



50
香港中文大學五十周年
50th Anniversary of CUHK

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

第四三一期 二零一四年一月十九日 No. 431 19 January 2014



P2
「圖書館大力支持『開放存取』的概念。」
‘The Library supports the spirit of expanded access to scholarly research and resources.’

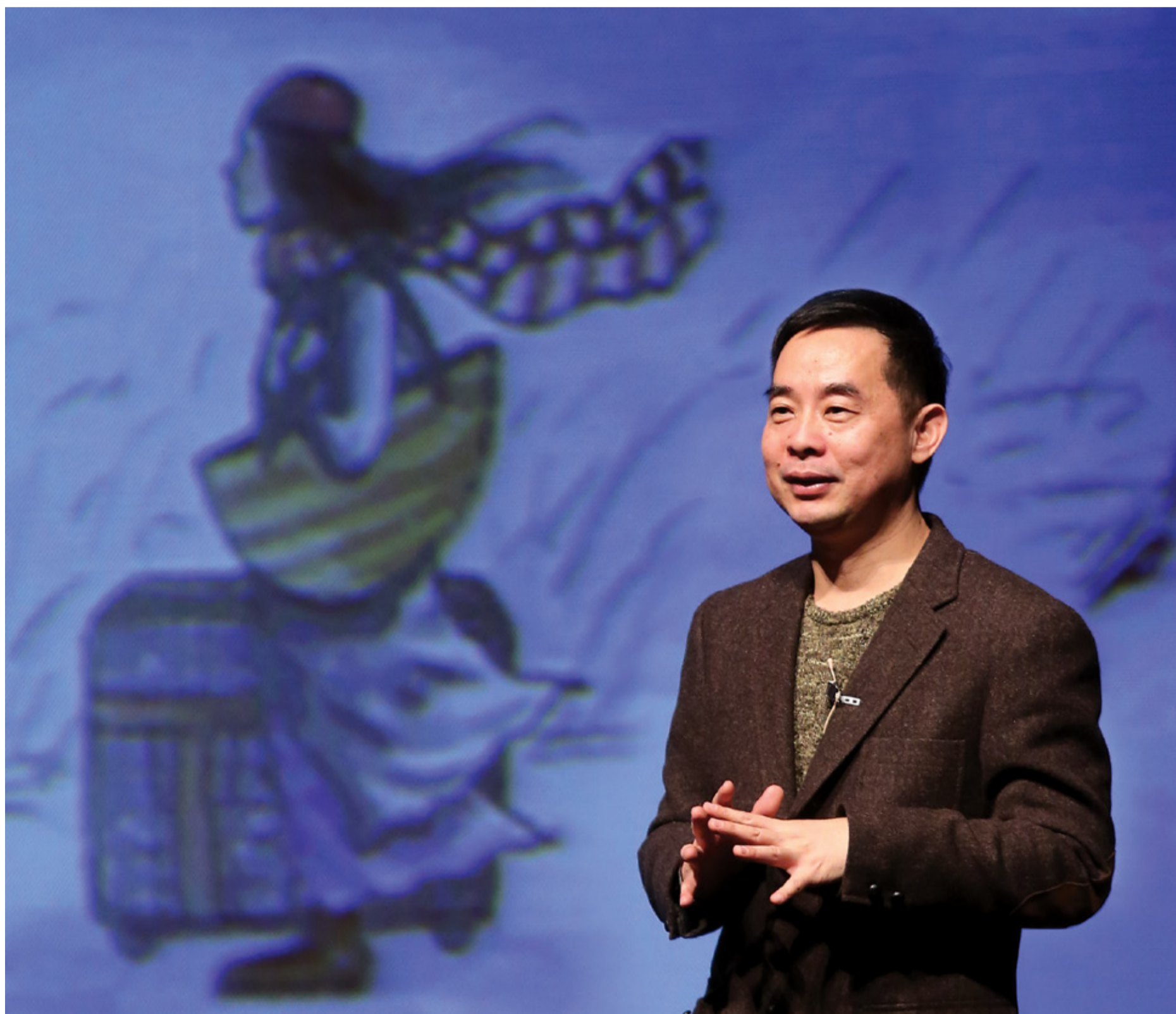


P10
「我發現這城市除了是廣為人知的購物天堂，其實還有更多。」
‘I have seen much more than the shopping paradise that everyone thinks Hong Kong is.’

恭賀新禧
Happy New Year



本刊下期（四三二期）將於2月19日出版。
The *CUHK Newsletter* will take a break and resume publication on 19 February.



進入幾米世界

著名台灣繪本作家幾米於1月10日主講中大與信興集團合辦之「信興藝文講座」，向一千五百名中大師生、校友及公眾人士暢談「我所熱愛的創作」，全場座無虛席。他道出當年無心插柳踏上藝術路的經過，又述及重病對他體會生命和創作的影響。精采生動的演講，加上不平凡的人生經歷，就如他的作品般有歡樂畫面，也帶有淡淡的哀傷和些許的無奈，另有一番味道。

Enter the World of Jimmy Liao

Mr. Jimmy Liao, a world renowned picture book author, spoke on 'Creation through Illustration; My Passion' for the Shun Hing Lecture in Arts and Humanities co-organized by CUHK and the Shun Hing Group on 10 January. The event drew a full house of about 1,500 CUHK staff and students, alumni and members of the public. Mr. Liao talked about how he embarked on a journey of art by accident and how serious illness triggered deeper thoughts on life and shaped the direction of his creation. His vivid presentation on his unusual experience is like his artwork, a brew of happiness and sadness.

邊註邊讀 *Marginalia*

古騰堡在十五世紀發明鉛活字版印壓技術，被譽為第一次媒體革命，促進了歐洲學術的蓬勃發展。1971年，網絡系統概念開始成形，美國伊利諾大學的學生Michael Hart想到使用計算機成立一個數位圖書館，把紙本書籍電子化，讓大家能更廣泛的接觸到各種文本。他隨手把《美國獨立宣言》逐個字母輸入，就此展開後稱「古騰堡計劃」(*www.gutenberg.org*)的史上首個電子書庫。到了九十年代，如何利用互聯網推動學術資訊的共有共享，成為熾熱話題，遂有開放存取運動的產生。本期專題介紹了開放存取的概念，以及中大圖書館如何挾其特色館藏加入這網絡資訊洪流。

互聯網作為傳訊工具，上天下地，無遠弗屆。然而社群之間、國與國之間的溝通和理解，仍少不了面對面的人際交流。在中大就讀的厄瓜多爾（英國）小姐Lisset Jaramillo Centeno是箇中能者，她的親和力在「……如是說」表露無遺。選美皇后沒有因台上的五光十色而目眩，「美貌與智慧並重」，當之無愧。



Gutenberg invented the mechanical movable type printing press in the 15th century. Dubbed the first media revolution, it invigorated the development of European academia. In 1971, the idea of an information network system began to take shape. University of Illinois student **Michael Hart** came up with the idea of using a computer to set up a digital library and digitizing print publications so they can be available to more people. He input the entire United States Declaration of Independence word by word, marking the beginning of Project Gutenberg (*www.gutenberg.org*), the world's first electronic library. In the 1990s, the question of how the Internet could advance academic information became a hot topic, and this started the open-access movement. This issue of the *Newsletter* talks about the concept of open-access and how the University Library has begun making its Rare Book Collection open and free for all. The Internet may be able to take information far, yet communication and understanding between communities and countries still rely on face-to-face encounters as is well demonstrated by Miss Ecuador (UK) **Lisset Jaramillo Centeno**, a tourism student at CUHK. Read about the passion and persistence of this brainy beauty queen in 'Thus Spake ...'.



目錄 Contents

打破價格和使用權障礙 古籍免費下載	2
Digitized Chinese Rare Books Now Free for All, Others to Follow	
校園消息 Campus News	4
博文貴珍 The Galleria	6
藝文雅趣 Arts and Leisure	6
舌尖上的中大 CUHK f&b	7
宣布事項 Announcements	7
人事動態 Ins and Outs	8
Lisset Jaramillo Centeno 如是說	10
Thus Spake Lisset Jaramillo Centeno	

開放存取知多些

開放存取運動如何開展？

開放存取運動始於網絡開始普及的九十年代，國際學術界、出版界、資訊傳播界等漸認為可加強利用網絡傳播推動科研成果。2001年12月，開放社會協會於匈牙利布達佩斯召集了一次國際研討會，並於翌年起草和發表《布達佩斯開放存取倡議》。這份原則、策略和承諾的聲明，邀得全球相當數量的研究學者、大學、實驗室、圖書館、基金會、學術期刊、出版社等聯署支持，為開放存取的發展奠下重要基礎。

其後，關於科學與人文學知識開放存取的《柏林宣言》於2003年10月簽署，指出應推動互聯網成為全球科學知識的基地和人類反思的一個重要工具，並更進一步的建議多項具體行動來推行開放存取，例如鼓勵研究人員依據開放存取範式的原則來出版他們的論著，鼓勵文化遺產管理者（如圖書館）通過互聯網提供其資源，以促進開放存取。

開放存取的定義是甚麼？

開放存取是不設限制地即時於網上存取學術論文，例如原創性科學研究成果、原始資料、素材、數位圖像及圖片及學術性多媒體資料。

根據《布達佩斯開放存取倡議》，是「允許使用者除卻上網費用外，在沒有費用、法律及技術等障礙下，可以閱讀、下載、複製、散布、列印、檢索內容，並連結至原來的網頁，爬梳內容以供檢索之用，置入軟體當成資料之用，以及其他的合法用途。複製及散布的唯一限制，以及著作權的施行範圍，只限於讓作者控制內容的完整性及姓名權。」

開放存取帶來甚麼好處？

開放存取有助促進研究和加快發明的步伐——研究人員傳播研究成果的幅度和速度得以加強，使用者更容易獲取文字和數據，從而創造新領域和知識。



《中國古籍庫》已於知名的「開放存取藏品庫」上登記及供閱覽，包括OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)、ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories)、OCLC WorldCat OAIster (上圖)、Open Archives Initiative 及BASE (下圖)。

The Chinese Rare Book Digital Collection has been harvested into several well-known open-access repositories such as OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories), ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories), OCLC WorldCat OAIster (top photo), Open Archives Initiative, and BASE (bottom photo).

有七百多年歷史的《易本義附錄纂註》等古籍，過往只藏身於中文大學圖書館善本書庫，待有興趣者親自上門拜訪，現在只要電腦連上互聯網絡，輕彈鍵盤，無論在世界任何角落，也可跨越時空，進入開放存取藏品庫，搜尋和使用這些古代書籍。

《中國古籍庫》是大學首個支援「開放存取」的圖書館館藏，即除了數碼化外，更公開讓任何人自由取用其文字及影像，免費下載、複製、傳遞資料庫內所有全文圖像，打破價格和使用權限的樊籬，擴闊享用學術成果的自由。

大學圖書館收藏八百多種古籍善本及四千多種普通古籍，是本地一個重要古籍藏品庫。圖書館以《香港中文大學圖書館中國古籍目錄》和《香港中文大學圖書館中國古籍善本書錄》為基礎，挑選其中五百三十多種超過二千一百冊珍品，加以數碼化成為《中國古籍庫》，向公眾開放，至去年11月，《中國古籍庫》的全文圖像數量已超過三十二萬，大部分掃描自清朝出版的古籍。

大學圖書館館長**李露絲**女士(圖)表示，「開放存取」是近十年席捲全球學術界的運動，其中原因是回應學術期刊訂費不斷上升的問題，加上互聯網發展帶來機遇，但它涵蓋的範圍不僅限於學術期刊，而是遍及開放存取檔案、畢業論文、數據、單行本及開放式教育資源等，其精神是在網上自由取用學術研究成果，不設任何再使用權限制。推行「開放存取」也不是沒有爭議的，因為它潛在破壞傳統學術交流模式的危險。

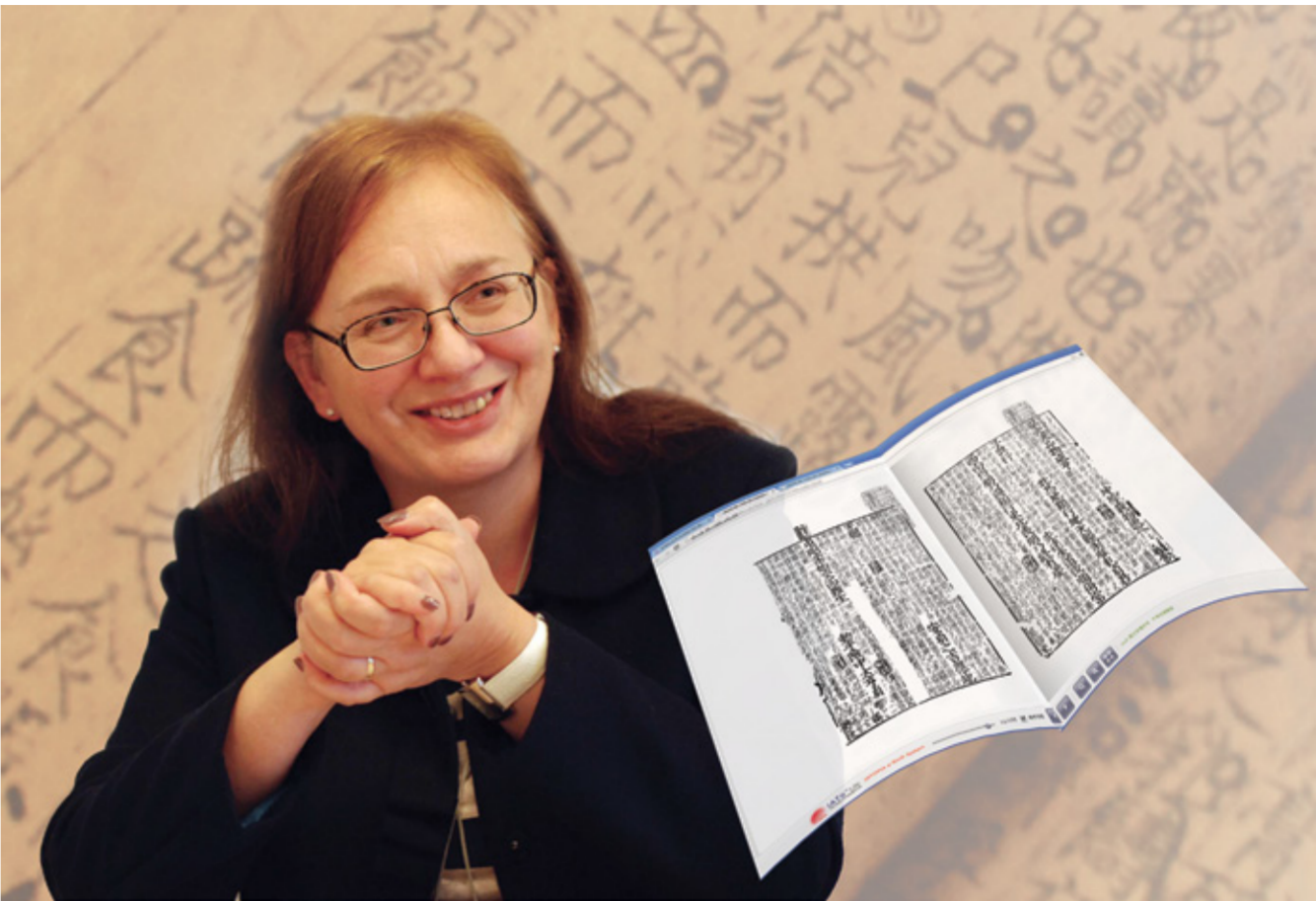
愈來愈多歐美國家的研究資助機構強制出版「開放存取」刊物。推行「開放存取」有多種方式，一是鼓勵學者將其研究論文上載於「開放存取」的學術期刊，供公眾人士閱讀，這些新一代學術期刊不會動用版權限制人們獲取資料，也不會收取訂費或使用費。有些傳統學術期刊出版商亦會出版「開放存取」的文章及期刊，作者需繳付發表費用，以資助刊物。另一是鼓勵研究人員在與出版商協議的禁刊期過後，將其已出版的文章存放於所屬院校的「開放存取藏品庫」。院校須確保其「開放存取藏品庫」符合國際標準，而且可供谷歌等互聯網搜尋器搜尋，方便公眾獲取資料。

大學圖書館大力支持「開放存取」的概念，但當中亦涉及版權問題，要得到個別藏品的出版商或作者授權，方可整個資料庫免費開放，這得慢慢商討解決。選擇以《中國古籍庫》作為首個支援「開放存取」的藏品庫，乃因當中多屬十六及十七世紀的古籍，沒有版權問題，館藏獨特之餘，全文版本也多齊全。

數碼化是保存古籍的方法之一，因為數碼化後可大大減低人手處理的需要。古籍歷史久遠，脆弱易損，一向存放於善本書庫，溫度、濕度、照明等設施均經嚴密監控。大學聘請專業公司專責這個數碼化項目，但為避免將珍藏運離圖書館，特要求把掃描器運到館內特設的數碼中心，把古本逐頁掃描，整個過程就在該中心完成。

李露絲稱，圖書館採取一切可行措施，減少數碼化過程對古籍的損害，例如仿照善本書庫環境，小心調較房間的溫度和濕度；為免窗外陽光照射，所有窗戶均需以黑紙板遮蔽；另外，嚴格控制每天運到數碼中心的古本數量，掃描完畢盡快帶回書庫，以免書籍離開理想環境太久。塵埃也是古籍的大敵，因此，職員接觸古籍時，規定要戴上手套。

書本掃描器也經過小心挑選，現正使用的掃描器，放書的位置呈V型，掃描古籍時，只需將之稍為打開至V型便可，毋須整本平攤，減輕對書脊的負荷。除了這藏品庫，圖書館今年會與研究院合作，開展另一個支援「開放存取」計劃，把中大1963年成立以來所有研究式碩士和博士論文數碼化，估計約有一萬二千份，涉及影像逾一百萬幅。



打破價格和使用權障礙 古籍免費下載 Digitized Chinese Rare Books Now Free for All, Others to Follow

Chinese rare books such as the *Annotations to the Book of Changes*, which is over 700 years old, used to sit quietly in the Rare Book Room of the University Library, awaiting visits by interested parties. Now, the invaluable collection has been digitized and made open-access. Anyone can connect to the Internet and go to the open-access repository to search, read and use those ancient books anywhere, any time.

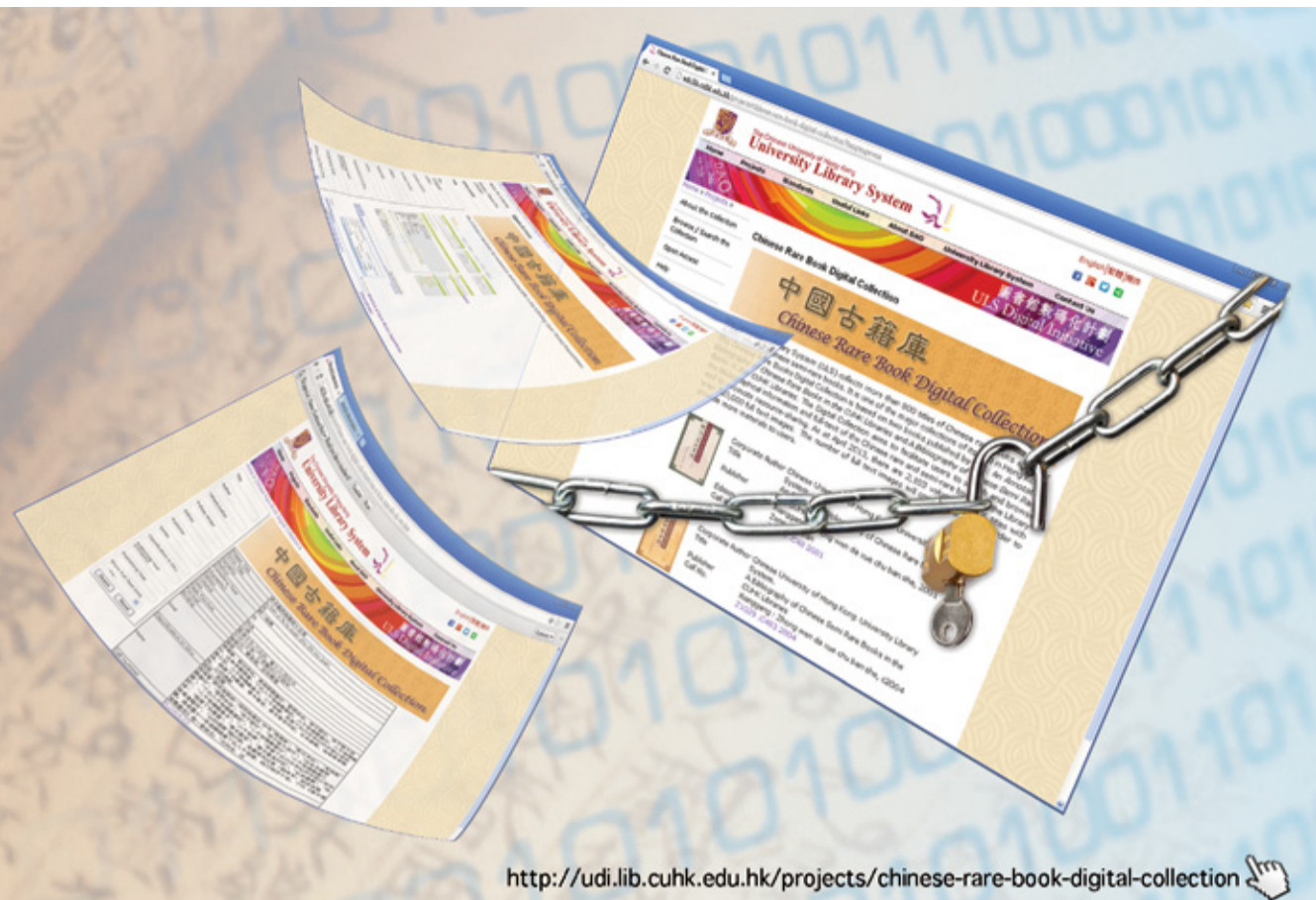
The Chinese Rare Book Digital Collection is the University's first fully open-access collection. This means, in addition to digitization, the texts and images are freely accessible; they can be downloaded, copied and distributed. In other words, the world community can share the fruits of research and enjoy access to precious materials.

The Library's Chinese Rare Book Collection consists of more than 800 rare and over 4,000 semi-rare Chinese books—a major collection of its kind in Hong Kong. Based on *An Annotated Bibliography of Chinese Rare Books in the CUHK Libraries* and *A Bibliography of Chinese Semi Rare Books in the CUHK Libraries*, over

530 titles in over 2,100 volumes have been digitized to form the core of the open-access collection. The digital collection contains some 320,000 full-text images of rare books, mostly published during the *Qing* dynasty.

Open-access is a global movement in the academia, said Ms. **Louise Jones** (*photo*), University Librarian, which has grown in the last 10 years, in part as a response to the continuing academic serials pricing crisis, but also in response to the opportunities created by the Internet. The spirit of free online access to scholarly resources without restrictions on re-use is broader than journal articles, and can encompass open-access archives, theses and dissertations, data, monographs and open educational resources. Implementing open-access is not without controversy as it is potentially disruptive to the traditional scholarly communications model.

Increasingly in the United States and Europe research funders are mandating open-access publication. The concept can be implemented in various ways. One way is to encourage researchers to publish their articles in open-access journals. This new generation of journals does not invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the materials they publish, or charge subscription or access fees. Traditional journal publishers are also offering open-access articles and journals. Authors then pay an open-access fee or 'article processing charge' to finance the publication. Another way is for academics



<http://udi.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/projects/chinese-rare-book-digital-collection>

to deposit their publications in their institution's open-access repository, usually after an embargo period agreed upon with the publishers. Institutions need to ensure that their repository conforms to international standards and can be harvested by search engines such as Google so the materials can be easily found.

The Library supports the spirit of expanded access to scholarly research and resources. Opening up a collection requires the prior approval of the publishers if material is still in copyright. It is a complicated issue and negotiations can take a long time. The Chinese Rare Book Collection was chosen as the first library digitization project to fully support open-access because there was no copyright concern with books written in the 16th or 17th century. Moreover, the collection's uniqueness and the availability of a large corpus of texts also made it appropriate to be the pioneer.

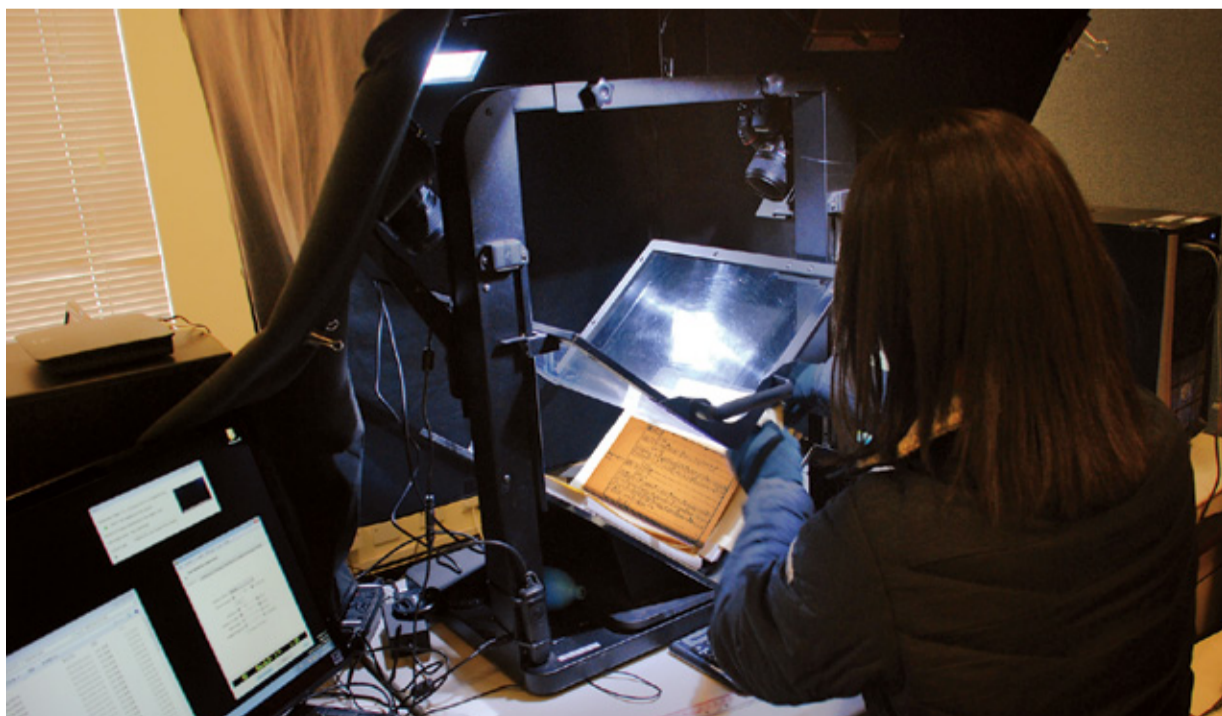
Digitization is also one approach to preserving rare books, as once digitized, manual handling can be minimized. Rare books are vulnerable to the elements and extremely fragile. They are stored in the Rare Book Room where the temperature, humidity, and lighting are carefully monitored. The Library outsourced the project to a professional firm. To avoid transporting the books outside the Library, the scanning machine was moved

to the digitization centre inside the Library so the books could be scanned in situ.

Ms. Jones said the Library made every effort to minimize the chance of damage to the ancient books during the process of digitization. Besides strictly monitoring the temperature and humidity of the digitization centre, the windows were blocked with black cardboard to prevent natural light from entering. The number of books transported to the centre was limited and books were returned to the Rare Book Room as soon as possible after scanning. Dust is harmful to books so the staff members handling the tomes were required to wear gloves.

The scanning machine was also carefully chosen. The one selected had a V-shaped cradle which allowed the books to be opened only a little bit (thus forming a V-shape when viewed from the side), instead of having to be opened widely as conventional overhead scanners would have dictated. This minimizes strain on the spine.

In 2014 the Library, in cooperation with the Graduate School, plans to launch another open-access collection. The target this time is the theses and dissertations of CUHK MPhil and PhD students dating back to 1963. It is estimated that there are over 12,000 items, involving over one million images being digitized as part of the project.



數碼中心內的書本掃描器

The scanning machine at the digitization centre

More About



How did the open-access movement start?

The idea of open-access began brewing in the late 1990s, at a time when the Internet became increasingly widely available. Various sectors including the academia, the publishing industry and the information technology industry advocated the promotion of research work and dissemination of knowledge through the Internet so society as a whole can benefit. In 2001, an international meeting was convened in Budapest by the Open Society Foundations to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the Internet. It resulted in the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) released the year after which was a statement of principle, strategy and commitment. The initiative has been signed by a number of individuals and organizations from around the world who represent researchers, universities, laboratories, libraries, foundations, journals and publishers.

In October 2003, the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities was drafted to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection. It made more concrete suggestions to promote open-access such as encouraging researchers to publish their work according to the principles of the open-access paradigm, encouraging the holders of cultural heritage, such as libraries, to support open-access by providing their resources on the Internet. It was one of the milestones of the open-access movement.

What is the definition of open-access?

Open-access stands for free, immediate online access to scholarly literature with full re-use rights. Open-access materials can include original scientific research results, raw data, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia materials.

According to BOAI, open-access means 'free availability on the public Internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of those articles, arrange them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the Internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.'

What are the advantages of open-access?

Open-access can make research work more accessible and accelerate the pace of innovation. Researchers can disseminate their works more widely and rapidly, and users can find texts and data easily and discover new research areas and knowledge. 📖



丘成桐談哈佛百年數學發展

Yau Shing-tung Speaks on 150 Years of Mathematics at Harvard



中大博文講座教授、沃爾夫數學獎及菲爾茲獎得獎人丘成桐教授，於12月23日主講中大五十周年傑出學人講座，題目為「哈佛百年，中大五十一——從哈佛百年數學看培育下一代」，吸引逾三百名學者、學生、校友及公眾人士出席。

數學本是歐洲主導的學科，許多具影響力的數學家均出自歐洲。然而，美國數學家於二十世紀開始急起直追，哈佛大學數學系更是這股力量的核心。身兼哈佛大學數學教授的丘成桐教授介紹當年於該校推動發展美式數學的先驅者，縷述 Benjamin Peirce、Eliakim Hastings Moore 及 George David Birkhoff 等的軼事和研究之路，以及後來學者如 Marston Morse、Hassler Whitney、Marshall Stone 等如何傳承這斐然成就。

哈佛大學數學系在百多年內發展成世界級的數學教育及研究中心，培育多位傑出數學家，開闢原創性的研究。丘教授認為致力培養學生、社會人士慷慨解囊、大學之間的良性競爭、領導人願意接受新的研究方向、師生關係良好等，均是促成以上成就的因素，值得教育界借鏡。

Prof. Yau Shing-tung, Distinguished Professor-at-Large of CUHK, Wolf Prize laureate and Fields medalist, was invited to deliver a CUHK 50th Anniversary Distinguished Lecture titled '150 Years of Mathematics at Harvard' on 23 December. The lecture drew an audience of over 300 academics, students, alumni, and members of the public.

In the 20th century, American mathematicians began to make critical advances in a field previously dominated by Europeans. Harvard University's mathematics department was at the centre of these developments. Professor Yau, concurrently a mathematics professor at Harvard, gave a lively and accessible account of the pioneers who trailblazed a distinctly American tradition of mathematics, including Benjamin Peirce, Eliakim Hastings Moore and George David Birkhoff, their research journey, the heady mathematical concepts that emerged, and the people who shaped them, including Marston Morse, Hassler Whitney, Marshall Stone.

Over the past 150 years, the Mathematics Department at Harvard has developed into a world-class teaching and research centre of mathematics, nurturing a number of eminent mathematicians who inherited the tradition of the masters. Professor Yau believed that the commitment of the University to nurturing talent, generous support from society, the healthy competition among universities, the willingness of the leaders to accept new research direction and the rapport in the department—all these have contributed to the outstanding achievement of Harvard.

學生創新與創業作品展

Student Achievements in Innovation and Entrepreneurship Exhibition

2014年度學生創新與創業作品展於1月6至24日假大學圖書館展覽廳舉行，展出中大學生參加第十三屆「挑戰盃」及「2012-13校長盃學生創業計劃比賽」的得獎項目，包括三項挑戰盃一等獎項目：「仿生拉線機構及高效推進機器魚」、「高效紅外到可見光的能量上轉換及其太陽能電池上的運用」，以及「『五專一村』鄉村可持續發展支援計劃」。

展覽開幕禮於1月6日舉行，由校長沈祖堯教授、副校長張妙清教授和霍泰輝教授、「挑戰盃」中大代表團團長梁廣錫教授，以及「學生創新與創業促進委員會」主席黃錦輝教授主禮。

黃錦輝教授表示：「全國挑戰盃是一個有效的平台，讓學生展示他們的創新意念。我期望獲獎學生能勇於將他們的創意發明發展成生意，開創自己的事業，成為未來的成功創業家。」

The Student Achievements in Innovation and Entrepreneurship Exhibition 2014 was held from 6 to 24 January at the Exhibition Area, University Library, to showcase the awarded projects of CUHK students of the 13th National Challenge Cup and the 2012-13 Vice Chancellor's Cup for Student Entrepreneurship Competition. They include three first prize projects in the National Challenge Cup: 'Under-actuated Wire-Driven Mechanism and Highly Efficient Robot Fish', 'Converting Infrared Light into Broadband Visible Light at High Efficiency Using Lanthanide-sensitized Oxides', and 'Five Institutions with One Village'.

Held on 6 January, the opening ceremony was officiated by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor, CUHK; Prof. Fanny Cheung and Prof. Fok Tai-fai, both Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. Leung Kwong-sak, leader of the CUHK delegation, Prof. Wong Kam-fai, chairman of the Committee on Advancement of Student Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Professor Wong said, 'The National Challenge Cup provides a platform for students to demonstrate their innovativeness. I hope the winning students can take their inventions forward, start their own business, and become successful entrepreneurs.'



一期臨床研究中心成立

Phase I Clinical Trial Centre Opens



中大獲特別行政區政府食物及衛生局資助成立一期臨床研究中心，加強本地及亞洲的藥物研究及開發。開幕典禮於12月18日舉行，主禮嘉賓包括中大校長沈祖堯教授（右二）、北京協和醫院臨床藥理研究中心一期臨床研究室主任江驥教授（左二）、中大醫學院院長陳家亮教授（右一），以及一期臨床研究中心首席總監陳德章教授（左一）。

研究中心設於威爾斯親王醫院，目標是成為國際認可的新藥開發先導中心，招募有特殊醫療需要的病患及健康志願者參與研究；與學術研究機構及藥業界建立緊密夥伴關係，提升香港在藥物科研方面的競爭力；以及促進香港及亞洲區內有志於早期藥物研究之醫療專業人士的知識交流和持續教育。

新藥需要無數志願者在不同的研發階段參與研究，嚴格進行至少七年以上的人體臨床試驗，才能獲批准正式使用。一期臨床研究是過程中的第一步，是藥物由實驗室研究進入正式臨床應用的關鍵橋樑，可確定藥物最安全和最有效的劑量，為實踐二、三期較大型的臨床研究作好準備。

Commissioned by the Food and Health Bureau of the Hong Kong SAR Government, CUHK has established the Phase I Clinical Trial Centre (CTC) to strengthen the clinical research and development of new drugs in Hong Kong and Asia. The opening ceremony, held on 18 December, was officiated by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (2nd right), Vice-Chancellor, CUHK; Prof. Jiang Ji (2nd left), director, Phase I Unit, Clinical Pharmacology Research Center, Peking Union Medical College Hospital; Prof. Francis K.L. Chan (1st right), Dean, Faculty of Medicine, CUHK; and Prof. Anthony T.C. Chan (1st left), chief director, Phase I Clinical Trial Centre, CUHK.

Located at the Prince of Wales Hospital, CTC is established with the following objectives: to become an internationally recognized centre of excellence for the development of new drugs by recruiting patients with special medical needs and healthy volunteers to participate in research; to boost the competitiveness of Hong Kong in drug research and development by fostering partnerships with academic institutions and the pharmaceutical industry in clinical research; and to promote knowledge transfer and education amongst health care professionals in early phase drug development in Hong Kong and the region.

The development of a new drug has to undergo at least seven years of clinical trials in human subjects, requiring the participation of a large number of volunteers at different stages of research. Phase I clinical trial is the first and a critical step in this process that brings drugs from the laboratory to clinical application. It helps to determine the safest and most biologically effective dosage of new drugs, facilitating the large-scale evaluation in phase II and III trials.

汪正平獲選中國工程院外籍院士 Wong Ching-ping Elected Foreign CAE Academician



工程學院院長汪正平教授獲選為2013年中國工程院外籍院士，以表揚他在電子工程領域的重要貢獻。以往曾獲此榮銜之著名美籍華人包括貝聿銘、何大一、楊祖佑等。汪教授對獲選深感榮幸，並感謝其研究團隊及合作夥伴多年來的支持。

中國工程院外籍院士由全體院士投票選出，獲選人須具有卓越的工程科學技術水準，國際聲譽良好，並對中國工程科學技術發展或促進國際交流方面有重要貢獻。連同本屆新增的六名當選人，中國工程院外籍院士總數為四十五人。

Prof. Wong Ching-ping, Dean, Faculty of Engineering, has been elected a foreign academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE), in recognition of his remarkable contributions in the field of electronic engineering. The same honour has been bestowed on a few eminent Chinese-American scholars including Pei leoh-ming, David Ho Da-i and Yang Tzu-yow. Professor Wong feels honoured and is grateful to his research team and working partners over the years for their ongoing support.

Foreign CAE academicians are elected by all current academicians of CAE. They must be internationally recognized scholars or experts with extraordinary technical knowledge and accomplishments in the art and science of engineering. They have also made significant contributions in promoting the development and international collaboration of engineering in China. There are currently 45 foreign CAE academicians, including the six newly elected members.

趙慧君獲中國青年科技獎 Rossa Chiu Receives Science & Technology Award for Chinese Youth

中大化學病理學系趙慧君教授(中)憑藉其在無創性產前診斷研究及應用的成就，獲第十三屆中國青年科技獎，是今屆唯一獲獎的香港研究人員，頒獎禮於12月16日假北京人民大會堂舉行。

中國青年科技獎由中央組織部、國家人力資源與社會保障部，以及中國科學技術協會合辦，1987年設立，每兩年舉辦一次，旨在嘉許在國家經濟發展、社會進步和科技創新成就突出的青年科技人才，每屆獲獎者不超過百人。

Prof. Rossa Chiu (*centre*), professor in the Department of Chemical Pathology, has received the Science & Technology Award for Chinese Youth for her work in non-invasive prenatal diagnosis. She was the only awardee from Hong Kong to receive the honour this year. The award ceremony was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 16 December.

The Science & Technology Award for Chinese Youth is jointly organized by the Organization Department of the Communist Party of China, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the China Association for Science and Technology. Established in 1987, the award recognized young science and technology talent who have contributed to economic and social progress, and innovation in science and technology. The prize is presented every two years to no more than 100 winners.



劉明康論中國前景 Liu Mingkang on New Prospects of China



全球經濟及金融研究所在12月4日舉辦第一屆劉佐德全球經濟與金融講座，由前中國銀行業監督管理委員會主席暨該所BCT銀聯集團傑出研究員劉明康教授主講，題目為「中國的新前景」。劉教授剖析了十八屆三中全會後中國的前景及對中國社會經濟各方面所產生的深遠影響。

The Institute of Global Economics and Finance held the first Lau Chor Tak Distinguished Lecture on Global Economics and Finance on 4 December. Entitled 'The New Prospects of China', the lecture was delivered by Prof. Liu Mingkang, former chairman of the China Banking Regulatory Commission and BCT Distinguished Research Fellow of the institute. He analysed the prospects of the Chinese economy after the third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

印刷電子學會議 Conference on Printed Electronics

「裘槎資深科研院—印刷電子學會議」於12月9至11日假中大舉行，二百多位來自中國內地、日本、美國及本地的專家學者出席，交流印刷電子技術的最新發展。適逢去年乃中大前校長高錕教授八十壽辰，中大工程學院藉此會議向高錕教授致敬，感謝他對推動大學教育及全球互聯網發展的重大貢獻。

印刷電子學是跨學科的研究，結合了物理學、化學、生物學、材料科學，及電子工程等專業知識，應用範圍廣泛，包括製造顯示及照明裝置、太陽能電池、生物醫學儀器。是次會議為學術界和業界研究人員提供平台，分享經驗，並探討未來的發展方向。

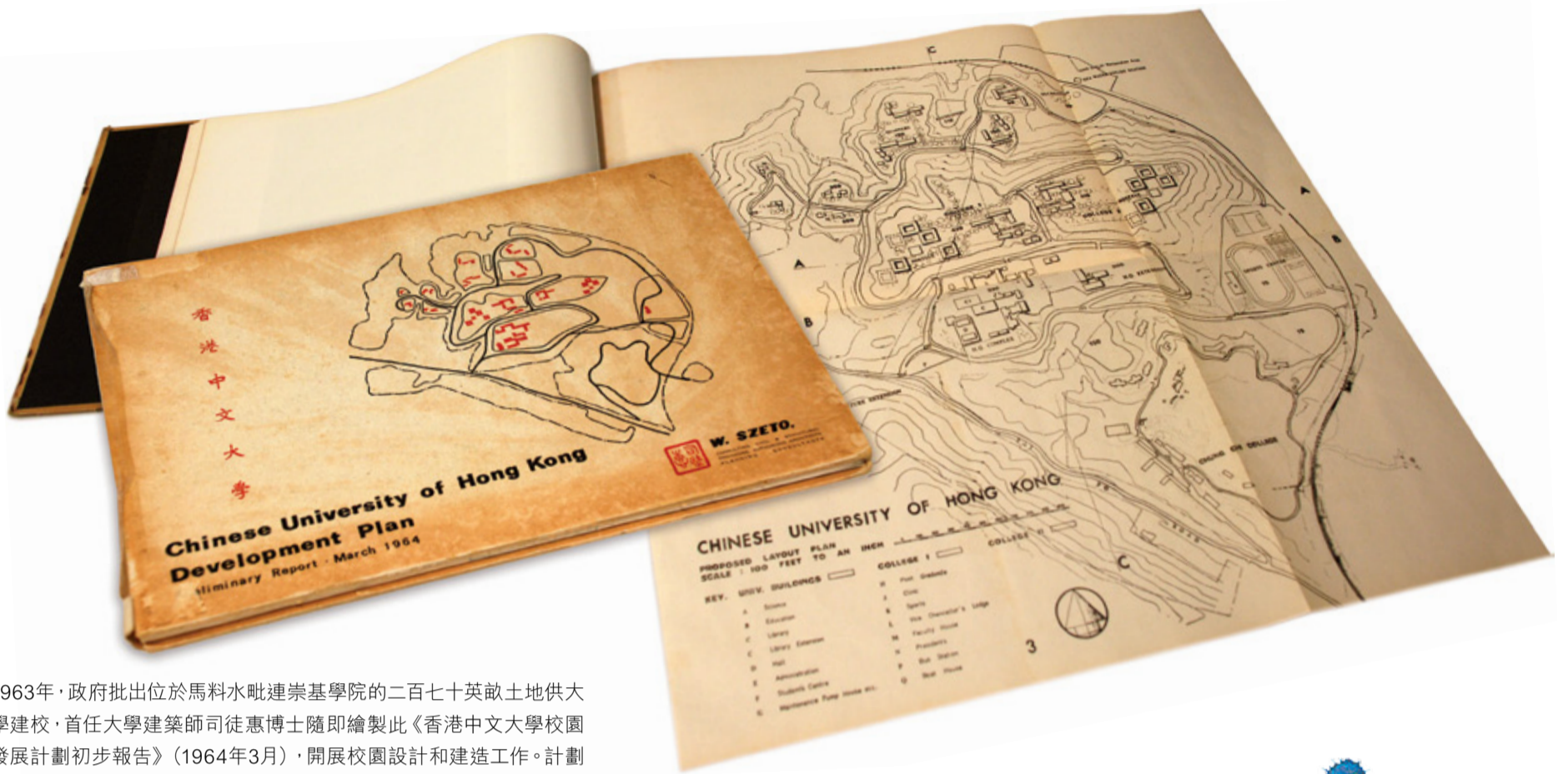
The Croucher Foundation Advanced Study Institute (ASI) on Printed Electronics was held at CUHK in December. The high-level activity brought around 200 academic and industrial researchers in related fields from different parts of the world, including mainland China, Japan and the US, to present their latest accomplishments, discuss and share their experiences, and predict future directions for printed electronics. The conference was dedicated to Prof. Charles K. Kao, former Vice-Chancellor of CUHK who celebrated his 80th birthday in 2013, in honour of his revolutionary contributions towards university education and the development of internet communications.

Research on printed electronics is highly multidisciplinary, combining expertise from physics, chemistry, biology, material science, and electronic engineering, etc. The applications of printed electronics include the manufacture of display and lighting devices, solar cells, biomedical instruments. Through seminars and tutorials given by eminent scientists and interactive discussions, the faculties and students in Hong Kong and nearby regions have gained a deeper understanding of the science and technology of printed electronics, and been inspired to work together to propel greater advances in the field.



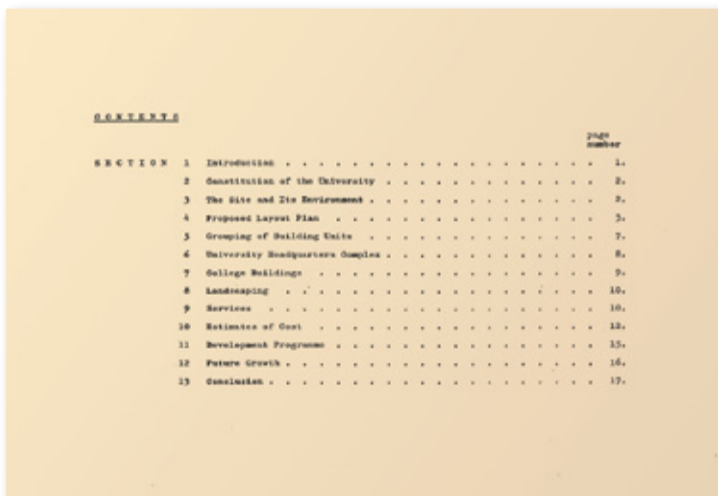
左起：常務副校長華雲生教授、副校長程伯中教授及工程學院院長汪正平教授於典禮上簽名留念

From left: Prof. Benjamin W. Wah, Provost; Prof. P.C. Ching, Pro-Vice-Chancellor; and Prof. Wong Ching-ping, Dean of Engineering, sign their names at the ceremony



1963年，政府批出位於馬料水毗連崇基學院的二百七十英畝土地供大學建校，首任大學建築師司徒惠博士隨即繪製此《香港中文大學校園發展計劃初步報告》（1964年3月），開展校園設計和建造工作。計劃書共十七頁，另附逾三十幀照片和繪圖，涵蓋了整體規劃、不同高度地域的設計、中央總部和書院的分布位置、道路系統、供水模式、中央建築物的內部間格、建造工程時間表等，展示當年大學校園設計的雛型。計劃書現於大學展覽廳展出。

In 1963, the government announced that about 270 acres of land in the Ma Liu Shui area would be granted for the development of CUHK. Dr. the Hon. W. Szeto, the first University Architect, prepared the *Chinese University of Hong Kong Development Plan: Preliminary Report* (March 1964) within a very short time. With 17 pages in content and some 30 illustrations, the proposal covered the general layout, platforming, siting of the University headquarters and the Colleges, as well as the road systems, the water supply method, floor plans of certain buildings, and the schedule of construction. The Development Plan is now being exhibited in the University Gallery.



Arts and Leisure

藝文雅趣



《春色一瞥》
水墨設色紙本 68 x 34 厘米
左中教授·藥劑學院

A Glimpse of Spring
Ink and Colour on Paper 68 x 34 cm
Prof. Zuo Zhong Joan, School of Pharmacy

熱騰騰煲仔飯

你可以稱之為砂鍋飯、瓦鍋飯，但性格模糊。然而一提到「煲仔飯」，任誰都會明白是指那用料平實、源自大排檔的道地廣東食饌。所以，本文不避方言。

去年夏天遷進士林一巷的伍宜孫書院，其學生飯堂剛投入服務，餐單赫見煲仔飯這款新選擇。鳳爪排骨飯、臘腸滑雞飯、窩蛋牛肉飯……，都是原煲烹煮奉客。揭開煲蓋，熱氣蒸騰，筷未動心先暖。豐富材料配上翠綠蔬菜，拌以甜豉油，擔保人人均可「盡地一煲」，絕無剩食之虞。據知，廚房電爐每輪可預備三十煲，若剛售罄，或要待上十五分鐘始可大快朵頤了。在寒風凜冽天，為了一個熱騰騰的煲仔飯，這一刻鐘的等待也是值得的罷！



Steaming Claypot Rice

Claypot rice is a traditional Guangdong dish that originated in roadside food stalls (aka Dai Pai Dong). Made with simple ingredients, it is comfort food that keeps one warm in winter.

Claypot rice is one of the items newly introduced into the menu of the student canteen at Wu Yee Sun College. There are a few varieties on offer, including chicken feet and spare rib, preserved sausage and chicken, minced beef with egg, all cooked and served in a claypot. Once the lid is lifted, white smoke infused with the rich aromas of the ingredients rises. The rice is covered with the different toppings, with vegetables on the side and served with sweet soya sauce. It's easy to polish off a whole delicious pot. The canteen says that their electrical cooker can make 30 pots at a time. When one batch is sold out, customers need to wait 15 minutes for the next batch. However, it's well worth the wait, especially in the chilly season.

Announcements

宣布事項

1995公積金計劃內各項投資回報成績

Investment Returns on Designated Investment Funds of Staff Superannuation Scheme 1995

基金 Fund	11.2013		1.12.2012–30.11.2013	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	2.13%	1.70%	19.64%	17.76%
平衡 Balanced	1.51%	1.01%	11.86%	12.99%
穩定 Stable	-0.01%	-0.18%	2.35%	2.89%
香港股票 HK Equity	4.10%	3.16%	14.00%	12.94%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	2.90%	2.97%	11.32%	12.28%
A50中國指數 [△] A50 China Tracker [△]	3.52%	2.02%	8.69%	14.13%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.11%	0.001%	0.94%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.09%	0.003%	1.06%	0.13%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-3.27%	-3.42%	-9.16%	-11.27%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	0.18%	0.16%	5.09%	4.74%

強積金數據請參閱：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

[△] 累積回報是由2012年12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2013年11月該溢價增加了1.54%，而2012年12月至2013年11月之十二個月期間溢價的累計減幅為0.84%。

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 December 2012. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE A50 China Index ETF (2823). In November, there was an increase in premium of 1.54% and for the twelve months from December 2012 to November 2013, the premium decreased by 0.84%.

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動。

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

訃聞

Obituaries

兩位對大學貢獻良多的傑出人士近日離世，大學深表哀悼。

- 中大終身校董、逸夫書院創辦人邵逸夫博士大紫荊勳賢於1月7日安詳離世。邵博士於1967年出任聯合書院校董，其後任聯合書院校董會主席及大學校董多年，並於1991年獲委為聯合書院名譽主席及永久校董，1992年獲委為大學終身校董。

邵博士多次慷慨資助中大，1986年，邵博士出資一億一千萬港元予中大創辦第四所書院——逸夫書院，又資助興建邵逸夫堂和教學大樓等。2011年4月，邵博士及邵氏基金（香港）有限公司更惠贈共值約一億港元的電視廣播有限公司普通股股票予中大，襄助大學發展，並為逸夫書院成立獎助學金。2012年底，邵博士再次透過其基金會捐鉅資匡助中大於深圳的發展。


- 中大社區醫學榮休講座教授及中大榮譽院士李紹鴻教授於1月9日與世長辭。李教授在1994年7月出任中大醫學院社區醫學講座教授和社區及家庭醫學系系主任，並大力推動建立中大公共衛生學院。2011年，全港第一所公共衛生學院落成，李教授出任首任院長。李教授致力發展社區、家庭醫學與公共衛生的工作，開辦公共衛生、流行病學及健康教育的碩士課程、創建健康教育及促進健康中心，並開辦中小學教師健康教育文憑課程。

The University mourns the passing of two outstanding persons who have made significant contributions to the University.

- Dr. the Honourable Run Run Shaw, GBM, life member of the Council and Patron of Shaw College, passed away on 7 January. Dr. Shaw became a member of the Board of Trustees of United College in 1967. After serving as chairman of United College and member of the University Council for many years, Dr. Shaw was appointed honorary chairman and a permanent trustee of the Board of United College in 1991, and a life member of the University Council in 1992.

Dr. Shaw has bestowed various generous gifts on the University, including a large auditorium and an academic building. The creation of the fourth College at CUHK, Shaw College, was made possible by a donation of HK\$110 million by Dr. Shaw in 1986. In April 2011, Dr. Shaw and Shaw Foundation Hong Kong Limited made a magnanimous donation of shares of Television Broadcasts Limited worth about HK\$100 million to CUHK in support of the University's development, and the establishment of scholarships and bursaries for students of Shaw College. At the end of 2012, Dr. Shaw, again through his foundation, made a generous donation in support of the University's educational initiatives in Shenzhen.

- Prof. Lee Shiu-hung, Emeritus Professor of Community Medicine and Honorary Fellow of CUHK, passed away on 9 January. Professor Lee was appointed as Professor of Community Medicine and as chairman of the Department of Community and Family Medicine at CUHK in 1994. Professor Lee advocated the establishment of a school of public health at CUHK. In 2001, the first School of Public Health in Hong Kong was established at CUHK. Professor Lee was appointed as the founding director. Professor Lee devoted much of his time and energy towards the development of community and family medicine, and the promotion of public health. He set up the programmes in public health and epidemiology, and the master's programme in health education. He pioneered the Centre for Health Education and Health Promotion, started the training programmes for primary and secondary teachers on health education and in promoting the healthy school projects.



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談談你的出生地。

我在厄瓜多爾沿海的一個美麗省份——馬納維省的首府波托維耶霍出生，那裏以草帽、美味海鮮和美女馳名。

說說你在厄瓜多爾以外的經歷。

我十八歲時在德國當了一年交換生，其後又花兩年時間到蘭彼得威爾斯大學倫敦分校修讀工商管理，並在那裏不同的酒店和豪宅當兼職。

如何從留學倫敦的學生成為選美冠軍？

我在2011年4月贏得厄瓜多爾小姐（英國）銜，那選美的目的是讓得獎人推動厄國移民參與更多關於改善人權和建立國際關係的工作，並推廣厄國旅遊業、服務社會。但我覺得我的使命不應單是協助居英的厄國移民，更應該幫助厄國弱勢社群，他們較前者更需援手。

你如何實踐抱負？

我自掏腰包回國十天，與約三十位來自當地各省的選美冠軍出席厄國首都基多的獨立日慶典，推廣國家的產品、傳統和文化。我又探訪基多最危險的監獄，那裏為囚犯開辦了學

校和工作坊，我獻唱了兩首歌。為表謝意，他們贈詩予我，又送我自製的厄瓜多爾紀念品。

你沒有預約便闖進厄國總統辦公室，這可是真的？

我一直很想與科雷亞總統見面，向他報告當選厄瓜多爾小姐（英國）後這半年的活動。我到基多的總統府，向保安道明來意。他們說要出示正式邀請，但我沒有。我繼續堅持，最後他們讓我穿過第一道保安門；到達第二道門，我與那裏每位我認為會認識總統的人談話，竟然遇上總統的其中一名私人助手，他說看得出我有愛國之心，願意協助。

等了三個多小時後，他通知我總統邀我出席當晚活動。幾小時後，我與基多的選美冠軍和市長並列坐在前排。當總統來到，他趨前問我在倫敦是否與家人同住，我答是獨自在當地生活和工作，但將來定會返國。總統曾在比利時和美國留學，所以很理解留學生的感受，他擁抱我，送我一枝以玻璃盒盛載的蘭花，又給我名片。夢想成真，我高興得說不出話來，但這還只是個開始。

跟着怎樣？

我們陪同總統站在總統府陽台向國民致意。我看到家

人在下面向我揮手，我很感激科雷亞總統讓我有這機會，給他報告和送他倫敦的紀念品。及後，他邀請我同往Chimbacalle，即基多首個火車站的所在地，並與總統、其他嘉賓如國會議員、基多市長等在台上高歌。他又着我代表居英的厄國僑民向群眾說話。隨後，眾人翩翩起舞，這天可謂永世難忘。

為甚麼選擇在中大修讀可持續旅遊？

為令厄國學生有機會到全球首屈一指的大學升學，科雷亞總統設立了卓越成績獎學金計劃，我希望繼續進修，於是申請了。中大社會科學碩士是唯一入選世界首二十五位的香港院校課程，是我心儀之選。而且，以旅遊為專業的，到各洲看看是很重要的，而亞洲是我從未踏足的地方。

對香港印象如何？

熱！我在8月抵港，留意到溫度很高。這裏靠填海來增加用地，也令我佩服。我喜歡島嶼和新界，東平洲、大帽山、長洲、沙頭角等，各有特色。我來港僅數個月，發現這城市除了是廣為人知的購物天堂，其實還有更多。



厄瓜多爾總統科雷亞（左）
Ecuador's President Rafael Correa (left)



Lisset Jaramillo Centeno

2011年厄瓜多爾小姐（英國）冠軍

可持續旅遊碩士課程學生

Miss Ecuador UK 2011

Postgraduate Student in Sustainable Tourism

Please tell us about your birthplace.

I was born in Portoviejo, the capital of Manabi, a beautiful province located on the coast of Ecuador. It is famous for its straw hats, delicious seafood, and pretty women.

Could you tell us about your experiences outside Ecuador.

I spent a year in Germany as an exchange student when I was 18. Later I spent two years on the London campus of the University of Wales, Lampeter, where I studied Business Management, while working part-time at many hotels and luxury residences in London.

How did you get from a foreign student to a beauty queen in London?

I won the title of Miss Ecuador UK in April 2011. The purpose of the contest was that the winner should mobilize Ecuadorian migrants to work on projects for the improvement of their human rights and relationships with the international community, as well as to promote the tourism of Ecuador and to do social work. But I felt my mission was not only to assist Ecuadorians in England, but also to help vulnerable groups in Ecuador whose needs exceeded those of the former.

Could you tell us how you fulfilled your missions?

Among other things, I took a 10-day trip, paid out of my own pocket, to Ecuador during which about 30 beauty queens from all the provinces of Ecuador and I attended festivities for Quito's Independence Day to promote the country's products, heritage and culture. I also visited Quito's most dangerous prison which runs a school and workshops for inmates. I sang two songs for the inmates.

They showed their appreciation through poems dedicated to me and Ecuadorian souvenirs made by themselves.

Is it true you barged into the office of the President of Ecuador without an appointment?

I had wanted to meet President **Rafael Correa** and give him a half-year report of my activities as Miss Ecuador UK. I went to the Palace of Carondelet in Quito, approached security and explained my purpose. They said I needed an official invitation which I didn't have. But I kept insisting and eventually they let me pass through the first security door. At the second door, I talked to everyone there whom I thought would know the President. A man, who turned out to be one of the President's personal assistants, said he would help me because he could see how much I loved my country.

After waiting for more than three hours, he informed me that the President would like to invite me to an event that evening. A few hours later, I found myself sitting in the first row next to the beauty queen of Quito and the city mayor. When President Correa arrived, he approached me and asked if I was living in London with my family. I said I was living and working there alone, but I would come back to Ecuador one day. The President had stayed in Belgium and the US as a student, so he understands how migrants feel. He hugged me and gave me a beautiful orchid inside a transparent box with his business card. I was speechless. Yet the dream did not finish there.

What happened next?

The President then went to the balcony of the palace to greet the people, and we went with him. I saw my family

down there. They waved at me. I thanked President Correa for the opportunity to be there and gave him my report and a little souvenir from London. After that, I was invited to go with him to Chimbacalle where the first train station of Quito was built. I ended up singing on stage with him, and the VIPs such as congressmen of the National Assembly of Ecuador and the mayor of Quito. He also asked me to give a message to the people on behalf of the Ecuadorian migrants in the UK. Then we all danced. I will never forget this day.

Why did you choose to study Sustainable Tourism at CUHK?

Since I wanted to continue my studies, I decided to apply to the Universities of Academic Excellence Scholarship Programme, an initiative of President Correa's to enable Ecuadorian students to study at the best universities of the world. CUHK was the only university from Hong Kong that was in the top 25 best universities for social science master's programmes and it has what I was looking for. Moreover, as a tourism professional, I consider it very important to visit all the continents and Asia was one I had not yet set foot on.

What are your impressions of Hong Kong?

Hot! I came in August and took due note of the temperature. I'm also impressed by how people have created land for themselves through land reclamation. I love the islands and the New Territories. Tung Ping Chau, Tai Mo Shan, Cheung Chau, Sha Tau Kok.... So much variety in those places. I have only been here a few months yet I have seen much more than the shopping paradise that everyone thinks Hong Kong is. 🇭🇰