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中國文化研究花繁葉茂



中國文化研究所落成外貌
Institute of Chinese Studies upon completion

中國文化研究所一樓的澄軒，布置以酸枝桌椅，書架擺滿該所出版的學報、論文和專書，滲出的濃濃中國氣息，與研究所實在是再匹配不過了。「這裏正是我四十多年前碩士論文答辯的房間！」所長梁元生教授笑說：「我的整個碩士修業期，都是在此上課，培養了我對研究所一份特別的感情。」今年是中國文化研究所成立五十周年，由梁教授來談舊說新，亦是二人選。

從文史研究開始

梁教授說：「研究所的成立緣自創校校長李卓敏博士^⑤（下圖）對中國文化的熱愛；對民族、國家、社會的關切。他不但促成了研究所，更親任所長，可見其重視之程度。」

研究所1967年成立之時，成員以新亞研究所的教授及研究員為骨幹，包括王德昭^①、陳荊和^②、全漢昇^③、周法高^④、牟潤孫^⑥、唐君毅^⑦、薛壽生^⑧等文史哲學者。由於李校長曾任加州大學柏克萊分校中國研究所所長，他引入海外學者對中國研究的看法。此外，時任校董利榮森先生有感五六十年代大量中國文物流散，故捐款在研究所下設立文物館，以協助收藏及保存文物，該館遂在1971年成立。

「概括而言，研究所初期以傳統文史哲為基礎，輔以海外漢學及歷史文物的保存及研究。」梁教授說。



中國文化研究所於1967年成立時，要暫時租用商業大廈作所址
ICS was inaugurated in 1967 in makeshift offices in a commercial building

開啟海外之路

隨着宋淇、高克毅、鄭德坤、余光中先後於六十年代末至七十年代初陸續加入中大，研究所開始發展翻譯及考古研究。1973年，《譯叢》面世，通過翻譯把中國文化介紹到西方。梁教授續說：「到了八十年代中，在前所長陳方正博士的領導下，注入了現代元素，招攬了金觀濤及劉青峰兩位當代中國文化研究學者來投，創辦《二十一世紀》綜合學術文化刊物，迅即贏得海內外的認同。其後，更成立當代中國文化研究中心，推動對中國近現代文化和思想的研究，重點在中國思想和文化的近現代轉型，以及與西方及其他文明的比較探索。」

「陳博士又率先應用電腦科技，由劉殿爵教授、現為副所長的何志華教授及何國杰先生專責，把商周甲骨卜辭和先秦兩漢以至魏晉南北朝的一切傳世文獻建成電子資料庫，方便檢閱。資料庫內容隨後經重新編輯和增添，定名為漢達文庫，並上載至互聯網，開放給公眾使用。」

另樹一幟

耕耘半世紀，今天研究所下設文物館和六個研究中心。梁教授總結：「我們的研究涵蓋上古至今，縱線已完整。橫線方面，研究範疇不但廣泛，注重學術水平和創新之餘，不忘民族情感，更以雙語進行，面向國際。」



梁元生教授
Prof. Leung Yuen-sang

「另一方面，我們亦與英、美、德、法、內地及台灣的著名院校及研究機構素有聯繫，當中包括劍橋大學、牛津大學、加州大學柏克萊分校、荷蘭萊頓大學、北京中國社會科學院，以及台灣中央研究院歷史語言研究所及近代史研究所，交流心得，開拓合作研究。研究所並設立了法國遠東學院香港中心，而蔣經國基金會亦捐款予我們成立亞太漢學中心。這些都是研究所獨特之處。」

慶金禧 迎挑戰

甫踏入金禧年，研究所外牆掛上了大型誌慶海報，以研究所魚池內的錦鯉為背景，上有金禧徽號及題句：

文星拱照洪荒地
學海芳妍五十年

題句構思來自何志華教授，由梁教授親筆書寫，英文翻譯則由翻譯研究所前顧問編輯David Pollard教授操刀，貫徹了研究所內各中心各司其專的風格。

梁教授表示，「研究所不準備舉辦盛大的慶祝活動，但各研究中心會於1月至10月間，籌辦標誌性會議、論壇、講座及出版學術文章。這樣做一方面是紀念前人的貢獻，亦藉此反思未來的發展，特別是中國在今日的國際舞台舉足輕重。」

一個顯著的例子是中國倡議的「一帶一路」的發展，帶動不少相關研究。他說：「吳多泰中國語文研究中心及中國語言及文學系於3月27日至4月30日合辦『海上絲綢之路組曲』學術活動，通過一系列講座及國際論壇，探討二十一世紀海上絲綢之路國家和地區華語和漢語方言的語言特點。」當中於4月7及8日舉行的「海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇」，更匯聚超過一百位中外專家學者。

吳多泰中國語文研究中心主任鄧思穎教授說：「海上絲綢之路組曲是首個在『一帶一路』視角下研究海上絲綢之路語言學的系列活動，領學術之先。通過相關的語言比較研究，我們期望發揮中大在中國研究這個策略計劃的優勢，開拓學術研究新領域，提升香港今後對二十一世紀海上絲綢之路的影響力。」

矢志不移

梁教授說：「五十年來不管是社會、國家，變化都很大，我們的研究方向也因應社會、資源、人才的改變而有所調整，但有一點卻是不變的，就是中大對中國研究的重視和肯定，最好的證明是在大學最新的策略計劃中，中國研究仍被列為四大主要研究範疇之一。我深信研究所還有很多個五十年。」

Five Decades of Evolution Chinese Studies Flourishes at CUHK

Cheng Xuan, the VIP room of CUHK's Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), is bedecked with rosewood furniture and cabinets of academic journals, theses and books. Evoking a classic oriental elegance, the décor matches the Institute's setting perfectly. 'This is the room where the defense of my master's thesis was conducted some 40 years ago,' said Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, director of ICS. 'It was also in this building that I attended classes throughout the entire course of my master's studies.' With ICS marking its 50th anniversary this year, Professor Leung takes the opportunity to discuss its current developments while reminiscing about the past.

The Literary and Historical Start-up

Professor Leung said, 'The establishment of ICS was driven by the founding Vice-Chancellor Dr. Choh-ming Li's (see photo on p.2) passion for Chinese culture and his abiding concern for the people, society and the nation. Not only did he facilitate its inception, he also headed the Institute, demonstrating the importance he attached to this initiative.'

During the initial period of inauguration in 1967, ICS was primarily staffed by professors and researchers from New Asia Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies, including history and philosophy scholars like Wang Teh-chao ①, Chen Ching-ho ②, Chuen Han-sheng ③, Chou Fa-kao ④, Mou Jun-sun ⑤, Tang Chun-I ⑦ and S.S. Hsueh ⑧. As former chairman of the Center for Chinese Studies at UC Berkeley, Dr. Li brought in the perspectives of overseas scholars on Chinese studies. Noting how Chinese works of art were dispersed in great numbers during the 1950s and 60s, Mr. Lee Jung-sen, then Council Member, made donations to CUHK to set up a museum under ICS in 1971 to collect and preserve these artefacts.

'Broadly speaking, the Institute was built on a foundation of traditional literary, historical and philosophical studies in its early days, complemented by pursuits in overseas sinology as well as the preservation and research of historical artefacts,' said Professor Leung.

Bringing Chinese Culture to the West

ICS started its research on translation and archaeology with the help of scholars, including Stephen C. Soong, George Kao, Cheng Te-K'un and **Yu Kwang-chung**, who joined CUHK from late 1960s to early 1970s. *Renditions* was inaugurated in 1973 to introduce Chinese literature and thoughts to English-reading public through translation. Professor Leung remarked, 'Under the leadership of Dr. **Chen Fong-ching**, former director of ICS, in mid-1980s, research was infused with contemporary elements. **Jin Guantao** and **Liu Qingfeng**, both contemporary Chinese culture scholars, were recruited by ICS. As a result, *Twenty-First Century* was launched and found strong support from both mainland and overseas scholars. Later on, the Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture was founded to promote research on modern Chinese thoughts and culture with focus on their transition and comparison to Western and other cultures.

'Dr. Chen also pioneered the use of IT technology in Chinese studies by establishing a computerized database

of the entire corpus of Shang oracular inscriptions and all classic texts up to the sixth century A.D. The project was led by Prof. D.C. Lau, Prof. **Ho Che-wah**, associate director of ICS, and Mr. **K.K. Ho**. Throughout the years, the content of the database—named as CHANT [Chinese Ancient Texts] Database—had been re-edited, enriched and released to the Internet for public use.

Dedicated and Unique

After half a century of hard work and dedication, ICS has developed into an institute with one art museum and six research centres. Professor Leung concluded, 'Our research projects cover a very long timeframe—from the archaic to contemporary eras, with a wide range of research topics. The ICS members have always been striving for academic excellence and innovations. Our research projects are conducted in both Chinese and English in order to address an international readership as well as the Chinese-speaking readers and researchers.'

'The Institute has also been participating in academic exchange and collaborations with renowned universities and research institutes in the UK, the US, Germany, France, mainland China and Taiwan, including the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, UC Berkeley, Leiden University in the Netherlands, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, as well as the Institute of History and Philology and the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica in Taiwan. Moreover, ICS has established the EFEO (École française d'Extrême-Orient) and the CUHK-CCK Foundation Asia-Pacific Centre for Chinese Studies. All of these special features are what make ICS unique among other similar institutions.'

Celebrating the Golden Jubilee

As ICS celebrates its 50th anniversary, a giant outdoor banner with a special logo for the Institute's Golden Jubilee can be seen next to its main entrance.

*A beacon of culture that lit up a wasteland
A foundation of learning to grace this half century*

The above lines are the English rendition of the two lines composed by Prof. Ho Che-wah and elegantly calligraphed by Professor Leung. It was provided by Prof. **David Pollard**, former advisory editor of the Research Centre for Translation.

'Though ICS is not planning to hold any large-scale celebratory events, a number of conferences, seminars and lectures will be hosted by the research centres under



海上絲綢之路的漢語研究國際論壇
The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road

中國文化研究所下設的研究中心 Research Centres under ICS

- 翻譯研究中心
Research Centre for Translation
- 中國考古藝術研究中心
Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art
- 吳多泰中國語文研究中心
T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre
- 當代中國文化研究中心
Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture
- 劉殿爵中國古籍研究中心
D.C. Lau Research Centre for Chinese Ancient Texts
- 中國研究服務中心
Universities Service Centre for China Studies

ICS from January to October. We will also be publishing collections of academic papers. These academic events and publications will serve as a token of gratitude to our predecessors. Throughout the planning process of these activities, members also use the opportunity to discuss the directions of ICS's future, as China's role in the international arena has become increasingly important in the 21st century,' remarked Professor Leung.

One of the nation's large-scale plans would be the recent 'Belt and Road' Initiative. Many related research projects have been undertaken under this topic. 'The T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre at ICS and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature have jointly organized the "Maritime Silk Road Suite" from 27 March to 30 April, with a series of academic activities focusing on the linguistic properties of Chinese spoken in countries and areas along the 21st century Maritime Silk Road,' said Professor Leung. One of the major events under the Maritime Silk Road Suite, 'The International Symposium on Chinese in the Maritime Silk Road' held on 7 and 8 April had brought together more than a hundred scholars from around the world.

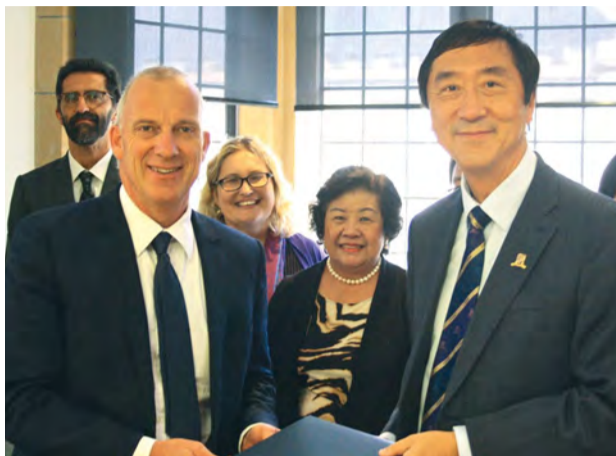
Prof. **Tang Sze-wing**, director of the T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre said, 'The "Maritime Silk Road Suite" is the first-ever attempt for a series of academic conferences and seminars to adopt a "Belt and Road" perspective, with a focus on Chinese linguistics. We hope that these events would open new research opportunities for the University, as CUHK has always been renowned for its academic excellence in Chinese studies, and in the long run, enhance Hong Kong's level of academic significance among the nations and regions along the maritime silk road.'

New Initiatives, Same Commitment

'In the previous half-century, we've seen major changes taking place in our society and our nation. ICS has therefore redirected the focus of our research projects according to these national and societal changes, as well as changes which took place within the Institute. Nevertheless, one thing stays the same—our commitment to Chinese studies. In the latest strategic plan of the University, China studies is listed as one of the four major research areas. With the concerted efforts of ICS's dedicated researchers, I strongly believe that the Institute will continue to thrive for many more golden jubilees to come,' concluded Professor Leung.

與悉尼大學成立中西醫結合醫學大數據實驗室

Joint Big-data Laboratory for Integrative Medicine Established with University of Sydney



中大校長沈祖堯教授及悉尼大學校長Dr. Michael Spence (左) 於4月26日在悉尼簽署兩校合作備忘錄，攜手設立「中西醫結合醫學大數據實驗室」(ACCLAIM)。兩校多年來除了在中西醫結合醫學研究上素有合作外，亦在多個領域共同從事研究，包括心臟病、糖尿病、數碼媒體及心理學等。

ACCLAIM已開展首個項目，研究中風病人的中西醫治療配搭機理及結合治療方案，改善病人的生活質素，初步顯示中西醫結合治療提供較優勝的臨床療效。ACCLAIM為數據科學家及醫學專家提供嶄新的資訊平台，推動多方交流國際資訊科技、數據分析技術及最新臨床研究，促進循證醫學的發展。實驗室將專注於下游應用臨床研究，在臨床試驗上應用大數據分析技術，並提供轉化研究的醫療方案。該聯合實驗室享有良好的國際網絡，其合作夥伴包括中國中醫科學院、英國曼徹斯特大學及上海中醫藥大學。

CUHK signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Sydney in establishing a joint big-data laboratory for integrative medicine—'Analytic and Clinical Cooperative Laboratory for Integrative Medicine' (ACCLAIM) on 26 April in Sydney, Australia. The MOU was signed by the two Vice-Chancellors, Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung of CUHK and Dr. Michael Spence (left) of the University of Sydney. The two universities have closely collaborated for many years. Apart from a research programme in

integrative medicine, there are ongoing multi-faceted research collaborations in cardiology, diabetes, digital media, and psychology.

The first project of ACCLAIM focused on stroke, with the aim of identifying a complementary mechanism of integrative medicine and effective treatment plans to improve patients' quality of life. Preliminary results hinted that stroke patients with integrative medicine treatment have better clinical outcomes. Studies on other diseases such as dementia, cancer and gastrointestinal disease are in the pipeline. ACCLAIM serves as a platform for scientists and clinicians to share the best of information technology, data analysis, and clinical research for the advancement of evidence-based integrative medicine. The joint laboratory focuses on downstream applied clinical research, with translational deliverables and big-data applications in clinical trials, building on a good international collaboration network, including the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Manchester, and Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

中大眼科中心榮獲《讀者文摘》2017信譽品牌

The CUHK Eye Centre Voted as Reader's Digest Trusted Brand 2017

中大眼科中心在1995年成立，悉力提供專業眼科服務，至今連續七年獲《讀者文摘》嘉許為「信譽品牌」。得獎機構由約八千名來自香港、新加坡、馬來西亞、菲律賓及台灣的《讀者文摘》訂戶及消費者選出，足證大眾對中心的信任。中心總監譚智勇教授(中)表示：「我們以科研為主、服務為本，致力提升醫療設備和人才質素，力臻完美。」4月25日，譚教授、任卓昇醫生、陳頌恩醫生(右二)、吳佩霞小姐(左二)、吳家輝先生(右一)及蔡珊珊小姐(左一)代表中心接受殊榮。

中大於香港眼科醫院及威爾斯親王醫院成立眼科中心，旨在融合學術和臨床眼科服務。中心配備先進設備，為病人提供精確的診斷與治療。團隊由教授和眼科醫生組成，並有眼科護士、視光師及眼科技術人員提供協助。中心旗下還設有中大激光視力矯正中心和包素菊黃斑病變治療及研究中心，提升眼疾的診斷、治療、研究和教育。

The CUHK Eye Centre (CUHKEC) has been awarded the Reader's Digest Trusted Brand 2017 for seven years in a row. Founded in 1995, CUHKEC has been providing professional ophthalmic services. The winners were voted by about 8,000 individuals, composed of the Reader's Digest subscribers and regional consumers from Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan. The award is thereby a testimony of CUHKEC's excellence. Prof. Clement Tham (centre), Director of CUHKEC, said, 'We focus on excellence in clinical services and scientific research, and are committed to improving our medical equipment and ophthalmic care for society.' On 25 April, Prof. Tham, Dr. Jason Yam, Dr. Tommy Chan (2nd right), Ms. Mandy Ng (2nd left), Mr. Paul Ng (1st right), and Ms. Jennifer Tsoi (1st left) received the honour on behalf of CUHKEC.

CUHK set up CUHKEC at both Hong Kong Eye Hospital and Prince of Wales Hospital to integrate the academic



sector with clinical ophthalmic services. The Centre, equipped with state-of-the-art ophthalmic equipment, provides subspecialty-based clinical ophthalmic services. The team comprising professors and ophthalmologists is supported by experienced ophthalmic nurses, optometrists and ophthalmic technicians. To strengthen research and education for diagnosis and treatment of major eye diseases, CUHKEC also includes the CUHK Laser Refractive Surgery Centre and the Pao So Kok Macular Disease Treatment and Research Centre.

伍宜孫書院與思廷書院羽毛球友誼賽

Badminton Friendly Match between Wu Yee Sun College and Muse College

4月22日，中大(深圳)思廷書院統籌主任及工程學院助理院長潘文安教授(右四)帶領三十二位師生到訪伍宜孫書院。伍宜孫書院院長李沛良教授(右五)與體育委員會主席蔡錦輝教授(右六)親自接待，並與之首次合辦羽毛球友誼賽。為誌此歷史性時刻，宣揚運動員精神，對戰雙方皆由伍宜孫書院及思廷書院各派一員組成，象徵兩院友誼。同學不但切磋球技，取長補短，更把握機會，在午宴及書院參觀期間交流書院生活的異同，言談甚歡。

思廷書院為中大(深圳)的第三所書院，悉力提供各種非形式學習機會，與正規課程相輔相成，培養學生的人際交往技巧、文化品味、自信心和責任感，豐富學生的大學生活。

Prof. Rance P.L. Lee (5th right), College Master and Prof. Kelvin K.F. Tsoi (6th right), Chairperson of Sunny



Sports Committee of Wu Yee Sun College (WYS) extended the warmest welcome to Prof. Simon Pun (4th right), Coordinator of Muse College (Muse) and Assistant Dean of School of Science and Engineering of CUHK (Shenzhen) and his delegation of 32 teachers and students on 22 April. The two Colleges co-organized the first badminton

friendly match during the visitation. To highlight the historic moment and promote sportsmanship, each team in the match was mixed with one WYS student and one Muse student, symbolizing the friendship between both Colleges. While the players could learn from each other's strengths, they also grasped the opportunity to learn about each other's College life in the subsequent lunch reception and College tour.

Muse College is the third College of CUHK, Shenzhen. The College strives to help its students improve their interpersonal skills, cultivate cultural tastes, build up confidence, and enhance sense of responsibilities through a variety of life-enriching non-formal educational opportunities, complementing regular courses offered by the Faculties.

字裏科技 / TECH TALKS

另類網招
Snap and Snatch

Snapchat是一個相片及貼文都會在一段短時間之後自動刪除的社交媒體，這項自動刪除的特性令它在青少年間迅速流行，因為和私下交談一樣，聲音動靜都稍縱即逝，不留痕跡，年輕人大可不必擔心父母在其面書或其他社交帳戶窺探其私隱。

顧名思義，一般社交媒體有助拓建人際網絡，Snapchat更勝人之处在于其自動刪除功能令使用者更易放下戒心與別人溝通，因為就算說錯了話，後悔送出了相片都問題不大，過了一段短時間後半點證據不留，一切重新開始。



Snapchat在美國是使用率增長最快的社交媒體。

根據一項在2015年發表的研究，Snapchat每天有一億個經常使用者，大部分使用者年齡介乎十四至三十四歲，每天發出的信息達四億條。這個龐大的市場當然吸引到不少市場營銷專業，也包括高等教育界的。西維吉尼亞大學便是挖空心思以此來招攬新生的大學之一，它推出過兩個項目，均證實對吸引準學生的注意和興趣甚有幫助。

西維吉尼亞大學於2015年尾舉辦了一次AskWVU答問活動，鼓勵其Snapchat上的追隨者於當天的十二小時內提出詢問，結果收到超過六百個主要來自中學生的查詢，包括「校園的膳食有甚麼選擇？」和「哪一所宿舍是最好的？」大學對每條問題都盡量直接回答，更會從一些常見問題去發掘素材來炮製特輯故事。以任何社交媒體推廣，所有回應都應該即時及直接地處理，而且可以化成新的內容。

另一個項目Takeover Tuesday，每個星期二整整一天，西維吉尼亞大學都會把其Snapchat帳戶的控制權交到一位同學手裡，由他/她主導內容，追隨者這天便以手機跟隨這位同學，從課堂走到圖書館、飯堂、宿舍，第一手了解主修科目和校園生活情況。這種由下而上的傳播模式，令校園的體驗更真實、更易為有興趣報讀的學生信納。

創意無限的數碼營銷在高等教育界也是隨處可見。

Snapchat, first launched in 2011, started out as a social media platform where pictures and texts would delete themselves after a short period of time. This approximates and accords with natural conversations where the sounds and the gestures are ephemeral. Its first success among teenagers was due in no small part to its users' wish to evade parents who watch over their Facebook and other social media accounts.

Social media are generally good for relationship building and Snapchat particularly so. It is accessible from mobile devices only and snaps are sent and received on an one-to-one basis. The impermanence of the snaps has made one's whims, blunders and indiscretions transitory and forgivable, with the result that one would be more ready to let down one's guards and get familiar or intimate with strangers.

Snapchat is in fact the fastest growing social network in the US. According to one study published in 2015, it had 100 million daily active users, with 400 million snaps a day. The majority of its users are estimated to be between 14 and 34 years of age. The vast potential for marketing has not been lost on marketers, including those in the higher education sector. West Virginia University (WVU), among others, has used Snapchat innovatively for its student recruitment effort. Two of its Snapchat campaigns have been particularly successful in attracting and focusing the interest of prospective students.

WVU held its 'AskWVU' question-and-answer session on a day in late 2015 to ask its Snapchat followers to send in questions. During a 12-hour period, the university received more than 600 questions from mostly high school students. Questions included 'What food options are available on campus?' and 'Which dorm is the best?' The university answered every question directly and created stories to address the issues discerned in frequently asked questions. Student recruiters should take heed that prompt and direct responses are required in any social media campaign and that enquiries are food for new contents.

'Takeover Tuesday' is another campaign in which, for a full day every Tuesday, WVU turns over the control of its Snapchat account to one of its students. What the student usually does is to take the followers through his/her life on a normal day on campus, from the classroom to the library and the dorm rooms. He/she would often answer questions about majors and campus life. This bottom-up approach has proved effective in presenting highly creditable and readily received accounts of campus life to prospective students.

Innovative and ingenious digital marketing is seen everywhere in higher education.

T.C.

財金淺趣 / FINANCIALLY FRIENDLY

再談託管服務
More on Custodian Service

個人投資者或散戶通常都使用股票經紀提供的託管服務。在這種情況下，股票經紀會相對掌握買賣的全盤資料，包括買入價、賣出價及利潤等。

機構投資者則大多不欲見到這種透明度及獨家服務，所以主權基金、家族基金、對沖基金等都會同時委任多過一個經紀及託管人，使任何一個經紀或託管人都不會得到全盤資料。

假設有一個家族基金CTMF，在處理其證券買賣上非常低調，它可以委聘三間經紀行B1、B2及B3和兩間託管人公司C1及C2替其辦事。首先，CTMF透過B1買入一批滙豐股票，並指示B1把股票交到C1託管。跟着，CTMF又透過B2買入另一批滙豐股票，並指示B2把股票交到C2託管。最後，CTMF把其擁有的一定數量滙豐股票透過B3賣出，並指示B1及B2把相關數量的股票交給B3以便完成交易。

在這個流程裏，B1及B2均做了一次買入交易，B3做了一次賣出交易，C1及C2則尚保管着一些股票。沒有一個經紀或是託管人對數量、價格、利潤全面掌握，CTMF好像在其滙豐股票的組合外面放下了一個帷幕，令外人參不透內裏乾坤。

不委任獨家代理人的另一個好處，是當服務質素下降或是服務費偏離市場水平時，CTMF也可以轉換代理人，而不會嚴重影響其投資計劃。

從投資者的角度看，在委任投資代理人上作出適當的對沖，可以有更多好處及彈性。

Individual or retail investors typically buy or sell stocks using the custodian service provided by the broker. In such cases, the broker concerned would be in relatively full possession of the transaction details such as the buying cost, the selling price and profit made, if any.

For various reasons, institutional investors may not want this transparency and exclusivity associated with engaging only one broker or custodian. Institutional investors including sovereign funds, family funds and hedge funds would use multiple brokers and multiple custodians so that the overall picture of costs and profits would be opaque to the dealing brokers and custodians.

To illustrate, suppose a family fund, say, Chan Tai Man Foundation (CTMF), wishes to keep a low profile in its global securities dealings. It therefore engages brokers B1, B2 and B3 and custodians C1 and C2. CTMF bought some HSBC stocks at price X via B1 and instructed the stocks to be transferred to C1 for safekeeping. Later, CTMF bought some more HSBC stocks at price Y via B2 and instructed the stocks to be transferred to C2 for safekeeping. Still later, CTMF sold some of its HSBC stocks via B3 and instructed C1 and C2 to transfer the requisite HSBC stocks to B3 for settlement.

At the end of this cycle, B1 and B2 each has one purchase transaction, B3 has one sale transaction, and C1 and C2 still have some stocks left in their custody. None of the brokers or the custodians has the full picture of the quantities, costs and profits involved. By employing multiple brokers and custodians, CTMF has cast a veil over its portfolio and transactions of HSBC stocks.

Another advantage is that by keeping the choice of brokers and custodians non-exclusive, CTMF can be assured of the services it gets and the charges it pays are at a level acceptable to it. Firing one or more of its retinue of financial operators, if the service quality deteriorates or the transaction cost is no longer competitive in the market, would not seriously disrupt its investment plans or activities.

From an investor's point of view, hedging your bets in your financial operators definitely gives you advantages and flexibility.

雅共賞 / ARTICULATION

呦呦鹿鳴

「呦呦鹿鳴，食野之蘋。我有嘉賓，鼓瑟吹笙……我有旨酒，以燕樂嘉賓之心。」每當吟詠《詩經·鹿鳴》，一幅人與自然和諧相處的畫面便躍然眼前：鹿群在原野上「得食而相呼」，而「我」以美酒、音樂款待「我」的貴賓。

鹿的美麗、祥和想必深深地打動了先民，早在晚商時期已開始使用珍貴的和闐美玉雕琢鹿形飾品，而玉鹿的主人是商武王愛妻、集祭司與將軍於一身的婦好。西周玉鹿特別彰顯高聳的犄角，香港中文大學藝術系系徽即以西周長角玉鹿作為祖形。

在先人心目中，優雅而輕盈的鹿，最適合作為仙人的坐騎，漢、唐詩文多有吟詠，例如「浮雲霧而入冥兮，騎白鹿而容與」、「仙人騎白鹿，髮短耳何長。導我上太華，攬芝獲赤幢」、「身騎白鹿行飄飄，手翳紫芝笑披拂」。詩句傳達出的那份自在和逍遙，著實令人神往。鹿因沾「仙氣」而被認為能壽長千年。道家經典《抱朴子》云：「虎及鹿兔，皆壽千歲」。至晚從宋代開始，鹿便已成為藝術品中常見的寓意長壽的吉祥圖案。鹿還是傳說中天性純良的瑞獸，只有聖主經世才會出現。誠如《瑞應圖》所載：「夫鹿者，純善之獸，五色光輝，王者孝則至。王者承先聖法度，無所遺失，則白鹿來。」

文物館「仙境之鹿——南京博物院藏中國古代鹿文物展」展出的青銅臥鹿，出自西漢貴族墓中。此鹿作蹠臥小憩狀，犄角槎枒高聳，溫順、閒適中透出機敏，姿態、神情捕捉準確，殊為難得。鹿脊、臀、頸、耳等部位預鑄的凹槽內，鑲嵌水滴形綠松石，相連成線勾勒輪廓。綠松石性脆，加工如此之薄且形態、大小相若的心形綠松石片，頗見功力。儘管這件青銅臥鹿表面因年久而鏽蝕，松石鑲嵌亦有脫落，遙想兩千年前成器之時，黃燦燦的金屬表面點綴心形松石，其奢華之色定曾令墓主着迷，以至去世之後，仍以之陪伴左右。



漢代仙人騎鹿(上)及駕鹿車(下)畫像石拓片
Han rubbings showing immortals riding on deer (top) and immortals on a wagon pulled by deer (bottom)

嵌綠松石青銅臥鹿
西漢或以前
通高52厘米、長26厘米
江蘇省漣水縣三里墩西漢墓出土

「仙境之鹿——南京博物院藏中國古代鹿文物展」
現於文物館展出，展期至2017年5月28日

Bronze Deer Inlaid with Gems
Western Han or earlier
Height (including antlers): 52 cm
Length: 26 cm

Unearthed in the Western Han Tomb at Sanlidun,
Lianshui County, Jiangsu Province

The Bronze Deer is on display in the Art Museum of CUHK in the exhibition 'From the Realm of the Immortals: Meanings and Representations of the Deer from the Nanjing Museum', until 28 May 2017

The Deer Call

*With sounds of happiness the deer
Browse on the celery of the meads.*

*A nobler feast is furnished here,
With guests renowned for noble deeds.*

The lutes are struck; the organ blows,

...

*And with my spirits rich crown all,
The cups to cheer the festive throng.*

The poem *Lu Ming*, from *The Book of Songs*, portrays a picture of harmony between humanity and nature. A herd of deer foraging in the meadow 'call their companions upon the discovery of delectable food'. The call is comparable to the hospitality of a host who entertains his guests with fine wine and music.

The beauty and tranquility of the deer must have touched the hearts of the ancients. From as early as the late Shang dynasty, the Chinese were using jade from Khotan to carve deer accessories. One of the few who owned jade accessories back then was the wife of Emperor Wu of the Shang kingdom, Lady Fu Hao, who also served as the high priestess and general of the army. A common feature of the jade deer artefacts dating back to the Western Zhou dynasty is their elongated antlers. And it is worth mentioning that the logo of the Fine Arts Department of CUHK is inspired by the antlers of the Western Zhou jade deer.

The ancient Chinese considered the elegant and agile deer as perfect mounts for fairies, evidence of which abounds in literary works dating back to the Han and Tang dynasties. Below are some examples:

*Floating on the cloud and mist,
We enter the dim height of heaven;
Riding on the white deer
We sport and take our pleasure*

From Zhuang Ji's *Songs of the South*,
Western Han dynasty

*The immortal rides a white deer,
His hair is short and ears so long.*

*He leads me up the grand Mount Hua,
I pluck the magic mushroom, obtain a crimson
Insignia streamer.*

Anonymous, *Long Song Ballad*,
Han dynasty

*On two white deer astride,
Holding the lingzhi fungus of immortality.*

Li Bai, Tang dynasty

The carefree spirit expressed in the verses above is truly fascinating. Deer are regarded as a symbol of longevity because of their association with mythology. The Taoist classic *Baopuzi* reads: 'Tigers, deer, and rabbits live a thousand years.' Starting from the Song dynasty or earlier, deer have been a symbol of longevity in artwork. In Chinese mythology, deer are auspicious, gentle-natured animals, and their sightings are often thought to foretell the emergence of a just ruler. Such a belief is reflected in *An Account on the Illustrations of Auspicious Omens*, written by Sun Roushi in the sixth century A.D., which says: 'A deer is the best of pure virtue, which radiates five different colours. If the ruler is pious, it appears. If the ruler follows the law of the ancient sages meticulously, the white deer appears.'

The exhibition 'From the Realm of the Immortals: Meanings and Representations of the Deer from the Nanjing Museum', organized by the Art Museum of CUHK, features a bronze deer unearthed in a Han tomb. The recumbent deer with elongated antlers emanates meekness and composure, as well as alertness. To be able to present its posture and countenance with such life-like accuracy is a rare feat. The incisions on the deer's back, haunch, neck, and ears were inlaid with turquoise gemstones, which outlined the contours of the deer's body. Turquoise breaks easily, and therefore processing the gemstone into such thin and evenly-sized flakes would have required excellent craftsmanship. The flakes have long come off, but some two thousand years ago, the deer, whose surface is patinated, must have captured the imagination of the master of the tomb with its glittering splendour and turquoise décor, which is probably why it was laid in the tomb to accompany the deceased in his journey into the afterlife.





續任

Reappointments

大學校董續任

Re-elected Council Member

殷巧兒女士獲聯合書院校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第1(e)段、第4段及第5段規定推選，續任為大學校董，任期三年，由2017年8月25日起生效。

Ms. Lina H.Y. Yan has been re-elected by the Board of Trustees of the United College, in accordance with Statute 11.1(e), 11.4 and 11.5 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as a Member of the Council for a further period of three years with effect from 25 August 2017.

副校長續任

Reappointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor

大學校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》5(6)條及大學規程7規定，再度委任潘偉賢教授出任大學副校長，任期三年，由2017年5月1日起生效。

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has reappointed Prof. Poon Wai-yin, in accordance with Section 5(6) and Statute 7 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as Pro-Vice-Chancellor for a further period of three years with effect from 1 May 2017.

研究院院長續任

Reappointed Dean of Graduate School

大學校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程15第8段規定，再度委任Lutz-Christian Wolff教授兼任研究院院長，任期三年，由2017年9月1日起生效。

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has reappointed Prof. Lutz-Christian Wolff, in accordance with Statute 15.8 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as Dean of the Graduate School on a concurrent basis for a further period of three years with effect from 1 September 2017.

書院院長續任

Reappointed College Head/Masters

- 大學校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程9第1段及第3段規定，再度委任陳志輝教授為逸夫書院院長，任期三年，由2017年7月1日起生效。

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has reappointed Prof. Andrew C.F. Chan, in accordance with Statute 9.1 and 9.3 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance as Head of Shaw College for a further period of three years from 1 July 2017.

- 辛世文教授再度獲委任為善衡書院院長，任期一年，由2017年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Sun Sai-ming Samuel has been reappointed as Master of S.H. Ho College for a further period of one year from 1 August 2017.

- 劉允怡教授再度獲委任為和聲書院院長，任期三年，由2018年1月1日起生效。

Prof. Lau Wan-ye Joseph has been reappointed as Master of Lee Woo Sing College for a further period of three years from 1 January 2018.

2017 教學人員年度評審

2017 Annual Review Exercise for Academic Staff

有關教學人員「晉升/教授級薪金組別提升」，以及「退休/屆退休年齡後延任」的年度評審現已展開。詳情可參閱人事處通函編號(GC01/2017)，或人事處網頁「員工資訊」一欄下之「人事政策通告」(www2.per.cuhk.edu.hk/)。

The reviews on the 'Advancement/Crossing of pay bands' and the 'Retirement/ Extension of service beyond statutory retirement date' for academic staff have commenced. For details, please refer to the General Circular (GC01/2017) of the Personnel Office. It is also available at the Personnel Office website (www2.per.cuhk.edu.hk/). Please visit 'Personnel Announcement' under 'Staff Area'.

校園第五個哺乳室啟用

Fifth Nursing Room on Campus

第五個哺乳室已於5月8日投入服務，位於鄭裕彤樓二樓。此前，大學女性及家庭友善政策小組已分別在崇基學院、聯合書院、善衡書院及龐萬倫學生中心設立了四所哺乳室。使用哺乳室必須預約。有關哺乳室及政策小組的資料，請瀏覽www.wffp.cuhk.edu.hk。

The fifth nursing room at 2/F, Cheng Yu Tung Building has been in use from 8 May. Prior to that, the Task Force on Women and Family Friendly Policies of the University had set up four nursing rooms at Chung Chi College, United College, S.H. Ho College and Pommerenke Student Centre in 2015. Prior online booking is required. Information regarding the Nursing Rooms and the Task Force can be found at: www.wffp.cuhk.edu.hk.

服務時段 (工作日) Opening Hours (Weekdays)	9:00 am – 5:30 pm
查詢 Enquiries	電話 Tel: 3943 7785 電郵 E-mail: baf@cuhk.edu.hk
網上預約系統 Online Booking System	www.wffp.cuhk.edu.hk/nursing-room-online-booking

大學游泳池通告

University Swimming Pool Notice

大學游泳池已於5月4日重新開放，本泳季的開放時間如下：

The University Swimming Pool reopened on 4 May, daily opening hours are:

逢星期一至星期四、星期六、星期日及公眾假期 Every Monday to Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays	
第一節 1st Session	10:30 am – 1:40 pm
第二節 2nd Session	2:30 pm – 7:15 pm
逢星期五 (公眾假期除外) Every Friday (except Public Holidays)	
第一節 1st Session	10:30 am – 12:00 nn
每周清潔 Weekly cleansing	12:00 nn – 2:30 pm
第二節 2nd Session	2:30 pm – 7:15 pm

請到范克廉樓一樓學生事務處學生服務中心辦理簽發及換領游泳證手續。

For issuance and renewal of swimming cards, please go to the Student Services Centre, Office of Student Affairs located on 1/F, Benjamin Franklin Centre.



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

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

歐國威教授 Prof. Samuel Au

- 機械與自動化工程學系
Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering
- 達芬奇單創口手術平台共同發明者
Co-inventor of the da Vinci Single-Site surgical platform

你是二十年前中大機械與自動化工程學系的首批學生。回想起來，哪個時刻是你求學階段的轉捩點？

在本科的最後一學期，徐揚生教授（現中大（深圳）校長）剛好加入學系。我還記得第一次上徐教授的課時，他播放了許多影片，展示外國發明家設計的精密機械人。影片令我對外國先進的機械人發展歎為觀止，嚮往自己也能參與其中。這一課也促使我及後選擇徐教授為碩士導師。如果說我今天略有小成的話，那都得感激他在各方面給我的深遠影響。

那你是怎樣走上發明醫療用機械人的路？

我在波士頓麻省理工學院唸博士的七年間，與MIT媒體實驗室的主管Hugh Herr教授合作，研發出機械腳踝義肢，能模擬人腳踝的動作，破天荒讓膝下截肢者踏出自然步態。這項發明在2007年獲《時代》雜誌評為年度最佳發明之一。

經過參與這項目，我開始對設計醫療用機械人產生真正興趣，覺得將機械人學與醫學結合很奇妙，也意識到機械輔助手術的前景無限，能大大推進醫療科技發展。

請談談你參與發明的達芬奇單創口手術機械臂及其獨特之處。

畢業後，我加入一所加州醫療器械公司Intuitive Surgical，參與研發達芬奇單創口手術平台。它成為了首個獲美國食品藥物管理局認證的單創口機械手術設備。

傳統的機械臂手術需要在病人身上開三至五個孔，而達芬奇單創口手術只需在肚臍上方開一個小創口，讓機械臂和鏡頭循此進入體內。外科醫生安坐在旁邊的電腦控制台，觀看病人體內的3D高清影像，操控機械臂切割或縫合。最終結果是術後幾乎零疤痕。這對女病人是一大福音，因為手術後有待癒合的傷口由三個減少到只有一個。

在美國成就斐然，為甚麼選擇在2016年回流香港，到母校任教？

我希望透過教授進階機械人學以及機械電子學，幫助大學彌合研究樣本與商業產品之間的鴻溝。我在業界工作了接近十年，深知這道鴻溝非同小可，在醫療器械研發領域尤甚。有了好主意，也未必能研發出好的產品。

要令象牙塔的研究轉化成有市場價值的產品，必須把目光放遠，在意念孕育的初階就得評估自己的想法是否合乎現實，預測在生產階段會衍生甚麼問題。這種前瞻能力是我最想傳授給學生的。

目前你有在研究甚麼新式機械人嗎？

我正在嘗試實現真正的無創機械輔助手術。到目前為止，機械微創手術至少還需要在肚臍附近開個小孔，讓堅硬的內窺鏡入體內施手術。我參與研發中的一款新型機械導管則無需開任何創口，就能輕易鑽進人體天然孔道，到達目標器官。這是最終極的機械手術，也是研發難度最高的，但看來在不久將來就可以實現。

機械人會淘汰外科醫生嗎？

不。我相信機械人不會取代醫生。相反，機械人會成為外科醫生不可或缺的夥伴，幫助醫生突破體能局限，提升手術效能。機械人能承擔勞神費力的工序，但沒有判斷力。醫生在手術期間每分每秒的判斷和調整關乎生死，這點連最先進的機械人也難以勝任。醫生能決定為何做手術、做甚麼手術，而機械人能輔助怎樣做手術。這種機械人與醫生的夥伴關係能做出更優質、更穩定的手術結果，也能開關更新、更複雜的手術。



Two decades ago you enrolled in CUHK's Mechanical and Automation Engineering (MAE) programme as its first batch of students. In retrospect, when was the turning point in your academic pursuit?

My final undergraduate semester at MAE coincided with Prof. Xu Yangsheng's [currently President of CUHK(SZ)] joining the department. I remember the first time I attended his class he played an array of videos showing sophisticated robot designs by foreign inventors. I was enthralled by the advanced robotic development in other parts of the world, and aspired to making my way to the top game. This episode also led me to choose Professor Xu as my MPhil advisor. He continued to influence me in more ways than one and has made me who I am today.

How did you land on the path of designing robot-assisted medical devices?

During my seven years of PhD studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, my supervisor at the MIT Media Lab Prof. Hugh Herr and I invented the robotic ankle-foot prosthesis, which mimics the action of a biological ankle and, for the first time, provides transtibial amputees with a natural gait. This invention was named one of the Best Inventions by *TIME* magazine in 2007.

It was through this project that I began to take real interest in designing robot-assisted medical devices. I found it fascinating to combine robotics with medicine, and realized robot-assisted surgery was an unexplored field which would greatly boost medical technology.

Tell us about the da Vinci Single-Site robot you co-invented and its uniqueness.

Upon graduation, I joined a California-based company called Intuitive Surgical where I co-invented the da Vinci Single-Site surgical platform. It became the first ever FDA-approved robotic platform to support single incision surgery.

Unlike traditional robotic surgeries requiring three to five incisions, da Vinci Single-Site surgery requires only a single, small incision in the belly button, through which the robotic arms and camera enter. A surgeon sits at a computer console viewing a 3D high-definition image of the patient's anatomy, and guides the robotic arms to do the cutting and stitching. The end result is virtually scarless surgery. It is especially well received by female patients,

because with this procedure there's only one wound to heal, rather than three.

Having achieved so much in the US, why did you return to Hong Kong in 2016 to teach at your alma mater?

By teaching Advanced Robotics and Mechatronics at the MAE Department, I wish to help the University to bridge the gap between research prototype and commercial product. I've spent almost a decade in the industry and know such a gap is bigger than imagined. This is particularly true for medical device development. More often than not, a good idea does not necessarily lead to an impactful product.

To translate benchside research into bedside products, you have to begin with the end in mind. You need to be able to predict right at the beginning whether your concept strategically makes sense or not, and what problems will emerge in the manufacturing stage. Such foresight is what I want most to impart to my students.

Are you at present working on any new robotic project?

I am trying to make bona fide scarless robotic surgery possible. Current robotic keyhole surgeries still require at least a small cut at the navel to enable a rigid robotic endoscope to enter and do the surgery. A new flexible robotic system, now in development, does not require any external incision and allows the machine to easily navigate through body orifices into target organs. It's the ultimate robotic surgery and also the hardest to achieve, but it will be realized in the not-so-distant future.

Will robots make surgeons obsolete?

No. I don't believe robots will ever take over from the surgeons. On the contrary, robots will become indispensable partners of surgeons to help them overcome their physical limitations and enhance their performance. Robots assist surgeons with technically demanding, repetitive tasks, but they are incapable of exercising judgement. Surgeons will have to make the kinds of minute-to-minute adjustments that can mean the difference between life and death, which even the most perfectly programmed robot can't do. Doctors can decide why to operate and what to do, while machines can help with the 'how'. This robot-surgeon partnership will produce better and more consistent surgical outcome and open up new and complex procedures. 📷