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「『中大五十•人』系列全方位展現中大人的獨特面貌與精神。」

'The "CU50•The People" series would bring to the viewers from both within and outside the University a comprehensive view of the CUHK legacy and its spirit.'

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「地圖也是法律文件，具有法律效力。」

'Maps are legal documents as well and have legal effects.'

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「我在博客提出『反日不如知日』，這是一個態度。」

'I advocate an attitude in my blog: it's better to have an informed Japan watcher than a Japan hater.'

綠茵場上颯英姿

中大男女子欖球隊於本年度大專欖球賽奪得佳績。於4月6日舉行的決賽中，男子隊表現超卓，輕易以二十九比零大勝香港城市大學獲得季軍；女子隊最初被香港理工大學領前，但憑凌厲後勁，於加時階段以十二比七擊敗對手捧走冠軍。

Rugby Victory

CUHK teams shone at the finals of the University Sports Federation of Hong Kong Rugby Competition on 6 April. With outstanding performance, CUHK men's team walloped the City University of Hong Kong by 29–0 to capture the second runner-up. In the women's final, the Polytechnic University team led at the beginning. But the CUHK players demonstrated their perseverance and defeated the opponents by 12–7 during overtime to win the championship.

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邊註邊讀 *Marginalia*

還記得中學地理老師徒手在黑板上用粉筆勾勒出北美洲、澳洲的輪廓，令我們目瞪口呆。今天，電腦繪圖技術發達，課室投影配備先進，擁有這種奇技的老師還多嗎？有人甚至會說：還需要嗎？

馮通教授和我們討論了製圖學這二三十年來的發展。世事演變日趨複雜，地圖的層次亦然，地圖版本更迭的速度也愈來愈快。除了專家，人人都可參與構建地圖的某些元素。

路易斯•卡羅的荒誕詩《獵獅鯊記》出現過一幅這樣的地圖，代表了海洋，卻又沒有絲毫陸地的蹤影，然而探險隊員都甚為滿意，因為這才是他們都看得懂的地圖。他們還說：麥卡托的那些北極、赤道、迴歸線、分區和經度幾有甚麼好，還不就是些規範符號罷了，這「完美絕對的空白」才是最好的地圖。

人人心中自有其理想的地圖，本期「如是說」介紹的吳偉明教授，研究日本流行文化，撰寫博客、臉書，何嘗不是在描畫知識地圖， 帶人了解一個民族，一個國家。

亨利•霍利迪為《獵獅鯊記》原創插畫中的第四張
Fourth of Henry Holiday's original illustrations to 'The Hunting of the Snark'

Do you still remember how our jaws dropped when watching our secondary school geography teacher draw the outlines of North America and Australia free hand with a piece of chalk on the blackboard? With advanced computer-aided drawing technology, are teachers in classrooms installed with state-of-the-art projection devices today still in possession of such skills? Or, do they really need to be?

Prof. Fung Tung discusses with us the transformation of cartography in the past two to three decades. As the world grows more complex, so do the formats and layers of maps. Now, ordinary people can also take part in compiling information for a map. Maps are being updated at a frequency and speed one could never have imagined.

In Lewis Carroll's nonsense poem 'The Hunting of the Snark', the Bellman brought with him a map representing the sea but 'without the least vestige of land'. 'The perfect and absolute blank' is well received by the crew who found it to be a map they could all understand.

> *'What's the good of Mercator's North Poles and Equators, Tropics, Zones, and Meridian Lines?'*
> *So the Bellman would cry: and the crew would reply*
> *'They are merely conventional signs!'*

Everybody has his/her ideal map. Prof. Benjamin Ng who appears in 'Thus Spake…' studies Japanese popular culture and shares his views on blogs and Facebook. He's also drawing an intellectual map which guides people to understand a country and its people.

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50 中大聲光紀實 *Chronicles in Sight and Sound*

傳訊及公共關係處視聽製作部同事，左起：杜淳基、謝卓研、羅保祥、張少芳、盧滿輝、何旭榮，坐者為譚顯揚
Members of the Audio-Visual Division of the Communications and Public Relations Office (from left): Mr. To Shun-kei, Mr. Terry Tse, Mr. Frankie Law, Ms. Michel Cheung, Mr. Michael Lo, Mr. Ho Yuk-wing and Mr. Horace Tam (seated)

「中大五十•人」系列由傳訊及公共關係處視聽製作部製作，以那些深遠影響這所大學的人的言行，呈現中大之所以為中大。傳訊及公共關係處處長**徐綺薇**談到製作影片的源起：「去年中大慶祝五十周年，我們希望以影片向校內外人士全方位展現中大人的獨特面貌與精神。」系列至今推出十二集。

每集不到十分鐘的影片，平均需時兩三個月製作。領導視聽製作部的監製**譚顯揚**先生形容，監製是每一集的靈魂，負責寫大綱，尋找檔案資料，豐富枝節，拍攝後再根據精選出來的談話片段重整劇本，做後期製作。

另一位監製**杜淳基**先生說，拍攝開始前的研究十分重要：「比如**李卓敏**校長那集，須要重讀中大創校歷史，研究李卓敏校長的個人特質，想想要訪問哪些人才可以呈現他最突出、最有代表性的一面。」

系列中的十一部，或可概分為三個小系列：創校先賢、大師和入世學者。第一個小系列包括**錢穆**先生，他創辦的新亞書院在1963年與崇基學院和聯合書院合併為香港中文大學；中大創校校長李卓敏博士，他的教育理想一直引領大學的發展；還有光纖之父、中大前校長兼諾貝爾獎得主**高錕**教授。觀眾從中可以看到許多老照片，且有錢先生和李校長的黑白影片和罕有的珍貴錄音。關於中大草創歲月的故事，有些人可能已耳熟能詳，但親眼看到或聽到曾就教於或與他們共事過的人述說，是全然撼動人心的經驗。

朋友、前同事和學生打開記憶的抽屜，翻出趣聞軼事，娓娓道來。有爭議處直言不諱，不予粉飾。例如，強調李校長堅決反對政府把中大學制改為三年的建議。高校長近年日漸龍鍾，攝影機也如實紀錄。他吹口哨憨態可掬的模樣，朋友和前同事和學生看在眼裏，大概百感交集。但更重要的是，他的病況令更多人關注到這種愈來愈普遍的疾病。

屬大師級的有著名諾貝爾物理學獎得主**楊振寧**教授、堪稱當世中國詩壇祭酒的**余光中**教授、**盧瑋鑾**教授（**小思**）。幾分鐘的短片，看到楊教授尚是青年科學家時代就與中大結下不解緣，到後來壽登耄耋仍然關心中大，令人看得既欣慰又感動。在余光中教授的一集中，詩人在所謂「沙田時期」寫出的作品節錄，與一些照片和影片配合得恰到好處。蒼霧、喬松和山巒，都為濃情詩意所籠罩，監製對其作品的熟悉和敏察，由此可見一斑。另一方面，不是大事業才成就英雄，小思就是一例。她的性格躍然屏幕之上，觀眾不由敬佩她對教學與對香港文學資料庫計劃的奉獻。

另一些中大學者令人矚目，不只因為學術成就傑出，還因為他們情操高尚，惠澤廣披。**陳英凝**教授、**盧煜明**教授、**吳恩融**教授、**辛世文**教授和**鄧慧蘭**教授，他們各自的成就和榮譽毋庸贅言。盧教授憶述與妻子觀看3D電影《哈利波特》時，看到從銀幕迎面向他飛來的字母H，恰似兩條連在中間的染色體，他頓時靈機一觸，或許可以藉父親和母親的基因圖譜，重組胎兒的基因圖譜。這就是移動影像的威力！談辛教授的一集，記錄了他與學生在院長宅邸開派對，觀眾由此得以一窺書院院長的生活。這些學者全都運用自己的專門知識，扶貧病助弱勢，是學以濟世的傳統中國士人典範。無怪乎陳教授、吳教授和鄧教授除了專業成就獲得嘉許，還都獲得人道獎項。

保存了這些影像和聲音，後世乃可得知中大過去的面貌，如何成為今天的模樣，將走向何處。這些卓爾不群的人物足印鮮明，但他們為後人留下的精神才是拍攝計劃重點所在。吳恩融教授說得好：「無止橋的將來是屬於年輕人的，而不是我的。日後這些年輕人忘記有這麼一個人，而只是記著有一個使命，就是無止橋成功的一天。」這個系列有一集不是關於個人，而是多個中大學生群體，他們自願到世界一些最偏遠和人跡罕至的地方服務。

徐綺薇處長說，這些影片播出後得到令他們感到很鼓舞的反響：「有校友看過覺得很感動，因為從人性的角度，對一些師長有更深入的了解，令他們更加以身為中大人而自豪。」

在李卓敏那一集結束時，旁述員承諾，李校長對中大的付出，對中國文化的堅持和對香港高等教育的熱誠，將會一代代傳承下去。這一系列的聲音和影像紀錄，是寄給後世中大人的信，讓這些在未來五十年或更久以後成為這所大學一分子的人，繼續這宏大事業。


李卓敏博士 *Dr. Li Choh-ming*


錢穆先生 *Mr. Ch'ien Mu*


高錕教授 *Prof. Charles K. Kao*

The 'CU50•The People' series, produced by the Audio-Visual Division of the Communications and Public Relations Office, presents what has made CUHK uniquely CUHK through the words and deeds of men and women who have left indelible marks on the University. Ms **Amy Tsui**, Director of Communications and Public Relations, talked about the origin of the series: 'The Chinese University celebrated its golden jubilee last year. We hoped that this series would bring to people from both within and outside the University a comprehensive view of the CUHK legacy and its spirit.' So far a total of 12 episodes have come out.

Each episode is under 10 minutes, but took two to three months to produce. Mr. **Horace Tam**, executive producer of the Audio-Visual Division, said that the mastermind behind each episode is the producer, who writes the script, goes through the files and shoots. After filming, great care is taken to select scenes and conversations for the best desired effect before post-production.

Another producer, Mr. **To Shun-kei** stressed the importance of pre-production research: 'For example, to shoot the **Li Choh-ming** episode, we re-read the early history of CUHK with special attention to the personal characteristics of Dr. Li. We then thought of whom to interview that would bring out the most distinctive side of him.'

Eleven episodes, each devoted to a representative figure of the University, can perhaps be divided into

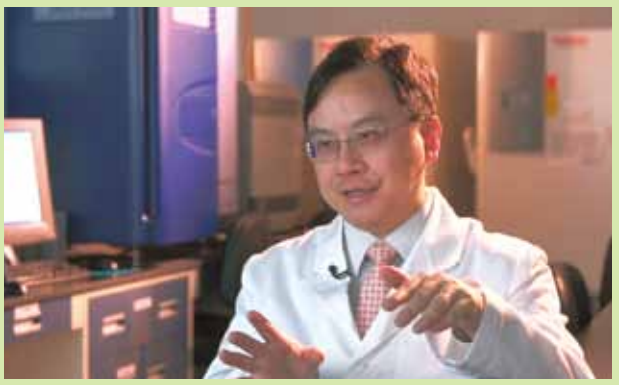
楊振寧教授 *Prof. Yang Chen-ning*

陳英凝教授 *Prof. Emily Chan*

鄧慧蘭教授 *Prof. Gladys Tang*

余光中教授 *Prof. Yu Kwang-chung*

吳恩融教授 *Prof. Edward Y.Y. Ng*



盧煜明教授 *Prof. Dennis Y.M. Lo*

盧瑋鑾教授 *Prof. Lo Wai-luen*

辛世文教授 *Prof. Samuel S.M. Sun*

走出校園，關懷世界 *Stepping Outside the Campus, Showing We Care*

three subseries: those of the Founding Fathers, the Maestros and the Scholars in Society. The first subseries include: Dr. **Ch'ien Mu**, the founding president of New Asia College which was amalgamated with Chung Chi College and United College in 1963 to become The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Dr. Li Choh-ming, CUHK's founding Vice-Chancellor whose educational ideals have since guided the development of the University; and Prof. **Charles K. Kao**, father of optical fibre, former Vice-Chancellor and Nobel laureate. One finds a fair amount of old photographs, black-and-white footages and rare but precious voice recordings of Dr. Ch'ien and Dr. Li. Some of the stories of the early days of CUHK may be familiar, but to see and hear them re-told by people who had actually studied or worked with these founding figures is an impactful experience.

Friends, former colleagues and students share tidbits of fond remembrances. Controversies are not whitewashed. For example, Dr. Li's resistance to the government's proposal to standardize the normative curriculum to three years is underscored. The camera also does not shy away from Professor Kao's senility in recent years. His whistling and childlike antics may be viewed with mixed feelings among his friends and former colleagues and students. But, more importantly, his illness serves to arouse greater awareness of this increasingly commonplace disease.

The Maestros subseries comprises Prof. **Yang Chen-ning**, celebrated Nobel physicist; Professor **Yu Kwang-chung**, probably the most renowned Chinese poet living today; and Prof. **Lo Wai-luen** (**Xiao Si**). It is both pleasant and poignant to see in an episode Professor Yang as a young scientist taking part in CUHK affairs and a nonagenarian still involved with and caring for CUHK. In Prof. Yu's episode, some of the shots and scenes integrate very well with excerpts from the poet's works from the so-called 'Shatin Period'. The mist, the pine tree, the hills all bask in feelings and poetic resonances, showing great understanding and sensitivity on the part of the producer. On the other hand, one doesn't have to be heroic to be a hero, as Xiao Si exemplifies. Her personality comes through vividly on the screen, and viewers simply cannot help but respect her dedication to her teaching career and to the project of building a Hong Kong literary archive.

Other CUHK scholars have made their presence felt, not only because of their scholarly achievements but also their magnanimity which has touched and benefitted many. The last subseries features Prof. **Emily Chan**, Prof. **Dennis Y.M. Lo**, Prof. **Edward Y.Y. Ng**, Prof. **Samuel S.M. Sun** and Prof. **Gladys Tang**, whose respective achievements and accolades need no repeating. Professor Lo recalls how he had a research breakthrough when he was watching a *Harry Porter* movie in 3D with his wife. When the letter H, which looks like two chromosomes linked in the middle, flew at him he suddenly realized that a foetus's genomic map might be reconstructed from those of its parents'. Such is the power of the moving image! One is also given fair glimpses into the life of a College Master in Professor Sun's episode showing a party with students held at the Master's Lodge. All these scholars use their expertise to benefit the poor, the sick and the underprivileged, fine examples of the traditional Chinese scholar who studies in order to serve society. It is little wonder that in addition to their professional recognitions, Professor Chan, Professor Ng and Professor Tang have been bestowed with humanitarian awards.

The sights and sounds have preserved for posterity what CUHK once was, how it got to where it is now and where it is heading. Although the footprints of these impressive personalities are unmistakable, it is the spirit of their legacy that is the subject of this project. Prof. Edward Ng captured it very well when he said, 'The future of Wu Zhi Qiao lies in the hands of the young, not mine. When these young people forget the person and remember only the mission behind it, it will mean success for Wu Zhi Qiao.' The 12th in the series is not about any single individual but about different groups of CUHK students who volunteered their services in some of the remotest and most forsaken parts of the world.

Ms. Amy Tsui recalled the encouraging feedback they received from the visitors: 'Some alumni were greatly moved after viewing. To be able to understand their teachers better from such a human angle makes them even prouder of being part of CUHK.'

At the end of the Li Choh-ming episode, the narrator addresses and reassures the late Dr. Li that we will always remember and continue his contribution to CUHK, his embrace of Chinese culture and his passion for higher education in Hong Kong. These recordings in sounds and images are letters to subsequent generations of CUHK members who would be part of the same enterprise in the next 50 years and beyond.

地大？還是地圖大？

The Map Is More Than the Territory

在他還是中學生的時候，就喜孜孜地嘗試畫地圖，那是地圖還是手繪的歲月，一切就從此開始。這個學生名叫**馮通**，上大學時修讀了地圖學，後來成為中大地理與資源管理學系教授，教授遙感科學及其應用。他的學術發展軌跡顯示人類為所居住的土地測繪製圖的努力。

地圖最大的價值在於精確，而繪製地圖的第一步是以測量蒐集相關數據，然後得出一些底圖。這種準備工作需要大量人力物力，怪不得通常是由政府領導和進行。

但馮通教授指出，地圖也是法律文件，具有法律效力，因為地界的劃分會影響到擁有權及相應權利。因此，地圖所示範圍的穩定性至關重要，稍有差異都會引致爭執。地圖學是一門精確的科學。事實上，由於對精確度的要求極為嚴謹，所以政府保存的地圖不是紙製，而是以塑料薄膜製成，因為紙製地圖的尺寸和所示範圍會受大氣變化影響。

馮教授也指出，我們居住的地球是立體的，而地圖（至少傳統那一類）是以平面方式表達這個立體空間，所以在投影方面難免會有扭曲。地圖學的一個基本信條是：沒有一張地圖能夠面面俱全。我們可以選擇強調等積（面積相等），或者等角（角度相等）（保形映射），或者等距（距離相等）。我們選擇保存某一特點時，不得不捨棄其他特點。例如，地圖可以顯示某個地區的正確面積，但該地區的正確形狀就必定有所犧牲。有時候更會造成一些意外後果，一個著名例子是所謂麥卡托投影法，它誇大了兩極地區，因而招人批評是帶有地緣經濟偏見。

一張地圖可以有多個圖層，每一圖層依據不同標準定義提供資訊。例如，建築物的地圖可能顯示建築物外形、細節或種類。有了電腦科技，地圖可以包含更多不同類型的數據，根據使用者的選擇，量身定做視覺表述。除了地形圖，還有許多根據實際功能而定義的種類，例如顯示已規劃土地用途和危險斜坡的地圖，對都市規劃者、地產商和業主都很有用。

門外漢以為地球表面每一部分都有一張周全的地圖，實際卻是，有多少不同的使用目的，便存在多少張地圖。

地圖學使用的天地日益廣闊。例如，除了為人熟悉的地形圖和地理地圖，也可以根據人口統計數據繪製地圖，這種地圖分不同圖層，分別顯示各種人口資訊（年齡、性別、教育、收入、宗教等）。舉例說，生意人可能想知道他的商店分布與諸如人口、收入和競爭者等參數的關係，這些資料便非常有用。地理資訊的用途十分廣泛，地圖作為規劃和發展的重要性無庸贅言。

現在有了地理訊息系統的技術，許多功能可以併合到一張或多張地圖之內。只要坐標相同，所有數據可以互相對話。這種繪製地圖思維的轉變帶來了新的可能性。

馮教授憶述他大學時代修讀地圖學時，真的要用手繪方式製作地圖。例如，若要繪畫長江地圖，就必須尋找長江沿岸省份和城市等相關資料。今天有了電腦科技和互聯網，大大便利學生，但對馮教授來說，按滑鼠太方便，學生反而無法鍛練基本功。

回想在中大的工作經驗，馮教授印象最深刻的是自十年前起，地理與資源管理學系開始為政府提供顧問服務，協助政府利用衛星數據紀錄和更新香港境內的土地使用、都市發展和環境變化，大大改進了政府部門的處理手法和紀錄系統，有利測繪和規劃香港的發展。

隨着遙感科技發展，地球上一些之前人跡難至的地方，至少理論上已經可以到達，地球表面任何地方都可以測量得到，供繪製地圖之用。例如，微波技術可以穿過雷暴和雲層，在任何天氣之下，精確地探測南美的熱帶雨林，把世界那一隅的拼圖都找齊。

最後，馮教授提到谷歌地圖和地理訊息系統，認為這些新工具肯定有利使用者，並為所有人打開地圖和製作地圖的大門。例如，過路人見到樹木遭受蟲害，可以拍下照片，再上載到某個網站通知當局治療那些樹木。這是普通人參與豐富地理資訊的所謂「自發測圖」。

像許多學科一樣，地圖學在過去幾十年出現天翻地覆的變化。地圖，不論平面還是立體，都代表人類一種永難滿足的慾望，就是想要知道外面甚至遠方的世界有甚麼事物。地圖學沒有因為新科技的發展而變成過時的藝術，反而因此獲得展現新生命的契機。

It all began when he was a high school student happily dabbling in map drawing, when maps were still drawn by hand. The student, **Fung Tung**, later took up the study of cartography, or map making, in university and became a professor in the Department of Geography and Resource Management at CUHK, teaching remote sensing sciences and applications. His academic trajectory highlights the development of man's effort to scale and map the territory he inhabits.

The paramount virtue of a map is accuracy and the first step of map making is to collect relevant data, which is usually done by surveys and results in a number of base maps. It is little wonder that such resource-intensive groundwork is often carried out by and under the supervision of the government.

But Professor Fung pointed out that maps are legal documents as well and have legal effects, as the delineation of boundaries have impact on questions of ownership and attendant rights. The stability of a map's dimension is therefore of paramount importance, for a slight variation will result in discrepancies and disputes. Cartography is an exact science. In fact, the requirement for accuracy is so stringent that the maps kept by the government are not made of paper, whose size and dimensions may be affected by atmospheric variations, but made of mylar or photographic film.

Professor Fung also said that since a map, at least the traditional kind, is a two-dimensional representation of the three-dimensional globe we live in, there are inevitably distortions in the projection. One basic tenet in cartography is that no single map can include everything. One can at any time choose to emphasize equal area, or equal shape (conformal), or equal distance. One can only choose to preserve one characteristic at the expense of others. For example, a map can show the correct area of a county, whereas in the same map the exact shape of the county surface must be sacrificed. Sometimes the preference of one characteristic over another may have unintentional consequences, a famous example being the so-called Mercator projection which exaggerates

In Plain View
洞明集

the polar regions at the expense of the equatorial parts, thereby inviting criticism of a north-south tilt with geo-economic biases.

Within its four corners, a map has a wealth of information. It can have many map layers each of which provides data defined according to different criteria. For example, a map of buildings may be refined into the outlines of buildings, parts of buildings and types of building. With computer technology, more kinds of data may be included in a map, and called up for tailor-made visual representation according to the choices of its users. In addition to physical maps, the genus includes many species defined according to functions with practical consequences. Maps showing planned land uses and dangerous slopes, to give two examples, are daily tools to town planners, developers and property owners.

In other words, contrary to the layman's conception that there is a definitive map for any part of the Earth's surface, there are actually many maps serving different purposes for particular groups of users.

The universe of cartographic uses is expanding, too. Apart from the more familiar physical and geographical maps, for example, census data can generate maps carrying a layered range of demographic information (age, sex, education, income level, religion, etc.). The benefit to, say, an owner of a business entity who may want to know the distribution of his stores in relation to parameters such as population, income level and competitors, is obvious. Geographical information has wide applications, and the importance of maps as a planning and development tool cannot be overstated.

With GIS technology, many functions can be merged and correlated into one map, or many maps, for analytical purposes. All the data can come into dialogue with each other, as long as the coordinates remain the same. Such change in cartographic thinking has brought about new possibilities.

Professor Fung recalled his university days when students of cartography had to actually draw and make maps manually. They had to learn what to include and what not to. For example, in drawing a map of the Yangtze River, one would have found oneself acquiring related information such as that on the provinces and cities along the river. Nowadays, computer technology and the internet have made it so much easier for the students that they rarely go through such drills. To Professor Fung, the click is too convenient as it has deprived students of the opportunity to go back to the basics.

Reflecting on his career at CUHK, Professor Fung was particularly fond of one service to the community. Since a decade ago, the Department of Geography and Resource Management has been providing consultancy services to the government in using satellite data to record and update the land use, urban development and environmental changes in the territory, which has greatly improved the practice and record system of the government authorities for the benefit of charting and planning for the territory's development.

With development in remote sensing technology, hitherto inaccessible parts of the globe have become at least theoretically accessible so that any part on the globe's surface can be surveyed for the purpose of cartographic representation. For example, microwave technology can penetrate thunderstorms and clouds to map the equatorial rainforests in South America in all weather in order to obtain new and accurate data to complete the jigsaws in that part of the world.

Finally, coming to Google Map and GPS, Professor Fung thought that such new tools have certainly brought advantages to the users, and open up maps and map-making to all. For instance, passers-by can take pictures of trees threatened by bugs and upload those pictures to a website to notify the authorities of trees needing treatment. This is an example of common people taking part in providing and enriching geographical information or 'volunteer mapping'.

Like many disciplines, cartography has seen drastic changes in the last couple of decades. 2D or 3D, maps represent man's unquenchable desire to know what's out there and beyond. The advance of new technologies has not rendered cartography into an obsolete art but rather suggested possibilities for its reinvention.

CUHK f+b
舌尖上的中大

甜蜜蜜窩夫
What's Waffle

甜品店在鬧市開得如雨後春筍，是都市人在繁忙節奏中一個避風港。甜品文化在中大校園也漸漸冒起。遠眺吐露港的和聲書院Cafe Tolo，去年夏天開業起，提供多款甜品小食，其中「甜蜜蜜窩夫伴雪糕」可謂冷與熱的交融。窩夫即叫即製，要待上十五至二十分鐘，上碟時熱烘烘的，一客三件，灑上朱古力醬和糖霜，配搭一小碗草莓、藍莓和火龍果等水果，再伴以朱古力、雲呢喼或草莓雪糕球，賣相已甚具看頭。

有說甜品中的糖份可刺激腦內分泌更多安多酚，這激素能令人產生快樂感覺，難怪只要在Cafe Tolo點一客甜品，邊淺嚐邊感受蒼山碧海的擁抱，幸福指數就會提升。

A haven of tranquility for urban dwellers, dessert shops have been mushrooming downtown in recent years. The trend seems to have spread to our campus. Situated in a valley overlooking scenic Tolo Harbour, Cafe Tolo of Lee Woo Sing College opened last summer, serving a dozen desserts. Among them, 'What's Waffle' distinguishes itself by its hot and cold combination. The sweet dish is made on demand hence customers have to wait 15 to 20 minutes. Topped with chocolate and sprinkled with icing sugar, three pieces of warm waffles are served with a small bowl of strawberries, blueberries and diced dragon fruit, as well as a scoop of chocolate, strawberry or vanilla ice-cream. The outlook of the dish is almost as appealing as its taste.

It is said that sugar can stimulate endorphin secretion and produce a sense of well-being. No wonder having dessert at Cafe Tolo, surrounded by green hills and a harbour, will make your happiness soar.

禤永明系統工程與工程管理學講座教授就職演講
Inaugural Lecture of Patrick Huen Wing Ming Professorship of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management

系統工程與工程管理學系李端教授在4月15日發表禤永明系統工程與工程管理學講座教授就職演講，題為「動態決策中時間不一致性帶來的挑戰及其應對策略」。

決策問題無處不在。李端教授在演講中表示，在眾多解決序貫決策問題方法中，以理查·貝爾曼教授提出的「動態規劃方法」最具廣泛適用性。但這方法乃假設決策者的偏好（即風險態度）不隨時間和狀態發生變化，而現實中人的偏好常會隨當前所處的時間與狀況改變而不同。

李教授構造了一個帶有自我控制的多階段均值—方差投資博弈模型，其中負責整體決策的高層決策者，可以透過懲罰使各階段的決策執行者作決定時遵行承諾，從而建立長期和短期目標之間的理性關聯。對於一般的（時間不一致）隨機決策問題，他進一步擴展了帶有自我控制的博弈模型，以得到更具一般性的結論，並同時論證了該模型與現有經濟文獻中關於自我控制的理論是吻合的。

禤永明系統工程與工程管理學講座教授席，由禤永明先生於2012年7月捐資成立，以支持工程學院在系統工程及管理科學的學術研究。

Prof. Li Duan, professor in the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, delivered his inaugural lecture on 15 April as Patrick Huen Wing Ming Professor of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management on the topic 'Taking the Challenge in Coping with Time Inconsistency in Dynamic Decision Making'.

We make decisions every day. At the lecture, Professor Li remarked that if we were to order the many optimization methodologies dealing with sequential decision making problems on the basis of their overall fertility, dynamic programming pioneered by Richard Bellman would be at the top of the list. However, this method is based on the assumption that the preference (risk attitude) of a decision maker be unchanged over time, which is often violated by the inconsistency of human behaviour.

To identify a better strategy to balance long- and short-term interests when facing time inconsistency in dynamic decision-making, Professor Li constructs a planner-doer mean-variance game formulation with self-control, where the planner (the investor in charge of the investment problem as a whole) can influence the preferences of doers (the investors who decide the strategy carried out

at different time instances) through commitment by punishment. He further extends the planner-doer game framework to generalize time-inconsistent stochastic decision problems, and shows that the framework is consistent with the current literature of self-control theory.

The Patrick Huen Wing Ming Professorship of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management was established by Mr. Patrick Huen in July 2012 in support of academic research on systems engineering and management science at the Faculty of Engineering.

全球研究課程台北考察
Global Studies Programme Taipei Field Trip

社會科學院全球研究課程的四十多名師生，於3月7至10日往台北考察，訪問了東吳大學政治學系，並舉行學生研討會，探討全球化對香港及台灣社會的影響。研討會由東吳大學政治學系系主任黃秀端教授致開幕辭，全球研究課程副主任堀內徹博士主持匯報及討論。學員按選定議題進行小組匯報，包括香港和台灣的政治和民主制度及演進、人權發展、外交、全球在地化的深入程度等。

Some 40 teachers and students of the Global Studies Programme, Faculty of Social Science, went on a field trip to Taipei from 7 to 10 March. They visited the Department of Political Science, Soochow University, and held a student conference to explore the impact of globalization on Hong Kong and Taiwan. The conference was officiated by Prof. Hawang Shiow-Duan, chair of the department, and moderated by Dr. Toru Horiuchi, associate programme director of the CUHK Global Studies Programme. During the conference, CUHK students presented on topics such as democratic development in Hong Kong and Taiwan, human rights development, external relations and the extent of glocalization.

運動員周年聚餐
CUHK Sports Team Annual Dinner

中大運動員周年聚餐於4月11日假楊明標室內體育館舉行，沈祖堯校長、協理副校長暨大學輔導長吳基培教授等嘉賓與四百多運動員共晉晚餐，場面熱鬧。

本年度中大運動員在大專賽事勇奪十項冠軍，成績斐然。沈祖堯校長特地訂製以得獎項目圖案裝飾的蛋糕，以表揚勝出隊伍，並寄語各運動員於來年繼續發揮所長，爭取佳績。

The CUHK Sports Team Annual Dinner was held on 11 April at the Yeung Ming Biu Indoor Sports Centre. Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor; Prof. Ng Kee-pui Dennis, Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor and University Dean of Students; and other guests joined CUHK athletes for the joyful gathering with over 400 attendees.

This year, the CUHK sports teams won a record number of 10 championships in inter-university sports competitions. Professor Sung ordered a cake decorated with the sport pictograms of the events that our teams had won in recognition of their excellent performances. He encouraged the athletes to continue to live up to their potential and strive for better results in the coming year.

中大獲贈嵌入式系統研發工具
CUHK Receives Development Tools on Embedded Systems

中大獲全球最大半導體公司英特爾捐贈價值一千四百萬港元的先進嵌入式控制器開發板與相關軟件許可證，並於計算機科學與工程學系成立「英特爾嵌入式系統實驗室」，以培育全球需求甚殷的嵌入式系統人才。中大與英特爾日前舉行實驗室授牌儀式，由中大副校長兼電子工程學講座教授程伯中教授（*右六*）及英特爾國際高等教育總監JoZell Johnson女士（*右五*）主禮，計算機科學與工程學系助理教授麥穗冬教授（*左五*）獲委任為實驗室主任。

嵌入式系統普及應用於現代生活中，從電子手錶、流動電話等便攜設備到交通燈等固定設備，以及電動車和磁力共振成像等複雜系統，都是以內置嵌入式系統來控制運作。中心啟用後，修讀「嵌入式系統開發與應用」課程的工程學院學生，將可使用英特爾捐贈的Atom主板和伽利略板開發嵌入式系統的創新應用。是次合作將加強中大在計算機科學及工程方面的教學及研究，亦有助激發學生的創新思維和投入科技發展的興趣。

CUHK received a batch of advanced embedded controller development boards and associated software licenses worth HK$14 million from Intel Corporation, the world's largest multinational semiconductor chip maker. To advance the collaboration between CUHK and Intel on nurturing embedded systems talent that is in high demand around the world, the 'Intel Embedded Systems Research Centre' was established at the Department of Computer Science and Engineering. The plaque presentation ceremony was officiated by Prof. Ching Pak-chung (*6th right*), Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Electronic Engineering of CUHK, and Ms. JoZell Johnson (*5th right*), Global Higher Education Director, Intel Corporation. Prof. Mak Sui-tung Terrence (*5th left*), assistant professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering has been appointed as director of the centre.

Embedded systems are 'embedded in' our everyday life. They are used to control the operations of numerous electronic applications from mobile phones, traffic lights, electric vehicles to Magnetic Resonance Imaging systems. An embedded system contains chips with in-built software to perform particular functions. Students who enrol on the course 'Embedded Systems Development and Applications' offered by the Faculty of Engineering will have the chance to use Intel's Atom board and Galileo board available at the centre to explore innovative applications of embedded systems. The collaboration will further strengthen CUHK's education and applied research on embedded systems, and inspire students' innovations and interest in technology development.

豐盛文化之夜
A Night of Cultural Diversity

沈祖堯校長日前邀請約一百位來自二十多個不同國家及地區的國際生、內地生及本地生，以及多位駐港外國總領事或領事館代表，還有非本地生獎學金捐款人出席聯歡晚會，鼓勵不同地區的學生互相認識及交流。晚會安排多項別具特色的表演節目及攤位，讓參加者度過一個豐盛的文化之夜，並有學生中式涼茶、西方啤酒及日本梅酒競飲比賽。

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, recently hosted a dinner party for international, mainland and local students. About 100 students from over 20 countries or regions, consuls and donors of non-local student scholarships were in attendance at the party, enjoying a variety of cross-cultural performances and programmes, and a drinking competition featuring beer, Chinese herbal tea, and Japanese umeshu.

手語雙語共融教育計劃籌款
Fundraising for Sign Bilingual Education

中大手語及聾人研究中心於4月舉辦「心連•伸延——手口同心樂共融」籌款活動，為「聾人教育基金」籌募經費，以繼續支持「手語雙語共融教育計劃」的運作，並讓公眾了解現時香港手語雙語教育的發展情況。中心總監鄧慧蘭教授表示：「手語雙語共融教育計劃開創了香港特殊教育歷史的先河。參與計劃的師生經過七年奮鬥，已獲得海內外專業人士以及聯合國教科文組織國際教育局的支持及認可。我們非常希望聾、健學生之間的這份關愛與互助精神能得以延續，讓更多聾、健學生受惠於手語雙語教育，在一個平等共融、沒有語言障礙的環境下共同學習和成長。」

在為期三天的籌款活動中，多名參與計劃的學生及聾人組織代表獻上表演，並向公眾傳達聾健合作無間、平等共融的信息。參與計劃的學校校長、師生及家長亦與公眾述說手語雙語教育對聾、健學生成長及發展帶來的影響，以及手語雙語教育的重要性。

The Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies (CSLDS) of CUHK held a fundraising event entitled 'Linking Hands and Hearts Fun Day' to raise money for the CUHK Deaf Education Fund which supports the Sign Bilingualism and Co-enrolment in Deaf Education Programme and educates the public on the historical development of sign bilingual education in Hong Kong. Prof. Gladys Tang, director of the CSLDS, said, 'The programme is the first ever deaf education programme in the history of special education in Hong Kong and Asia. After seven years of persistent effort by teachers and students, the programme has gained international support and recognition, including that from the UNESCO International Bureau of Education. Continuous effort is necessary to build a model in Hong Kong to demonstrate to the world that inclusive practices are possible between deaf and hearing students through a sign bilingual and co-enrolment approach.'

At the three-day event, deaf associations and school students of the programme presented wonderful performances, epitomizing equality and harmony between deaf and hearing people. Headmasters, parents and students who have been participating in the programme pointed out the significance of inclusive education through experience sharing.

Announcements
宣布事項

新任書院院長
New College Head

音樂系陳偉光教授繼梁元生教授出任崇基學院院長，任期四年，由2014年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Chan Wai-kwong Victor, Professor in the Department of Music, has been appointed as Head of Chung Chi College for a period of four years from 1 August 2014, succeeding Prof. Leung Yuen-sang.

榮休教授
Emeritus Professors

吳恭孚教授
Prof. Ng Kung-fu

劉家成教授
Prof. Lau Ka-sing

李碩彥教授
Prof. Li Shuo-yen Robert

胡令芳教授
Prof. Jean Woo

- 數學系吳恭孚教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2014年4月9日起生效。
  Prof. Ng Kung-fu in the Department of Mathematics has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 9 April 2014.
- 數學系數學講座教授劉家成教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2014年8月1日起生效。
  Prof. Lau Ka-sing, Professor of Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics, has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 1 August 2014.
- 信息工程學系信息工程學講座教授李碩彥教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2014年8月1日起生效。
  Prof. Li Shuo-yen Robert, Professor of Information Engineering in the Department of Information Engineering, has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 1 August 2014.
- 內科及藥物治療學系內科講座教授胡令芳教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2014年8月1日起生效。
  Prof. Jean Woo, Professor of Medicine in the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 1 August 2014.

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	3.2014		1.4.2013–31.3.2014	
	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	–1.74%	–0.21%	11.62%	10.97%
平衡 Balanced	–0.67%	–0.12%	6.31%	9.32%
穩定 Stable	–0.19%	–0.16%	3.46%	4.53%
香港股票 HK Equity	–2.45%	–1.70%	5.29%	2.36%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	–2.65%	–2.65%	2.48%	2.97%
A50中國指數Δ A50 China TrackerΔ	–1.47%	–0.77%	-18.21%	-14.60%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.11%	0.001%	1.14%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.05%	-0.05%	1.05%	0.02%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	3.83%	3.68%	-8.02%	-9.91%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	–0.28%	–0.30%	7.76%	7.44%

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

Δ 累積回報是由2013年4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2014年3月該溢價減少了0.97%，而2013年4月至2014年3月之十二個月期間溢價的累計減幅為3.23%。
Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 April 2013. 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 March, there was a decrease in premium of 0.97% and for the twelve months from April 2013 to March 2014, the premium decreased by 3.23%.

* 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

The Galleria
博文貫珍

這個高二十八厘米、直徑二十九厘米的銅鐘，曾於1950至60年代懸掛在崇基學院教學樓二座（紅圈），現得學院慷慨借出，於大學展覽廳中展出。

中大創校初期，崇基、新亞、聯合三所書院均靠人手敲鐘，提醒師生上下課時間。崇基和聯合使用這款拉打式銅鐘，而新亞則使用手搖鈴。隨着教學樓面積和學生人數增加，人手敲鐘聲量不足以傳遍各處，各書院逐漸以電鈴代之。不過，電鈴聲響太大，卻又惹來不少投訴。今時今日，大學已不再使用鈴聲來報課時了。

This bronze ringing bell measuring 28 cm in height and 29 cm in diameter was hung on the Teaching Block Two of Chung Chi College (red ring) from the 1950s to 1960s. This precious bell on loan from the College is now on display at the University Gallery.

In the early days of the Chinese University, Chung Chi College, New Asia College, and United College told students when classes started and ended by ringing bells. Chung Chi College and United College used wall-mounted bronze bells, while New Asia College used hand bells. With the increase in student population and the growing number of classrooms on campus, traditional bells were not loud enough to be heard everywhere. They were gradually replaced by electric bells. However, the loud sound of electric bells caused a lot of complaints from staff and students. Today the University no longer uses bells to signal the beginning and end of classes.

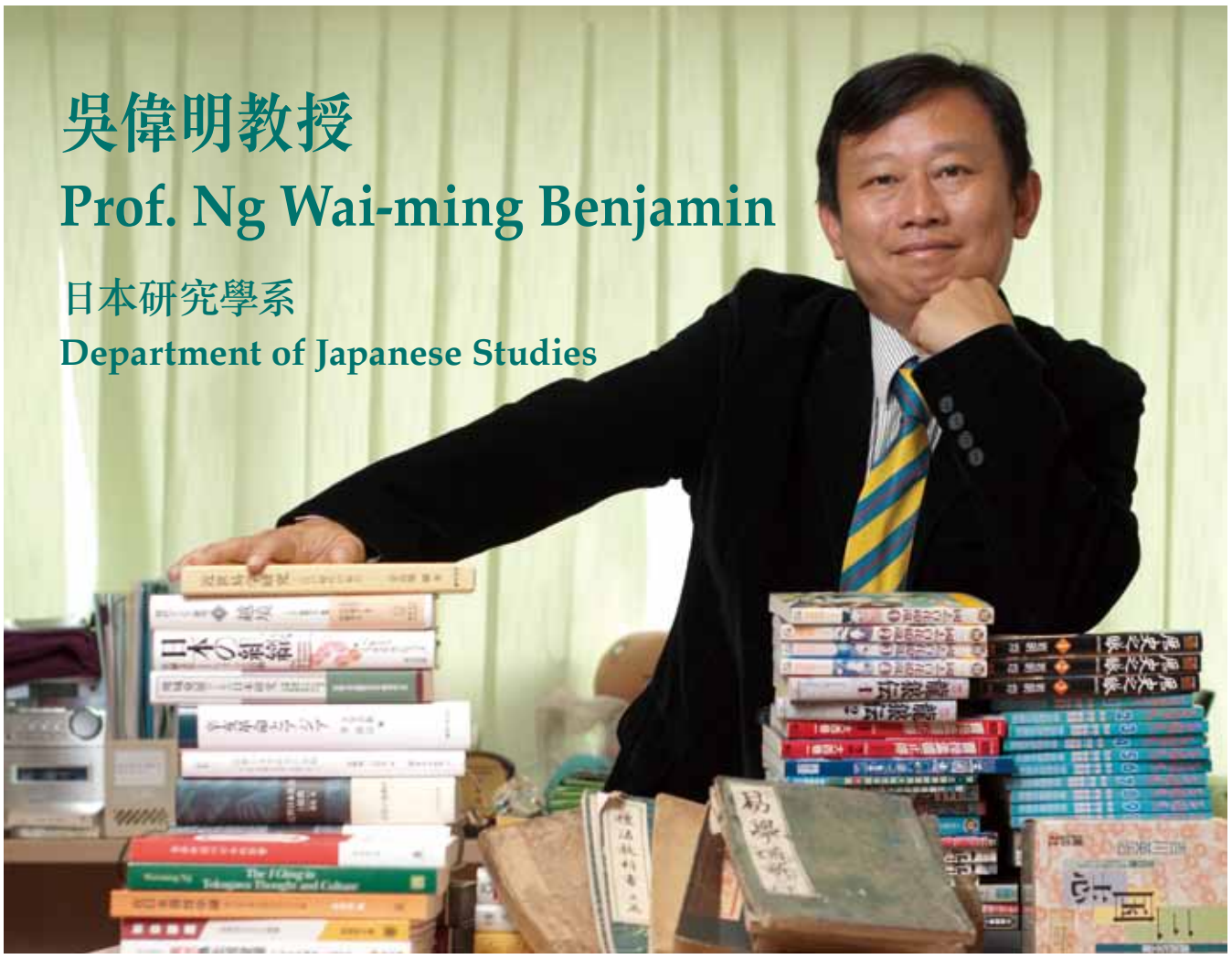
Ins and Outs
人事動態

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。

Thus Spake 如是説



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你是否很喜歡看漫畫？

我從小到大都愛看漫畫。因為我研究思想史，所以喜歡看與歷史有關的漫畫，有些有深度的，對人生思想有啟發的我也喜歡看；例如《蟲師》便不錯。舊的如手塚治蟲我很喜歡，很有靈性，很有哲理，大友克洋的我也愛看，雖然他以科幻包裝，但談的是人性。

這是你的研究方向嗎？

我有兩個研究方向，一是中日思想文化交流史，另一面是日本流行文化。

是否有點南轅北轍？

對我來説是互通的。研究流行文化時，以往思想史研究的訓練會影響我，我會像做思想史那樣探討流行文化；而我處理思想文化交流史的時候，流行文化的一些理論，如本地化、混種化，又可以借用。

你為甚麼喜歡做研究？

做研究得到的滿足感最大。做研究的時候，好像能脱離現在2014年這個空間，覺得自己生活在德川時代，當我研究那堆東西的時候，和古人好像有種神交，這種感覺是很奇妙。

為何對德川時代的日本特別感興趣？

我們身為中國人，做這個時代的研究，有條件做得比日本人更好。尤其是我專研德川時代漢學與日本本土思想的交流，我們閱讀古文的能力不會比日本人差，又有中國儒家、中國哲學的背景，所以做這種題目我們是有優勢的。

我們在311地震看到日本人守法、有秩序一面；但在福島核災，又見到東京電力不負責任、隱瞞的陰暗一面。這種矛盾現象應如何解釋？

日本人的公民意識很強、很團結，國民質素很高。如果在外國，停水停電馬上就動亂，但他們不會。但企業的情況就不同，它們的許多行為，以歐美標準來衡量是不夠好的。你看《半澤直樹》就知道，企業很多隱瞞，很多勾當，要下級承擔責任，甚至有一些制度性的貪污，還有所謂金權政治，與政府的關係千絲萬縷。日本人在公民層次是值得敬佩的，但企業層次則還有許多問題。

當初為何想到寫博客「知日部屋」？

我在博客提出「反日不如知日」，這是一個態度。雖然博客能發揮的影響力不大，但總算能夠提供多一種聲音。傳媒有許多關於日本的報道是譁眾取寵，亂報一通，我在這裏寫出來，起碼多提供一個角度讓人家去看事物。

現在為何很少寫博客了？

近半年我已經轉了去寫臉書，一來是喜歡臉書比較多互動，第二是我愈來愈忙，而博客文章比較長，多半五百至一千字。臉書寫幾句就可以。我不想忙到完全斷絕與外界的溝通，所以暫時就用臉書的形式。

你在忙甚麼？

我有幾本書準備出版。一本叫做《德川日本的中國想像》，已交給出版社。另一本《日本流行文化與香港》，已答允出版社年底交稿。第三本《易經在日本、韓國、越南及琉球的傳播與改造》，計劃明年會完成。

Do you like manga (Japanese comics)?

I've been a keen reader of manga since I was young. I like manga that deal with historical topics because I'm a researcher of intellectual history. Manga that are deep and inspiring also appeal to me. *Mushishi* is a good one. For older ones, I like Teduka Osamu's works, which are very intellectual and philosophical. I also like those by Otomo Katsuhiro. Although they belong to the sci-fi genre, what they really talk about is human nature.

Is this also your research interest?

I have two research interests. One is intellectual history of Japan and Sino-Japanese cultural exchange. The other one is Japanese popular culture.

They seem to be poles apart.

To me, they're complementary. When I do research on popular culture, I benefit from my training in intellectual history. I tend to study popular culture the way I study intellectual history. When I study intellectual history and the history of cultural exchange, I borrow some concepts from the theories of popular culture, such as localization and hybridization.

How do you like doing research?

Research brings me a great sense of satisfaction. When I immerse myself in research, I feel as if I was removed from the present and have travelled back in time to Tokugawa Japan, interacting with people of the past. It feels wonderful.

Why are you especially interested in Tokugawa Japan?

As Chinese scholars, we have an edge over our Japanese counterparts in the research of this period. It is especially true for the area in which I'm interested—the intellectual exchange between China and Japan. We understand ancient texts as well as, if not better than, the Japanese. And we're familiar with Confucianism and Chinese philosophy. So, in this area, we do have the ability to outshine others.

In Japan's 2011 Tohoku Earthquake, we saw that the Japanese were law-abiding and self-disciplined people. But we also saw many irresponsible behaviours and cover-ups in the Tokyo Electric Power Company's handling of the nuclear crisis in Fukushima. How do you explain such a contradiction?

Japanese society is civic and tightly knit. Its people are decent and respectable citizens. In any other country, power outages and cut-off of water supply would definitely trigger riots. But it wouldn't happen in Japan. However, Japanese enterprises are a different story. As you can see in the TV drama *Hanzawa Naoki*, Japanese enterprises are riddled with problems like cover-ups, foul play, buck-passing, institutional corruption. Money politics is also a problem because these enterprises are closely intertwined with the government. As citizens, Japanese individuals are highly admirable. But Japanese enterprises are far from perfect.

Why did you establish your blog 'Nippon Heiya' in the first place?

I advocate an attitude in my blog: it's better to have an informed Japan watcher than a Japan hater. Mass media tend to produce sensational reports about events related to Japan. I'm not a very influential blogger. But at least I can provide an alternative voice, so that people can see Japan from a different angle.

Recently you haven't updated your blog as frequently as before. Why?

I've been writing mainly Facebook posts in the past six months. It's because Facebook is more interactive and I'm too busy to write blog articles, which are usually 500 to 1,000 words in length. Instead, a few sentences will do in a Facebook post. I don't want to lose contact with the outside world altogether because of my tight work schedule. So I stick to Facebook for the time being.

What are you busy with?

I have several books to publish. One is entitled *China in Tokugawa Imagination*, which has been finished and sent to the publisher. Another one is called *Japanese Popular Culture and Hong Kong*. I'll finish it and send it to the publisher by the end of this year. The third one is named *The Popularization and Localization of the* Yijing *in Japan, Korea, Vietnam and the Ryukyu Kingdom*, which is expected to be finished next year.