



「考古學是尋找歷史文化根源的學科，出土文物層出不窮，常會帶來驚喜，而考古研究超越民族主義，最終目標是復原數百萬年人類歷史，意義重大！」

Archaeology is a subject which strives to trace the origin of history and culture. The variety of artifacts found often surprises archaeologists. This subject goes beyond nationalism and aims at reconstructing history of millions of years. What a meaningful discipline!

鄧聰教授
Professor Tang Chung

千秋壯觀人類史的揭密 Underground Detectives

—訪考古學家鄧聰教授 An Interview with Professor Tang Chung

可說是考古情痴的中大歷史系副教授及中國文化研究所中國考古藝術研究中心（下稱中心）主任鄧聰教授，投身東亞考古工作近二十五年，發掘的地點由港澳以至中國內地，甚或遠達越南、日本、法國等地。這些年來，中心已獲逾一千萬元的研究經費，開展不同項目。

自然科學結合人文學科

考古學是一門結合科學與歷史的學科，除了研究文獻歷史，還涉及DNA化驗、碳十四年代測定、地貌學測量、動植物的分析等，要有不同科學家參與，方能完整地復原往昔的生活面貌，完成報告。難怪鄧教授說：「一個國家的考古工作做得好與否，視乎有多少科學家積極參與。」

師承中大前副校長兼劍橋大學考古學家鄭德坤教授，鄧教授在中大修讀歷史本科時，已深受薰陶。碩士畢業後，他遠赴日本東北大學和東京大學深造，獲得考古學博士學位。

重塑香港七千年歷史原貌

1985年，鄧教授返港主持中心，在本港開展多項遺址發掘工作。以經濟及商業掛帥的香港，到處高廈林立、車水馬龍，但繁華鬧市的地下，原來蘊藏了數千年的歷史文化。多賴考古學家鋤鏟互揮，翻開沉甸甸的鋼筋水泥，層層扒撥，抽絲剝繭，我們方可窺探得這現代都市的根源。由八十年代到九十年代，中心開展和參與了兩次全港考古資源普查工作。就在與中大遙遙相對的吐露港小島——丫洲上，發現了薄薄的彩陶時期文化層。出土陶片經物理系的熱釋光測定，是距今六千多年以前的古物。香江歷史，又豈僅是殖民地時代前的小漁村般短淺。

中心獲衛奕信勳爵文物信託基金資助一百三十多萬元，以香港考古工作為主題，製作一輯三集的光碟《香江懷古》，述及香港七千年以來的風貌、出土文物、歷史印證，又觸及四千多年前香港的玉器文化及衣飾演變，是首套有系統縷述香港歷史的光碟。攝製隊曾赴北京、廣東、海南島等地拍攝。

鄧教授指出，研究香港的歷史，不能只着眼於本地，而要從東亞洲這歷史大脈絡中整合，才可拼成一幅較完整的版圖。他曾到黑龍江、遼寧、內蒙古、日本及俄羅斯等地野外工作，察覺到在中國東北、俄羅斯濱海地區和日本北陸一帶出土的七八千年前玉器飾物，其工藝技術非常相近。這發現串連了不同地域在古代的關係，亦為以往認為日本在新石器時代是東亞孤兒的學說，帶來嶄新觀點。

懷土會發揚考古文化

為使考古學薪火相傳，鄧教授除了執教，亦自發組織了「懷土會」，招募對考古有興趣的歷史系碩士畢業生，親自帶領他們到遺址發掘，從實踐中學習，又要求他們在中大考古展覽廳任義務導賞員，向中學生推廣考古知識。

憑着孜孜不倦的努力，把考古學在這繁盛小島發揚光大。鄧教授於2009年2月獲德國考古研究院選為通訊院士，為中國大陸六十年以來第十二位獲此殊榮的專家，也是港澳地區首位得此榮譽的學者。德國考古研究院成立於1829年，是當今世上歷史最悠久的考古研究機構之一，其通訊院士銜是國際考古學界公認的學術榮譽。

Professor Tang Chung, associate professor in the Department of History and director of Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art (CCAA), Institute of Chinese Studies, is an archaeology buff who has dedicated himself to East Asian archaeology for 25 years. The sites he has helped to excavate span many places from Hong Kong, Macau, and mainland China, to Vietnam, Japan and France. Over the years, the CCAA has acquired over HK\$10 million in research funding.

Integration of Science and Humanities

Archaeology is a cross-disciplinary study integrating science and history. In addition to documentary research, other experts are employed for DNA testing, carbon 14 dating, geomorphologic survey, as well as zoological and botanical analysis. By pooling scientific expertise in different fields, a complete picture of the lives of early inhabitants could be reconstructed. Hence, Professor Tang described, 'The quality of the archaeological development of a country depends on the number of scientists involved.'

Professor Tang was greatly influenced by Prof. Cheng Te-kun, former CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor and archaeologist at the University of Cambridge. He grew fond of archaeology when he was studying history at CUHK as an undergraduate. After obtaining his master's degree, he pursued doctoral studies in archaeology at Tohoku University and Tokyo University.

Reconstructing Hong Kong's History

After returning to Hong Kong in 1985, he directed the CCAA and started various local archaeological excavation projects. Hong Kong, a prosperous concrete jungle with business and finance as its lifeblood, in fact, has a historical culture of several thousand years. When archaeologists dig in the city, they reveal facts about its history buried under layers of reinforced concrete.

From the '80s to '90s, CCAA has conducted two surveys of archaeological sites. On A Chau in Tolo Harbour squarely opposite the University, the survey team found a thin archaeological layer of painted pottery. Thermoluminescence tests conducted by the Department of Physics of the University dated the painted pottery to more than 6,000 years ago. Hence, the roots of this modern city can go back far from a small fishing village before colonization.

Funded by the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust with over HK\$1.3 million, CCAA will produce a series of three DVDs about local archaeological work. The DVDs contain information on Hong Kong culture, archaeological finds and historical corroboration since 7,000 years ago and carry the story of the evolution of jade culture and clothing in Hong Kong 4,000 years ago. These are the first DVDs to systemically give a detailed account of Hong Kong history. The shooting crew has set foot in places such as Beijing, Guangdong and Hainan.

(續下頁 To be continued)

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Professor Tang stressed that the study of Hong Kong history should not be confined to local findings. For a balanced picture, it was important to weave the different threads of East Asian history. He has conducted other field archaeological projects in Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Japan and Russia. He discovered that jade sling rings, dating back to 7,000 or 8,000 years ago, found in North-east China, the Russian coastline and the Hokuriku region of Japan were very similar in craftsmanship. This finding could shed light on the relations of different regions in ancient times. It also provided a new perspective to the belief that Japan was in isolation during the New Stone Age.

Huaitu Club to Promote Archaeology

To promote archaeology, Professor Tang teaches the subject and organizes Huaitu Club which welcomes master graduates of history interested in archaeology. Led by Professor Tang, they will have the opportunities to excavate archaeological sites and learn through practice. Members are also required to serve as voluntary docents at archaeological exhibition galleries in CUHK and promote archaeology to secondary school students.

Professor Tang's unrelenting efforts at promoting archaeology in this tiny city have earned him global recognition. He was named corresponding member of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in February 2009. He was the 12th scholar on mainland China to win this accolade in the last 60 years and the first from Hong Kong and Macau. Founded in 1829, the institute is one of the oldest archaeological research agencies in the world and its corresponding membership is a well-recognized honour in the field.

千古軼事地底尋

Buried Stories

烈日當空，汗流浹背，考古學家在這樣環境下奮力揮鋤，再逐分逐寸爬梳，每片出土文物都血汗交織。它們帶出一個個動人故事，導人迫近歷史的真相，使人忘卻當初的勞苦。鄧教授憶述：「考古學家在越南曾發掘到一男一女的墳墓，他倆的陪葬品各是半塊玉玦，應是一塊玉玦掰成兩半，想是期望來生再續前緣！你看，多浪漫的故事！」

淒美以外，還有不少有趣發現。有一次他們在中國興隆窪挖掘出一對玉耳環，兩只大小完全一樣，放上電子秤，同是二十三克，教人嘖嘖稱奇：「八千年前，用甚麼技術可製出兩只重量相同的玉耳環呢？」

古玉器固然珍貴，糞便竟也是考古學家的至寶。原來糞便的化石往往含有食物殘渣、寄生蟲卵、昆蟲和花粉等，考古學家可從而估計古人的飲食習慣和病理。鄧教授曾講授「廁所考古學」，藉着這個人類日常生活文明的課程令同學對考古興趣大增。

Archaeologists often have to toil under the burning sun and each piece of artifact is the result of much hard work. However, the experience is also immensely rewarding for it brings people closer to historical truths and it often reveals touching stories. And it is this that makes archaeologists forget the tough times. Professor Tang recalled, 'Once, a team of archaeologists discovered in Vietnam a burial ground of a man and a woman each with half of a jade sling ring as burial objects. The two halves matched



興隆窪文化時期的玦飾，充分展現對稱之美。
The slit rings of the Xinglongwa culture express the beauty of symmetry totally

form a complete ring. It's believed that the couple was hoping to reunite in the afterlife. See? What a romantic story!

Archaeologists also found a pair of jade earrings from Xinglongwa on the mainland, that were completely symmetrical. To their surprise, they also weighed exactly 23 grams each. 'What technique did men 8,000 years ago employ to make these twin jade earrings?'

In the eyes of archaeologists, jade is valuable, but so is excrement. The fossils of excrement containing food debris, eggs of parasites, insects and pollen can provide much information about the eating habits and pathology of the ancient man. From experience, Professor Tang said that 'toilet archaeology' is very successful at arousing students' interest in archaeology subject.



日本鎌倉米町遺址發現的廁坑及腳踏木板遺跡。
Relics of an ancient toilet in Japan

新聞與活動

NEWS & EVENTS

本校EMBA課程排名全球十九

CUHK EMBA Ranked 19th Worldwide

本校行政人員工商管理碩士課程 (EMBA) 在10月19日《金融時報》發布的全球EMBA排名中名列十九。是次排名共評核了全球九十五個EMBA課程。自2001年該報首次舉辦全球EMBA排名始，中大EMBA課程一直高踞首二十名內。

中大EMBA課程在校友薪酬、薪金升幅、工作經驗、國際諮詢委員會和女性教職員比例等幾個範疇的得分明顯佔優，而校友薪酬更高踞全球第五，即使面對金融海嘯的衝擊，薪金升幅也高達百分之六十四。

中大EMBA課程的特點除了是香港製造外，還有雙語教學。在全球首二十位的課程中，只有中大和瑞士的IMD是採用雙語教學。

In the EMBA ranking 2009 released by *Financial Times* on 19 October, CUHK's EMBA Programme was ranked 19th. The programme has been consistently ranked among the world's top 20 EMBA programmes since the ranking was first launched in 2001.

It scored high in areas such as alumni's salary today, salary increase, work experience, international advisory board, and women faculty. Alumni's salary is the fifth highest in the world. The programme's graduates also achieved a high salary increase rate of 64% this year despite the volatile market situation after the global financial tsunami.

The programme is distinguished not only as a uniquely Hong Kong programme, but also one of the two programmes in the top 20 that adopt a bilingual medium of teaching (the other being IMD in Switzerland).

沈祖堯教授獲推薦為校長候選人

Prof. Joseph Sung Recommended for CUHK Vice-Chancellorship

香港中文大學校長遴選委員會於10月20日向校董會推薦沈祖堯教授為校長候選人。現為逸夫書院院長及醫學院副院長的沈教授對此感到榮幸。校董會將安排他與大學成員，包括教職員、學生和校友會面，然後於11月10日舉行特別會議，考慮委員會的建議和大學成員的意見，再作出決定。

At the University Council meeting on 20 October, CUHK's Search Committee for Appointment of Vice-Chancellor recommended Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University.

Professor Sung, currently head of Shaw College and associate dean of the Faculty of Medicine, said that he was honoured to be recommended as the candidate. After arranging Professor Sung to meet members of the University including staff, students and alumni, the Council will hold a special meeting on 10 November to consider the recommendation of the Search Committee and the views of CUHK members before deciding on the Vice-Chancellor appointment.



逸夫同學關心世界

Shaw Students Care about the World

逸夫書院在10月16日舉行題為「逸夫同學關心世界」的書院聚會，兩隊在暑假期間遠赴柬埔寨和四川省當義工的學生，與同學分享服務所得。

到柬埔寨的是逸夫書院扶輪青年服務團的二十一名學生，他們探訪孤兒院和殘障兒童之家，又到貧民村派發白米，參觀垃圾山、萬人塚及罪行博物館等。

那邊廂，逸夫書院院長沈祖堯教授率領二十名學生，前往去年四川地震災區北川縣，提供災後服務。服務團主要探訪當地中小學及板房區，教授英語，並提供簡單醫療檢查和資訊等。

八天的行程令計量金融學二年級的四川內地生劉方舟感受良多，她發現災民物資不缺，有些家庭甚至有筆記型電腦，但她覺得：「物質幫助固然重要，但更重要的是精神支援，讓他們走出悲傷。」

沈祖堯教授的兩名朋友合共捐贈六十萬元，資助逸夫同學繼續參與四川災後服務。沈教授說：「書院非常重視及鼓勵學生參與社會服務，提供許多體驗及交流的機會，期望他們不只專注學業，更可以關心社會、服務人群。」

On 16 October, two groups of Shaw students shared their experiences and gains from their visits to Cambodia and Sichuan with their fellow students in the Shaw College Assembly entitled 'Shaw Students Care about the World'.

Twenty-one students of the Rotaract Club of Shaw College went to Cambodia to volunteer at orphanages and a disabled children's home. They distributed rice to impoverished villagers, and paid visits to garbage hills, killing fields and a genocide museum.

Led by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, head of Shaw College, another group of students visited Beichuan county of Sichuan province, one of the hardest hit areas in last year's earthquake. They visited schools and temporary housing areas, taught English and provided basic medical services to the locals.

Liu Fangzhou, a native of Sichuan and second-year quantitative finance major, learned a lot from the eight-day trip. Although the victims were not lacking in resources, she said, 'While material



assistance is important, what more important is moral support that can help them get over their psychological trauma.'

Two friends of Professor Sung have donated HK\$600,000 to support Shaw students to provide post-disaster services to the victims. Professor Sung said, 'By providing many opportunities to see the world, Shaw College encourages our students to commit themselves to community service. We hope that they not only excel in academic performance, but also care about society and are willing to serve people in need.'



可持續發展? 環境發展?

Sustainable Development?

甚麼是可持續發展? 前香港天文台台長林超英先生於10月16日在中大指出，可持續發展的概念始於1970年代，其目的是讓人類可永續生存。

林先生的講座題為「可持續發展?」。一般認為可持續發展包含經濟、社會和環境發展三方面，但林先生質疑環境從沒有發展起來，一直以來討論的只是減少對環境的破壞而已。他並以地球過去六十萬年的轉變為佐證，農牧和工業革命出現後，二氧化碳和甲烷的排放不斷增加，排放量更因近半世紀的城市化、物質主義和消費主義而大幅飆升，全球暖化也愈趨嚴重。

林先生認為當務之急，是善用科技，善待自然和善育靈性，以達至人類與自然共存的可持續發展。

是次講座為工程學院及社會科學院合辦的「可持續發展工程講座系列」的第一講，系列共六講，旨在增進中大師生的環保知識，從而推動校內開展更多關於環保的工程學研究項目，提供更多高效能的綠色方案，以節約能源及減少污染。

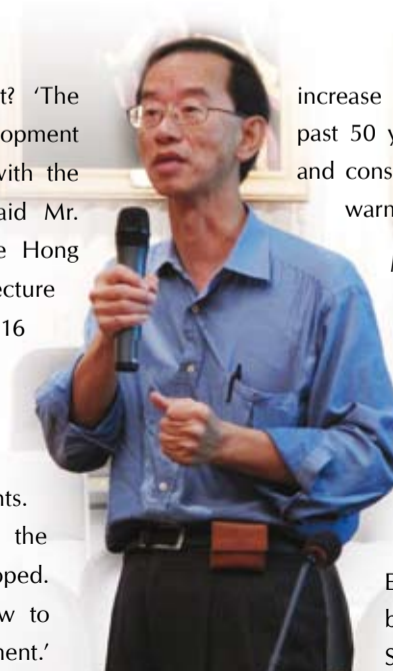
What is sustainable development? 'The concept of sustainable development was first brought forth in the 1970s with the aim of sustaining human survival,' said Mr. Lam Chiu-ying, former director of the Hong Kong Observatory, who delivered a lecture titled 'Sustaining What?' on campus on 16 October.

It is assumed that sustainable development encompasses economic, social and environmental developments. However, Mr. Lam questioned that the environment has never been developed. 'We have just been talking about how to minimize the damage to our environment.' He also recalled the environmental changes of the earth over the past 600,000 years as an example. The emissions of carbon dioxide and methane have been increasing since the emergence of farming and rearing activities, and the industrial revolution. The

increase has taken an alarming speed over the past 50 years due to urbanization, materialism and consumerism, spurring the threat of global warming.

Mr. Lam pointed out that sustainability could only be achieved by maintaining harmony between man and nature. In a nutshell, we should use technology wisely, care for our environment wholeheartedly, and cultivate our spiritual well-being.

The lecture kicked off the 'Sustainable Engineering Seminar Series' co-organized by the Faculties of Engineering and Social Science. A total of six seminars are to be held, which aim at promoting environmental knowledge among CUHK teachers and students, and encouraging more engineering research projects to contribute to developing green solutions for pollution and energy over-consumption.



建築學院創新設計 兩周建成抗震校舍

Seismic Proof School Built in Two Weeks

四川省劍閣縣下寺村新芽小學，在去年四川大地震後頓成危樓。建築學院朱競翔教授率領研究小組，研發了創新的輕型結構建築系統，在兩周內為學生重建新校。

新校舍以輕鋼框架為主幹，再以預製牆板與之拉接，形成複合的輕型結構系統。雖然外牆僅十六厘米厚，卻可抵禦強烈地震，而且輕鋼框架受面材及表面塗層保護，壽命最少達二十年。

新芽小學重建工程獲中大新亞四川重建基金及香港龍的文化慈善基金資助，已於9月竣工。新校舍除造價便宜、結構安全外，施工過程也極為簡易，在建築學院人員指導下，三十名香港及內地的大學生和建築師，在短短兩周內已建成四百五十平方米的永久校舍。

朱教授表示：「新芽校舍的突破性研究解決了長久以來建築速度與質量的矛盾，它的設計整合了不同的製造潛能，而現場的建造活動更成為凝聚社群、傳遞知識的良好契機。」

朱教授的研究團隊現正着手興建第二所四川新芽小學，並致力進一步發展及推廣高集成度的環保建築產品。



朱競翔教授
Prof. Zhu Jingxiang

The old building of the New Bud Primary School at Xiasi village in Sichuan's Jiange County was seriously damaged in the earthquake last year. A research team led by Prof. Zhu Jingxiang of the School of Architecture has developed an integrated light-structure system for the reconstruction of the school.

The primary load-bearing part of the new school is a light-gauge steel frame, which is strengthened by a prefabricated panel system. Although the wall is only 16cm thick, the system is able to resist high seismic forces. Under the protection of the outer panel and surface coating, the life of the skeleton is expected to last over 20 years.

With the support of the CUHK New Asia Sichuan Redevelopment Fund and the Hong Kong Dragon Culture Charity Fund, the new school was completed in September. The building is safe and durable, and the construction cost is low. Its on-site assembly is also an easy task. With the guidance of CUHK researchers, 30 volunteers including university students recruited from the mainland and Hong Kong, as well as architects, built the 450-square-metre new school within just two weeks.

Professor Zhu said, 'This research has ironed out the long-existing contradiction between construction speed and quality. It does not only integrate the potential ability of different manufacturers, but also provides an opportunity to unite different communities and disseminate knowledge.'

Professor Zhu and his team are now working on the construction of the second New Bud Primary School and strive to improve and popularize this highly integrated sustainable architecture.



新芽小學環保設計
Eco Features of the New Bud Primary School

環保措施 Eco Features	好處 Benefits
採用隔熱及儲熱物料，配合多層構造及恰當的門窗位置與面積比率 • thermal insulation and storage materials • multi-layer envelope system • ratio of the doors and windows carefully designed	使室內冬暖夏涼 classrooms cool in summer and warm in winter
分散式的自然採光與通風系統 decentralized opening system to bring in day-light and natural ventilation	大大減少能源消耗 energy consumption reduced greatly
多以機械方式裝嵌框架，減少使用化學膠結劑 mechanical joints to minimize the use of chemical compounds	避免產生有害物質 toxic emission avoided
裝設太陽能淋浴設備及尿糞分離式廁所 solar water heater and eco-friendly toilet	改善農村衛生 rural sanitation improved
舊校舍的建築材料，用作新校舍的墊層、鋪地和蓄熱體 materials dismantled from the old school reused as paver, spacer or thermal mass	物資循環再用，減少浪費 waste reduced



丘成桐教授主講「研求之樂」

Professor Yau Shing-tung on 'The Joy of Research'

研究院在9月28日舉辦「研究院講座系列」，首場名為「研求之樂」的講座，邀得博文講座教授丘成桐主講。二百多名中大研究生及教職員踴躍出席。



研究院院長黃永成教授（右）致送紀念品予丘成桐教授
Prof. Wong Wing-shing (right), dean of Graduate School, presents a souvenir to Prof. Yau Shing-tung

在約一小時的講話中，丘教授與師生分享他於學術研究領域中奔馳的心路歷程。

丘教授是舉世聞名的數學家，他深受中國文學及史學的啟發，認為：「數學創作也如寫小說，總不能遠離實際。《紅樓夢》能夠扣人心弦，乃是因為這部悲劇描述出家族的腐敗、社會的不平、青春的無奈，是一個普羅眾生的問題。好的數學也應當能接觸到大自然中各種不同的現象，這樣才能夠深入，才能夠傳世。」

「研究院講座系列」旨在為研究生帶來與國際知名學者交流的機會。

The first ever Graduate School Seminar Series was kicked off with the lecture 'The Joy of Research' by Prof. Yau Shing-tung, Distinguished Professor-at-Large, on 28 September.

In the one-hour lecture, Professor Yau shared his personal

experience in and insights on research with over 200 CUHK postgraduate students and staff.

A world renowned mathematician, Professor Yau is greatly inspired by Chinese literature and history. He pointed out that 'Like novel writing, creativity in mathematics cannot deviate from the real world. *The Dream of the Red Chamber* touches countless readers because its tragic narrative portrays everyday social problems like decadent life in an extended family, inequality in society and helplessness of youth. Only when mathematic studies touch on the myriad of natural phenomena can they be developed deeply and passed on from generation to generation.'

The Graduate School Seminar Series aims at offering graduate students an opportunity to meet with and learn from world renowned research leaders.



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請須輸入[中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

宣布事項

聘任教務長

Appointment of Registrar

大學校董會通過，吳樹培先生由2010年1月1日起以全職方式專任大學教務長，其教務處處長聘任由同日起終止。

The Council has approved that with effect from 1 January 2010, Mr. Eric S.P. Ng will serve as Registrar of the University on a full-time basis, and will cease to be Director of Registry Services with effect from the same date.



公積金及強積金計劃投資成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme and Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme

財務處公布公積金計劃內各項投資成績之回報如下：

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

2009年9月

September 2009

基金	Fund	1995計劃 1995 Scheme	指標回報
		(未經審核數據 unaudited)	Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	4.44%	4.42%
平衡	Balanced	4.20%	3.94%
穩定	Stable	2.49%	2.99%
香港股票	HK Equity	5.61%	4.76%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	6.38%	6.75%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.05%	0.00%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.04%	-0.01%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	4.86%	4.68%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	2.37%	2.31%

2009年第三季

Cumulative returns for the 3rd Quarter of 2009

基金	Fund	1995計劃 1995 Scheme	指標回報
		(未經審核數據 unaudited)	Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	12.82%	15.21%
平衡	Balanced	10.53%	13.39%
穩定	Stable	7.80%	9.16%
香港股票	HK Equity	10.38%	11.98%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	13.92%	14.78%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.16%	0.01%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.21%	0.02%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	9.22%	8.60%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	3.78%	3.58%

2009年1月至9月之累積回報

Cumulative returns for past nine months (1.1.2009 to 30.9.2009)

基金	Fund	1995計劃 1995 Scheme	指標回報
		(未經審核數據 unaudited)	Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	27.88%	32.74%
平衡	Balanced	25.18%	25.65%
穩定	Stable	12.46%	13.59%
香港股票	HK Equity	50.18%	47.48%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	47.34%	49.68%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.85%	0.06%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	1.05%	0.07%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	30.61%	28.08%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	5.05%	4.16%

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

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間的匯率變動

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

Information in this section can only be accessed with **CWEM password**.

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請須輸入中大校園電子郵件密碼。

新聖堂暨容啟東校長紀念樓感恩崇拜 Thanksgiving Service for Construction of New Chapel and President Chi-tung Yung Memorial Building

神學院新聖堂建築委員會在10月19日會議通過委任主要承建商，籌備六年的新聖堂建築工程定於11月展開，預計2011年夏天完成。

神學院將舉行新聖堂動工感恩崇拜，誠邀各教職員、學生和各界人士參加。詳情如下：

As the Building Committee on Chapel to the Theology Building approved the appointment of the main contractor on 19 October, the construction of the new chapel will commence in November after years of planning and is expected to be completed by summer 2011.

The Divinity School of Chung Chi College will hold a thanksgiving service. All are welcome to join. Details are as follows:

日期 Date	7/11/2009 (星期六 Saturday)
時間 Time	2:30 pm
地點 Venue	崇基學院神學樓新聖堂地盤 Construction Site of New Chapel, Theology Building, Chung Chi College
查詢 Enquiries	衛小姐 Ms. Wai (2609 8150)

普通話教育專題講座 Lectures on Putonghua Education

普通話教育研究及發展中心將於11月21日舉辦兩場講座，詳情如下：

Two lectures will be presented by the Centre for Research and Development of Putonghua Education on 21 November with details as follows:

日期 Date	21/11/2009 (星期六 Saturday)	
講座 Lecture	名家名師談對外漢語教學專題講座 Seminar by Eminent Scholars on Teaching of Chinese as a Foreign Language	普通話教中文系列專題講座之十三——普教中閱讀教學的實踐 Seminar on Putonghua as a Medium of Instruction—Series 13: PMI in Practice
時間 Time	3:00 pm – 6:00 pm	2:00 pm – 5:00 pm
地點 Venue	崇基學院信和樓三樓李冠春堂 Li Koon Chun Hall, 3/F, Sino Building, Chung Chi College	崇基學院何添樓二樓B6室 Room B6, 2/F, Ho Tim Building, Chung Chi College
講者 Speaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 楊惠元教授 (北京語言大學) Prof. Yang Huiyuan (Beijing Language and Culture University) 李曉琪教授 (北京大學) Prof. Li Xiaoqi (Peking University) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 簡加言老師 (福建中學〔小西灣〕) Ms. Kan Kar-yin (Fukien Secondary School [Siu Sai Wan]) 馮雄華老師 (將軍澳香島中學) Ms. Fung Hung-wa (Heung To Secondary School [Tseung Kwan O])
查詢 Enquiries	2609 6749	
網上登記 Online Reservations	www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~pth	

(普通話主講 In Putonghua)

香港國際詩歌之夜 International Poetry Nights in Hong Kong

東亞研究中心將於11月26日至29日，與香港浸會大學國際作家工作坊和拔萃男書院合辦香港國際詩歌之夜。

這是香港有史以來規模最大的國際詩歌盛會，有七位來自四大洲的著名國際詩人參加，包括美國當代最重要詩人史耐德、阿拉伯語詩歌界代表人物海加茲和日本戰後一代的代表性詩人高橋睦郎等。與這一強大國際陣容相媲美的是用中文寫作的詩人，有中國大陸的翟永明、歐陽江河；台灣的鴻鴻；香港的也斯、胡燕青、廖偉棠，以及本校人文學科講座教授北島。

東亞研究中心主任蘇基朗教授說：「這次香港詩壇盛事，有助推動本地詩歌發展，並令更多人懂得欣賞詩歌，無論大學生、中學生還是一般公眾，都能受惠；而在主辦這次活動的院校和香港社會，寫詩讀詩歌的風氣，將另有一番新景象。」

The Centre for East Asian Studies is going to hold the Hong Kong International Poetry Nights in collaboration with the International Writers Workshop at Hong Kong Baptist University, and Diocesan Boys' School from 26 to 29 November 2009.

The event is the biggest international gathering of poets in the history of Hong Kong. Famous poets from all around the globe will participate in the event, including Gary Snyder, the doyen of American poetry; Ahmad Abdul Muti Hijazi of Egypt, the leading poet of the Arabic world; Takahashi Mutsuo, the foremost Japanese poet of the post-war period; etc. Joining this stellar cast will be Zhai Yongming and Ouyang Jianghe from mainland China, Hung Hung from Taiwan, Ye Si, Wu Yin-ching and Liu Wai-tong from Hong Kong, and Bei Dao, CUHK's Professor of Humanities.

Prof. Billy So, Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, said, 'This will be an important event for the development and promotion of poetry appreciation in Hong Kong which benefits university and secondary school students and the public alike. The landscape of poetry on the campuses of the organizing schools and in Hong Kong will not be the same afterwards.'

Poetry lovers of all nationalities are welcome to attend the following activities:

「另一種聲音」研討會 (憑柬出席) Seminar on 'The Other Voice' (by invitation)	
日期 Date	26/11/2009 (星期四 Thursday)
時間 Time	3:30 pm – 4:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學中國文化研究所文物館東翼二樓會議室 Conference Room, 2/F, Art Museum East Wing, Institute of Chinese Studies, CUHK
開幕朗誦會 Opening Ceremony and Poetry Recitation	
日期 Date	26/11/2009 (星期四 Thursday)
時間 Time	7:00 pm – 8:45 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學西部綜合教學大樓六號演講廳 LT6, Teaching Complex at Western Campus, CUHK
音樂朗誦會 Music and Poetry Recitation	
日期 Date	27/11/2009 (星期五 Friday)
時間 Time	7:00 pm – 8:45 pm
地點 Venue	拔萃男書院禮堂 Assembly Hall, Diocesan Boys' School
史耐德詩歌獨誦會、座談會 Recitation by Gary Snyder and Forum 'Snyder and Chinese Civilization'	
日期 Date	28/11/2009 (星期六 Saturday)
時間 Time	2:30 pm – 4:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港浸會大學善衡校園查濟民科學大樓五樓鄭翼之講堂 LT3, YC Cheng Lecture Theatre, 5/F, Cha Chi-ming Science Tower, Ho Sin Hang Campus, Hong Kong Baptist University
香港詩歌之夜——粵語朗誦會 Hong Kong Poetry Night: Poetry Recitation in Cantonese	
日期 Date	28/11/2009 (星期六 Saturday)
時間 Time	7:00 pm – 8:45 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學崇基學院利黃瑤壁樓一號演講廳 LT1, Esther Lee Building, Chung Chi College, CUHK
「詩歌與翻譯」研討會 Seminar on 'Poetry and Translation'	
日期 Date	29/11/2009 (星期日 Sunday)
時間 Time	2:30 pm – 4:30 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學行政樓祖堯堂 Cho Yiu Conference Hall, University Administration Building, CUHK
閉幕朗誦會 Closing Ceremony and Poetry Recitation	
日期 Date	29/11/2009 (星期日 Sunday)
時間 Time	7:00 pm – 8:45 pm
地點 Venue	香港藝術中心壽臣劇院 Shouson Theatre, Hong Kong Arts Centre, Wanchai

網頁 Website: <http://chinesestudies.cuhk.edu.hk/cuhk-portal/html/poetry2009/>

一般查詢 General enquiries: 李小姐 Miss Lois Li (2696 1070, lois@cuhk.edu.hk)
葉小姐 Miss Esther Yip (2696 1088, estheryip@cuhk.edu.hk)

十方吐露

TEN QUESTIONS FOR



Prof. Hsiung Ping-chen

1 一般史家都關注大事件、大人物。是甚麼令你將眼光投注到兒童史？

Most historians are interested in grand historical events and figures. Why do you choose to focus your attention on the history of childhood?

我小時候就好奇，這個世界男的有聲音，女的有聲音，小孩是不是也應該有聲音？到上了大學，原以為可以選到讓我明白兒童在歷史上處境的課，可是沒有。歷史上兒童佔總人口的三分之一甚至一半，不能說不重要。以前的歷史多半是高層的、精英的歷史，現在大家知道，平民百姓、三教九流的歷史都值得做，他們在歷史上的處境是不應忽視的。

What was in my mind when I was young was: men's voices have been heard, women's voices have been heard; should the voices of children also be heard? When I entered university, I searched in vain for a course to help me understand the situation of children in history. Children have made up a third to a half of the population in Chinese history. One-third of the population is definitely not insignificant. Their role in history should not be neglected.

2 決定開拓中國兒童史領域，經過了怎樣的心路歷程？

How did you decide to be the first person to write the Chinese history of childhood?

1980年代初博士畢業後，考量應繼續走精英的、分析性的思想史方向，還是走向社會底層的歷史。我對兒童史非常好奇，但不知道應該怎麼做、材料在哪裏、可不可以做。可我想有些事情如果別人不做，而我也不做，等到某一天我退休，到海灘去散步的時候，就會覺得很遺憾。試過了，就算最後失敗，也會覺得很安心，所以最後決定嘗試。

When I obtained my doctoral degree in the early 1980s, I had to make a choice between doing research on the intellectual history of the elite and the history of the powerless. I was fascinated by the history of childhood, but I didn't know how to begin, where the materials were, and whether I was able to do it. However I'm also someone who feels obliged to do what needs to be done that is not being done. If I don't do it, I would regret one day in my retirement while taking a walk on the beach. But if I tried and failed, I wouldn't lose any sleep over it.

3 從事少人做的研究，困難和喜悅在哪裏？

What are the challenges of treading a different path?

困難是要知道材料在哪裏，並且問有意義的問題。而困難跟收穫是掛鈎的，如果可以克服困難，那自然就有意外的欣喜。做一樣大家知道得很少的新東西，任何一點點的發現，或者別人有一點點的興趣，都會讓你很興奮很滿足。

The most difficult part is finding where the materials are, and then to ask meaningful questions. The challenges and the pleasures are two sides of the same coin. You derive unexpected joys from overcoming difficulties. When studying something that is not previously known, any little discovery excites.

4 為何在九十年代初負笈哈佛公共衛生學院，進修一門新學科？

Why did you go to the Harvard School of Public Health to study a new subject in the early 1990s?

我高中時已很喜歡生物，後來選了歷史，但對生物還是不能夠忘情，所以就繼續研究醫療跟生物的歷史。去哈佛唸書，是想看看一個人在學術生涯的中途，能不能夠重新變成學生，學習從沒涉足的領域。

I have had a liking for biology since I was in high school. Although I chose to study history at university, my interest in biology didn't subside. So, I ended up studying the history of medicine and the history of biology. I went to Harvard because I wanted to see if a middle-aged person can start afresh as a student and learn something new.

5 好的歷史學家需要甚麼條件？

What does it take to be a good historian?

願意被自己的好奇心帶着走，勤學，不受現在的學科約束。梁實秋的《雅舍小品》裏有一篇文章叫〈講價〉，說喜歡討價還價的人要有「政治家的臉皮，外交家的嘴巴，殺人的膽量，釣魚的耐心」。我覺得好的歷史學家除了勤學外，還要跟愛講價的人一樣，有很好的想像力，巧妙的口才，藝術家的心思，因為解釋跟編寫都需要這些特質；另外也要有決心跟勇氣承擔自己的決定。

Besides being diligent, a good historian should follow his curiosity, unfettered by the shackles of academic boundaries. In my opinion, a good historian must have good imagination and eloquence. He must have the genius of an artist to help him interpret and compile historical materials. He must also have the courage to accept the consequences of his decisions.

6 是甚麼讓你離開熟悉的台灣，來中文大學出任文學院院長？

What made you leave Taiwan and join CUHK as Dean of Arts?

純屬意外，不過，是很令人高興的意外。二十多年前逸夫書院剛成立時，陳佳璉院長邀我訪問，從那時起我就常往往返。兩年前我卸任中央大學文學院院長後，也來了一個學期為歷史系開課。一年多前突然接到電話，邀我和遴選委員會見面，在會面過程中，我被委員的誠意所感動，還有劉校長懇切的邀約。他們說中文大學是一所非常有人文傳統的大學，但是在現在和短期的未來，人文學術可能需要更多的重視和用心經營。這讓我想打抱不平。

後來，我問兩個二十幾歲的女兒：我們應否搬到香港？她們很好奇，也很喜歡香港的粵語歌曲，「哇，真的，那我們也可以去紅磡聽音樂會。」很高興，也沒有把這想成是嚴肅的問題或者人生重要的抉擇。我被她們的樂觀和快樂所感染，想到：我是不是也應該走出書房，去讓其他像她們一樣年輕的學生，也有快樂、理想的學習環境？所以最後我就來了。

By accident, but a happy one. Twenty years ago when Shaw College was founded, I visited the College at the invitation of Prof. Chen Char-nie, then College Head. Since then I paid occasional visits to the University. Two years ago when I stepped down as dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Central University, I came to CUHK to teach a course for the Department of History. Then over a year ago, I received a phone call from CUHK inviting me to meet the search committee. I was moved by the sincerity of the committee members and Prof. Lawrence J. Lau. They said CUHK was a university with a rich tradition in the humanities, but in the meantime and the near future, this field needed more attention and careful cultivation. That made me want to do something for it.

When I asked my two daughters' opinion, they were thrilled at the thought of moving to Hong Kong. 'Wow, really? Then we can go to concerts at the Hong Kong Coliseum.' In their early twenties, they were very excited and didn't take it as a serious decision. I was touched by their optimism and asked myself, 'Shouldn't I come out of my study to help create a positive learning environment for students my daughters' age?' That's why I am here.

7 為何會涉足學術行政工作？

Why did you become an academic administrator?

我以前對學術行政工作有很多避諱或偏見，覺得它不怎麼重要。但工作幾十年以後，我願意為年輕的老師和學生，做一些陪跑的服務。好像運動員跑步的時候，在旁邊陪他跑，跟他說：「你如果這樣跑，可能更省力氣。」鼓勵和幫助他跑下去。這是我做行政所要扮演的角色。

I used to shun administrative work and see it as unimportant. But after working for so many years, I'm now willing to offer my service to young teachers and students. The role I intend to play is that of a running partner. I run with the runner, cheer him on and offer advice from time to time, such as 'Try running like this. It'll save you energy.'

8 你將如何推動中大的人文學科發展？

How would you promote humanities at CUHK?

第一是幫助師生達成心願；第二是讓人文學科的教學與研究，能在一個受理解、支持和尊重的環境下進行；第三是幫助校內人文學科的同仁，跟香港以至東亞地區內外的學人交流，以知道自己的學科怎麼能夠日新又新。

First, I'll try my best to help teachers and students to achieve their goals. Second, I'll strive to bring about an environment in which the teaching and research of the humanities can be understood, supported and respected. Third, I'll facilitate interaction between our researchers and their counterparts in the local community, the region and the world.

9 文學院的學生，為何有必要加強科學或其他學科的知識？

Why do arts students need training in science or other disciplines?

第一，一些重要學術領域是跨學科的，比如認知科學，在該領域工作的人，有的是視覺藝術跟語言學基礎的人；第二，身為現代人，生活上也需要一些基本的自然科學乃至其他學科的知識。有本叫《儒門事親》的古代醫書提到：「為人子者，不可不知醫。」要照顧自己和父母，就須知道一點醫理。現在所有人都須認識一點公共衛生，不然豬流感來了，你不懂新聞裏在說甚麼；來一個金融風暴，你又沒有基本的經濟知識。這樣作一個現代人是有缺陷的。

First, some important fields are multidisciplinary in nature. For example, many people in the field of cognitive science have been trained in visual arts and linguistics. Second, in the modern world, you are crippled if you don't have basic knowledge of natural science and other related disciplines.

10 你如何兼顧行政工作、教學、研究和照顧家庭？

How do you juggle the demands of a family with a career as an administrator, teacher and researcher?

一個人即使在忙一百件工作，只要當中有一件是你樂意做的，那就會讓你活力百倍。所以我會永遠選擇自己想做的，而不是被逼做的研究題目；選擇我想教的課；在行政工作中也設法找一兩件事情，是我覺得值得做而主動做，而不是學院規定我要做的。這個自主性給我活力跟快樂，讓我去做其他事情。

Among the hundred tasks you are required to do, the one thing you are willing and happy to do will energize you for the remaining ninety-nine. So I always find a research topic I love, choose a course I like to teach, and find a couple of administrative tasks that I'm fond of. The autonomy fuels me and brings me happiness, enabling me to finish the other tasks.

預告 Coming

下回〈十方吐露〉將訪問信廣來教授
Prof. Shun Kwong-loi will be featured in the next instalment of 'TEN QUESTIONS FOR'.