

英文（文學研究）哲學碩士畢業生毛遠波獲頒利黃瑤璧千禧獎學金，將於10月前往英國牛津大學修讀英文系哲學博士課程。他將研究早期現代文學，主攻伊莉莎白一世時代的戲劇。

毛遠波生於廣東，在廣東外語外貿大學附設外語學校唸中學。2004年高中畢業後考進北京大學修讀英文，其後來港進修。

毛同學在學術領域以外表現同樣突出。在中學時他獲「三好學生」美譽，並於全國鋼琴作品比賽中奪魁。

利黃瑤璧千禧獎學金乃以利黃瑤璧博士遺贈予中大的捐款設立，於2001開始頒發，每年供一位中大畢業生或應屆畢業生負笈牛津大學繼續學業。

Mr. Mao Yuanbo Edgar, a graduate with a Master of Philosophy in English (Literary Studies), has been

selected for the Esther Yewpick Lee Millennium Scholarship to pursue a Doctor of Philosophy in English at the University of Oxford commencing this October. His area of study in Oxford will be the Early Modern Period, with a focus on Elizabethan drama.

Born in Guangdong, Edgar attended the English School affiliated to the Guangdong University of Foreign Studies for his high school education. After obtaining a High School Diploma, he was admitted to Peking University to pursue BA studies in English.



Apart from outstanding academic performance, Edgar also excels in non-academic activities. He won the 'Model Student' award and the first prize in 'The First Chinese Works Piano Contest' while at school.

Established with funds from the estate of the late Dr. Esther Yewpick Lee, the scholarship

was first awarded in 2001. It sponsors an outstanding graduate or final-year student of CUHK each year to study at the University of Oxford. 📷

## 中大划艇隊連番報捷

### CUHK Scoops Championships of Two Rowing Competitions

中大划艇隊健兒於8月6及7日假沙田划艇中心舉行的「成龍挑戰盃2011年全港大學賽艇錦標賽」中，擊退六所大專院校對手，衛冕團體全場總冠軍，連續第十年奪得此項殊榮。沈祖堯校長親臨頒獎典禮，分享中大隊員的喜悅。

9月4日，第二十五屆兩大划艇錦標賽在同一地點舉行，本校男、女子隊均力挫香港大學，從頒獎嘉賓霍震霆先生手上取得這項銀禧賽事冠軍獎座。



The CUHK rowing team competed against six local tertiary institutions on 6 and 7 August in the 'Jackie Chan Challenge Cup Hong Kong Universities Rowing Championships 2011' held at the Sha Tin Rowing Centre, Shing Mun River. The team bagged the overall championship again, making it the winner of the title for 10 consecutive years. Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor, attended the prize presentation ceremony to share the joy of the CUHK rowers.

One month after that, the '25th AIG Rowing Championships' took place at the same place on 4 September. Both the men's and women's teams from CUHK captured the championships and received the trophy from Mr. Timothy Fok at the prize presentation ceremony. 📷



Information in this section can only be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，  
請須輸入[中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。





### 公積金計劃投資成績

#### Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

財務處公布公積金計劃內各項投資成績之回報如下：

The Bursary announces the following investment returns on the Designated Investment Funds of the 1995 Scheme.

2011年8月 August 2011

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	-7.89%	-6.81%
平衡	Balanced	-5.17%	-4.81%
穩定	Stable	-1.01%	-0.94%
香港股票	HK Equity	-7.70%	-8.65%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	-7.97%	-8.23%
A50中國指數基金	A50 China Tracker Fund <sup>a</sup>	-5.60%	-2.76%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.12%	0.001%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.15%	0.04%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	-2.14%	-2.40%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	0.82%	0.71%

2010年9月1日至2011年8月31日 1 September 2010 to 31 August 2011

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	12.25%	10.58%
平衡	Balanced	14.58%	10.84%
穩定	Stable	6.67%	9.96%
香港股票	HK Equity	5.10%	3.36%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	2.67%	3.06%
A50中國指數基金	A50 China Tracker Fund <sup>a</sup>	0.18%	1.81%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	1.03%	0.01%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	1.29%	0.23%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	26.09%	22.34%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	15.44%	14.41%

強積金數據請參閱：[www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll\\_benefits/mpf.html](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html)

For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:  
[www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll\\_benefits/mpf.html](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html)

▲ 累積回報是由2010年9月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩新華富時A50中國指數ETF (2823) 的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2011年8月該溢價減少了2.57%，而2010年9月至2011年8月之十二個月期間溢價的累計增幅為0.98%。

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 September 2010. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE/Xinhua A50 China Index ETF (2823). In August, there was a decrease in premium of 2.57% and for the twelve months from September 2010 to August 2011, the premium increased by 0.98%.

\* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間的匯率變動。

Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the period concerned.

### 教職員公積金計劃 (1995) — 投資簡報會

#### Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995) — Investment Forum

財務處將於2011年10月18日及19日下午12時30分至2時，在富爾敦樓103D室舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two sessions of investment forum have been scheduled for 18 and 19 October 2011 from 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm at Room 103D, John Fulton Centre. Details are as follows:

18.10.2011	
增長基金 Growth Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited</li> <li>JF資產管理有限公司 JF Asset Management Limited</li> <li>景順投資管理有限公司 Invesco Hong Kong Limited</li> </ul>
平衡基金 Balanced Fund	研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited
19.10.2011	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity</li> <li>香港指數基金 Hong Kong Index-linked Fund</li> <li>A50中國指數基金 A50 China Tracker Fund</li> </ul>	東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司 Amundi Hong Kong Limited
平衡基金 Balanced Fund	霸菱資產管理 (亞洲) 有限公司 Baring Asset Management (Asia) Limited
穩定基金 Stable Fund	德意志資產管理 (香港) 有限公司 Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited

薄備簡餐。參加表格可於財務處網頁下載，查詢請致電薪津及公積金組：3943 1559/7236。

Light lunch will be served. Enrolment form can be downloaded from the Bursary website. For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 3943 1559/7236.

### 著名電影創作人、女性主義及後殖民理論家鄭明河演講

#### Lectures by World-renowned Filmmaker, Feminist and Postcolonial Theorist Trinh T. Minh-ha

由中大性別研究課程主辦、利希慎基金贊助的性別研究公開講座系列2011，邀得著名電影創作人、女性主義及後殖民理論家鄭明河教授訪港，舉行一連串學術活動。

公開講座歡迎公眾參加。查詢請致電3943 1026，傳真至2603 7223或電郵至genderstudiesPLS@cuhk.edu.hk。

World-renowned filmmaker, feminist and postcolonial theorist Prof. Trinh T. Minh-ha will visit Hong Kong as visiting scholar of the Public Lecture Series on Gender Studies 2011, organized by the Gender Studies Programme of CUHK and sponsored by the Lee Hysan Foundation.

Members of the public are welcome to register for the two public lectures. For enquiries, please call 3943 1026, fax to 2603 7223, or e-mail to genderstudiesPLS@cuhk.edu.hk.

活動詳情 Event Memo

公開講座 (中文大學) Public Lecture (CUHK)	
題目 Topic	The Politics of Forms and Forces
日期 Date	31.10.2011 (星期一 Monday)
時間 Time	6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學信和樓三樓李冠春堂 Li Koon Chun Hall, 3/F Sino Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
主持 Chair	Gina Marchetti 香港大學比較文學系副教授 Associate Professor, Department of Comparative Literature, The University of Hong Kong
登記 Registration	<a href="http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/gender/publiclecture.htm">www.cuhk.edu.hk/gender/publiclecture.htm</a>
公開講座 Public Lecture	
題目 Topic	Walking with the Unmourned
日期 Date	2.11.2011 (星期三 Wednesday)
時間 Time	7:30 pm – 9:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港灣仔軒尼詩道十五號溫莎公爵社會服務大廈二樓202室 (灣仔地鐵站A2出口) Room 202, Duke of Windsor Social Service Building, 15 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong (Wan Chai MTR Exit A2)
主持 Chair	高靜婁 Stella Kao 香港大學附屬學院媒體及文化研究/創意研究講師 College Lecturer of Cultural and Media Studies/Creative Studies, HKU SPACE Community College
登記 Registration	<a href="http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/gender/publiclecture.htm">www.cuhk.edu.hk/gender/publiclecture.htm</a>
工作坊 Workshop	
題目 Topic	D-Story, D-Film — (Cinematic, Digital, Transcultural) Screening of the Film <i>Night Passage</i> followed by discussion
日期 Date	1.11.2011 (星期二 Tuesday)
時間 Time	3:30 pm – 6:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學信和樓422室 (會議室) Room 422, Sino Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
登記 Registration	電郵 E-mail to: genderstudiesPLS@cuhk.edu.hk
研討會 Seminar	
題目 Topic	The Boundary Event
日期 Date	4.11.2011 (星期五 Friday)
時間 Time	4:30 pm – 6:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學信和樓422室 (會議室) Room 422, Sino Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
登記 Registration	電郵 E-mail to: genderstudiesPLS@cuhk.edu.hk

### 善衡書院餐廳營業

#### S.H. Ho College Canteen is Open

善衡書院餐廳已於9月15日正式營業。餐廳位於陳震夏館一樓何善衡館，訪客除由陳震夏館前往外，還可經學生宿舍何添堂地下樓梯往LG2；或由大學體育中心停車場旁之樓梯前往。

The canteen at Ho Sin Hang Hall, S.H. Ho College is now open for business. Besides the entrance at Chan Chun Ha Hall, patrons can access the canteen by taking the stairs of Ho Tim Hall to LG2 of the building or via the stairs of the car park at the University Sports Centre.

營業時間 Business hours

星期一至日 Monday – Sunday	7:30 am – 9:00 pm * 星期二至四 6:30 pm – 9:00 pm 只提供外賣服務 Tuesday to Thursday, only takeaway is available from 6:30 pm – 9:00 pm
公眾假期 Public holidays	11:30 am – 3:00 pm ; 5:00 pm – 8:00 pm
電話 Telephone	2994 3213



疫苗注射運動

Vaccination Campaign

保健處舉辦新一輪疫苗注射運動，日程如下：

The Vaccination Campaign will be held at the University Health Centre. Details are as follows:

抽血檢驗 Blood Test

日期 Date	6-7.10.2011	
時間 Time	9:00 am – 5:30 pm	
地點 Venue	保健醫療中心地庫活動室 Function Room, LG/F, University Health Centre	
費用 Charges	甲型肝炎抗體 (可選擇直接注射) Hepatitis A virus antibody (optional)	\$70
	乙型肝炎抗原及抗體 (必須驗血) Hepatitis B surface antigen and antibodies (required)	\$90

疫苗注射 Vaccination

日期 Date	13-14.10.2010	
費用 (每劑) Charges (per dose)	甲型肝炎 (兩劑) Hepatitis A (two-dose)	\$235
	乙型肝炎 (三劑) Hepatitis B (three-dose)	\$75
	混合甲乙型肝炎 (三劑) Combined Hepatitis A&B (three-dose)	\$225
	季節性流感疫苗 Seasonal influenza	\$75

詳情可瀏覽 [www.cuhk.edu.hk/uhs/en/news/2011/hep11-oct.jpg](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/uhs/en/news/2011/hep11-oct.jpg)。查詢請致電3943 6428許小姐。

Details can be viewed at [www.cuhk.edu.hk/uhs/en/news/2011/hep11-oct.jpg](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/uhs/en/news/2011/hep11-oct.jpg). For enquiries, please contact Miss Hui at 3943 6428.

給校園內駕駛者及其他道路使用者的提示

Reminder to Drivers and Other Road Users on Campus

按保安組提示：雖然校園內所有道路均屬私家路，但根據道路交通條例或規例，違反校園內路面標記和交通標誌指示之駕駛者及其他道路使用者，仍可能會被檢控。

The Security Unit calls on drivers and other road users to comply with the road markings and traffic signs on campus. Those who fail to do so may be liable to prosecution under the Road Traffic Ordinance or Regulations, despite the fact that all roads on campus are private roads.

書訊



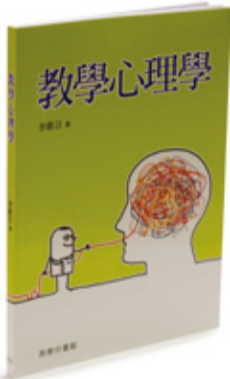
BOOKS

人師範本

《教育心理學》的作者李雅言教授說，他撰寫這本書，源於教授一門「教育心理學」課的經驗，深感適當教材難求，特別是中文及切合本地教學環境的更是罕有，於是決定「自己執筆，為在職教師、準教師，有志從事教育的人士，和對教學感興趣的朋友，寫一本適合香港教學環境的中文教育心理學入門專書」。

本書共分七章，由心理學概論、認知系統等，有層次條理地論到元認知、知識論、學習觀，以及課堂設計策略等，薄薄一本小書竟然涵蓋理論以至應用層面，而且章節間佐以設計新穎的練習，幫助讀者適切地反芻及內化知識，並以自身經驗及體會加以印證，這樣子的鋪排充分顯示作者對知識的傳授有獨到見地，而且致力向讀者提供多種教學竅門。

中大副校長、教育心理學講座教授侯傑泰教授也說：「李雅言教授深入淺出，以簡明的文字把最重要的教育心理學理論及其實踐策略介紹給各前線教師與家長。」



《教育心理學》  
作者：李雅言  
出版：商務印書館  
年份：2011年  
頁數：155頁

A Teacher's Passion

Prof. Lee Ngar-yin Louis said that while teaching a course on educational psychology, he noticed a lack of suitable teaching materials, in particular, those in Chinese tailored for the local teaching environment. So he decided to write an introductory book on Chinese educational psychology that's specific to Hong Kong's teaching environment for teachers, teachers-to-be, and those interested in becoming educators or in teaching.

The seven-chapter book systematically discusses topics from psychology theories and cognitive systems to learning theory and classroom design strategy. It gives ample coverage to both theory and application, with innovatively-designed exercises between chapters to help readers digest and assimilate the knowledge with personal experience. This arrangement shows the author's unique insights into how knowledge is transmitted and his enthusiasm in sharing these with his readers.

CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Educational Psychology, Prof. Hau Kit-tai said, 'Using simple, friendly language, Prof. Lee Ngar-yin presents the most important educational psychology theories and strategies for their application to all teachers and parents.'

文物館四十周年慶祝活動

Celebratory Events of the Art Museum at

20.10.2011 (星期四 Thursday)	
3:00 pm	中國文化研究所莫慶堯學術講座 The Institute of Chinese Studies Mok Hing Yiu Lecture
主講 Speaker	牛津大學中國藝術及考古學教授羅森爵士 Prof. Dame Jessica Rawson DBE, FBA, Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford
題目 Topic	《華夏與中亞：中國的異域文化——公元六至八世紀》 <i>China and Central Asia: Exoticism in China — Sixth to Eighth Century CE</i>
地點 Venue	大學行政樓祖堯堂 Cho Yiu Hall, University Administration Building
5:00 pm	「造化心源：沐文堂藏中國雕塑」展覽開幕典禮 Opening ceremony of the Exhibition 'Chinese Sculptures from the Muwen Tang Collection'
主禮 Guest	牛津大學中國藝術及考古學教授羅森爵士 Prof. Dame Jessica Rawson DBE, FBA, Professor of Chinese Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford
主持 Host	香港中文大學校長沈祖堯教授 Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong
地點 Venue	文物館展廳II Gallery II, Art Museum
展覽日期 Exhibition Dates	21.10.2011-1.2012
6:30 pm	慶典晚宴 Gala Dinner
地點 Venue	沙田香港凱悅酒店 Hong Kong Hyatt Regency, Sha Tin
慶祝文物館四十周年暨文物館館友會三十周年，並籌募贊助，成立專項基金，開展文物館的教育及外展計劃。 To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Art Museum and the 30th anniversary of the Friends of the Art Museum, and to raise fund for establishing a new Education and Outreach Endowment Fund.	

更正

Corrigendum

《中大通訊》第三八三期第一及第六頁，和聲書院之英文名稱誤作Lee Woo Shing College，應為Lee Woo Sing College。特此更正並致歉。

The name of Lee Woo Sing College was wrongly spelled as Lee Woo Shing College in p. 1 and p. 6 of issue 383 of the *CUHK Newsletter*. The *Newsletter* apologizes for the errors and for any confusion that they may have caused.



Alliteration

The *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* defines alliteration as 'the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words'. Many English phrases and idioms are alliterative as in the following examples:

- friend or foe*
- sight and sound*
- without fear or favour*

This technique is frequently found in the best kinds of English writing and much favoured by journalists. In a *Time* article, Hannah Beech ends one of her sentences with two alliterative words:

*Korea's relations with America have long seesawed between peace and peril.*  
(*Time*, 24 June 2002)

In an article on the geopolitical implications of World Cup 2002 that took place in Japan and South Korea, Tim Parks uses two pairs of alliterative city names to express the wide expanse of the globe:

*Tokyo and Seoul are at a safe and expensive distance from Moscow and Manchester and Berlin and Buenos Aires.* ('Soccer: A Matter of Love and Hate', *New York Review of Books*, 18 July 2002)

Before Europe had a unified currency, the late English novelist Malcolm Bradbury had this déjà vu prediction about the different currencies:

*Francs will fade, Deutschmarks dissolve, escudos expire, lire lapse, the krona will crash.* (*To the Hermitage*, Picador, 2000, p. 13)

Editor



## .....如是說 Thus Spake...

### 為何選擇中大？

我在十歲時看過愛迪梅菲主演的電影《運轉乾坤》(Trading Places)後，就立志成為投資銀行家，又想學普通話。中大是全球頂級學府之一，而且香港是世界主要金融中心，在這裏升學有助裝備我將來投身銀行界。中大是雙語大學，其工商管理學院設有金融交易實驗室，附設彭博及路透社的終端機，提供全球多個主要證券交易所的即時數據，使我有機會親身體驗真實市場的運作。

### 你在這裏感到最高興和最糟糕的經歷是甚麼？

我很高興中大非常着重透過實習，為學生將來晉身職場作準備。投資銀行會來校園介紹他們的工作，這安排真的很棒，因為主修金融的同學均希望畢業後能找到相關工作，在丹麥，沒有投資銀行願意這樣做。至於最不是味兒的，我想是要修讀數個以廣東話授課的科目吧，這包括足球課，幸好有同學替我翻譯，還不算太糟糕。此外，在又濕又熱的天氣上山下山，也是一大挑戰。

### 課室以外的生活如何？

縱然好些同學愛以廣東話交談，但大家很友善，也很樂意協助我，不厭其煩地為我講解。我偶爾會與朋友往沙田，亦曾獨自前往市區。我在尖沙嘴一家洋服店只花了一萬一千港元便買了兩套西裝、八件襯衫和六條領帶。我去過中環，感受高廈林立的環境，逛逛證券交易所，並到山頂欣賞夜景，由建築物和遠山所勾畫的天際線，是我最愛的香港景致。你相信嗎？我真的很享受在熙來攘往的都市中節奏急促的生活，因此，我喜歡旺角和尖沙嘴。飲食方面，可謂全新的體驗，在丹麥吃的中國餐只有快餐，別無他選，我愛吃咕嚕肉，但要將雞軟骨放進口中，相信還需要一點時間才能習慣。

### 有何旅遊大計？

在當交換生那一年，我希望可前赴賓夕法尼亞大學，因為該校的華頓商學院世界聞名；我所屬的善衡書院與布朗大學也有聯繫，而往中國、新加坡、日本及美國等地方作交換生，也是不俗的選擇，因為這些都是現今或正在崛起的世界金融重鎮，至於歐洲，則最好不要了，因為我正是來自該地。若是旅遊，則會選擇柬埔寨、馬來西亞、印尼或東南亞地方，我喜歡熱帶雨林。

### 你的亞洲經驗，有否改變你的世界觀？

暫時未有。我來自一個慣於放眼世界的小國。我的祖國丹麥不是很大，所以國民不會對本國以外的事情不聞不問。來中大之前，我曾到台灣逗留兩周，參加在當地舉行的地理奧林匹克賽，也初步了解到在亞洲讀書的滋味。我計劃在香港或深圳工作，你知道嗎？現在人人都說：全球焦點就在亞洲。十九世紀是歐洲的時代，二十世紀由美國獨領風騷，二十一世紀則是亞洲的天下。

### Why did you choose to study at CUHK?

I've wanted to become an investment banker since I watched Eddie Murphy's *Trading Places* when I was 10. I also want to learn Putonghua. CUHK is one of the world's best universities, and of course, Hong Kong is a major financial centre. Studying here would



## 計量金融學一年級學生 Christoffer Clement Year 1 student in Quantitative Finance

prepare me well for a job in my field of choice. It's also a bilingual university. The Finance Trading Laboratory of the Faculty of Business Administration is equipped with Bloomberg and Reuters terminals and supported by real-time data feed from all major stock exchanges in the world, allows me to experience real-market operations through practical training.

### What's best and worst about your experience here?

The best part is the huge emphasis on preparing students for jobs through internship training. Different investment banks come to campus to introduce their work. This is great because an important part of majoring in finance is being able to secure a job upon graduation. None of the big investment banks are represented in Denmark. The worst part I guess would be having to take a couple of courses in Cantonese, including football. That said, my classmates help to translate for me, which makes it better. Having to go uphill and downhill in the heat and humidity is also quite a challenge.

### How are things outside the classroom?

Everyone is friendly on campus although a few students prefer to speak in Cantonese. Everyone tries to help and explain things to me. I sometimes go to Sha Tin with my friends. I've also made trips to town on my own. I've been to Tsim Sha Tsui where I had two suits, eight shirts, and six ties made at a tailor shop for HK\$11,000!

I've also been to Central to look at the skyscrapers, walk around the stock exchange, visit the Peak at night. The skyline is what I like most about Hong Kong. And — would you believe it? — I actually enjoy the hectic pace of life and the crowds. I love Mong Kok and Tsim Sha Tsui! Food wise, the experience is new because in Denmark the only Chinese food you get is fast food. I like sweet and sour pork, but chicken cartilage will need getting used to.

### Any travel plans?

For my year of exchange, if I had a choice, I'd like to go to the University of Pennsylvania, obviously because of the Wharton School of Business. My College, S.H. Ho, also has connections with Brown University. But anywhere in China, Singapore, Japan and the US would be fine, because these are the major or upcoming financial centres of the world. I'd like to avoid Europe if possible since that's where I come from. For leisure, I'd like to visit Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia and other parts of South East Asia as I like tropical forests.

### Has your experience in Asia changed your perspective of the world?

Well, not yet. I come from a small country which is used to looking out at the world. Denmark is not so big that we don't care about the rest of the world. Before coming to CUHK, I was in Taiwan for two weeks to take part in a geography olympiad. It gave me an idea of how students study in Asia. And Hong Kong and Shenzhen are where I want to be working in. You know what they say: Asia is where it's at. The 19th century belongs to Europe, the 20th century to the US, and the 21st century to Asia. 🇨🇰

### 下期預告 Coming

崇基學院院長梁元生教授  
Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, Head of Chung Chi College