



香港老話，開書店或辦雜誌，都是累己累人。你看地鐵內人人拿在手上看的是手機而不是書，就知道書的處境有多惡劣。不過，逢時書室創辦人雖千萬人吾往矣，開張兩月的這片小店，在中大校園掌起一盞文化的燈火。

香港書店的生存環境艱難，多半與昂貴租金有關。一項調查得出香港的中位樓價收入比為14.9（即平均樓價是平均年收入的14.9倍），連續四年成為全球樓價最難負擔城市榜首。姚松炎教授在本期為讀者分析本港高樓價的成因和解決辦法。

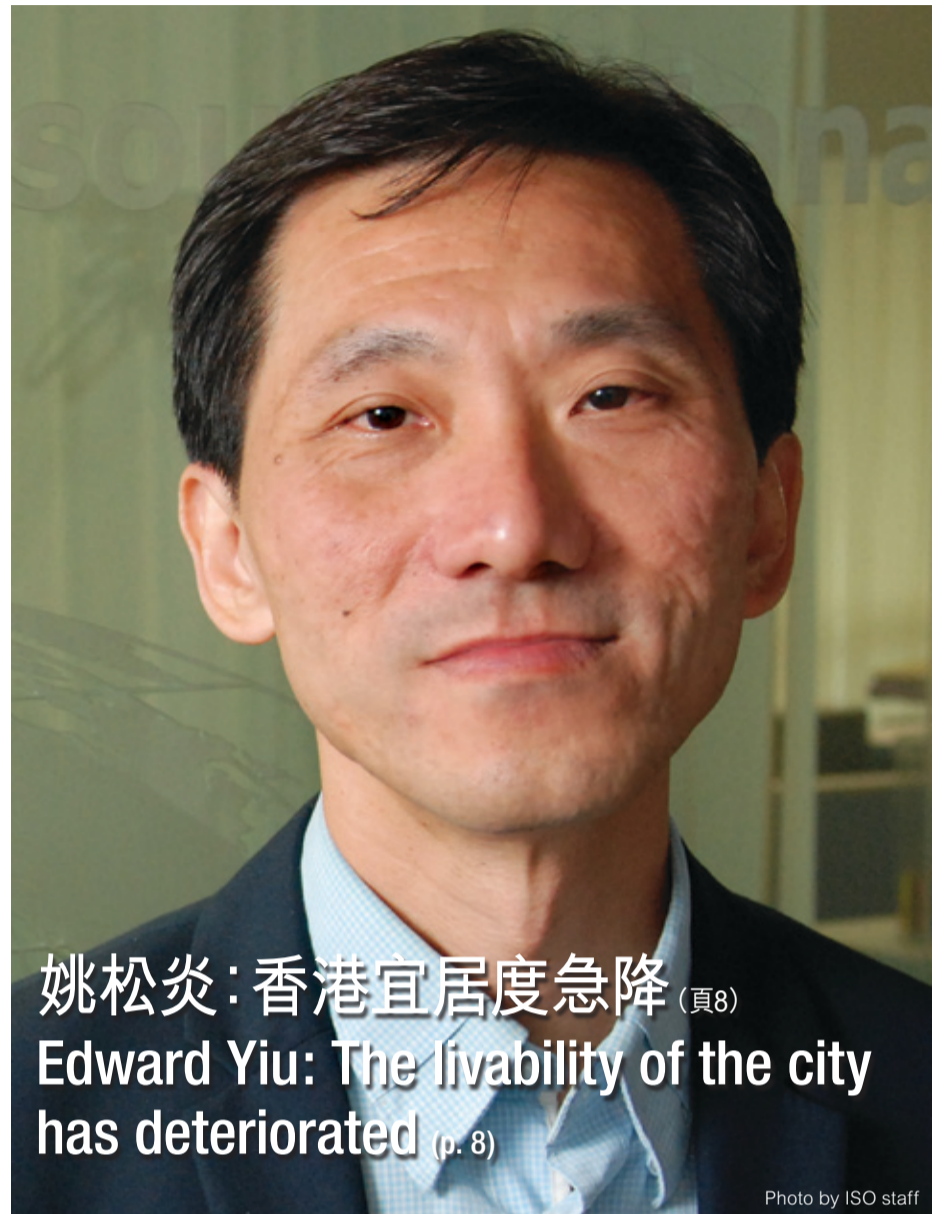
同樣是慢火烹調、五味紛陳，本期介紹的還有教學質素保證的天書和鑊氣騰騰的芙蓉蛋飯，兩者各有擁護。讀者們，找機會搵一搵或嚐一嚐吧！



A local cliché goes: 'If you want to ruin someone, ask him to open a bookstore or publish a magazine.' The waning star of the Book can be glimpsed in the subway where the majority abandon the printed pages in favour of their smartphone screens. But the founders of Timing Bookstore are not afraid of going against the grain. Two months in business, the bookstore is a beacon to bibliophiles and aspiring scholars and literati on campus.

The gloom of most bookstores in Hong Kong is due to the bloom of local rental values. With a median multiple of 14.9 (the average land price being 14.9 times the average yearly income) by one survey, home ownership in Hong Kong has almost become an impossibility. Prof. Edward Yiu will tell you how this came about and what can be done about it.

This issue also introduces the reader to two arts practised on campus, one pedagogic and the other gastronomic. Equally slow-cooked and richly marinated, the *Quality Manual* and the Egg Foo Yong fill the appetites of their respective clients. Dear Reader, get nurtured and nourished!



姚松炎：香港宜居度急降 (頁8)

Edward Yiu: The livability of the city has deteriorated (p. 8)

Photo by ISO staff



恭賀盧煜明教授！ Congratulations Prof. Dennis Lo!

盧煜明教授提供
Courtesy of Prof. Dennis Lo

他在矽谷從老搭檔Charles Cantor博士手中接過2015年度個人化醫學國際會議頒發的先驅大獎。
He received the Pioneer Award at the Personalized Medicine World Conference 2015 in Silicon Valley from his long-time collaborator Dr. Charles Cantor.

目錄 Contents

讀書有時·開店有時——訪逢時書室 A Time to Read, a Time to Open a Bookstore	2
教與學質素寶典 A Manual for Mentors and Mentees	4
字裏科技 Tech Talks	5
舌尖上的中大 CUHK f+b	5
校園消息 Campus News	6
宣布事項 Announcements	7
口談實錄 Viva Voce	8

如非財力雄厚，在香港經營一間書店是極其困難的事。鬧市中不少書店因抵不住高昂租金而從地舖搬上更高的樓層艱苦撐持。一群中大學生無懼畏途，為延續書本生命而四出奔走，幸得各界支持。今年1月落戶善衡書院的「逢時書室」，賣書之餘更推動嶄新的閱讀體驗，能否為中大的閱讀文化帶來新氣象？

藏器待時

「逢時」的故事，要從2012年的博群書節說起。校友、老師、學生踴躍捐出的近萬本藏書堆滿邵逸夫堂，師生可以選取心儀的書本閱讀甚至帶走，促成了書與思想的流轉。活動大受歡迎，可是快樂的時光不過數天。當時有幾位學生心想：怎樣將這個有意思又快樂的事延續下去？日本研究學系的畢業生李梓明就是其中一人。「最初我們只有五六人，因朋友介紹而彼此認識。透過交流大家都確定目標，亦願意付出時間與心機，辦一間重視閱讀體驗的書店。」

書室成員研究了日本、台灣等地的書店營運，同時向本地書店取經，其中由中大校友創辦的「序言書室」便是他們學習對象之一。「從學長身上學習了不少辦書店的知識，但我們不是要做另外一間『序言書室』，而是發掘更多的可能。」

「逢時」很懂得利用不同媒體宣傳，例如開設社交網站專頁交流閱讀資訊，又在社區舉辦籌集和試賣二手書活動，所以未正式開店就已廣為人知，亦結識了不少同道中人。社會科學院一年級生李廷軒，某天在中大文化廣場偶遇「逢時」擺設攤位，跟「逢時」人聊天後被吸引而加入。目前「逢時」已從最初的六人小組發展為約二十人的團隊，各來自不同院系。

李梓明坦言，加入「逢時」的人並不都喜愛讀書，有些人對營造閱讀空間、推廣閱讀體驗有更濃厚的興趣，李廷軒就屬於團隊中的「實驗小組」，負責構思不同實驗。例如「盲婚啞嫁」將書包好，其上抄錄一句書中節錄，製造人與書偶遇的機會，鼓勵閱讀陌生的書本；「待用書」讓人購書後放在書室待有心人取走；「小講台」定期聚會分享知識；「快閃讀詩」與「吐露詩社」合辦，在共膳期間忽然奏樂，讀出以食物為題的詩，然後散場。這些實驗都豐富了閱讀的可能性，是使「逢時」別樹一幟的重要元素。

2013年2月，某次校長沈祖堯教授與學生的對談會後，「逢時」人成功「捕獲」校長，闡述「逢時」的理念，獲得校長支持，但大學無法提供場地。李梓明說：「我們轉而向書院入手。善衡書院院長辛世文教授對我們說，書院一直有鼓勵學生發揮創意、支持學生創業的想法。」「逢時」後來參加了書院的「青年才俊計劃」繼而獲選，獲分配位於陳震夏館地下約三百平方呎的空間經營，另外博群計劃亦提供資金支持書店營運，令「逢時」有更大的嘗試空間。

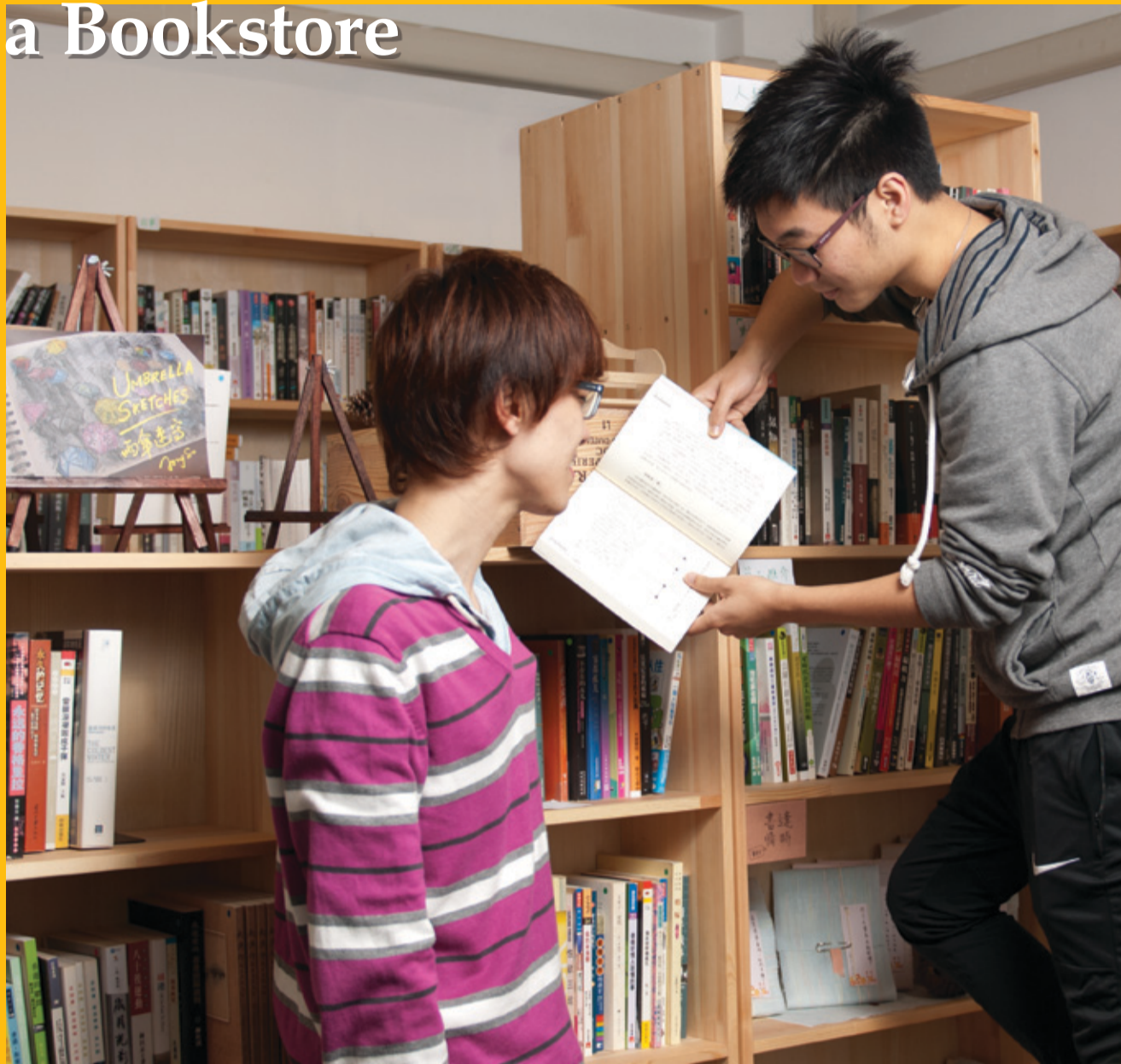
實戰有感

「逢時」開業將近兩個月，收入比他們預期好了不少。李廷軒指收入應包括賣書收益和獲捐書本數量。「目前同學上課的『旺季』銷售情況不俗，足夠支付『燈油火蠟』和兼職員工的工資；至於收舊書，由於有實體書店，加上傳媒廣泛報道，很多人主動送書。」除了雜誌和嚴重破損的書外，「逢時」幾乎無書不收。他們從實際經驗得知：甚麼書都會有讀者。初時團隊原以為銷情欠佳的書，一放上書架卻很快賣出，自此便索性不挑選，這也切合「逢時」讀書與讀者偶遇的理念。不過還是可分辨哪些必定暢銷的，如定價較便宜的簡體字書、文史哲書籍、還有與熱門議題有關，像介紹伊斯蘭國的書。「逢時」還售賣本地藝術家的寄賣品。

「逢時」的各種實驗惹來不少討論，其中一例是書店利用書脊顏色、而非一般書店以內容排列，試圖打破閱讀慣性的想法，被指無視書本內容，遭到批評。李梓明回應：「我們沒想到這麼短時間內便獲得《中大學生報》的『青睞』。那是一篇很好的文章，團隊檢討過，亦作出改善。我們不但感謝作者給予寶貴意見，更重要是文章激發我們再思考書皮顏色與內容的關聯。你看現在按推理小說分類的書架：我們發現，

讀書有時，開店有時——訪逢時書室

A Time to Read, a Time to Open a Bookstore



日本的推理小說喜用黑色或白色為封面色，而歐美推理小說也喜用黑色。」

繼續實驗

「逢時」三月起開始售賣新書。兩位「逢時」人笑言這又是一個實驗。他們眼中的新書分兩類：第一類是能夠配合店內舊書而建立主題書單的一手書，而書可能已經出版多時。例如一本簇新的羅蘭·巴特的《戀人絮語》，配合其他有關愛情的二手書，讓讀者窺看愛情不同的面貌；第二類「新書」是介紹平常讀者不大會觸碰的知識類書，例如最近購入有關拜火教經典《阿維斯塔》的書籍，對於學生來說絕對是新奇有趣了。

善衡書院跟「逢時」簽訂的合約為期一年，期滿後檢討，如成績滿意會獲書院續約。「逢時」能夠走到這一步着實不易，可是「逢時」人正努力思考如何改善收入和加強宣傳，使書店有足夠能力走出中大，獨立成長，讓更多人認識他們甚至加入他們，這才是「逢時」的初衷。

Operating a bookstore in Hong Kong is extremely difficult without abundant capital. Some street-level bookstores have had to move to upper-floor locations because of high rent. A group of courageous CUHK students rose to the challenge in their hope to give new lives to old books, fortunately with support from many parties. Settled in S.H. Ho College in January this year, Timing Bookstore promotes a new reading experience alongside selling books. Will it bring CUHK a new reading culture?

Ready for Opportunity

The story of Timing Bookstore started from the I-CARE Book Festival in 2012. Close to 10,000 books donated by enthusiastic alumni, teachers, and students were on display in Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. To facilitate the circulation of books and knowledge, students and staff were encouraged to read and take home their favourite books. This hugely

李梓明 (左) 與李廷軒 (右)
Lee Tsz-ming (left) and Lee Ting-hin (right)



Photos by ISO staff

popular activity was held for a few days only, which prompted several students to ponder how they could continue this meaningful and fun event. **Lee Tsz-ming**, a graduate of the Department of Japanese Studies, was one of them. 'There were five or six of us in the very beginning. Our common friends had introduced us to each other so we could exchange ideas. We shared the same goal and readily devoted our time and effort to open a bookstore that pays more attention to the reading experience.'

The founding members of Timing studied cases of bookstore operation around the world, including in Japan and Taiwan. They also asked owners of local bookstores for advice. Hong Kong Reader, a bookstore opened by CUHK alumni, is one of their learning models. 'We learned a lot from them but we clearly know that we are not setting up another Hong Kong Reader. We would like to do something new and different.'

Timing's members make good use of various media to promote themselves. They use Facebook to exchange information about books and activities, and set up counters to collect and sell second-hand books in the community. Thanks to this, the bookstore managed to make a name for itself before its official opening, and attracted a growing following. **Lee Ting-hin**, Year 1 student of Social Science, met the members of the bookstore in Cultural Square on campus and signed up to join after a casual conversation. The bookstore currently has a team of about 20 people from various Faculties.

Selling books is only one part of the bookstore's business. Lee Tsz-ming frankly said that not all members enjoy reading but some of them enjoy creating good reading space and promoting the reading experience. Lee Ting-hin is from the 'experiment group', responsible for the ideas of reading experiments. For instance, 'Arranged Marriage' wherein a book is wrapped with only a sentence from it written on the cover. The exercise is meant to enable people and books to meet by chance and create opportunities for reading something unexpected. 'Suspended Books' invites people to buy a book for the next visitor; 'Small Podium' allows people to meet regularly to share their knowledge; 'Flash Mob Poem Reading', co-organized with 'Tolo Poem', features live music and readings of poems about food in the College's communal dining hall. These experiments greatly enrich the possibility of reading and set Timing apart from other bookstores.

In February 2013, after a talk between the Vice-Chancellor Prof. **Joseph J.Y. Sung** and students, the bookstore members managed to catch the attention of Professor Sung and introduce the concept of the bookstore to him. Professor Sung offered them his moral support, but the University could not provide a space for the bookstore. The members proceeded to knock on the doors of the Colleges. 'Prof. **Samuel Sun**, Master of S.H. Ho College, told us the College wants to motivate students to turn innovation to reality,' Lee Tsz-ming said. 'We subsequently won the College's Young Entrepreneur Programme and were given a 300 sq. ft. indoor space on the ground floor of Chan Chun Ha Hall on campus to run the bookstore.' The I-CARE programme also provided them with the team trading fund which endows them with the freedom to explore possibilities.

The Real Fight

The bookstore has been open for nearly two months and its 'income' has been much better than the members expected. Lee Ting-hin said the term 'income' should include sales revenue and the number of books donated. 'We are now in "high season", i.e. school term. Sales are pretty good, enough to pay sundries and the wages of our part-time staff. As for collecting books, because we now have a physical location plus extensive media coverage, many people take the initiative to contact us.' Timing takes almost any books except magazines and damaged books. The members have learned that 'every book has its own reader'. Sometimes books that they

think would take much time to sell are snapped up once they hit the shelves. This also proves the bookstore's idea that books and readers can be linked up by chance. The 'best-sellers' are low-priced books with interesting content written in simplified Chinese; literature and books on history and philosophy; as well as books about hot topics such as Islam and the Islamic State. The bookstore also sells consignment items of local artists.

The bookstore's experiments have triggered discussions. One example is the bookstore's practice of arranging books based on their colour rather than their content. The bookstore's purpose is to change reading habits, but it received criticism for ignoring the books' contents. Lee Tsz-ming said the members were surprised that the practice promptly attracted the attention of the *Chinese University Student Press*. 'They wrote a very good article about us. After reading it we reviewed our book classification method and most of the books have been rearranged. We thank the writer not only for valuable advice, but also for stimulating us to rethink the connection of book cover colour and content. Have a look at the shelves of detective fiction. You can see Japanese detective fiction always sports black-and-white covers whereas Western detective fiction likes to use black as well.'



Keep Experimenting

Since March, Timing has begun to sell new books. The staff quipped that it is their latest experiment. 'New books' means never-used books that may have been published for a long time, which can form thematic booklists with the existing second-hand books. These may include a list comprising a brand new **Roland Barthes's** *A Lover's Discourse: Fragments* alongside dozens of books about love, so that readers could explore different aspects of love. 'New books' also refers to books which contain exciting content that we may never have read in our lives, such as *Avesta*, the religious book of Zoroastrians. It must be definitely interesting for students.

Timing has signed a one-year contract with S.H. Ho College. After a year the College will review the operation of the bookstore and decide whether to renew the tenancy. Without a doubt, the members of the bookstore have come a long way to realize their dreams. They are now thinking about how to improve income and strengthen publicity in order to grow independently beyond CUHK campus, and attract more people to join them, which was their original intention. 📖

教與學質素寶典

A Manual for Mentors and Mentees

www.cuhk.edu.hk/clear/qm/index.html

教書是門藝術，而教師也如藝術家，不同人有各自一套藝術表現手法。香港中文大學的核心使命是提供全面綜合的高質素教育，因而教與學的質素保證不僅必要，更是藝術。

2008年，中文大學成為本地第一所接受教資會轄下的質素保證局（質保局）核證的高等學府。質保局同年9月發布《香港中文大學質素核證報告》，由獨立評審小組專家編撰，讚揚並肯定了中大的質素保證機制與措施。報告寫道：「中大遵循其宗旨和使命，為學生提供良好的學習經驗，並設有完善的質素保證制度。」

然而，中大並未因此而自滿，反而更積極提升教育質素和學習環境，主要着眼於2012年開始的本科課程新學制。全校各方的不懈努力最終匯合成一本《質素便覽》，現已放於網上方便教師、學術行政人員和學生隨時使用。

常務副校長華雲生教授說：「大學致力保持其高質教學的關鍵優勢，清楚體現在完善的質素保證機制上，從大學、課程、科目三個層面確保學術水準和學習果效。」

《質素便覽》值得由頭至尾細讀，有需要時不妨反復查閱。讀者可快速而全面了解到，大學實行了哪些保證教學質素和學習效率的措施。附錄補充的資料對熱心教學和行政的職員格外有用。

《便覽》觸及大學生各方面的學習生活——教室、書院、課外活動、校外學習，一應俱全，是學術規劃、管理與評核的路標、地圖與指南針。

它對於初入中大或初為人師的教員特別有價值。若你剛博士畢業，一心當個好教師，《質素便覽》將是一盞明燈，指引你逐步踏上高等教育的教學正軌。若你教的是研究生課程，會發現評核研究生課業那部分尤能派上用場（第五章第三節）。

除教壇新秀外，資深教授同樣有求助於《便覽》的時候。譬如，個案未出現時，很少教師會想到紀律的問題。萬一情況發生，《便覽》中有關試讀、退學、學術著作誠信部分（第五章第三、五、六節）就會大派用場，裏面提到的各項規章準則對處理已經相當棘手而敏感的情況相信會有用。資深教授若負責新課程的發展，就更離不開《便覽》，相關的政策與程序在文內可一覽無遺（第三章）。

協理副校長潘偉賢教授身兼學能提升研究中心主任，這個中心在中大是質素保證機制與措施的重要把關。潘教授說：「《質素便覽》記載了現時所有本科和研究生課程內，實施的質素保證及提升的政策與措施。內容會根據相關人士和部門的反饋意見而定期更新。我希望隨着大家使用和參與，《便覽》可發揮愈來愈大的作用。」

Teaching is an art, and like artists, different teachers have different approaches to the performance of their art. For an institution like CUHK whose core mission is to provide quality education on a comprehensive scale, quality assurance of its teaching and learning functions becomes a necessity and an art in itself.

In 2008, the Chinese University was the first local institution to be audited by the Quality Assurance Council (QAC) of the University Grants Committee. QAC released its *Report of a Quality Audit of The Chinese University of Hong Kong*, compiled by a panel of independent experts, in September that year and made many commendations and affirmations of our quality assurance measures and institutional practice. In its words, 'CUHK is providing a high quality student learning experience that reflects its mission and role statement, underpinned by good quality assurance system.'

CUHK has not rested on its laurels, however. It has since continued to improve the quality of the education and the learning environment it offers, particularly but not exclusively for the new undergraduate curriculum that started in 2012. The *Quality Manual* is an offshoot and the natural product of such continuing efforts on the institutional level, now a user-friendly handle online for teachers, academic administrators and students alike.

Prof. Benjamin W. Wah, Provost of CUHK, said, 'The University's commitment to its key strength in quality teaching finds unequivocal expressions in its many well-established and structured quality assurance mechanisms that ensure high academic standards and student achievement of outcomes on the institutional, programme and course levels.'

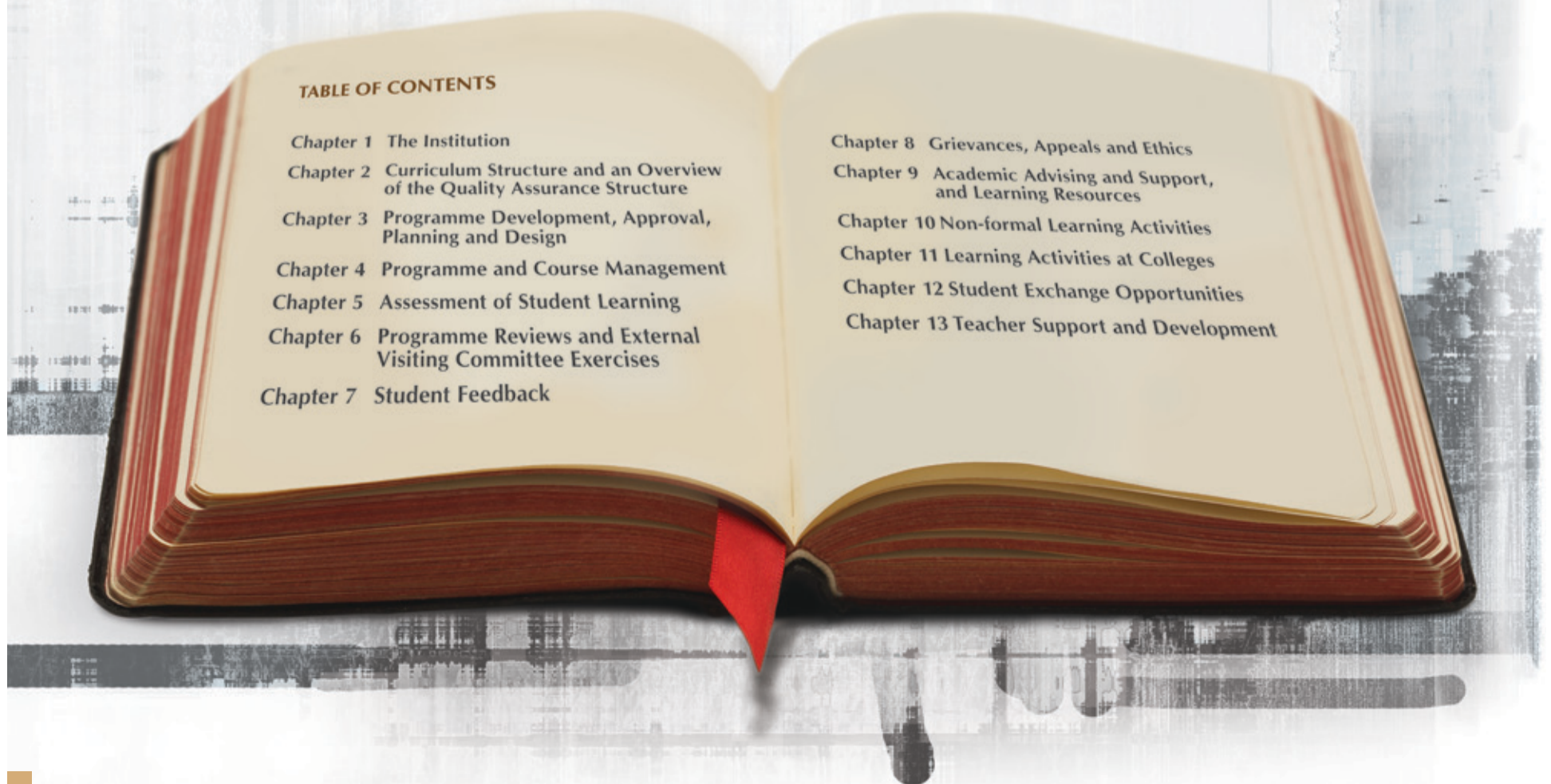
The *Quality Manual* is worth reading from beginning to end, in addition to being repeatedly referred to from time to time. It can also provide a quick and comprehensive understanding of what has been put in place to ensure teaching quality and learning efficacy. Its appendices supplement with further information and materials that every dedicated teacher and administrator would have found useful.

The *Manual* touches upon and reaches down to every nook and cranny of a student's learning life in the University—classroom, college, extracurricular activities, off-campus learning, you name it. It provides signposts, maps and guidelines in academic planning, management and assessment.

It is particularly valuable to teachers who are new to the University or the profession. To someone freshly out of her PhD who takes her new teaching challenges seriously, the *Quality Manual* throws a thread that would lead her steadily through the maze of tertiary pedagogy. If she's also teaching a postgraduate course, she will find the part on assessing postgraduate students' coursework particularly useful (Ch. 5.3).

Not only will new teachers find the *Manual* useful, but veterans should also have many occasions to refer to and consult it. For example, very few teachers would pay much attention to disciplinary issues unless and until they are faced with specific cases. They will then find the sections on academic probation, discontinuation of studies and honesty in academic work (Ch. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6), and the various regulations and codes of practice mentioned therein of especial relevance in situations already fraught with difficulties and sensitivities. It is also indispensable to veterans who are tasked with developing new programmes and who want to benefit from accessing all the relevant policies and procedures at a glance (Ch. 3).

Prof. Isabella W.Y. Poon, Associate Vice-President of CUHK, is also the director of the Centre for Learning Enhancement And Research (CLEAR), one of the most important facilities in CUHK's nexus of quality assurance mechanisms and measures. She said, 'The *Quality Manual* documents existing policies and practices on quality assurance/enhancement implemented, in and applied to all programmes on the undergraduate and the postgraduate levels. It will be updated on a regular basis with feedback and input from all interested parties and units. It is my wish that the *Manual* will thus be made fitter and fitter for our purposes.' 📖





無人機的天空

Flying into the Future

今年1月20日，一架無人機掉落在墨西哥邊境城市蒂華納一間超級市場的停車場，機上攜帶了超過六磅冰毒，顯然是飛往美國途中墜毀。

愛玩無人機的人愈來愈多，連毒販都研究怎樣利用這種廉價飛行器，各行各業的企業家自然也看到它幾乎無限的用途。

有人把無人機的起源追溯至十九世紀中葉用於丟炸彈的無人熱氣球，但它的真正始祖，應是1930年代英國海軍開發的一款靶機，這種稱為「蜂后」的靶機以無線電遙控，可以回收再用。到了今天，原來軍用的無人機已在民間大量使用。今年3月5日英國上議院歐盟委員會發表報告，估計到了2050年歐洲會有多達十五萬個與無人機有關的職位。該委員會主席奧卡漢女男爵說：「民用無人機使用量的增長驚人，它們以出乎所有人意料之外的速度飛上天空。」

你應該在電影、電視和新聞節目，甚至本校的宣傳影片看過無人機拍攝的影像。DHL、UPS和淘寶等公司都在試驗用無人機送包裹。亞馬遜創辦人兼行政總裁貝佐斯談到該公司的無人機送貨服務時說：「我知道這看起來像是科幻小說，但它卻是真實的。」

無人機的用途遠不止於送貨。在學術界，研究人員利用無人機監察野火或臭氧濃度、漏油和火山灰，而應用最多的是研究極地冰山融化。它們也成為慣用小鏟子的考古學家的工具。秘魯利用無人機監察考古地點和繪製地圖，防止這些地點被城市發展破壞。

無人機還是保護野生動物的利器。海洋守護者協會用它們監察領航鯨，如果牠們游得太過接近法羅群島，就派小船驅趕，以免被島上漁民捕獵。

美國農民用它們來監測蟲害和灌溉情況、評估收成，以及尋找走失的牛。有些農民會自己買無人機來用，但不少人會聘請專門的公司，因為操作無人機有點複雜。

有鑒於此，許多美國大學已經或正在構思設立無人機課程。阿拉斯加大學費爾班克斯分校在2014年在工程系開辦了無人機飛行科技課程。甚至有專辦無人機課程的大學，2012年在鳳凰城成立的無人載具大學，提供了證書、碩士和博士課程。

或許未來有一天你看見一個中大學生，問他主修甚麼時，他會答你：「無人機。」

On 20 January, a drone crashed into a supermarket parking lot in Tijuana, a Mexican border city, apparently en route to the US. The drone was found to be carrying more than six pounds of methamphetamine.

Drug traffickers are not the only ones starting to explore the potential of drones as this cheap robotic aircraft has become increasingly popular with hobbyists. Entrepreneurs of all stripes also see limitless uses of them.

Some accounts trace the ancestry of drones back to the use of hot air balloons laden with explosives in the middle of the 19th century. But the real origin of today's drones was the first recoverable and reusable radio-controlled aircraft dubbed the 'Queen Bee' developed by the Royal Navy for aerial target practice in the 1930s. Now drones have evolved from military to civilian uses. A report published on 5 March 2015 by the British House of Lords European Union Committee estimates that there will be as many as 150,000 drone-related jobs in Europe by 2050. The chairman of the committee, Baroness O'Cathain, said: 'The growth in civilian drone use has been astonishing and they are taking to the skies faster than anyone could have predicted.'

You may have seen footage captured by drones on TV and news programmes, movies, or even publicity videos produced by our University. DHL, UPS, and Alibaba's online

marketplace Taobao have been testing using them to deliver packages. Commenting on its drone delivery service, **Jeff Bezos**, founder and CEO of Amazon, said, 'I know this looks like science fiction, but it's not.'

Drones can offer more. On the academic front, researchers use drones to track wildfires or ozone concentrations, oil spills and volcanic ash. And a significant number of them are deployed to the polar regions to study the melting of ice. Trowel-wielding archaeologists now add drones to their tool kits. In Peru, a fleet of drones is used to map and monitor its archaeological sites, safeguarding them from being encroached by development.

Drones are also a wildlife conservation tool. The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society sends out drones to watch over pilot whales. If they get too close to the Faroe Islands, where locals have yearly hunts, the society sends out boats to chase them away.

American farmers use them to identify insect problems and watering issues, assess crop yields or track down cattle that have wandered off. While some farmers buy their own drones, most are expected to hire from companies because of the complexity of flying drones.

In response to this, dozens of universities in the US are offering or planning to offer drone programmes. The University of Alaska Fairbanks started a course on the flying technology of drones in 2014 in its engineering department. There is even a university specializing in drones. Founded in 2012, the Unmanned Vehicle University in Phoenix offers certificate, Masters and PhD programmes.

Perhaps some day in the future when you ask a student of our University what his major is, he'll reply: 'Drones.'



芙蓉蛋新演繹

Incarnation of Egg Foo Yong

芙蓉類菜餚之所以借荷花之名，是取兩者質地軟滑、嫩如凝脂的共性。芙蓉蛋屬粵菜，傳統做法是中火慢煎蛋塊至外層金香，而內裏嫩滑。這道既考功夫，又花時間的菜式，在中大芸芸學生餐廳並不多見，皆因製作時間是限制。

聯合書院學生膳堂的李志浩經理偏偏打破局限，自創出鐵板芙蓉蛋飯，聰明地把慢煎的工序交託給鐵板，因而鐵板的挑選最有考究：蛋漿是液體，鐵板太淺會瀉開，太厚則儲熱過強而易焦。經過多番試驗，李先生才找到厚度、深淺和形狀適中的容器。

這款鐵板芙蓉蛋的副料包括蝦仁、紅腸絲、火腿絲、芽菜、韭菜等，事先要爆炒至七成熟。待客人點餐後，廚師從焗爐拿出已預熱的鐵板，將副料進一步炒至九成熟後，淋上蛋漿稍加攪拌，製作只需三十秒。到客人前來櫃面取時，大約過了兩三分鐘，芙蓉蛋已在鐵板上悄悄完成自我實現。

李先生建議，食客下單後要留意號碼，盡快取餐，以免芙蓉蛋過分烘焦。跟餐的白飯最好倒進鐵板攪拌均勻進食，這樣每口飯都會嚐到雞蛋的鮮香細滑和蔬菜的爽脆清甜。

When a dish is named after 'foo yong', literally 'white lotus petals', it denotes the food has the same soft and silky texture as the lotus flower. Egg foo yong derives from a Cantonese dish in which beaten eggs are fried slowly until crispy golden brown on the outside, while creamy and tender on the inside. It is time-consuming to make, which is the reason why egg foo yong is rare to find among student canteens in CUHK, where meals have to be served in a short time span.



Photo by ISO staff

Mr. **Leo Lee**, manager of the United College Student Canteen, dares to break new ground by serving egg foo yong on a sizzling plate, and thus delegating the slow-frying process to the hot iron. The hardest part is to select the right iron plate—if too shallow, the fluid will spread over too wide; too thick, the heat it generates will burn the egg mixture. It was only after a decent amount of trial and error that Mr. Lee began to find the perfect container.

Ingredients of the incarnation of egg foo yong include shrimps, sliced sausages, shredded ham, bean sprouts and chives, which are stir-fried to 70% done beforehand. When receiving an order, the cook will take the pre-

heated sizzle plate out of the oven, further fry the meat and vegetables until 90% done, and pour in the beaten egg to mix with the ingredients. What it takes is a mere 30 seconds. When the eater comes to fetch the food, two to three minutes have passed, and the lotus will already have actualized itself on the sizzling plate.

Mr. Lee suggested that after placing an order, one should pick up the food as soon as it is ready, lest the lotus egg becomes over-cooked and turns dry. The accompanying bowl of rice needs to be added into the plate and mix well to merge with the aroma of the eggs and the sweetness of the vegetables.

建築系學生建「廳堂博物館」 Architecture Students Design Living Room Museum



坐落銅鑼灣時代廣場開放空地的「廳堂博物館」於1月8日揭幕。這座新建的臨時展覽場地由中大建築學碩士生王守賢（右）和王俊傑（左）設計。兩人在去年舉辦的「時代廣場廳堂博物館設計比賽」脫穎而出，獎勵之一是畢業前在香港中心地段建起首個建築項目，為香港打造可共享高質藝術、文化活動及展覽的大眾空間。

兩位準建築師的得獎博物館設計「有時」為長形玻璃屋，由優雅輕盈的預製框架建起，極為靈活，僅採用極少種類的物料，結構簡潔卻能刻劃精緻的細節，維持原有設計感，同時內外可因應展覽調整。博物館內牆的木柵上密下疏，極具玩味。牆身下半部留空透明，營造邀人進內的氛圍。展覽場館可應活動需求改裝為開放、半開放或封閉的空間。設計結構方便公眾進出，亦能吸引高質藝術進駐。

On 8 January, the Living Room Museum, located at the open plaza of Times Square in Causeway Bay, celebrated its official opening. The museum is a newly built temporary gallery space designed by Samuel Wong Sau-yin (*right*) and Marco Wong Chun-kit (*left*), final year students of the Masters of Architecture degree programme at CUHK. Both won the Times Square Living Room Design Competition organized last year. One of the prizes is the opportunity to launch the two young architects' careers by designing and building their first architectural project in the heart of Hong Kong even prior to their graduation, and to contribute to the city by creating a freely accessible space for the sharing of high quality art, cultural events and exhibitions.

The winning design, titled 'Sometimes', is a highly flexible rectangular glass volume built up from an elegant, light-weight, modular framework of pre-fabricated parts. The simplicity of the structure and the minimal choice of materials and detailing have been carefully selected to maintain a strong design identity while allowing for possible exterior and interior appropriations as part of the exhibitions housed inside. A playful rhythm of wooden interior fins that densify towards the top separates the interior space from the visually demanding context of Causeway Bay. The lower levels of the façade are transparent to create a welcoming character. The exhibition floor itself can easily be re-configured in an open, semi-open, or closed plan in response to the needs of the curators. The structure presents itself to the public as an accessible and inviting shelter for high-quality art display.

電子產品回收計劃 E-device Collection Campaign

全校範圍的「電子產品回收計劃」於1月27至30日舉行，由中大商學院與友邦保險合辦，藉此提高中大教職員、學生和校友對電子產品循環再用和綠色生活的關注。該計劃亦是慈善活動，回收的電子產品將捐給非牟利組織明愛電腦工場，待刪除舊有資料和更新程式後，再轉贈有需要人士。

計劃的四個回收點，設於中環的中大工商管理碩士課程市區中心，以及中大校園內的鄭裕彤樓、范克廉樓和康本國際學術園文化廣場。活動共回收到455件可循環再用的電子產品，其中回收量最高的三款分別是手提電腦（102部）、手提電話（62部）和桌面型主機（46部）。

The university-wide E-device Collection Campaign held from 27 to 30 January was a success. A collaboration between CUHK Business School and AIA, this meaningful initiative promoted awareness of e-waste recycling and green living among the staff, students and alumni of the University. As a charitable activity, the campaign entailed donating e-devices to Caritas Computer Workshop, a non-profit organization that erases old data and adds new software to such devices before giving them to people who need them most.

逸夫書院廿九周年院慶典禮 Shaw College 29th Anniversary



逸夫書院於1月9日舉行二十九周年院慶典禮，邀得香港樂施會行政總裁余志穩博士任主禮嘉賓。余博士說，他從任職政府到退休後的工作都和貧窮問題有關。貧窮的定義主要有「絕對貧窮」和「相對貧窮」。絕對貧窮大致指吃不飽、沒錢治病、無法接受教育、對未來沒有安全感和感到無奈。按此定義，則現時絕對貧窮多集中在非洲撒哈拉以南和部份拉丁美洲國家。不少港人不相信香港有貧窮問題，但余博士的實際經驗說明，香港有相對貧窮的問題。所指的是社會上有一群人沒有足夠金錢，過主流社會認為是理所當然的生活。

解決貧窮大致有兩種看法：一是認為只要經濟發展，便能創造就業；另一是認為政府有責任照顧窮人，以稅收補貼他們。至於為何要幫助窮人，原因是政府有責任保障市民最基本人權，例如生存權。再者，在道德層面來說，有所謂「社會契約」：在一個公義社會中，有人因自由而累積了財富。要容許財富不均，只能讓弱勢社群獲得照顧，這也是社會福利的概念。余博士因此相信，幫助弱勢人士是政府和社會的責任。

Shaw College held its 29th Founder's Day Celebration Ceremony on 9 January with Dr. Stephen Fisher, director-general of Oxfam Hong Kong, as the guest of honour. Dr. Fisher shared in his speech that from his time working for the government until he served in other units after retirement, he has been involved in work related to poverty. Poverty is mainly defined as either 'absolute poverty' or 'relative poverty'. Absolute poverty refers to lack of food, insufficient money to fight disease, inability to receive education, no sense of safety and feelings of helplessness about the future. According to this definition, countries where absolute poverty can be found are mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Many Hongkongers do not believe there is a poverty problem in Hong Kong. Fisher's own experience tells him that this is false. There are Hong Kongers suffering from relative poverty which means not having enough money to live as mainstream residents do.

To solve the poverty problem, there are basically two types of solutions. One believes that as long as the economy is developing, employment opportunities can be created. The other holds that the government has the responsibility to care for the poor through tax income. As to why the poor should be helped, the main reason is that the government is responsible for protecting citizens' basic rights, including the right of survival. Morally there is the concept of the 'social contract' which states that in a just society, there are people who accumulate wealth freely and the only reason to allow the uneven distribution of wealth is to ensure the disadvantaged are cared for. This is known as social welfare. Dr. Fisher therefore believes both the government and society should help the disadvantaged.

Four strategic collection points were set up—Cheng Yu Tung Building, Benjamin Franklin Centre, and Yasumoto International Academic Park on campus, and the MBA Town Centre in Central. In total, 455 recyclable e-devices were collected. The top three most donated items were laptops (102), mobile phones (62), and desktops (46).



生態行攝影比賽 2015

Eco Tour Photo Contest 2015

為鼓勵親近大自然，宣揚綠色生活，賽馬會氣候變化博物館正舉行生態行攝影比賽2015。由即日起至3月23日，只要在生態行路線沿途拍下喜愛的景、物、人，再透過地球保源行動網頁的報名表 (cloud.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/webform/view.php?id=597924) 遞交作品，即有機會角逐冠亞季軍等獎項，贏取現金獎。比賽詳情請參閱地球保源行動網頁。

To encourage people to get closer to nature, the Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change (MoCC) is hosting the Eco Tour Photo Contest 2015. To participate and win a prize, simply snap your favourite Eco Tour scene and submit the photo via the online form (cloud.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/webform/view.php?id=597924) by 23 March. Details of the contest can be found on the Gaia Website.



警惕校園罪案

Campus Crime Alert

由於校園最近接連發生失竊案，保安處提醒眾人在使用大學的圖書館、嶺南體育館及大學體育中心時，務必小心保管個人財物，切勿在無人看管情況下隨意擺放現金、電腦及貴重物品於場館公眾地方。

In view of the recent spate of theft incidents occurring in campus facilities, the Security Office advises members of the University to be vigilant about their personal belongings and not to leave their cash, computers and valuables unattended particularly in the public areas of libraries, Lingnan Stadium and University Sports Centre.

「風再起時——吳昊留給我們的五六十年代香港」展覽

Remembering the Breeze: Hong Kong in the 50s and 60s from the Ng Ho Collection

為向吳昊先生研究香港文化及推動其發展之貢獻致意，並承蒙吳昊夫人黃嘉慧女士鼎力協助，圖書館特此舉辦「風再起時——吳昊留給我們的五六十年代香港」展覽，展出吳先生所藏珍貴物件與資料，如大眾讀物、生活用品等，以呈現五六十年代香港民間的生活風景。

To pay tribute to the late Mr. Ng Ho who made significant contributions to the development of and research on Hong Kong culture, with the full support of his wife, Mrs. Ng Wong Kar-wai, an exhibition 'Remembering the Breeze: Hong Kong in the 50s and 60s from the Ng Ho Collection' will be held from 27 March to 30 September. Items on display include valuable materials collected by Mr. Ng in the past decades, such as popular literature and materials from daily life. The exhibition presents Hong Kong ordinary people's life in the 50s and 60s.



日期 Dates: 27.3.2015–30.9.2015

地點 Venue: 大學圖書館地下展覽廳
Exhibition Area, G/F, University Library

時間 Hours: 圖書館開放時間 Library Opening Hours
www.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/information/openhr1.htm

查詢 Enquiries: 圖書館特藏組 Special Collections, CUHK Library
電話 Tel: 2603 5225 / 3943 8740

大學出版社年度大減價

The Chinese University Press Annual Sale

中文大學出版社於3月19日至4月2日舉行年度大減價，所有書籍一折至七折發售。銷售地點為康本國際學術園101室大學書店，查詢可致電3943 9800或電郵cup-bus@cuhk.edu.hk。

The Chinese University Press will hold its annual sale during 19 March to 2 April at the University Bookstore, Room 101, Yasumoto International Academic Park, selling books published and distributed by the Press. All titles are 30% to 90% off. For enquiries, please call 3943 9800 or email cup-bus@cuhk.edu.hk.

北島《給孩子的詩》讀者見面簽書會

Bei Dao Book Signing: Selected Poems for Children

中文大學出版社邀請文學院榮譽教授趙振開（北島）舉行讀者見面簽書會，詳情如下：

The Chinese University Press invites Zhao Zhenkai (Bei Dao), Honorary Professor at the Faculty of Arts, to host a book signing meeting. Details are as follows:

日期 Date: 22.3.2015

時間 Time: 14:00–16:00

地點 Venue: 商務印書館尖沙咀圖書中心
尖沙咀彌敦道132號美麗華商場 B1地庫
The Commercial Press Tsimshatsui Book Centre
B1/F., Miramar Shopping Centre,
132 Nathan Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon

語言 Language: 普通話 Mandarin

費用 Fee: 免費活動（座位有限，先到先得） Free (First-come, first-served)

報名 Registration: www.cp1897.com.hk/activity.php?id=1016

查詢 Enquiries: 3943 9805

投選最喜愛網站及流動應用程式

Vote for the Most Favourite Websites and Mobile Apps

中文大學網站和 CUHK Mobile 流動應用程式今年再度符合「無障礙網頁嘉許計劃」的金獎準則。該計劃由政府資訊科技總監辦公室與平等機會委員會合辦，現正接受市民投票選出「最喜愛網站」及「最喜愛流動應用程式」，嘉許具備優秀無障礙設計而受大眾歡迎的網站和流動應用程式。中大去年榮獲最受喜愛網站大獎，歡迎大家繼續到 vote.webforall.gov.hk 支持。

Both the CUHK website and CUHK Mobile have met the gold award criteria of the Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme organized by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and the Equal Opportunities Commission. The scheme's 'Most Favourite Websites' and 'Most Favourite Mobile Apps' awards give recognition to exemplary and popular websites and mobile apps pursuing best practices in accessibility. We were the most favourite last year. Let's keep it that way with a simple click: vote.webforall.gov.hk.

巴赫清唱劇講座音樂會

BACH 330 Cantata Lecture-Concert

2015年是巴赫誕生三百三十周年，聲蜚合唱節 (SingFest) 舉行長達一年的 BACH 330 講座音樂會系列。香港中文大學合唱團應邀參與其中，將與聲蜚合唱學院、德國男高音列殊 (Richard Resch)、本地男中音林俊及多位客席樂手，在中大合唱團指揮朱振威及合唱節總監校友趙伯承分別指揮下，呈獻兩部巴赫經典清唱劇BWV4《基督躺在死亡的桎梏中》及BWV171《神啊，你的榮耀如你之名》。

To celebrate the 330th anniversary of Johann Sebastian Bach's birth, SingFest holds a year-long BACH 330 Project, with a marathon series of Bach Cantata Lecture-Concerts performed by various local choirs. CU Chorus is invited to take part in this project. The chorus will join the SingFest Choral Academy, German tenor Richard Resch, Hong Kong baritone Albert Lim, and a group of guest musicians to perform two cantatas by Bach, *Christ lag in Todes Banden*, BWV 4 and *Gott, wie dein Name, so ist auch dein Ruhm*, BWV 171, under the direction of Leon Chu, music director and conductor of CU Chorus, and Patrick Chiu, director of SingFest, respectively.

日期 Date: 17.4.2015

時間 Time: 20:30

地點 Venue: 崇基學院禮拜堂 Chung Chi College Chapel

票價 Ticket Prices:

\$240 (VIP)、\$140 (設有全日制學生、高齡及殘疾人士優惠 half-price tickets are available for full-time students, senior citizens and people with disabilities)

訂票 Booking: <http://cuchorus.eventbrite.com/>

未來城市研究所副所長

姚松炎教授

Prof. Edward Yiu

Associate Director of
Institute of Future Cities



Photo by ISO staff

你是未來城市研究所副所長，這個研究所是做甚麼的？

這個研究所轄下有五個研究中心，我主力負責土地和房屋政策議題，其他同事則關注可持續發展、社區規劃、少數族裔文化，以及藝術等未來城市發展須要關注的事項。當然，全球暖化、空氣污染都是相關的議題，城市的特點是跨學科、全方位，需要很多不同專業的團隊一起合作。

甚麼原因促使你關注和研究香港房屋問題？

我的專業是建築測量師，早年一直關注舊樓失修問題，無可避免涉及物業價值，當時發現某些樓宇質素很差，但卻繼續升值。國際上大部分城市樓價都只是比建築成本貴一點而已，但香港很奇怪，建築成本只佔樓宇價值的三分之一至五分之一那麼小，那其餘那些是什麼呢？我從此就開始研究香港房屋問題。

現在的高樓價為社會帶來哪些影響？

香港樓價已去到國際指標稱為「極度無法負擔」的程度，帶來的社會問題：首先是影響家庭的決策，如不敢結婚，推遲結婚，不敢生育，這又影響到社會未來人口夠不夠。其次，人們被迫住在一些非常不適宜居住的環境，包括籠屋、棺材房、劏房，現在甚至連豬欄也可以賣出去讓人住，整個城市的宜居度急劇下降。最後，房屋不能負擔，是導致社會上仇恨不滿情緒和排外心態的導火線之一。

導致香港高樓價的原因何在？

三個令香港樓價去到不能負擔地步的因素，都是政府造成。第一是政府在銀根供應方面依循聯繫匯率，導致這段時間美國減息印鈔票，大量熱錢流入，推高香港樓價。第二是人口，如果政府對於內地移民沒有審批權，甚至鼓吹輸入高質素專才和勞工，在房屋已經不能負擔及供應不足的情況下再增加高收入人口，只會把樓價推得更高。第三是土地供應，政府供應的土地長期不足，甚至曾長期停止供應，導致今天的惡果。

最近有學者撰文提倡開發郊野公園，你有何看法？

討論開發郊野公園時要留意兩件事，第一，香港市區人口密度達到每平方公里二萬五千人，是全球密度最高的頭幾位，但全港平均人口密度，約是每平方公里七千人，在世界上屬中度水平，雖已跌出宜居城市之列，但還不算太差，這是因為前殖民政府選擇一種高度集中的城市發展模式，在市區作高密度發展，鄉村、郊野公園和綠化帶則維持低密度，甚至無人居住狀態，讓市民

共享自然生態。這其實是一種取捨。所以千萬不要在地圖上看到郊野公園佔我們百分之四十的土地，就以為很多，可以隨便拿來用。如果這樣做，全港人口平均密度勢必增加，生活質素每下愈況。

第二是根本沒有必要發展郊野公園，香港有四千公頃閒置官地，還有八百公頃棕土，就是現在新界用作貨櫃場、割草場、貨倉那些遭破壞和污染的農地。如實施棕土先行政策，就能獲得大量土地，起碼二三十年內都沒必要討論發展郊野公園。

房屋問題有何正本清源的解決方法？

最根本的解決之道是有真正的民主政府，改變現在那種土地屬於政府而非人民的前殖民地式錯誤制度，令有關土地的決策受民意監察；但這個理想似乎不是那麼快可以實現。另一個中短期的解決方法是實行新加坡式組屋政策。在新加坡，組屋是公民權利，只要是公民就能以可負擔的價格獲得居所；香港的公屋卻是福利，入息要低到某一程度才能申請。其實現時香港的資助房屋已佔全港房屋量的一半以上，大量已超過入息和資產限額的家庭繼續住在資助房屋之內，與其大家爭相申請公屋和居屋，不如召開一次全面的諮詢和討論，如果大家都屬意實行新加坡組屋制度，就將之變成恆常的政策，令市民安心，把精力用於發展事業，無謂不必要地浪費在房屋之上。

You're an associate director of the Institute of Future Cities. What does this institute do?

The institute has five centres. I focus on research on land and housing policy. My colleagues work on sustainability, community planning, cultures of ethnic minorities, and art, which are some areas related to the development of future cities. Of course, global warming and air pollution are also relevant topics. Studies on cities are interdisciplinary in nature and require the cooperation of experts from different fields.

What made you focus your studies on Hong Kong's housing problems?

I'm a professional surveyor. I used to concern myself with the problem of building dilapidation, which inevitably involves the issue of property value. I found that even though some buildings were quite shoddily constructed, their value kept rising. House prices in most cities around the world are only slightly higher than their costs. The situation in Hong Kong is

strange. Construction costs make up only one-third to one-fifth of house prices. What's the rest? Curiosity about this made me study Hong Kong's housing problems.

What are the problems of high property prices?

Property in Hong Kong has been ranked 'severely unaffordable' by international standards. This causes social problems. First, it has an impact on people's decisions to get married and have children. People don't get married or delay marriage, and they are reluctant to have children. This in turn affects our demographical growth. Second, people are forced to live in some very unbearable housing, such as caged homes, coffin rooms, sub-divided flats. Now even pigsties are sold for people to live in. The livability of the city has deteriorated significantly. Finally, housing unaffordability causes social unrest and xenophobia.

What are the causes of Hong Kong's sky-high property prices?

Hong Kong's unaffordable housing market has three causes, and our government is to blame for them. First, the government has pegged our currency to the US dollar. When the US lowers their interest rates and adopted a policy of monetary easing, our property market suffers from overheating as a result of a continuous inflow of 'hot money' into the city. Second, the government doesn't have the authority to screen and approve newcomers from mainland China to the city. In fact it is eager to bring in quality migrants and high-skilled workers. When our housing is unaffordable and in short supply, the increase in high-income people will only push house prices higher. Third, there is a long-standing shortage of land supply. The government even placed a moratorium on land sales. This is also a cause of our current woes.

Some scholars have advised that we should develop our country parks. What's your view on this?

We must keep two things in mind when discussing the issue of developing country parks. First, the population density of urban areas in Hong Kong is 25,000 people per km², which is among the highest in the world. But the overall density of Hong Kong as a whole is 7,000 people per km², which falls somewhere in the middle on a worldly scale. With such high density, Hong Kong is not considered a livable city, but it is not too bad. The colonial government chose a model of concentrated development for this city. Urban areas have been built to high density, while rural areas, country parks and the green belt have remained low density or uninhabited, so that citizens can enjoy the natural environment in the countryside. This is a trade-off. So, we can't say: Wow, 40% of our land is country parks. It's a lot. Let's take some out for development. If we do so, the overall density of Hong Kong will significantly increase and our living quality will plunge.

The second reason that we should leave our country parks alone is the fact that we have 4,000 hectares of unused government land and 800 hectares of brownfields. Brownfields are contaminated land used as container depots, scrapyards and storage areas. By adopting a brownfield-first policy, we can acquire enough land. And we can leave aside the issue of touching country parks for the next 20 or 30 years.

Is there any way to solve our housing problems once and for all?

The most optimal solution is a real democratic government. With real democracy, we can right the wrongs of the past colonial system of treating land as an asset of the government, instead of the people. And any decisions on land can be put under public scrutiny. But it seems that this solution won't be coming any time soon. A short- or medium-term solution is adopting Singapore's public housing programme. In Singapore, affordable housing is a right to which every citizen is entitled. In Hong Kong, public housing is a social welfare benefit that only people with low-enough income can enjoy. But in reality subsidized housing makes up more than half of the total housing units in Hong Kong. Many people with incomes or assets exceeding the limits still live in subsidized housing. Rather than letting people fight for public housing and home ownership scheme flats, why don't we hold an extensive public consultation? If the general public is in favour of the Singaporean model, then we should make it a consistent policy. Then people can focus their energy on developing their careers instead of fretting about housing. 📺



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