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Photo by ISO Staff

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## 杏林妙筆誌醫學院院慶

# Brushstrokes from the Healing Hands Charity and Celebration of the Medical Faculty's 35th Anniversary

Photos by ISO Staff



**中**大醫學院今年慶祝三十五周年，外科學系教授及助理院長（外務）趙偉仁教授特繪國畫一幅，定於9月25日的院慶晚宴上拍賣，所得將用作中大醫學院發展用途。為表隆重，趙教授更特別邀請沈祖堯校長揮毫，為其丹青題字，以收畫龍點睛之效。

### 醫病醫人 德術並優

沈校長所題為「上醫醫國，中醫醫人，下醫醫病」。十二字真言出自唐代名醫孫思邈被譽為醫學百科全書的《備急千金要方》的大作。孫思邈醫術精湛，醫德高尚，是中國歷史上最偉大的醫學家之一。

沈校長表示：「我希望憑借題字勸勉醫科生以宏觀角度看待自己的身分。孫思邈這幾句話勾勒出醫者的三個層次。第一層次是醫病，意思是精研醫術，治理病患；第二層次是醫人，不但要治理疾病，更要照顧病人的身心健康；病症的形成除了表示病人身體出現毛病外，也可能是其他方面，例如心理或家庭狀況，出現問題的徵兆。故此，醫者需要從多角度分析，才能準確找出病因。最高層次是醫國，高賢的醫者除了關心病人的健康外，也要放眼國家社會，並以人民福祉為己任。近代歷史上兩位重要人物——孫中山先生和魯迅，一曾行醫，一曾習醫，他們最終都在動蕩社會中帶領國家及人民走向進步。

「另一個角度看，醫生也能夠藉促進醫療科技，令人民受惠。例如現在可用內視鏡檢查胃出血，讓病人免受過往開刀之苦。醫生更可以從改善公共衛生措施去促進市民健康。」

沈校長希望醫科生除了醫學知識以外，對人文方面亦要有一定認識，這樣才能在分析社會問題時更趨全面。

醫科課程繁重，如何令醫科生廣泛涉獵各方知識？趙教授表示：「醫學生要在五至六年時間內，以有限時間消化無限知識，實屬不易。然而，中大特有的書院制度，還有大學的通識教育課程，都能讓醫科生結識本身專業以外的朋友，擴闊生活圈子，增強溝通能力。要知道醫生需要與病人及家屬溝通，待人接物技巧十分重要。另外，醫德也是醫者一個重要的品格，這也是中大在醫科生課程中重點加入德育課程原因。」

### 敬業樂業 力爭上游

趙偉仁教授繪的是一隻拖着橘紅色長尾羽的黑色雀鳥，棲息在長滿紅色花朵的樹枝上，構圖優美，栩栩如生。趙教授家學淵源，其母為香港著名畫家、嶺藝會會長伍月柳教授，母子二人均師承嶺南派國畫大師趙少昂先生。趙教授喜畫中國花鳥，這次也不例外，而且選材匠心獨運，饒富深意。他解釋：「我以木棉花及壽帶鳥入畫。木棉樹普遍長得比附近的樹群高，寓意希望中大醫學院如木棉樹般力爭向上，不斷提升教學及研究水準。壽帶鳥的長尾羽代表長壽，有祝願中大醫學院發展長長久久的意思。而沈校長的親筆題字，不僅道出中大醫學院對學生的期望，亦是對我等身為醫者與教師之勉勵與提醒。」

公事繁忙，怎樣分配時間練習字畫呢？沈校長跟趙教授均同意練習字畫時心無雜念，心靈跟情緒得以放空，達到放鬆身心之效，所以縱使工作繁重，亦不時執筆練習。沈校長表示在鑽研書法的過程中接觸到不同的詩句名言，令他對中國文化的認識加深不少，同時亦對做學問以致看待人生得失有了新的體會。

### 同心協力 利惠人群

對於醫學院的未來發展，沈校長認為醫學院在短短三十五年間躋身世界排名五十以內，成績驕人，絕非易事，這實有賴各部門同事上下一心，令醫學院得以不斷進步。現時的醫療模式趨向兩極化，富有的能到私家醫院看病，貧窮的市民則需要到公立醫院輪候很長時間，才能得到診治。沈校長希望中大醫學院未來三年能建立自己的醫療中心，平衡香港現時兩極化的醫療模式，給市民多一個選擇，使社會各階層都能負擔得到優質的醫療服務。

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the Faculty of Medicine, CUHK. At the Gala Dinner to be held on 25 September 2016, a traditional Chinese painting drawn by Prof. Philip Chiu, Professor of the Department of Surgery and Assistant Dean (External Affairs) of the Faculty, will be put up for auction. The successful bidder will find him/herself in possession of an exquisite painting as well as the precious calligraphy from the hand of Vice-Chancellor Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung. The proceeds of the auction will be used to promote the future development of the Faculty of Medicine.

### Healing with hands and heart

Professor Sung's inscription comes from the classical medical encyclopedia *Bei Ji Qian Jin Yao Fang*: 'A great doctor treats the state; an average doctor treats the patients; and a below-average doctor treats the diseases.' *Bei Ji Qian Jin Yao Fang* was written by Sun Simiao, a famous doctor in the Tang dynasty. Sun was famous not only for his medical knowledge but also for the high ethical standards he upheld, and he is regarded as one of the noblest medical practitioners in Chinese history.

Professor Sung explains, 'I hope to encourage medical students to have a broader perspective. Sun's quote outlines the three grades of doctors. At the bottom, there are those who have substantial medical knowledge and skills to cure physical diseases. In the middle, there are those who not only focus on patients' physical illnesses but also take care of their mental well-being. A disease does not only point to problems within the patient's physical body, but may be symptomatic of psychological disturbance or family problems as well. A doctor has to analyse matters from many angles in order to find the root of the disease. Lastly, Sun believed that the best doctors look beyond individual patients to care for the well-being of the society as a whole. In modern Chinese history, Sun Yat-sen and Lu Xun, who had practised and studied medicine respectively, were shining beacons for the people in turbulent times.

'On the other hand, medical practitioners can do good by innovating on medical technology. For example, endoscopy has enhanced the diagnosis and management of peptic ulcer and effectively minimized patients' pain. Doctors can also enhance the community's wellness through public health measures.'

Lastly, Professor Sung hopes to see medical students reasonably versed in the humanities so as to have a more comprehensive view of the social problems.

This raises the question of how medical students can broaden their knowledge base given their heavy curricula and workload. Professor Chiu said, 'It is never an easy task to take in such a massive amount of knowledge in five to six years' time. However, the University's distinctive college system, together with the General Education programmes, offers an opportunity for medical students to get to know classmates from a wide range of disciplines, which further extends their networks and consolidate their communication skills. Interpersonal skills are becoming increasingly essential for doctors, as they need to communicate with patients and their family members. Lastly, an essential attribute of a doctor is the embracing of high ethical standards, which is why we place so much emphasis on ethics in the medical curriculum.'



▲ 由趙偉仁教授繪畫及沈祖堯校長親筆題字的國畫

The traditional Chinese painting drawn by Prof. Philip Chiu with inscription by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung

### Transforming passion to perfection

The subject of Professor Chiu's painting is a black paradise flycatcher with a long tangerine-coloured tail perching on the branch of a kapok tree blossoming with red flowers. The composition is elegant and the bird and the tree are lifelike. Professor Chiu's mother, Prof. Ng Yuet-lau, is a renowned painter herself and the President of the Ling Ngai Association. Both mother and son were under the tutelage of Chao Shao-ang, a master of the Lingnan School. For the Faculty's 35th anniversary, Professor Chiu has resorted to his favourite genre—flowers—and—birds painting. He explains, 'Kapok trees are generally taller than other trees, implying that the Faculty of Medicine will shoot above other medical schools in terms of teaching and research quality. Paradise flycatchers have long tail streamers, symbolizing longevity. It is my wish that the Faculty of Medicine will continue to prosper for a very long time. Professor Sung's inscription not only embodies what the Faculty expects of our students, but also offers encouragement and reminders to the doctors and teachers of the Faculty.'

Given their hectic schedules, it seems almost impossible to find time to practise calligraphy and painting. However, Professor Sung and Professor Chiu both agreed that

cultivating their pastimes enable them to relax. They still find time to pursue their hobbies no matter how demanding their work schedule is. Professor Sung said that practising calligraphy had introduced him to famous verses and quotes in the Chinese language, which further deepened his understanding of Chinese culture and derived for him new perspectives on knowledge and life's losses and gains.

### Greater access greater good

Professor Sung believes that it is a remarkable achievement for the Faculty to get into the league of the world's top 50 medical schools in 35 years' time. This accomplishment relies on the collaboration of the various departments and their colleagues, which supports the Faculty's continuous advancement in its research and teaching quality. Currently, the health care system of Hong Kong is very much polarized. While the rich always have the means to receive the best treatment at private hospitals, the poor must queue for a long time at public hospitals. Looking ahead, Professor Sung hopes that the Faculty will have its own medical centre in three years' time to help address some of the problems in this polarized market, and to offer an alternative to the public for affordable first-rate health care services. ■

# 對抗中國污染的大難題

## The Mysterious Case of Combating Pollution in China

English text by Alex Frew McMillan



**地理**與資源管理學系徐袁教授一直致力嘗試解開這個疑團：為何中國某些針對高效能源生產和減少污染的政策會欠缺成效？

為此，徐教授提出了革新的概念：在中國，若要有效地減低二氧化硫排放，關鍵在於循序漸進，而不是花時間去尋找一個最「理想」的解決方案，因為這些所謂「理想」的方案，往往只適用於發展完善的國家。因此，徐教授提出「比較優勢戰略」的解決方針，指出任何足以令目前情況有所改善的措施，中國都應該採納，毋需等待尋得「最佳」方案才開始推動減排工作。

這意味着無論中央政府怎樣努力，亦無法事先具體計劃控制污染的途徑。但由於中國目前的污染情況充滿不明朗因素，反而不利於執行長期而確切的政策方案。

一般人或會認為，以中央政府強大的力量，總能推動一些改變，但徐教授卻對此看法有所保留。在2012年間，中央政府對環境治理的支出僅佔政府總開支的2%；其餘的98%均來自地方政府。

對於中央所定的法律和政策，地方政府雖然表面順從，但其實際行動，才是解決問題的關鍵，而他們行動與否，又往往取決於所得的回報與獎勵。徐教授相信，若缺乏中央實質的鼓勵措施，地方政府很難積極且有效地控制污染。

監管排污者是件非常困難的事，當法例要求業界使用二氧化硫洗滌器，地方政府只會在首星期檢查洗滌器是否運作正常，並在檢查表打上剔號。首輪檢查完畢後，你可以在Google Earth上看到洗滌器，但這些機器是否仍在運作，就不得而知。

徐教授的精闢見解，來自他多年來訪問逾百名業界、政府和非政府組織人士的經驗。他選擇透過朋友——而非官方途徑，直接聯絡發電廠的負責人與工作人員，以避免受訪者在回答問題時有所顧慮。一些受訪者更會告訴他如何取巧、繞過某些法律規定，也有人向徐教授下逐客令，但他並不介意。

「這反而令我對調查結果更有信心——我情願被趕走，也不要得到虛假的答案。」徐教授會由不同的角度提問，作交叉檢查，亦會參考數據來查明事實。「我心算很快，能邊做訪問邊心算。」

徐教授又會親身到發電廠現場考察，有時甚至在發電廠「住」上一兩天，體驗廠內情況。他認為設定太長遠的目標、或為遙遠的未來制定嚴格的路線圖，成果總是強差人意；相反，追求漸進式的改變，比執行「最終完美方案」更為實際。

在他看來，追求完美不應阻礙事情的進展。如果發現下一階段的方案比目前的更好，即使方案並非完美，都應該採納，他認為：「只要是好的方案就夠了。」

徐教授擁有不同學科的研究訓練，有助他全面且透徹地了解一個複雜的課題，而非只着重研究問題的其中一個範疇。他所提出的「比較優勢策略」，已於多份著名學術期刊，如美國化學學會出版的*Environmental Science & Technology*上刊登。

比起遵循明確的路線圖，隨機應變也許不是最周詳的解決方法。然而，在發展中國家的種種不理想條件之下，這方法卻能最快收到正面的果效。此計劃提出的論點，極有可能成為中國能否有效地開發再生能源和推動減排工作的重要關鍵。

▼ 徐袁教授 Prof. Xu Yuan



**P**rof. Xu Yuan of CUHK's Department of Geography and Resource Management has been chasing answers as to why some of China's policies on efficient energy production and pollution reduction have failed. In his most seminal work to date, he proposed a new concept to explain the best way of implementing policies aimed at sulphur-dioxide mitigation.

His primary finding is that China should pursue a path of incremental progress instead of seeking the 'ideal' solutions that might work in developed nations. He advocates what he calls a 'comparative advantage strategy.' China should adopt any step that progresses from the current situation. The country shouldn't wait for a 'best solution,' he has found.

This means that the path of progress is not clearly planned in advance, despite Beijing's best efforts. There are huge uncertainties given China's smoggy situation that very likely prevent any long-term, definitive intelligent design.

You would think that the powerful central government would drive change. But Professor Xu believes that is not the case. In 2012, central-government spending on environmental governance accounted for only 2% of the total. The remaining 98% came from local governments.

Local governments often pay active lip service to laws and policies laid down by Beijing. But it is their actions that are most meaningful. What rules they enforce depends on incentives. No pollution-control policy is effective without motivating and incentivizing local governments, he believes.

Monitoring compliance of polluters is exceptionally difficult. When the industry deployed the first sulphur-dioxide scrubbers, local-government inspectors would only check if the scrubbers were working in the first week, ticking that box. Subsequent monitoring is the real headache—you can see scrubbers on Google Earth, but you can't tell if they're running.

To come to his conclusions, Professor Xu has interviewed some 100 people from industry, government and NGOs over the years, using formalized sets of questions. He looks for friends to introduce him to power-station contacts, not the government, since that adds pressure. He has found that some will just tell him how they cheat the system. Others kick him out—but that's good.

'I want them to feel free to kick me out rather than to cheat me—then I can have confidence in the interviews,' he says. He asks questions from different angles to cross-check. Then he also uses data to get to the truth. 'I can calculate quickly in my mind—I'm pretty good at it now even during an interview.'

His on-the-ground research at power plants—where he at times spends one to two days 'living' in the plants—has given him real-world insight into what is happening in reality rather than on paper. Once-and-for-all goals produce little result, he feels. Neither does setting strict roadmaps that look to the distant future. Professor Xu suggests that incremental improvement is much better than enforcing the 'ultimate solution.'

'The perfect should not be the enemy of the good,' the Xinjiang native explains in a presentation. If you can see the next-stage solution is better than this one, you should go for it even if it has problems, he adds. 'A good solution is often good enough.'

'My training enables me to tell the whole story, not just one aspect of the story,' he says. He has outlined his comparative-advantage strategy in publications such as *Environmental Science & Technology*, a prominent journal put out by the American Chemical Society.

The idea of such an on-the-fly method of achieving results rather than following a definitive roadmap is imperfect and messy. But this is likely the fastest route to achieving positive results in the unfavourable conditions presented by developing nations, Professor Xu concludes. Enabling such a strategy, whether intentionally or not, explains whether energy-development and pollution-mitigation efforts will succeed in China. 📌

## 接待家庭計劃

## Home Away From Home—Host Family Programme

那打素護理學院專業顧問黃玉嬋博士曾於澳洲修業，十分了解留學生在外面對陌生環境的心態，去年得悉學生事務處為外來生徵求接待家庭，她立刻就支持。「人生路不熟，文化語言都不同，當然希望有人指點一二。」黃博士接待的是來自泰國、修讀工商管理學士綜合課程的Ploy，兩人同屬崇基學院，都喜愛聽歌、遠足，很自然就被配對。

學生事務處於三年前推行此計劃時，認為若要求接待家庭提供住宿，不但有點不切實際，也會局限了參與，所以計劃的主要目的，是讓接待者加強學生對本地文化的認識。黃博士說：「我和Ploy見面多是吃吃飯，聊聊天。Ploy對本地的教育制度很感興趣，我就盡量向她解釋。」

Ploy認為接待家庭計劃讓他有機會從另一個層面了解香港，值得向所有外來生推薦：「如果沒有加入這個計劃，相信我大部分時間就只會和同學在一起。不過，要較全面認識香港的歷史和文化，必須和不同年齡層的本地人交往。記得農曆新年時，黃博士送給我一封象徵長輩祝福的『利是』，讓我感到非常窩心。」黃博士則認為，從老師的角度來說，與外地的年輕人深入交往，也有助他們了解外來生的思想和文化。

Dr. Doris Wong, Professional Consultant of Nethersole School of Nursing, has the experience of living and working in Australia before coming to CUHK. She understands the feelings shared by many incoming students as they leave their hometowns to study in Hong Kong. In order to show her support to these students, she has volunteered to become one of the host families for incoming students at CUHK last year.

'It's important to support incoming students and help them to get used to studying and living in Hong Kong.' Dr. Wong was arranged to be the host for Ploy—a year-one student of Integrated BBA from Thailand.

The host families are not required to offer accommodations, as it is impractical to do so in a densely populated city like Hong Kong. Instead, the programme encourages participating families to engage incoming students in activities that will enhance the latter's knowledge of local culture.

Dr. Wong remarked, 'Ploy and I usually meet up for lunch or dinner once every two months. She is very interested in the education system in Hong Kong, and I tried my best to let her know more about it.'

Ploy is very thankful for Dr. Wong's guidance over the past year. She is very happy to have joined the Host Family Programme and will recommend it to all foreign students.

'If I hadn't joined the programme, I would have probably only hung out with my classmates all the time. But I think it's important to befriend Hong Kong people from different age-groups in order to have a complete understanding of the local history and culture. I still remember the moment I received a lai-see from Dr. Wong as a symbol of blessings and good fortune during the Chinese New Year. She really makes me feel like I have another family here in Hong Kong.'

According to Dr. Wong, interacting with students from another region or country has also helped her as a teacher to understand the culture and mindset of youngsters from different parts of the world.

學生事務處現徵求2016—17年度接待家庭，有意者請於9月15日前填妥並遞交網上申請表格：

If you wish to be part of this programme, please complete the online application form before 15 September 2016.

## Online application website:

<https://cloud.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/webform/view.php?id=1883199>

查詢 Enquiry: 余曉芬小姐 Miss Kathy Yu (kathyuu@cuhk.edu.hk, 3943 1528).



▲ 2015—16 年度接待家庭與外來生聚會  
Reunion of host families and incoming students of 2015—16

## 從肉醬意粉看星體形成

## From Spaghetti Bolognese to Star Formation



「星體演化猶如一盤肉醬意粉的形態，肉醬就好比各種物質，理論上是向內塌下，意粉儼如磁場，限制了肉醬向內塌的移動。我的研究是不同份量的肉醬和意粉組合，會變成甚麼樣的狀態。換言之，是星體在不同環境下的形成。」物理學博士生袁嘉豪（左）就是以此向研究資助局—富布萊特（香港）學人計劃評選委員概念介紹其研究計劃，贏取他們的青睞，獲得獎學金，並於上月底赴美國威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校進行為期十個月的研究。

嘉豪在2010年循拔尖途徑入讀物理系，由於對研究深感興趣，所以畢業後隨即留校修讀博士學位。「指導老師李華白教授給我極大的自由度，讓我任意發揮，加上我愛跳躍的思維，研究工作像是在創業般，即有挑戰性，又有成就感。」

嘉豪是李教授率領的恆星形成研究團隊成員之一，團隊研究發現磁場在高質量恆星的演化過程起着關鍵作用，結果並在去年刊登於《自然》期刊。在李教授鼓勵下，他以此研究為基礎，申請研資局—富布萊特（香港）學人計劃獎學金。

接下來的十個月，嘉豪會跟隨天文學教授Alexandre Lazarian學習。嘉豪說：「Lazarian教授是星體形成研究的翹楚，發表論文逾五百篇。期望在他指導下，能優化我的星體引發研究理論部分。然後，回來完成餘下一年的課程及論文。」嘉豪並計劃到德國開展博士後研究工作。

'Star formation is like a plate of spaghetti Bolognese. Myriads of stellar elements are like the bolognese sauce, which theoretically would sink inward. But the magnetic field prevents these elements from sinking inward the way spaghetti beneath the bolognese sauce prevents its inward movement. What I want to find out is how different sauce to pasta ratios create different conditions, namely, star formation under different environments.'

By using the above metaphor in his presentation, Yuen Ka-ho (left), PhD student in physics, impressed the selection panel members of the Fulbright-RGC Hong Kong Research Scholar Award Programme. He was granted the award for conducting his research for 10 months at the University of Wisconsin-Madison starting late August.

Ka-ho was admitted to the Department of Physics through the JUPAS Early Admissions Scheme in 2010. His deep interest in research drove him to go for a PhD upon graduation. He said, 'To me, doing research is like enterprising. I tend to think non-linearly and Prof. Li Hua-bai, my thesis adviser, gives me total autonomy. I am free to explore. It's just challenging and fulfilling.'

Ka-ho is a member of the Star Formation Group led by Professor Li. The group has found that the magnetic field plays a vital role in the formation of massive stars. These findings were published in *Nature* last year. Encouraged by Professor Li, Ka-ho applied for the Fulbright awards to support his related research.

Ka-ho's supervisor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is Prof. Alexandre Lazarian, professor of astronomy. He said, 'Professor Lazarian is a world-renowned scholar of star formation who has published over 500 research papers. With his guidance, I look forward to fine-tuning the theoretical focus of my research. Then I'll return to CUHK to complete my final year of study and thesis.' He plans to do his post-doctoral research in Germany.



## 歐洲學術訪問團 Academic Visit to Europe

社會工作學系系主任倪錫欽教授（右三）於本年七月，率領代表團訪問位於愛爾蘭及英格蘭的都柏林大學學院、布里斯托大學及巴斯大學。其中布里斯托大學已落實與本校社會工作學系定期舉辦工作坊，以發掘更多合作機會，又將制訂世界大學聯盟研究發展基金聯合計劃書，鼓勵國際研究合作。為促進兩校師生的學術交流，社會工作學系正積極籌備與布里斯托大學合辦雙邊教學及海外留學計劃。

Prof. Steven Ngai (3rd right), chairperson of the Department of Social Work, led a delegation to visit three universities in Ireland and England in July 2016, including University College Dublin, University of Bristol and University of Bath. Among them, the University of Bristol has agreed to organize regular workshops with CUHK's Department of Social Work to explore opportunities in research collaboration. A joint-proposal for the WUN Research Development Fund will also be developed to encourage international collaboration in academic research. The Department of Social Work is currently planning bilateral teaching and study abroad programmes to facilitate exchange among teaching staff and students of both CUHK and the University of Bristol.



## 中大與牛津大學聯辦香港暑期課程 University of Oxford's Summer School at CUHK

牛津大學聖安妮學院與中大攜手合作，於2016年7月18至21日在中大校園舉辦第二屆聖安妮學院香港暑期課程。是次活動獲得禍永明先生及文本立先生慷慨資助，吸引約一百八十名本地頂尖中學生參加，體驗牛津大學的世界級教學及中大先進完備的教學設施。

為期四天的課程內容豐富，涵蓋多個學術範疇，讓中學生有機會向來自聖安妮學院多個不同學術領域的頂級老師學習。聖安妮暑期課程不僅為參加者奠定穩固的高等教育基礎，同時亦加強了中大與牛津大學之間的學術合作夥伴關係。多年來，兩校的師生與研究人員一直保持緊密聯繫，合作推出多項教學及研究計畫。

CUHK and St. Anne's College at the University of Oxford co-organized the second St. Anne's College Summer School at the CUHK campus on 18–21 July 2016. The programme was generously sponsored by Mr. Patrick Huen and Mr. Bernard Man and attracted around 180 top local secondary school students. It offered a valuable opportunity for the secondary school students to experience world-class teaching from the University of Oxford and enjoy the state-of-the-art teaching and learning facilities at CUHK.

The four-day intensive programme covered a wide range of academic subjects, with an aim to equip students with the skills and confidence for tertiary education. The event also strengthened the academic partnership between the University of Oxford and CUHK. The two universities have a long history of academic collaborations among faculty members and students in terms of teaching and research.



## 公積金計劃投資回報成績 Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	7.2016		1.8.2015–31.7.2016	
	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	4.29%	4.10%	-3.96%	-1.03%
平衡 Balanced	3.02%	3.30%	-2.37%	2.13%
穩定 Stable	1.93%	1.74%	2.53%	7.44%
香港股票 HK Equity	5.64%	4.72%	-9.42%	-8.14%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	4.92%	5.34%	-8.00%	-7.48%
A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker	3.14%	2.95%	-16.43%	-16.75%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.06%	0.01%	0.72%	0.12%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.05%	-0.02%	0.85%	0.24%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	2.38%	2.23%	6.23%	4.53%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	1.16%	1.16%	1.25%	1.31%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	0.20%	0.14%	-3.98	-5.11%

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)

\* 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.

## 2016至17年度學生工讀計劃 Student Campus Work Scheme 2016–17

學生工讀計劃基金現已開始接受教職員申請。計劃目的是提供有薪兼職予有經濟需要的學生，協助教職員進行研究或其他行政工作。

工作性質須為：

- 協助大學教員從事研究工作；
- 為行政人員（助理主任級或以上）提供額外人手，支援短期工作；
- 其他經學生工讀計劃委員會批准之工作。

現時本科生及研究生工讀報酬為每小時五十五港元。工讀計劃詳情及申請表格已發送各部門及行政單位主管。教職員可向其所屬部門或單位索取申請表格，填妥後交回康本國際學術園1202室入學及學生資助處獎學金及經濟援助組學生工讀計劃委員會秘書收，截止申請日期為2016年9月30日。

Applications for grants under the Student Campus Work Scheme are now invited from members of the academic and administrative staff. The aim of the scheme is to help needy students by providing opportunities for paid campus work, in the form of assisting University academics/administrators in their projects.

The nature of the work should be confined to:

- assisting academic staff in their research projects;
- assisting administrative staff (executive officer rank or above) in short-term projects that require a large task force;
- any other job assignments as approved by the Committee on Student Campus Work Scheme.

Current Remuneration for undergraduates and postgraduates is HK\$55/hour. Details of the scheme and application forms have been sent to the heads of departments and administrative units. Staff members who are interested in applying should obtain application forms from their offices and return the completed forms to the Secretary, Committee on Student Campus Work Scheme, c/o Scholarships and Financial Aid, Office of Admissions and Financial Aid, Room 1202, Yasumoto International Academic Park, no later than 30 September 2016.

## 杏林常綠

## Green Green Grass of Med



葉紋呈現「中大」二字  
Chinese characters of  
CUHK (中大) are masked  
in the contours of the  
leaf veins



綠色杏葉代表年輕活力  
The colour green  
symbolizes youth and  
vigour of the Faculty

紫色杏葉與學院主色一致  
Purple is the Faculty's  
signature colour

中大醫學院於2013年開始使用的新標誌由兩片杏葉組成，是為杏林注入生命力之意。據《太平廣記·卷十二·董奉》載，三國吳人董奉隱居廬山，為人治病不收錢，僅要求重病治癒者，植杏樹五株，輕者一株，數年後得杏樹十餘萬株，蔚然成林。後世遂以杏林象徵醫學界。

醫學院標誌中一塊杏葉為紫色，與學院的主色一致；另一塊為綠色，比喻學院充滿年輕活力。另外，紫色杏葉亦內藏玄機，細看之下可見葉紋呈現「中大」二字。

這個標誌的概念源自醫學院院長陳家亮教授，再由專業設計師設計。陳教授表示：「兩片杏葉，除了寓意杏林，更有另一含意。『杏』之諧音為『幸』，希望醫學院上下都能體會，成功當上醫生這服務大眾的職業，實在是吾生有『幸』，除了感激大學的栽培，更應善用自已的專業知識，報答社會、造福人群。」

我們通常見到與醫學組織有關的標誌，是一根杖上纏著一條或兩條蛇。原來希臘神話中掌管治療及藥物的神是Asclepius，他的手杖（Rod of Asclepius，上纏一蛇）便被用來代表醫術。十九世紀美國不少醫學組織開始用上一個變調的標誌，手杖上纏著兩條蛇，甚至還有一對翼，稱為Caduceus，這實為另一神祇Hermes的手杖（Hermes為諸神的信差、旅人的守護神）。中大醫學院的杏葉清新悅目，獨闢蹊徑，頗合中文大學融會中西的旨趣。

The logo of the Faculty of Medicine has been in use since 2013. It consists of two overlapping apricot leaves, bringing a refreshing vivacity to the Faculty's visual identity. Apricot trees have come to symbolize the medical profession since the Three Kingdoms Period in Chinese history. Legend has it that Dong Feng, a skilled yet reclusive medical practitioner, did not charge his patients any fee for his service but asked them to plant apricot trees in return—five for the seriously ill and one for the less seriously ill. A forest of apricot trees in the thousands sprang up in a few years' time.

One of the leaves in the logo is purple—the Faculty's signature colour; the other one is green, symbolizing youth and vigour of the Faculty. If one looks closely at the purple leaf, one can also find the Chinese characters of CUHK (中大) masked in the contours of its veins.

The idea of the logo came from Prof. **Francis Chan**, Dean of Medicine. Professor Chan explains: 'The two apricot leaves have another connotation on top of the medical field. The pronunciation of apricot (杏) is akin to that of the word "fortunate" (幸) in Chinese. This is a subtle reminder to all of us at the Faculty that it is a privilege to be able to devote ourselves to the practice of medicine to serve people. Apart from appreciating the opportunity given by the University, we should make use of our expertise to pay back to society for the greater good of the people.'

One often sees a rod entwined with one or two snakes on the visual identities of most medical organizations. The one with one snake is known as the Rod of Asclepius. Asclepius is the God of healing and medicine in Greek mythology. In the 19th century, many medical organizations in the US began to represent themselves with a slightly different image—a rod with two snakes on it. Some variants even have a pair of wings above the rod. This is called the Caduceus, or the Rod of Hermes. (In Greek mythology, Hermes is the messenger of the gods and the protector of travellers). The leave design of the Faculty of Medicine is refreshing and pleasing to the eye, a confident departure from the asklepian or the Caduceus that truly embodies the distinctive tradition of the Chinese University.



## WORDS

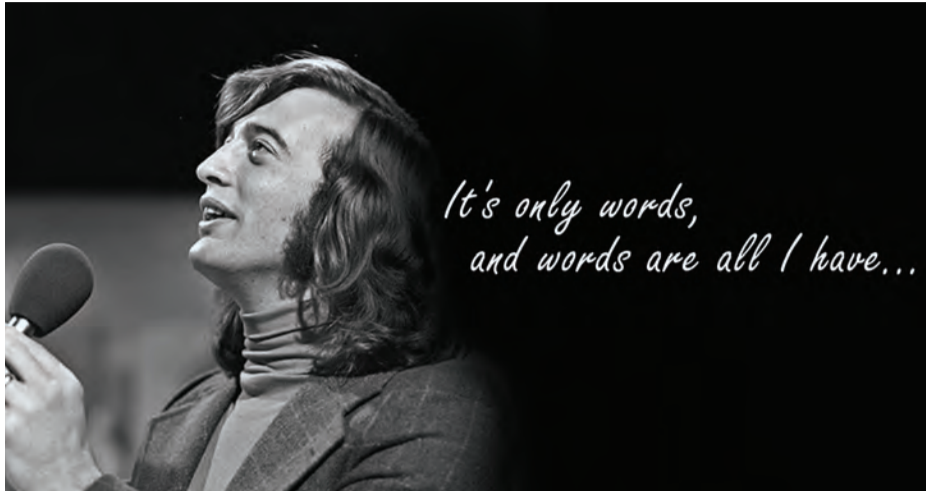


Photo by AVRO (Beeld En Geluid Wiki - Gallerie: Toppop 1973)

Words, lexicons, vocabulary items, howsoever you choose to call them, are the small change you keep in your pocket for you to get on the omnibus of prose writing. It is therefore important that you as a craftsman of drafts know how to use them to get from one place (the inner sanctum of your jumbled thoughts) to another (an understanding or even appreciation by your reader).

The first thing is of course to know a nickel from a dime or a ten-dollar bill from a hundred. Confusing the two would inevitably lead to odd, embarrassing and sometimes disastrous consequences.

A local star tutor of the English subject once displayed this essay question in her advertisement:

*Some parents think social networking website (sic) like Facebook is (sic) doing more harm than good on teenagers. To what extent (sic) do you agree?*

To the extent that *extend* might be a typo, a parent seeing this should have second thought about entrusting her children's education to this star tutor.

Loss of students is one concern; the reputation of the school is another. No slip is more damaging than this sentence in a letter to prospective students:

*We are exciting (sic) to welcome you to the many learning opportunities and activities organized on our campus.*

Words, like people, socialize in different circles. Upon the re-opening of the school premises after a period of renovation, a high school headmistress wrote to the parents:

*May we express our sincere appreciation...especially to you as parents, for your faith, trust and support in (sic) us in the education of your daughters throughout these past ...months as we make (sic) a better campus for them.*

The three words *faith*, *trust* and *support* share the same preposition *in*. But *support* usually goes to dinner with *to* or *of*. It is therefore preferable to revise this part of the headmistress's thanksgiving to '...for your faith and trust in and support to us...'

Even when the choice of a word is correct in terms of its dictionary meaning, putting it in the context of others merits a second glance. An eminent professor wrote in an open letter:

*(xxx university) is the holy sanctuary of my intellectual birthplace.*

The meaning is clear, but a little more deliberation is warranted. The two words *holy* and *sanctuary* overlap semantically. A sanctuary is already a place used for religious or sacred purposes. Its modifier *holy* has very little to do and hence is dispensable. Further, a sanctuary conjures a safe, quiet and restful environment, ideal for the weary soul which has dragged itself through the mud of worldly concerns. To say it's also where one's intellectual achievement first started may be incongruous, to say the least.

In the same open letter, the professor further wrote:

*...such actions will only bring out the darkest side of human (sic) and open the door for the intrusion by Satan.*

The phrase '...open the door to Satan' is clear enough. The part 'for the intrusion by' adds nothing to it except subtracting the economy and crispness of the expression.

Economy is a virtue in English prose writing. One sometimes comes across the following sentence in the notices or advertisements of governmental authorities:

*Parties which are interested in seeking funding...may visit the website of...*

If the noun phrase 'parties interested in' can do the job, why makes the reader mumble a couple of more syllables?

## 陳浚達 Victor Chan

- 內外全科醫學士三年級生
- Year 3 student of the MB ChB Programme

### 可否談談你今年暑假在倫敦大學學院(UCL)的實習體驗?

今年3月我考慮在暑假參與研究實習，從《自然》期刊得知該校的David Attwell教授是國際知名的腦神經專家，所以主動聯絡表示想跟他學習，他竟然一口答應。於是我5月底遠赴英倫，到他的實驗室研究小神經膠質細胞(microglia)。我們把老鼠腦切片，用共聚焦顯微成像技術觀察這種細胞的形態，並用Sholl方法分析數據。小神經膠質細胞和神經退化疾病有重要關聯，如腦退化症和帕金森症。若醫學界要研發新藥和治療方案，就要對這種細胞的運作有基礎了解。

### 為何特別選擇腦神經的範疇?

是性格使然，我本身喜歡探索未知和接受挑戰，大腦是一個複雜的器官，有很多尚待發掘之處。

### 你以GPA 3.9的成績從生物化學系轉系至醫學院。為何始終對醫科念念不忘?

我選擇讀醫，是因為自己喜歡認識新事物、接觸人和思考生命意義，而醫學本身結合科學與藝術，我指的藝術是溝通之道，例如醫者如何安慰病人，如何了解患病背後的各種原因。

### 為何選擇中大醫學院?

這是我的不二之選，因為當中有不少在我成長之路留下影響力的人，比如SARS抗疫英雄沈祖堯教授和鍾尚志教授。我亦喜歡醫學院的人情味，同學之間會守望相助，老師也樂於與學生交流。我負笈英倫實習之前，曾約見研究神經學和腦退化症的莫仲棠教授，從他的專業分享獲益不少。他更提醒我參與醫學研究的初衷——幫助病人。中大醫學院不單給予我醫學知識，也啟發我的人文關懷。

### 過往在生化系的學習對現時的醫學訓練有甚麼幫助?

生化系給予我扎实的科學知識，訓練我嚴謹的頭腦和力求完美的態度，磨練我的意志力和應對壓力的技巧，為我打下醫學訓練的基礎。

### 你在二年級時以優異表現囊括三項獎學金，可否分享一下學習訣竅和減壓之道?

其實最重要的是對學習的熱忱和好奇心，只要你熱愛學習醫學知識，自然便會有好的成果。同時要記住不要做GPA奴隸，要享受學習的過程。過於着緊成績只會倍添壓力，也未能靈活運用所學知識。學習並不單純為應付考試，而是為了將來的病人。此外，我會盡量在課後釐清所學，明白了原理，日後溫習自然更得心應手。我發現懂得調節心態才走得更遠。壓力很多時不是來自課業，而是來自朋輩。我初時會經常懷疑自己的學習進度是否比同學慢，但後來明白與其和他人比較，倒不如着眼於自己掌握到多少醫學知識。我明白健康的重要，閒時喜歡跑步、打羽毛球和爬山。

### 談談令你印象最深刻的一件藝術作品。

大學圖書館門前的「仲門」，象徵通往學問的入口，也一直見證重要的校政論壇和畢業典禮等重要場合。「仲門」早午晚呈現不同的面貌，它在朝早靜待旭日升起，午間遙望百萬大道川流不息的人群，黃昏迎接百燕歸巢。我步入圖書館時總難免帶着壓力，但溫習完離館時，從「仲門」遠望，一望無際的天空盡收眼底，頓覺豁然。

### Can you tell us your internship experience at University College of London (UCL)?

In March, I was looking for a research internship to spend the summer. Then I learned from *Nature* that Prof. David Attwell of UCL is an internationally-acclaimed neurologist. I wrote to him stating my intent of learning under him. To my surprise, he immediately agreed. So I set off for the UK in late May to study microglia in his laboratory. We dissected mouse brains to observe its cell morphology with confocal imaging technology and Sholl Analysis. The microglia are highly related to neurodegenerative diseases like dementia and Parkinson's disease. To develop new drugs and treatments, medical practitioners need to have a good understanding of these cells.

### Why did you choose neurology in particular?

I think that's me. I like delving into the unknown and taking up challenges. The brain is a complicated organ. Many parts of it is still off limit to us.

### You transferred from the Department of Biochemistry to the Faculty of Medicine with a GPA of 3.9. Why were you intent on studying medicine?

I love to learn new things, meet people and ponder on the meaning of life. I chose to study medicine because it is an integration of science and art. The 'art' is the art of communication, like the way doctors comfort patients and seek the many answers to sickness and suffering.

### Why the Faculty of Medicine at CUHK?

This is my only choice. People like Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung and Prof. Sydney Chung meant a lot to me as I grew up. I also enjoy the human touch here, where classmates help one another out and teachers are willing to communicate with students. Before I went to UCL, I benefitted from the sharing of his professional expertise by Prof. Vincent Mok, himself a neurologist and a dementia researcher. I was reminded not to lose track of why I took up medical research in the first place, namely, to help the patients. The Faculty not only gives me medical knowledge, but also instills in me a humanistic orientation.

### How is your previous training in biochemistry beneficial to your medical studies?

The Department of Biochemistry has laid a solid foundation in science for me, trained my mind to be rigorous and taught me to stop at nothing but perfection. The willpower and stress-coping skills acquired there also profoundly benefit my medical training.

### Your brilliant performance had earned you three scholarships in Year Two. What's the secret?

Most important of all are passion and curiosity. If you're passionate about acquiring medical knowledge, you will eventually excel academically. I also keep reminding myself not to be a 'GPA slave', but to enjoy the learning process. If you are grade conscious all the time, you'd bring pressure upon yourself and that may even affect how you apply what you learned. I study for my future patients, not only for the exams. I'll lose no time in clarifying and understanding the things I learned in class, so that revisions become much more effective later. I found out that pressure doesn't come from the coursework, but from the peers. Realizing this, I no longer compared myself to my classmates and wondered if I had done enough. I started to relax and turn my attention to my leisure time and my health. I love running, playing badminton and hiking in my spare time.

### Please talk about an artwork that impresses you the most.

I like Ju Ming's Gate of Wisdom in front of CUHK Library, which symbolizes the passageway to knowledge. The sculpture has witnessed major University events like policy forums and congregations. It appears to be solemn at dawn, lively at noon with the movements of people on the University Mall, and quiet at dusk to welcome back the swifts in residence. I always enter the library with a heavy heart burdened with study plans. When I leave it, I can look beyond the sculpture and see the sky stretching outwards. Unfailingly I'd feel refreshed again. 📷

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