

# 中大 / CUHK / 通訊 NEWSLETTER



02

## 形式婚姻

欲望與責任的折衷

Nominal Marriage

Compromising Desire and Duty

07

中文信函續談

More on Chinese Letter Writing

新傳的紅與黑

SJC: Le Rouge et Le Noir



04

細胞大掃除

Cellular  
Cleansing



04

藝術教育  
一甲子

Six Decades  
of Art  
Education



08

畢生貢獻癌症兒童  
阮文賓教授

A Lifelong Devotion to  
Children with Cancer  
Prof. Yuen Man-pan





# 形式婚姻——性自主與家庭的角力

## Nominal Marriages—the Contention between Sexual Freedom and Family



Illustration by ISO Staff

**中**國內地同性戀者藉「形式婚姻」討好父母，使人想起李安1993年執導的電影《喜宴》。《喜宴》的故事發生於美國洛杉磯，講述男主角掩飾同性戀者身分，一邊與女子假結婚，一邊與美國男朋友保持關係。女主角因醉酒與男主角雲雨一番，還懷了男胎。最後，那對同性戀人和女子決定一起撫養孩子，算是個皆大歡喜的結局。

大團圓結局不是假結婚的內地男女同性戀者所常見，至少今天情況依然如此。社會學系蔡玉萍教授與其指導的博士研究生羅鳴女士，合作研究形式婚姻，發現社會急速變化，家庭的功能也隨之演變，對性自由影響甚大。

她們的調查研究工作始於華北某城市，那裏同性戀酒吧林立，還有一些服務同性戀者的非政府組織。蔡教授和羅女士藉非政府組織的介紹認識受訪者。他們都是受父母壓力而立約假結婚。

羅鳴說：「我們得到非政府組織的幫助認識受訪者；如果那些組織不施予援手，要得到受訪者的信任，是十分困難的。」她們從2010年開始，在四年間訪問了十四名男同性戀者和十六名女同性戀者，也參與他們的社交活動；該項研究近期刊載於《英國社會學期刊》。

近年，形式婚姻這現象備受矚目。根據2008年和2009年進行的網上調查，「約有一半同性戀受訪者曾締結形式婚姻，

或正找尋形式婚姻夥伴」。2014年，在谷歌搜尋器輸入形式婚姻一詞，即顯示二十九萬四千項搜尋結果。2017年2月，形婚的搜尋結果已達八十二萬項。

蔡教授說：「中國婚姻法規定婚姻必須雙方自願，父母無權支配子女的婚事。男性之間的性行為曾被視為精神病，但2001年中國衛生部已廢除該項條文。」

有些人認為中國形式婚姻源於政府放寬了對同性戀行為的法律限制；也有人認為形式婚姻是中國家庭與年輕一代個人主義的衝突。這兩個說法皆言之有理，卻不能解釋為何形式婚姻只盛行於中國內地，而其他華人社會則鮮有聽聞。

蔡教授認為在大部分亞洲國家，同性戀者欲掩飾身分，大多與異性結婚，而配偶往往婚後才發覺妻子或丈夫為同性戀者。

「不少香港和新加坡人寧願獨身；父母強迫子女結婚和生子的情況，在香港不算嚴重。」

在中國內地，單身或從未結婚容易招惹鄰居和親戚非議，父母惱怒自所難免。人們以為經濟發展將帶來個人主義的冒升，但中國內地的情形卻是相反：國家經濟日隆而家庭的影響力依然巨大。蔡教授和羅女士相信，資本主義興起之後，以往計劃經濟提供的社會安全網一去不返，個人收入和生活也較不穩定，家庭因此成為了個人和社會之間的緩衝。一孩

政策之下，不少父母與獨生子女的關係緊密，子女寧願假結婚，也不想父母難過。

互聯網興起，使不同性傾向的人得以建立網上群組，增加彼此認識和交流的機會。年輕中產人士教育程度高，居住在遠離老家的城市，有條件參與形式婚姻。身處農村的貧窮同性戀者，則只能與異性結婚。

形式婚姻看似瞞騙父母的把戲，但有時也得到父母的默許。兩位學者說有些父母知道子女為同性戀者，視形式婚姻為減低群眾壓力的手法。

形式婚姻能否為同性戀戀人爭取更多自由，我們拭目以待。二十年前，男性同性性交仍屬流氓罪，今天形式婚姻方興未艾，中國內地的性自主和個人自由，可以說是進步可觀。縱使如此，形式婚姻卻鞏固了異性婚姻的觀念。有些男同性戀者參與形式婚姻，是為了遵從「延續香燈」這個與性別平等相悖的傳統。女同性戀者遇到男方這種要求，必定斷然拒絕，甚或離婚收場，形式婚姻之脆弱，由此可見。形式婚姻缺乏法律保障，父母發現遭子女假結婚瞞昧後可能更加痛心等等，都是常見的批評。《喜宴》劇情描述的大團圓結局，與現實相去甚遠。

形式婚姻的研究描繪出中國社會和政治的嬗遞，闡述人們臨於情慾與家庭責任的歧路前如何自處。人們於歷史轉折中所下的決定，常在我們意料之外，今天如此，明天亦然。

**N**ominal marriages, employed as a front by gay men and lesbians in mainland China to appease their parents, remind us of the film *The Wedding Banquet* (1993) by Lee Ang. The film, set in Los Angeles, is about a Chinese gay man who tries to please his parents by marrying a woman, while maintaining a relationship with his American partner. After a drinking binge, the Chinese man has sex with the woman, who becomes pregnant with his son. The ending sees the gay couple and the woman raise the child together, offering a resolution of a sort to all parties involved.

But that note of optimism hardly seems to befit the reality faced by the gay men and lesbians who marry each other for the sake of convenience in mainland China, at least at present. In a joint study on nominal marriages, Prof. **Susanne Choi** of the Department of Sociology and her PhD student, Ms. **Luo Ming**, have shown how, in a rapidly changing China, sexual freedom is affected by the evolving role of family.

Their fieldwork started in a city in Northern China where gay bars and saloons abounded, and where there were also numerous NGOs serving the gay and lesbian communities, whom the researchers turned to for referrals.

‘We identified our interviewees through the NGOs, without whose assistance it would have been difficult for us to earn their trust,’ Ms. Luo said. Their interviewees were gay men and lesbians who drew up contracts to create a facade of heterosexual marriages to cope with parental pressure. They interviewed 14 gay men and 16 lesbians over a span of four years starting from 2010, as well as taking part in their social events. Their research has recently been published in the *British Journal of Sociology*.\*

Nominal marriages have attracted a lot of attention in recent years, and according to web-based surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009, ‘around half of the gay respondents had either contracted a nominal marriage or were looking for a nominal marriage partner.’ A quick Google search yielded a staggering number of 294,000 items on nominal marriages in 2014. In February 2017, that figure shot up to 820,000 items.

‘The Marriage Law of China stipulates that marriages should be a union between two willing parties, and that parents have no rights to force their children into marriages. Sex between men was once classified as a mental disorder, but such a definition of homosexuality was no longer valid when the Ministry of Health removed it in 2001,’ Professor Choi said.

Some people attribute the emergence of nominal marriages in China to a loosening legal grip on homosexuality; others interpret them as a clash between the Chinese family and the burgeoning individualism among the younger generation. While both explanations are valid, neither of them can by itself explain why nominal marriages prevail in mainland China, but not in other Chinese communities.

Professor Choi said that, in most Asian countries, a considerable proportion of homosexuals marry someone of the opposite sex as a camouflage to avoid parental pressure.



▲ 蔡玉萍教授 (左) 與羅鳴女士  
Prof. Susanne Choi (left) and Ms. Luo Ming

Photo by ISO Staff

In such marriages, the spouses learn about their partners’ genuine sexual orientation only some time after marriage.

‘We also see many people opt to stay single in places like Hong Kong and Singapore, and Hong Kong people are under less parental pressure to marry and produce offspring.’

In mainland China, however, being single and never married is a mark of disgrace, a subject of small talk by prying relatives and neighbours, much to the annoyance of parents. And contrary to the popular belief that economic development would go hand in hand with the rise of individualism, the hold of the family on the individual remains strong. Professor Choi and Ms. Luo believe that, as capitalism gains more ground, the safety net offered by the state economy has given way to financial and social instability. Many people therefore see the family as a bulwark against the uncertain world around them. Moreover, under the one-child policy, many parents and their children have developed a bond so strong that the children are willing to resort to nominal marriages to protect their parents’ feelings.

The growth of the Internet makes it possible for people of different sexual orientations to create their own ‘online communities’, where they can seek each other out and exchange information. The flourishing young middle class, who are better educated and live in cities far removed from their native homes, are more likely to opt for nominal marriages. As for the less affluent gay people living in rural areas, heterosexual marriages are often their only choice.

Nominal marriages might appear to be a trick pulled to fool parents, but some of these marriages are in fact

accomplished with parental connivance. The researchers said some parents know that their children are gay, and accept nominal marriages as a way to defuse pressure from their social networks.

It remains to be seen whether nominal marriages could pave the way for more autonomy for same-sex couples. Nominal marriages represent a big step towards sexual and personal freedoms, taking into consideration the fact that male sex acts were branded as hooliganism two decades ago. That said, nominal marriages do reinforce the idea of heterosexual marriages. Some gay men enter into nominal marriages to continue the male line, a patriarchal custom at odds with gender equality. Requests of this sort are usually met with flat refusals by their lesbian partners, revealing the vulnerability of such contractual marriages. In such cases, a divorce is the likely consequence. Nominal marriages also draw criticisms for their lack of legal protection towards the contracting parties, and the mere fact such marriages may end up hurting the parents even more. The happiness that *The Wedding Banquet* promises is a far cry from reality.

The study on nominal marriages helps to trace the changes in the contours of China’s social and political landscape, and shed light on the way people make sense of their lives at the crossroads of sexual desire and family obligations. The choices of people in historical junctures will continue to bewilder and fascinate us. ■

\* Choi, S.Y. and Luo, M. (2016) *Performative family: homosexuality, marriage and intergenerational dynamic in China*. *The British Journal of Sociology*. 67: 260–280. doi:10.1111/1468-4446.12196





## 馬榮健教授獲選IEEE院士

### Prof. Ma Wing-kin Elected IEEE Fellow

電子工程學系馬榮健教授獲工程學國際權威組織電機及電子工程學會 (IEEE) 頒授2017院士榮銜，以表彰他在訊號處理及通訊最佳化方面所作的重大貢獻。中大現有廿八名教授獲選為IEEE院士。



訊號處理、通訊、最佳化及遙距感應技術乃多項現代先進科技發展的基石，包括智能手機、從生物醫學造影或火星影像辨識肉眼無法察覺的物體等。馬教授在以上範疇的基礎研究廣受認同，拆解了多個關鍵難題。他於Google學術搜尋中被引用約七千次，於Web of Science被引用約三千二百次，並有八份論文被評為科學及工程領域的最高引用論文 (ESI Highly-Cited Papers, 即該領域中最高1%)。他分別於2016年及2015年獲IEEE Signal Processing Letters 期刊及IEEE Signal Processing雜誌的最佳論文獎。

Prof. Ma Wing-kin from the Department of Electronic Engineering has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in 2017 for his contributions to optimization in signal processing and communications. A total of 28 professors currently serving at CUHK have been conferred such recognition including Professor Ma.

Research in signal processing, communications, optimization and remote sensing are important powerhouses behind many amazing technologies, like smartphones and how we can discover something we cannot see with the human eye in biomedical images or in a Mars image. Professor Ma is well recognized for his fundamental contributions to the above areas and he has tackled a number of key problems. He has about 7,000 citations in Google Scholar, about 3,200 citations in Web of Science, and 8 papers that have been listed as Highly-Cited Papers by Essential Science Indicators (the top 1% of the academic field of engineering). He received the prestigious IEEE Signal Processing Magazine Best Paper Award in 2015 and IEEE Signal Processing Letters Best Paper Award in 2016.

## 植物細胞自噬機制研究現突破

### Major Progress Made in Plant Autophagy Research



生命科學學院卓敏生命科學教授姜里文教授 (右二) 帶領的科研團隊，最近在植物細胞自噬機制方面取得突破進展，首次發現了植物自噬體膜的起源。有關研究可望為提高農業生產的質量提供新思路，研究成果已刊載於著名學術期刊《美國科學院院報》。

過去十六年來，姜教授的科研團隊致力研究蛋白質運輸機理及細胞器的生物形成機制，在植物細胞生物學領域一直處於國際領先地位。當細胞面對逆境或遭受病原體感染時，自噬機制可發揮保護作用；而內質網是細胞內的一個精細的膜系統，是重要的細胞器。科研團隊發現了核心自噬蛋白9 (ATG9) 的獨特功能——負責調控自噬體從內質網形成的過程，此發現直接證明了內質網是自噬體形成的起點。姜教授表示：「ATG9蛋白在高等真核細胞中廣泛存在，在重要作物基因組都可以發現同源基因，因此植物自噬分子機理的相關研究，將可以為提高農作物質量等方面提供新思路。」

A team of researchers led by Prof. Jiang Liwen (2nd right), Choh-Ming Li Professor of Life Sciences, has recently made a major breakthrough in revealing the mechanism of plant autophagy pathway. They have discovered the membrane origin of autophagosome in plants, providing new insight into improving crop quality. The results have been published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Professor Jiang's research team has been working on the underlying mechanisms of protein transport and organelle biogenesis in plant cells for more than 16 years at CUHK, and has been internationally recognized as a leading group in the field of plant cell biology. Autophagy protects the cells against stress conditions and pathogen infection. His research team uncovered a unique role of ATG9 (Autophagy 9) protein in mediating autophagosome progression from the ER (endoplasmic reticulum) membrane, thus providing a direct evidence for the ER as the site of autophagosome initiation in plants. Professor Jiang said, 'Since ATG9 is conserved among higher eukaryotic cells, further research on the molecular mechanism of plant autophagy pathway will provide new insight into how to improve crop quality to overcome stress environment or pathogen infection, which has become a serious problem in agriculture.'

## 藝術系六十周年系友作品展

### Alumni Art Exhibition Celebrates 60th Anniversary of Fine Arts Department

藝術系為慶祝創系六十周年及系友會三十五周年，於2月16至23日假銅鑼灣中央圖書館展覽館舉行系友作品展，展出包括十八位前任及現任老師，以及九十二位系友的作品，呈示藝術系六十年來的傳承及成果。作品媒介非常多元化，包括國畫、書法、油畫、版畫、陶塑及雕塑等。不少作品難得一見，包括創系系主任陳士文先生的油畫及多位前任老師的珍貴作品。開幕禮於2月17日舉行，主禮嘉賓包括中大副校長許敬文教授 (右三)、新亞書院院長黃乃正教授 (左三)、香港藝術館前總館長鄧海超教授 (左二)、藝術系系主任莫家良教授 (左一)、藝術系前講座教授及系友會創會主席高美慶教授 (右二)，以及藝術系系友會主席盧君賜先生 (右一)。

To celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Department of Fine Arts and the 35th Anniversary of its Alumni Association, the Alumni Art Exhibition was held from 16 to 23 February at the Hong Kong Central Library. The exhibits, among which were the works of 18 former and current teachers as well as 92 alumni, showcased the department's tradition and accomplishments over the past six decades. The diverse collection of works included Chinese paintings, calligraphy, oil paintings, prints, ceramics and sculptures. Many of them are rare, such as the oil paintings of Mr. Chen Shih-wen, founding chairman of the department, and some former teachers. The opening ceremony was held on 17 February, graced by Prof. Michael Hui (3rd right),



Pro-Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; Prof. Wong Nai-ching, Henry (3rd left), head of New Asia College; Prof. Tang Hoi-chiu (2nd left), former chief curator of the Hong Kong Museum of Art; Prof. Mok Kar-leung, Harold (1st left), chairman of Department of Fine Arts; Prof. Kao Mayching (2nd right), former chair professor of Fine Arts and founding chairman of the Alumni Association; and Mr. Lo Kwan-chi (1st right), chairman of the Alumni Association.



## 城市基建結構健康監測

### InSAR Technologies for Urban Infrastructural Health Diagnosis

1月17至19日，中大太空與地球信息科學研究所（太空所）與德國航天局合辦國際研討會，探討利用合成孔徑雷達干涉技術（InSAR）監測城市基建結構健康的最新進展，以及研發與應用相關技術的重大挑戰。研討會由太空所所長林暉教授和德國航天局遙感研究所所長Richard Bamler教授（圖）共同主持，吸引近百名來自歐洲、東南亞和中國等地的學者和學生出席。

城市基建結構有其生命周期，其穩定性時常受地質條件和人為活動影響。去年日本福岡車站的塌陷事件，以及各國城市由於地面沉降導致的基礎設施倒塌災害，均可視作重大警號。InSAR技術是中大大太空所的重點研究方向，林教授表示：「近十年來，國際社會開始應用衛星雷達遙感以快速監測城市基建，並相繼發射高解析度的雷達遙感衛星，科研機構亦投入資源開發相應的資料處理軟件，使該技術的應用趨於成熟。」

The Institute of Space and Earth Information Science (ISEIS) of CUHK and the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) jointly hosted the International Workshop on InSAR (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar) Technologies for Urban Infrastructural Health Diagnosis from 17 to 19 January. In the workshop, the most innovative research on InSAR technologies for urban infrastructural health diagnosis was presented and the key challenges were discussed. Prof. Hui Lin, director of CUHK ISEIS and Prof. Richard Bamler (photo), director of the Remote Sensing Technology Institute, DLR co-chaired the workshop attended by nearly 100 scholars and research students from Europe, Southeast Asia and the mainland.



Civil infrastructures are the urban lifeline. Under progressive natural and man-made stressors, slow ground subsidence and infrastructural deformation have become potential geo-hazards that threaten economic sustainability and human well-being. For instance, the sinkhole subsidence which occurred in Fukuoka, Japan, was probably caused by nearby tunneling works. InSAR is a key research area of ISEIS at CUHK. Prof. Hui Lin remarked, 'Over the past

decade, the international community has focused on satellite remote sensing for rapid urban infrastructure health diagnosis. A number of countries have launched high-resolution radar remote sensing satellites, while many research institutions have put more resources into relative data processing software development to enhance the application of engineering to the technology. These advances have shed light on a health diagnosis of urban infrastructure.'

## 田北俊談社交媒體

### On Facebook with James Tien

社交媒體不純粹是年輕人的玩意，不少名人政客都會藉此平台提升個人品牌形象。2月21日，新聞與傳播學院客席講師張寶華女士舉辦了關於建立個人品牌的嘉賓講座，邀得立法會議員田北俊先生（右）及其社交媒體團隊前來分享，田先生說道：「社交媒體接觸面廣，傳播速度快得驚人，政客如果運用得宜，根本用不着事事都開記者招待會，你一出post，不同報館的記者隨即會引述。」

田先生敢言、幽默的作風深得網民認同，其實背後有其政黨的年輕成員義務為他獻策和撰文，當中一位是李梓敬先生（左），他指出貼文的遣詞用字要精警、有創意，又說：「貼文的價值觀和立場要一致，風格要反映版主的言行，絕不可以造作，因為網民喜歡版主真情流露。」若面對網上的惡言批評，他認為版主千萬不可刪除貼文或批評者的留言，也不用逐一回應批評甚或'unfriend'，待事件稍為平息時撰文回應便可。

Social media is not monopolized by youngsters. Many celebrities and politicians also make use of this platform for personal branding. On 21 February, Ms. Sharon Cheung, part-time lecturer of the School of Journalism and Communication invited Mr. James Tien (right), LEGCO councilor, and his social media team to talk on personal branding. Mr. Tien said, 'Social media helps you reach a wide online population when the posts go viral. If politicians make good use of it, they don't need to organize press conferences whenever issues arise. Reporters from different newspapers will quote your posts when they are released.'

Mr. Tien's boldness and sense of humour have been well-received by netizens. In fact, there is a group of young unsung heroes from his party who have been giving him suggestions and drafting posts. Mr. Dominic Lee (left) is one of them. He opined that the expressions of posts have to be succinct and creative, and said, 'The values and stance you convey should be consistent. The posts' style should reflect your



personality. Your fanpage followers abhor hypocrisy, but your genuine expressions.' In face of online criticism, Mr. Lee found it inappropriate to delete controversial posts and negative comments, or even 'unfriend' critics from the social platform. Rather than promptly answering criticisms one by one, one may give an overall response when the incident cools off.



## 互動課室

### Interactive Classrooms

為推動互動教學和電子學習，校園發展處翻修了位處伍何曼原樓和信和樓（圖）兩間分別可容六十四及七十二位學生的課室。課室內的設施都別出心裁，無論是牆身、地面、燈光、桌椅、軟硬件和Wi-Fi裝置等，都是為促進學生小組學習而設。例如，討論桌旁均設有大屏幕，讓學生透過有線或無線網路把自己電子裝置內的學習材料展示出來，與組員交換意見，並收集組員對課題的回應。教師可以透過控制面板播放任何小組的匯報片段，方便其他小組回應。

Two classrooms in Ho Man Yuen Building and Sino Building (photo) accommodating 64 and 72 students respectively, have been renovated by the Campus Development Office to promote interactive teaching and e-learning. Many aspects of these two classrooms, including the walls, floors, lighting, furniture, hardware and software, and Wi-Fi connection, are tailor-made to facilitate group work. For example, big screens are placed next to each discussion table so that students can display their work from their digital devices through wired or wireless connections. It facilitates them to freely exchange ideas and collect feedbacks from their groupmates. Teachers can also choose to broadcast any group presentation using the control panel to facilitate other groups to respond to their classmates' presentations.





## 傑出學者到訪社會工作學系

### Distinguished Scholars Visit Department of Social Work

英國赫爾大學的Margaret Holloway教授(右四)及美國西北大學的Jay Lebow教授(左六)於2月5日至11日到訪社會工作學系,並舉行講座、個人諮詢及對談會,分享他們的學術經驗。活動吸引逾六十位來自不同學系的師生及社工前來交流。

Prof. Margaret Holloway (4th right) from the University of Hull and Prof. Jay Lebow (6th left) from the Northwestern University had visited the Department of Social Work from 5 to 11 February. During their visit, they conducted a series of academic activities including public lectures, individual consultation sessions and research dialogue, sharing their academic experience. The activities attracted over 60 teachers and students from different disciplines and social work practitioners.



## 續任校董會副主席

### Re-elected Council Vice-Chairman

依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第7段規定,利乾先生獲大學校董會再度推選續任大學校董會副主席,任期二年,由2017年3月2日起生效。

Mr. Chien Lee has been re-elected by the Council, in accordance with Statute 11.7 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as Vice-Chairman of the Council for a further period of two years from 2 March 2017.

## 新任大學司庫

### New Treasurer of the University

依據《香港中文大學條例》規程8規定,大學校董會委任梁定邦博士為大學司庫,接替任期屆滿的陸觀豪先生,任期三年,由2017年3月2日起生效。

In accordance with Statute 8 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, Dr. Anthony Neoh has been appointed as Treasurer of the University for a period of three years with effect from 2 March 2017 upon the expiry of the current term of office of Mr. Roger K.H. Luk, as recommended by the Council.

## 新任校董

### New Council Member

依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第1(m)段、第4段及第5段規定,大學校董會推選陸觀豪先生繼梁定邦博士出任大學校董,任期三年,由2017年3月2日起生效。

Mr. Roger K.H. Luk has been elected by the Council, in accordance with Statute 11.1(m), 11.4 and 11.5 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as a Member of the Council for a period of three years with effect from 2 March 2017, to succeed Dr. Anthony Neoh.

## 籌辦校內國際會議資助計劃

### Subsidies for On-campus International Conferences

在大學校園籌辦國際會議,不但有助提升大學的國際地位,亦促進國際研究協作。學術交流處的國際活動隊伍提供活動管理及專業服務,協助教研單位在校園籌辦會議。為鼓勵教研單位籌辦國際會議,中大學術及專業會議基金提供資助,以補貼會議的部分物流相關費用。凡申請由學術交流處提供的國際活動管理服務之單位,最多可獲二萬五千元或等值一半服務費用之資助(以較低者為準)。首次申請的單位更可得到百分之二十的場地租金資助(上限為二萬元,適用於最低服務費不少於一萬元的單位)。資助申請名額有限,先到先得,詳情請瀏覽:[www.oal.cuhk.edu.hk/globalevents/intevents#apcf](http://www.oal.cuhk.edu.hk/globalevents/intevents#apcf)

Holding international conferences on campus boosts the University's global presence and international research collaborations. The International Events Team at the Office of Academic Links (OAL) provides event management and consultancy services to assist academic and research units in planning and organising conferences on campus. To encourage the units to host on-campus international conferences, the Academic and Professional Conference Fund is offered to defray part of the logistical expenses. Subscribers of the international events management services provided by OAL can receive a financial subsidy of up to \$25,000, or 50% of the service subscription fee, whichever is lower. In addition, new subscribers with a minimum subscription fee of HK\$10,000 can receive a venue subsidy of up to 20% for on-campus conference venue rentals (capped at HK\$20,000). The subsidies will be provided on a first come, first served basis. For details, please visit [www.oal.cuhk.edu.hk/globalevents/intevents#apcf](http://www.oal.cuhk.edu.hk/globalevents/intevents#apcf).

## 公積金計劃投資回報成績

### Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	1.2017		1.2.2016–31.1.2017	
	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	4.24%	3.66%	15.04%	18.36%
平衡 Balanced	2.46%	2.97%	9.74%	14.16%
穩定 Stable	1.44%	1.95%	4.69%	6.59%
香港股票 HK Equity	6.61%	6.23%	21.54%	24.19%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	6.32%	6.18%	22.52%	23.30%
A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker	6.86%	5.00%	16.12%	14.50%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.07%	0.02%	0.75%	0.15%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.20%	0.11%	0.83%	0.05%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	5.09%	4.97%	9.58%	7.87%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	2.56%	2.56%	-0.53%	-0.42%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	1.40%	1.18%	-2.15%	-2.90%

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

## 2017暑期課程招生

### Application for Summer Programmes 2017

中大的暑期課程現正接受網上報名。「國際暑期課程」將於6月25日至8月26日舉行,讓中大本科生、海外及本地其他大學本科生(包括在外國留學的香港學生)在中大的多元文化環境中一起學習,藉此推動學術及文化交流,擴闊學生的國際視野。「高中生暑期課程」將於7月14日至27日舉行,旨在讓2018年升讀大學的高中生於暑假期間學習不同科目,從而加深他們對大學課程的認識,為將來大學選科作好準備。學業成績優異的同學可申請學費減免。

課程詳情可瀏覽[www.summer.cuhk.edu.hk](http://www.summer.cuhk.edu.hk)。如有查詢,請與學術交流處聯絡(電話:3943 1826/3943 1827 或電郵:summer@cuhk.edu.hk)。

CUHK Summer Programmes are now open for online applications. The International Summer School, to be held from 25 June to 26 August, gathers CUHK undergraduate students, international students and Hong Kong residents studying at local and overseas universities to enjoy a fun, exciting and rewarding academic and cultural experience during the summer holidays. The Summer Institute, taking place from 14 to 27 July, will provide an opportunity for local and international secondary school students applying to universities in 2018 to explore different disciplines before they apply for university. Students with excellent academic standing may apply for a fee reduction.

For more information, please visit [www.summer.cuhk.edu.hk](http://www.summer.cuhk.edu.hk). For enquiries, please contact the Office of Academic Links at 3943 1826/3943 1827 or at [summer@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:summer@cuhk.edu.hk).

## 中文信函淺談



上一期我們談過用文言文寫公函，現在應該說說用語體文寫信常碰到的事情。用語體文撰寫信件，比文言文容易，而且格式簡單，詞語出於現代生活，讀來或覺較為親切。不過，也有些地方值得我們留意。限於篇幅，今天只談語體文信函正文的開端。

近年公函常以「您好」作問候語；朋友、同事見面打招呼，也常說「您好」或「你好」。這個詞盛行於內地，港澳台的公私營機構現在也都常見使用。「您好」的出處，恐怕無從稽考，估計是「您好嗎」的變體或縮寫，就像「我的公司」縮略成「我司」。

可是，省略了「嗎」字，「您好」聽上去不像通候語，反倒更像「你看來很不錯」這類客套說話。朋友碰面，若對方神氣清爽，對他說「你看來很不錯」還可以，但假如對方健康欠佳，或工作不順利，「你看來很不錯」就有點幸災樂禍味道。魚雁往還，還是以親切問候打開話匣子比較好。

一般公函有別於私人信札，不一定須要噓寒問暖。但生意或業務上常有往來者，見對方碰上喜慶或失意事，理應致賀或慰問，才合人情世故，因此，寫給合作夥伴的信，不須篇篇官樣文章。我們節日或可送禮給合作密切者，但也不要忽略書信往來。言詞雅潔、恰當的信函，或慰問，或致賀，能使收信人捧誦再三。

「您好」以外，「本人」、「本公司」、「本部門」等，也是公文開端常見的用字。發信人以「本人」自稱，如果收信人為業務夥伴，同事或同僚，似有自矜自大之意，不利合作。一般語體文書信，以你我相稱，當無不可，但通篇你我，難免予人累贅的感覺。請看以下一例：

## [例一]

李處長：

本人曾於八月二日代表青少年就業促進會發信，邀請您的學校參加本會的2016年青年就業論壇。我們很榮幸得您應允出席論壇並發表演講。我們正在編纂論壇特刊，敬請您於九月二十日前擲下不超過二百字的演講概要，謝謝。順祝

台安

青少年就業促進會總幹事  
王志華敬上

二零一六年八月二十日

現改寫上述信件如下：

## [例二]

李處長：

本會八月二日發信邀請貴校參加2016年青年就業論壇，蒙您應允出席及演講，不勝榮幸。本會正編纂論壇特刊，敬請九月二十日前擲下二百字為限之演講概要，謝謝。順祝

台安

青少年就業促進會總幹事  
王志華敬上

二零一六年八月二十日

例二省略了「我們」、「您的」，仍不損例一原意。現代中文書信，「貴校」、「貴公司」、「貴部門」等稱謂，不必自動改成「您的XX」。有些文言書信常用詞語，好像「不勝榮幸」、「煩請」、「敬請」、「垂詢」，淺白精簡，與語體文不相扞格，沿用並無不可。

## 新傳的紅與黑

## SJC: Le Rouge et Le Noir

# 新傳

School of Journalism  
and Communication  
新聞與傳播學院

為迎接2015年的「五十大壽」，新聞與傳播學院早於2013年推出全新品牌形象及標誌，藉此凝聚師生校友對學院的歸屬感，加深外界對新傳學院的印象。

「許多傳播學院會以先進的新媒體器材作為院校特色，但我們認為位於新亞人文館的新傳學院，其核心價值應該以人為本。」新傳學院院長馮應謙教授說。

確立學院的定位後，設計師巧妙地將「新傳」二字合併，以亮眼的紅色，突顯中間代表「人」的字符，點出學院致力培養傳播人才、關懷人文精神的辦學理念。

除了「人」的元素，左方的「新」字也有「求新」、「創新」的意味，加上右方的「專」字，整體設計就與學院「承傳專業，銳意創新」的口號相呼應。

標誌運用了對比鮮明的紅與黑，令「新傳」二字即使合併後，在淺灰或純白的底色上仍保持清晰顯眼，簡約設計予人專業俐落的視覺形象，與新傳扎實認真的學風及其舉足輕重的專業地位相符。

學院的中英文名稱上下排列，字型大小相若，中文字採宋體，筆畫橫細豎粗；英文用的Didot字體，也以其粗幼不同的筆畫設計見稱。精心的字體配搭令整體視覺效果顯得自然，而兩者皆為襯線字（筆畫起處有微小的裝飾突角），更能呈現學院典雅的風格。

新傳的網頁設計貫徹學院標誌專業簡約的視覺效果，大幅度沿用學院品牌字體及色調，並大膽使用標誌內出現的紅色，刻意突顯「人」的元素——網站除了介紹新傳人的各類出版與活動外，更邀請專業攝影師為每位老師拍攝輕鬆知性的造型照，打破傳統學者嚴肅拘謹的形象，體現新傳人善於運用不同媒體表達自我、與人溝通的優勢，以及學院恪守專業，不忘創新的精神。

In celebration of the School of Journalism and Communication's 50th anniversary in 2015, a new school logo and brand identity had been developed and launched in 2013 to foster a greater sense of belonging among its members as well as to enhance brand recognition and awareness.

'While many similar schools may tend to highlight their advanced media technology, our School, which is located in the Humanities Building of New Asia College, considered our humanistic orientation as one of our most distinctive features,' remarked Prof. Anthony Fung, Director of the School.

The designer then came up with the idea to combine the two characters in the School's abbreviated Chinese name—'xin' (新, journalism) and 'chuan' (傳, communication)—to create a logo. The Chinese character 'ren' (人, people) appears in the intersection of the two characters, coloured in red to highlight the School's emphasis on humanism and its mission to educate communicators with a strong commitment to professional ethics and social responsibility.

The left character, 'xin' (新), can also mean 'novel' or 'innovative'. The right character, 'chuan' (傳), can mean 'inheritance'. Taking away the 'ren' (人) part, the right character becomes 'zhuān' (專), meaning 'specialized' or 'professional'. The designer has thus created a logo in which the components of the characters resonate with the School's tagline—'to inherit, to innovate, to inspire'.

The Red and the Black have both combined and distinguished the two characters in the logo, dictating the eyeball and emphasizing in turn the two core academic components of the School. The visual identity is as strong and professional as the School's curriculum and reputation.

In the rest of the mark, the full name of the School is given in Chinese and English typefaces which were carefully selected by the brand designer to achieve visual harmony. Both are in high contrast in the strokes. These serif typefaces look classic, elegant and professional, which are appropriate for an institution with a well-established academic legacy.

The brand typography and colours of the logo have been adopted into the School's website. The official site is not merely a platform to deliver information but serves as an integral part of the School's brand identity. A webpage entitled 'People' is dedicated to presenting the unique personality and style of each faculty member through a series of professionally taken images. The design re-affirms the importance of human elements in education and also demonstrates the never-ceasing passion of its members to stay creative as they communicate their brand identity across a variety of media platforms.



# 阮文賓教授

## Prof. Yuen Man-pan

### • 醫學院兒科學系榮休教授

Emeritus Professor, Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine

阮文賓教授創立或參與之兒童癌症團體包括：

Some childhood cancer support groups that Prof. Yuen Man-pan founded or participates in:

兒童癌病基金	Children's Cancer Foundation
生命小戰士會	Little Life Warrior Society
麥當勞叔叔之家	Ronald McDonald House Charities
愛心童樂營	Camp Quality Hong Kong

### 你一直積極為兒童癌症病人爭取更好的待遇及福利，可否與我們分享你的理念？

我認為無論是患病還是康復中的癌症病童，都十分需要關顧與援助，因為對於病童及家人來說，治病只是第一步，康復者投入正常生活的路途仍然崎嶇漫長。雖然大部分癌症病童在完成治療後，都能如正常人般生活，長大後更可貢獻社會，但藥物副作用、併發症、甚至癌症復發等情況亦時有發生，而癌症療程如化學治療、放射治療、骨髓或血幹細胞移植等，亦有機會令少部分病童產生長遠後遺症，如他們的記憶、學習、甚至生育能力方面或受一定損害，故康復後仍要面對學業、工作、社交以及生活等各方面問題。為病童及家人於治療及康復期間提供支持及幫助，就是我成立兒童癌症團體的背後理念。

### 兒童癌症團體為病童提供甚麼協助？

兒童癌症團體為病童提供的資源和協助是涵蓋各方面的，比如「生命小戰士會」透過舉辦不同活動，讓病童及家屬互相認識，建立支援網絡。組織亦邀請到不少經驗豐富的退休老師，義務為病童補習功課。另外，由於康復者手術後身體虛弱，易受感染，需要至少一年時間恢復，香港「麥當勞叔叔之家」就為病童家庭在醫院附近提供設備齊全的「臨時家園」，每個病童都有獨立房間，地方乾淨舒適，除可讓病童休養外，亦方便家人照料，對促進病患者的身心康復非常重要。

### 香港兒童癌症概況如何？有何預防方法？

香港兒童癌症常見的有白血病、腦瘤、神經母細胞瘤和腎母細胞瘤，病患者數目一直維持在每年約一百八十個，但病癒率已由1960年時的百分之二十至三十，大幅提升至現時約百分之八十。兒童癌症除了部分源自家族遺傳等先天因素外，很多的病因都未有明確外來因素。所以若家族中有癌症病史，就要多加留意，而威爾斯親王醫院亦設立了「家族性腫瘤篩查」門診，跟進一些或有家族遺傳的兒童癌症病童，替他們作定期檢查。除此以外，我們能做的就是維持健康的生活習慣，如多吃菜蔬，多運動等，增強免疫能力，以減低患病風險。

### 可否談談你的退休生活？

我於2003年退休，現時大部分時間都投放在慈善活動，以及兼任大學的教學工作上。能夠將我多年來累積的學問及經驗薪火相傳予下一代，是極具意義的事。另外，我仍堅持繼續跟進舊症病人。自1991年起，威爾斯親王醫院的兒童骨髓移植中心已進行超過四百個兒童骨髓移植手術，我於其中見證不少病人的成長，與他們建立了深厚的感情。去年醫學院為我舉辦的八十大壽慶典中，有不少康復者及家人出席，看到他們成功跨過重重障礙，重過新生，實在令我感到很欣慰。

### 對有志修讀兒科的醫科生有何建議？

我當然非常歡迎醫科生加入兒科，我常說若我的教學能鼓勵到那怕只是一位醫科生決定修讀兒科，我已十分滿足。兒科醫生不但要有愛心，亦要極度細心。須知兒科病症的治療極為複雜，特別是早生嬰兒的情況更甚。但若投入其中，這個崗位帶來的快樂及滿足感是無可替代的。



### You have been actively striving to better the welfare of paediatric cancer patients. Why?

Care and support are of vital importance to childhood cancer patients and survivors. Successful treatment of paediatric cancer is only the start of a patient's road to restoring normalcy in life; childhood cancer survivors are still prone to health issues including drug side effects, complications, and even cancer recurrence. In addition, treatments such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy and bone marrow or blood stem cell transplant etc., could lead to a decline in memory, learning skills and even fertility. Therefore despite their recovery, childhood cancer survivors still face enormous difficulties, ranging from academic, career, social and daily life, etc. My urge to offer assistance and support drive me to push forward the establishment of various childhood cancer support groups.

### In what ways do these support groups assist childhood cancer patients?

Childhood cancer support groups offer a wide range of resources and support to patients. Take Little Life Warrior Society as an example. The Society holds various activities that connect paediatric cancer patients and parents, providing a social platform where they can support and share experiences with each other. The Society also recruits retired teachers to provide free tutoring lessons to patients. As childhood cancer survivors are prone to infection and require at least one year to recover, the Ronald McDonald House Charities provides them with a 'home' that is located near their hospitals. This 'home away from home' provides each patient a private bedroom to convalesce in a clean and pleasant environment. Families can also stay close to the patients, which is important to the sick children's physical and psychological well-being.

### What is the state of paediatric cancer in Hong Kong and what are the preventative measures that we could take?

Acute leukaemia, brain tumour, lymphoma, neuroblastoma and Wilms' tumour are common types of cancer in children. Around 180 children are found to have developed cancer each year. While the number of paediatric cancer patients in Hong Kong remains steady throughout the years, the chance of cure has jumped from 20% to 30% in 1960 to around 80% nowadays. Apart from cases of inherited cancer, the causes of most pediatric cancers are still unknown. Therefore, it is vital for people with a strong family history of cancer to pay close attention to any signs of abnormality. The Prince of Wales Hospital has a specialized clinic, which provides regular body checks and follow-up for children with inherited cancer. For others, the most effective preventative measures would be to strengthen one's immune system by maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

### How is your life after retirement?

I have been busy participating in charities since I retired in 2003. I continued teaching as it has always been my aspiration to pass on knowledge and experience to future generations. I still follow up my old cases. Since 1991, the Paediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Unit of the Prince of Wales Hospital has carried out over 400 bone marrow transplants and I have developed profound friendships with many childhood cancer patients. At my 80th birthday celebration event organized by the Faculty of Medicine, a lot of my patients arrived with their families. It was a delight to see my patients starting a new life despite all the hurdles along the way.

### What is your advice to medical students interested in paediatrics?

I would greet them with warm welcome. I would be very glad if my teaching has aroused students' interest in paediatrics. A paediatrician has to be both caring and detail-minded. Paediatric treatments, especially for premature babies, are extremely complex. But if you put your heart and soul into it, this role would bring you unparalleled delight and satisfaction. 📷