

編見

這兩星期多節日和假期，今期《中大通訊》的內容也多采多姿。新系列〈好人好事〉以李和聲博士開卷最是合適不過，他的和樂，他的真摯，躍然紙上。〈好人好事〉向一路以來關顧學生福祉，為大學發展貢獻良多的人致敬，道出他們如何「好事多為」，而且很多時都不限於金錢方面的。

林超英教授對環保的見地令我們受益匪淺，但有多少人知道他其實是觀鳥四十年的老手？讀者不妨也放下手中俗務，靜觀林教授與雀鳥四目交投的閒趣。

和樂與閒適之外，我們還有精緻的歷史沉澱。〈口談實錄〉訪問了中大文物館副館長許曉東教授（右圖），聽她暢談文物館的館藏策略及推廣方向，以及她把玩古玉在手時感到的悸動。

饒嘴的讀者大概會留意到飲食欄目沒有了。是的，但我們提供了另類的補充劑。副刊文章今期就有淺談股票投資和令人無所適從的地名翻譯。營養是要多方面吸收的，千萬不要小覷這兩方小塊。

Editorially Speaking

The variety of subjects in this issue should rival that of the number of public holidays and festivities in this fortnight. Dr. Lee Woo-sing's avuncular personableness comes through vividly in an article which fittingly inaugurates 'Fine Folks Fine Deeds'. The new series is dedicated to saluting the many benefactors of the University and showing how they have helped, in ways often beyond the monetary, in the education of our students.

Prof. Lam Chiu-ying needs no mention as an outspoken environmentalist, but not too many should know he's been a fervent bird-watcher for 40 years. Should you also put aside your chores and watch him watch the birds watching him back?

From a warm person and flighty nature, we come to the inner sanctum of a depository of history and talk with Prof. Xu Xiaodong (*right*), Associate Director of the CUHK Art Museum. If you don't believe those jades and ambers of yore could touch you to the core, read her testimony in 'Viva Voce' and be convinced.

Many readers have noticed the discontinuation of the food and beverage column. Yes, for a change, we offer dietary supplement of other kinds. In this issue, two side dishes are served: one an elementary crash course on the species of stocks; the other on the order and chaos in the translation of place names.



中國文物珍品的守護人 (頁8)
Guardian of Chinese Artefacts (p.8)

Photo by ISO staff

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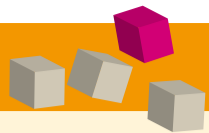
口談實錄 Viva Voce



原始版的複印法 Ancient Copying Technique

中國古代常用椎拓法拓印碑銘文字，以廣流傳。文物館特別製作椎拓法示範片段，於10月舉行的碑帖銘刻拓本展覽播出。（頁7）

In the past, the Chinese used rubbing techniques to make copies of calligraphy stele for promotion of the texts. This old technique will be demonstrated in a video clip played at the exhibition of the Bei Shan Tang Legacy: Rubbings of Stone Engraving and Model Calligraphy, organized by the Art Museum in October. (p.7)



看到鳥，看通了 Words from a Seasoned Bird-watcher



Photo by ISO staff



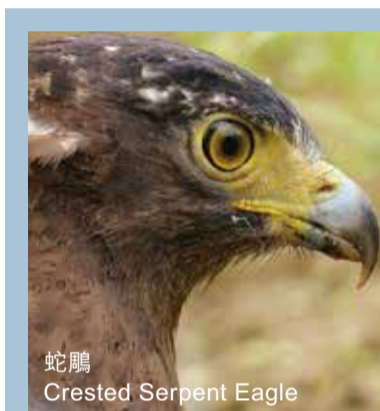
夜鷺
Black-crowned Night Heron

Photo by Boman Ho



小白腰雨燕
House Swift

Photo by George Jor



蛇鵟
Crested Serpent Eagle

Photos by Jeff Lo



麻鷹
Black Kite

以「綠」聞名的中大校園，花繁葉茂人盡皆知，雀鳥數目和種類之多也為大眾樂道。只要放慢腳步，不低頭看手機，不難看到鳥踪。有四十年觀鳥經驗的地理與資源管理學系客座教授林超英為大家講解一些在校園觀鳥的竅訣。

校園觀鳥最佳地點

林超英熱愛觀鳥，曾出任香港觀鳥會會長，現為榮譽會長，觀鳥踪迹遍及世界各地。林教授說：「若不執着要看到稀有鳥類，校園到處都可以觀鳥。要想看到不同種類的鳥兒，就要選擇生態環境多元化的地方。由港鐵大學站出發，穿過崇基學院的舊牌樓聯石柱，沿着石塊路走，繞經水閘、未圓湖，再至何添樓一帶，這裏既有高樹、矮木，也有草叢和水源。按此路線繞行一圈，大概可看到二十多種雀鳥。」

林教授隨口便說出在此一帶活躍的雀鳥：「顏色鮮豔的普通翠鳥常出沒於水閘附近，我曾看見七八隻夜鷺站在康本國際學術園一帶的樹上，小白鷺、白鵝鴿、喜鵲在嶺南球場上踱步，未圓湖旁有白頸鴉，還有珠頸斑鳩、黑領棕鳥、麻雀，抬頭天上有麻鷹，甚或蛇鵟。」

此外，在大學圖書館築巢棲息的小白腰雨燕，是全香港最大的群落，早上抬頭張望，不難看到雨燕父母餵飼幼燕。

春秋與冬 皆宜觀鳥

夏去秋至，候鳥來訪。林教授指出，現在開始正是觀鳥的最佳季節。俗語說：「早起的鳥兒有蟲吃。」所言不虛，「雀鳥餓了一整晚，日出後會趕着出來覓食，所以在早上七至八時間，可以看到最多鳥兒芳踪。其次則是黃昏，有些雀鳥會再出動覓食，以渡過漫漫長夜。」他說：「其餘時間嘛，飽腹後，當然躲在樹蔭休息，只有愚笨的人類吃飽了還工作！」

由心出發 耳聽目明

林教授提醒大家，要能「觀」到鳥兒，不是先用眼睛「看」，而是先調整心態。「我們要視雀鳥為朋友，大家都是平等的，並衷心感謝牠們讓我們『看』。」

「接着是放鬆心情，但又得提高醒覺，以心代目，聆聽鳥聲，感應周遭生物的微小移動，順而尋找鳥踪，最後才拿起望遠鏡。要是一開始便拿着望遠鏡到處找鳥，反而局限了視野，大錯特錯也。」

他補充，光憑雙眼也可觀鳥，要在校園更近距離觀察牠們的形態和動靜，一副十倍直身雙筒望遠鏡亦已足夠。

四目相投 最高境界

有說觀鳥者不宜穿上鮮豔的衣服，否則會嚇怕雀鳥，果真如此？林教授笑說：「也不盡然，只是牠們對環境非常敏感，稍有變動，即會規避。那樣你會看不到鳥兒！」他強調，觀鳥首要是尊重雀鳥，切勿干擾牠們的活動和生態環境，例如為了看清楚一點而除去掩護鳥巢的屏障物之類，更是萬萬不可。「我們應該保持安靜，悄悄地看一會兒便離開。即使是看不到，也要不動聲色。」

這位資深的觀鳥者認為，觀鳥不但樂趣無限，對個人也有不少得着。「置身綠樹草叢間，已令人心身愉悅，治療『自然缺失症』。新手上路，當然不會辨認雀鳥的品種，於是便記下形態，回家看書，有初步認識，又再去觀鳥。這樣反反覆覆的查證和觀察，是一個實踐和學習過程，讓你不斷有新的發現。還有，由於只有細心觀察才能辨識更多品種及其特性，觀察力也得以提升，對兒童尤有裨益。」

其實，林教授談起觀鳥時，臉上滿載歡欣，已是最好的印證。不過，要達到他口中的最高境界——「觀鳥時能與雀鳥四目相投，互相觀賞對方，而你甚至有時把自己視為鳥兒。」似乎要累積相當的經驗才成！還是一步步的來吧，張開耳目，從觀賞校園的雀鳥開始，不要平白錯過牠們的美姿。

Known for its green campus, CUHK does not only fascinate with the lushness of vegetation, but also with the great number and diverse species of birds. Birds can be found everywhere here, if only you'd slow down and look up from your mobile phone. Prof. Lam Chiu-ying, a bird-watcher of over 40 years and adjunct professor of the Department of Geography and Resource Management, shares tips for bird-watching on campus.

Best Locations for Bird-watching

Professor Lam was president of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society for many years, and is now its honorary president. As a passionate bird and bird-watching lover, he's travelled the world in search of birds. He said, 'You can watch birds everywhere on campus if you don't insist on looking for rare species. Places with a varied ecology tend to have a larger array of species. The best route for bird-watching on campus begins at the University MTR Station, and winds past the Couplet of the original Chung Chi Gate, a cobbled path, the water gate, Lake Ad Excellentiam, to end at the Ho Tim Building. The trees, shrubs, bushes and the pond are home to over 20 bird species.'

So what kinds of birds? Professor Lam named a few off-hand, 'The colourful common kingfishers love the area around the water gate. I saw seven or eight black-crowned night



珠頸斑鳩
Spotted Dove



白鶺鴒
White Wagtail



麻雀
Eurasian Tree Sparrow



普通翠鳥
Common Kingfisher



小白鷺
Little Egret



白頸鴉
Collared Crow



黑領棕鳥
Black-collared Starling



喜鵲
Common Magpie



Photos by Samson So

herons standing on trees near the Yasumoto International Academic Park. Little egrets, white wagtails, and common magpies like to stroll on the field next to the Lingnan Stadium. Collared crows, spotted doves, black-collared starlings, Eurasian tree sparrows hang out near Lake Ad *Excellentiam*. You can also find black kites or even crested serpent eagles looking skyward.'

And of course, the University Library is home to Hong Kong's largest house swift colony. In the morning, it's not difficult to spot the birds feeding their young.

Autumn to Spring Best for Bird-watching

Autumn is here and so are migratory birds. Professor Lam said the best season for bird-watching has just begun. And apparently, the idiom 'The early bird catches the worm' is true. 'Birds look for food after sunrise. So, you can see more birds from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. than at any other time in the day. Evening is also suitable for bird-watching as some birds hunt again to avoid going hungry during the long night,' he said, 'After hunting, they stay in woods to rest. Only humans are stupid enough to work when they are full.'

Mentality Over Perception

Professor Lam remarked that bird-watching isn't only about the eyes; we have to adjust our mentality in order to be able to spot birds. 'We have to treat birds as our friends and equals, and thank them for allowing us to watch them.

'We should relax while being alert, use our hearts rather than eyes, listen for bird song and bird call, and try to detect tiny movements of living organisms around us. Then we should trace our observations to the birds, and finally, pick

up our binoculars. It's wrong to use binoculars from the start because they limit our vision.'

He added that bird-watching can be done with the naked eye. In general, a pair of 10x magnification twin-tube binoculars would suffice for observing the form and behaviour of birds on campus.

Connection Between Birds and Humans

Is it true that bird-watchers should avoid colourful clothes as bright colours scare the birds away? Professor Lam said, 'Not exactly. That said, birds are very sensitive to movement and flee quickly. If you wear brightly coloured clothes, they may avoid you.' He stressed that the most important code of bird-watching is to respect the birds. Never disturb their activities and living environment. Don't attempt to clear the barriers protecting the nests to take a better look. 'We should stay quiet and leave after watching for a while. Don't make any noise even if you don't see birds.'

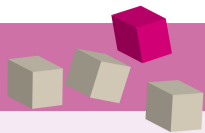
The veteran bird-watcher said that his favourite activity is also extremely rewarding. 'Walking among greenery is a pleasant experience that cures one of "nature-deficit disorders". Beginners are not able to identify the different species. They have to record the form and characteristics in order to look them up in books, before going back to watch again. Repeats in observation and research

is a process of learning that'll lead to new discoveries. Furthermore, one has to observe very carefully in order to identify bird species and their characteristics. This improves one's observation skills, and is especially beneficial for children.'

Professor Lam's face lights up when he's talking about bird-watching. It just goes to show how enjoyable the activity can be for some. He said that bird-watching in its most sublime form is when you and the bird stare into each other's eyes in mutual observation and appreciation, and when you take yourself for a bird for a brief moment.' Obviously not easy, but never mind. Let's just start by admiring the beauty of the birds on our campus. 📷



認識更多中大校園雀鳥及其特徵和行為，請參閱《中大樹木計劃》網頁
To know more birds on campus, please go to CU Tree Project
www2.cuhk.edu.hk/GreenEducation/tabid/90/Default.aspx



和樂老人李和聲

Everyone's Uncle Woo-sing



李和聲博士(圖中)，中文大學和聲書院贊助人，金融界響噹噹的名字，眼光準確，人稱「撈底王」。我們暱稱他為「和聲伯伯」，是一位和樂老人。

「快樂很簡單，煩惱天天都有，家庭、學校、社會、國家，都會有令你不快的事，但最重要是看得開點。我呢，最多五分鐘便可放開。」這是他常掛在口邊的話。

「老兄」南下

和樂老人並不是一生順遂，1950年，原籍浙江寧波的他二十三歲，帶着小量金錢南下，在廣州被海關充公了。到得香港來，適值黃金市場興旺，人手短缺，他加入順隆行，廣東話還未聽懂，便要當出市員。「廣東人對『上海佬』有點排外，總是這兒那兒的給你一些阻滯。我的電話給擺放得老遠，那時交易市場不比現在電腦化，價位全是扯着喉嚨『兩蚊三蚊』地喊出來的，再加手勢搭救。為了讓人容易看得到我，我把鞋底墊得特高，現在女士穿的我在五十年代已發明了，真要收點版權費呢。」他坦言交友並不一帆風順，人際關係是靠以誠待人慢慢建立起來的。

誠信與和諧是伯伯一生的堅持，也是和聲院訓「知仁忠和」的兩大支柱。他自豪說：「自年少到現在，我的誠信都未破壞過。」做生意，在誠信與利益之間，他絕對毫不猶疑選擇前者。「吃虧也得接受，不可以計較自己得益多少。」

別以為他只是說的豁達，1987年全球股災，客戶拖欠巨款，公司卻有龐大債務到期償還。「股東說，公司做不下去了，一定要倒閉，投票結果是五票對我一票。」結果他獨力承擔，傾盡所有，把手上股票低價賣掉，連家人自住物業也按手銀行，最終償還債務。「我扛起來，做得好，是公司利益，做得不好，我負責。」他輕描淡寫，然不失剛毅。

修身齊家 心繫教育

和聲伯伯家境本是小康，在蘇杭經營船運，後因戰事，家道中落，他小學還沒唸完，十四歲便在上海一間銀號當練習生，賺錢養家。他一直對教育念念不忘，視支持教育為回饋社會最好的方式。「我一有餘錢，便量力而為，兩百三百、兩千三千的，拿出來支持教育。」眾所周知和聲書院的創辦人正是其弟**李和鑫**博士，秉花堂李氏基金會慷慨捐助一億五千萬，於2007年成立書院。出於弟弟對兄長的欽佩，書院遂以和聲命名。

做好自己，照顧好家庭，回饋社會，是和聲伯伯的人生目標。在他心目中，家庭是社會的基石，而他自己也是家族的基石。

和聲書院院監會成員**李德媿**女士(圖左)是李和聲博士的侄女，幼承庭訓，明白要傳承

中華美德，長輩要孝順，弟幼要愛護，品學要兼優，有能力時，要幫助社會上有需要的人。「家父與大伯相差二十歲，長兄為父，對大伯非常尊重。自小我們視大伯為家長，而他也照顧到每一個家人。他最早來港，一個外省人在異地打拼，很多痛苦不足為外人道。但就算在最困難的時候，他仍然照顧留在上海的家人，幫助他們陸續來港發展。」

李女士是上市公司董事，公務繁忙，仍抽空為家族支持的教育事業服務。談到書院尊崇的和諧理念，她說：「創新和質疑是歷史發展的必要過程，和諧不代表噤聲，人云亦云；和諧是要在表達己見之餘，懂得尊重他人意見。」書院定期舉辦不少講座、高桌晚宴、交流分享，就是希望學生從中學習到社交禮儀、立身處世的道理，德學雙修。

三代同心

Vicky(圖右)開朗隨和，笑容充滿典型的李氏親和力。她是和聲伯伯的孫女兒**薇欣**，在國際學校唸中學，卻沒有隨眾出國升學。「自小我在祖父母身邊長大，跟他們特別親密，留在他們身邊盡孝是應該的，書在哪兒唸都是一樣的嘛。」姑姑德媿點破她：「現在她說來輕鬆，但相信當時她也嚮往去外國過自由獨立生活，吸收人生經驗的。由此也看到把家庭放在自己之先，是我們家的價值觀。」

結果Vicky考進中大商學院，去年剛畢業，在醫學儀器公司擔任營銷。既是對家族支持，也因認同書院的理念，她當年加入和聲做走讀生，與不少開明可親的同學交上朋友。她希望書院多辦一些像「和聲早晨」的活動，增加師生和學生之間相處的機會，並在促進國際生與本地生融和方面再下工夫。

聽到孫女兒談書院生活，和聲伯伯佯怒說，有點不滿意她沒有積極用和諧精神感染同學。Vicky和顏悅色回應：「年輕人都有自己的思想，都有認識世界的平台。有些想法，是要到了某一個階段，增加了經驗，才會接受的呢。」

大半生在香港渡過的和聲伯伯，對香港感情殊深，他的理想是大家在和諧的基礎上創新，為政府、國家以至世界思考日後路向。他說見到社會和諧破壞，十分心疼，談起來眼睛都有點濕潤了。但這位和樂老人說：「不打緊，五分鐘之後，吃過飯我便會開心過來了。」

文/資訊處盧惠玉



Photo by ISO staff

Dr. Lee Woo-sing (centre), patron of Lee Woo Sing College at CUHK, is a senior figure in the financial sector known for his acumen in investment. Amiably called 'Uncle Woo-sing' by all, his serenity and happiness are infectious.

'It's very simple to be happy. Troubles come from family, school or society every day. It's important not to take too much to heart. It takes me five minutes at most to let go.' The last is his pet saying.

A Northerner Coming South

A native of Ningbo, Zhejiang province, Dr. Lee has not always had plain sailing. In 1950 when he was 23, he came to Hong Kong with a small sum of money. The gold market was so vibrant then and there was a shortage of traders. Although he barely spoke Cantonese, he soon became a floor trader. 'There was subtle discrimination against northerners like me. My telephone was always placed in the far corner. At that time we had to shout and gesticulate like mad to bid. To distinguish myself, I stuffed my soles. I invented the high-heels in the 50s!' He said that making friends was not easy. It takes time and sincerity to foster relationships.

Integrity and harmony are the two principles that Uncle Woo-sing has lived by. They are in the motto of Lee Woo Sing College: 'Wisdom, Humanity, Integrity, Harmony'. He said with pride, 'I haven't done anything to compromise my integrity all through my life.' When doing business, he chooses integrity above profit without hesitation. 'You have to accept it even though you stand to lose. You shouldn't fuss over your personal gains.'

He meant what he said. In the October 1987 market crash, his company went into financial crisis. His partners wanted to wind up the company, but he sold all his stocks and even mortgaged his family property to pay off the company debts. 'I took it upon myself. If it worked out, the company was saved. If it didn't, it's on me,' said he nonchalantly. But we know this is easier said than done.

Self-made but Committed to Education

Uncle Woo-sing was born to a middle-class family, which ran a shipping business in Suzhou and Hangzhou. But the family fortune waned after the outbreak of war. He had to drop out of school and started working as an apprentice at a bank in Shanghai at the age of 14. But education has always been in his mind and he sees supporting education as the best way to give back to society. 'Whenever I had some spare money, I'd donate it to support education.' It is widely known that the founder of Lee Woo Sing College is his brother **Dr. Li Wo-hing**. The Li Foundation (Bing Hua Tang) made a generous donation of HK\$150 million to CUHK in 2007 to establish the College, which was named after his older brother to show Dr. Li Wo-hing's admiration and respect.

Uncle Woo-sing's life goals are to fulfill his potential, look after his family and give back to society. He sees the family as the foundation of society. He himself is the foundation of the Lee family.

Ms. Li Tak-tai Leada (left), a member of the College's Committee of Overseers, is a niece of Dr. Lee Woo-sing. She was



raised in a family which treats traditional Chinese virtues seriously: respect the old, love the young, work hard and do good. 'My father is 20 years younger than my uncle and so respects him like a son does his father. My uncle has been taking care of every member of the family. He was the first one to come to Hong Kong. It was never easy

struggling alone for a living, but even in his most difficult times his family in Shanghai was never far from his heart. He eventually helped them come to Hong Kong.'

Ms. Li is the director of a listed company, but she spares her time to serve the educational initiatives supported by her family. She interpreted the notion of harmony advocated by Lee Woo Sing College this way: 'Innovation and skepticism are necessary for development and advancement. Harmony does not mean silent conformity. It means respecting others' views while voicing one's own.' The many lectures, high-tables and sharing sessions at the College all aim at instilling in the students some civic sense and skills.

Three Generations, One Loyalty

Miss **Victoria Katie Lee** (previous page, right), or Vicky as we call her, is Uncle Woo-sing's granddaughter. She wears a broad smile typical of the Lees. She did not go abroad after graduating from an international high school. 'I have grown up with my grandparents to be very close to them. I think staying around them is the right thing to do, whereas studying here or overseas doesn't make much of a difference.' Her aunt Leada believes she must have at one point thought about studying overseas but had given her priority to family. 'That is our family value,' she said.

So Vicky entered CUHK's School of Business. She graduated last December and now works at a medical equipment company. Supporting her family's initiative and identifying with the College's philosophy, she joined Lee Woo Sing College as a non-residential member, and made friends with many open-minded and easygoing students there. She hopes to see the College organize more activities to enhance teacher-student interactions as well as the integration of international and local students.

Hearing his granddaughter talk about her college life, Uncle Woo-sing feigned displeasure that she had done little to plant the seed of 'harmony' among her friends at College. Vicky gently explained, 'Young people tend to think and learn about the world in their own ways. Something will become acceptable only when a certain stage is reached or with experience gained.'

Having spent most of his life in Hong Kong, Uncle Woo-sing feels deeply for the territory. He likes to see everyone work in harmony for a better collective future. Talking about how sad he felt about the harmony in society being disrupted, tears swelled in his eyes. But the uncle to everyone regained composure in no time. 'It's OK. I'll be happy again in five minutes, when it's time for lunch.'

校園消息 Campus News

為重慶星光村築橋及改善民生 Building Bridge in Chongqing



中大博群計劃無止橋學生團隊的七名隊員與清華大學及重慶大學合作，於暑假期間赴重慶市彭水縣蘆塘鄉星光村，為村民築橋。沈祖堯校長亦有隨行參與。是次項目由九龍倉集團有限公司贊助。

中大團隊早於去年8月及今年3月到星光村實地視察，了解居民需要。逗留九天期間，團隊除為學童在回校必經之路建設一條行人便橋，令他們在惡劣天氣下仍可安全上學，並建設兩個儲水池，確保潔淨食水的供應，惠及近四百村民。此外，又進行多個民生項目，改善他們的生活環境。

This summer, the University's I-CARE Wu Zhi Qiao Team, comprising seven students, co-operated with Tsinghua University and Chongqing University to complete a bridge-building and community improvement project in Xingguang Village in Chongqing, an underprivileged rural village in mainland China. Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, also joined the trip. The project was sponsored by the Wharf (Holdings) Limited.

Before starting the construction work, the CUHK team conducted site visits in the village in August 2014 and March 2015 for a better understanding of the villagers' needs. During the nine-day trip, the team built a footbridge and two water tanks, securing the safety of the children when going to school in bad weather and the supply of clean water for close to 400 villagers. The team also carried out facilities renovation and health education promotion in the village to improve their living conditions.

改善青海婦女健康 Promoting Women's Health in Qinghai



CCOUC 災害與人道救援研究所於8月16至21日再次遠赴青海省玉樹藏族自治州，為留宿學校的女生提供健康教育。

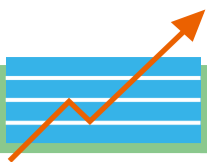
玉樹藏族自治州為內地最貧乏地區之一，由於缺乏衛生常識，該區偏遠農村的婦女健康問題未獲重視和處理。有見及此，研究所自2013年起在當地開展促進婦女健康項目。

是次訪問期間，研究所團隊到曲麻萊縣葉格鄉和曲麻河鄉的兩所留宿學校，為一百二十名十至十三歲的藏族女生舉辦經期健康教育講座，並送贈經期衛生包。研究所計劃稍後再到當地繼續此循證衛生項目，並提供更深入的健康教育。

The Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response (CCOUC) conducted health education programme for girls at boarding schools in Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province, one of the poorest regions in China, from 16 to 21 August.

Women and girls' health in remote rural areas of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is inadequately addressed primarily due to a lack of knowledge and expertise. Since 2013, CCOUC began a health programme there.

During the visit, the CCOUC team delivered menstrual health education talks and women hygiene kits to 120 Tibetan girls aged 10 to 13 years at two boarding schools located in the remote Yege Township and Qumahe Township, Qumalai County. CCOUC plans to return to Qinghai in the near future to continue with this evidence-based programme and strengthen the necessary health education.



股票二三事

The ABC of Shares

公司上市集資，發行股票是一個常見做法。股票英文 shares，有共享之意，雖然股票其實只可交易，不可共享。

一般市民在股票交易所買賣的股票，都是「普通股」，持有這類股票的投資者可以在股東大會享有投票權，如果公司在某段時間錄得盈利，更可能獲發股息。

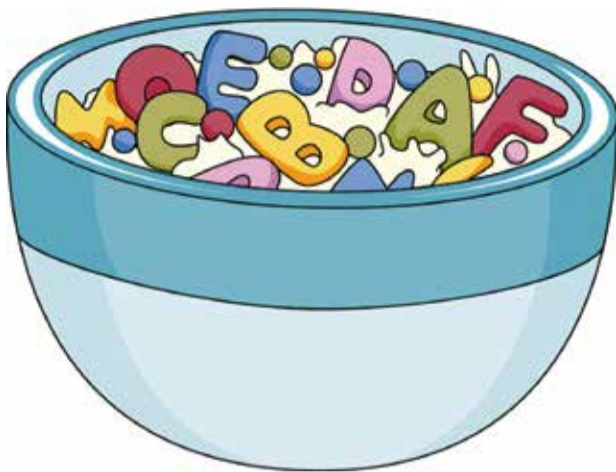
公司的大股東或機構投資者可獲發「優先股」，享有保證的定額股息，但卻在股東大會上沒有投票權。

股票買賣的新丁，常會弄不清國企的幾種字母股票。A股只在上海和深圳的交易所供內地投資者買賣，結算貨幣是人民幣。B股則供海外投資者買賣，在上海交易所掛牌的，以美元結算；在深圳掛牌的，以港元結算。但由於近年不少國企都直接來香港上市，發行H股（取Hong Kong的H），所以B股對境外投資者的吸引力愈來愈少。

國企在紐約（New York）及新加坡（Singapore）上市的，股票分別稱N股和S股。一般來說，這些股票不可以在香港買賣。

在任何生態中，都必有一些物種比其他的更大更優越，股票市場也是。股票鏈最高的是一些稱為龍頭股（bellwethers）的，它們在其界別或行業處於領導地位，受投資者追捧，具大市指標作用。

Bellwethers 一字來自 *bellewether*，指把鈴兒掛在領頭羊（*wether*）的頸上，那末羊群走到哪裏都可從鈴聲得知。買賣股票可能少不免一點羊群心態，但小投資者可能更需要記着一句拉丁諺語：*caveat emptor*（購者自慎），才可免送羊入虎口。



Contrary to the ordinary English meaning, shares issued by a public company for the purpose of financing can only be traded but not shared.

What members of the public can buy and sell at the stock exchange are *ordinary shares* of a company. Such shareholders enjoy the right to vote at the shareholders' meetings and may receive dividends if the company turns a profit in a given period of time.

Major shareholders of the company or institutional investors may be issued *preference shares*. Holders of preference shares are guaranteed fixed dividend payments but enjoy no voting right.

Beginners may find the several species of Chinese company stocks confusing. A-shares are offered to mainlanders at the stock exchanges in Shanghai and Shenzhen. The currency of transaction is renminbi. B-shares are traded in Shanghai in US dollar and in Shenzhen in Hong Kong dollar. They are opened to non-Chinese investors. But since many Chinese enterprises have come to Hong Kong directly for initial public offering (IPO) and issued H-shares (H for Hong Kong), the attraction of B-shares for non-mainlanders has become increasingly less.

Shares issued by Chinese companies listed in New York and Singapore are called N-shares and S-shares, respectively. Generally, N- and S-shares cannot be traded in Hong Kong.

As in any ecology, some species are bigger and more thriving than others. Those at the top of the stock chain are known as *bellwethers* or barometer stocks. They are the leaders in their respective sectors or industries and taken to indicate the trends or directions of the market.

The word was derived from *bellewether*, the practice of putting a bell around the neck of a sheep leading the rest of the flock. In matters of investing in stocks, a little herd mentality is perhaps inevitable. But small investors should really take heed of the Latin dictum, *caveat emptor* (buyers beware), to avoid ending up in the slaughterhouse.



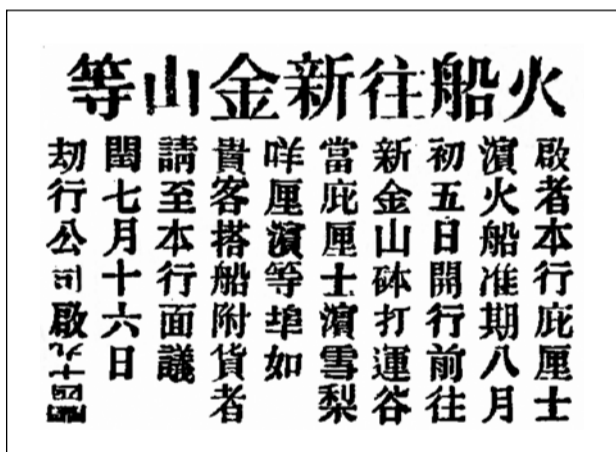
說東道西

從新金山到澳洲

翻開百多年前的香港報紙，見到開往世界各地的客輪廣告，裏面的舊地名在今天看來恍如密碼一般，大部分人都知道舊金山是 San Francisco，新金山或許就未必那麼多人知道是澳洲了。至於新金山的砵打運、谷當、雪梨、咩厘濱和庇厘士濱各埠，很多人會知道雪梨是今天所叫的悉尼，其他的可能稍為需要一點想像力，才能對應到現在通用的譯名。砵打運是 Port Darwin（達爾文港），谷當是 Cooktown（庫克敦），咩厘濱是 Melbourne（墨爾本），庇厘士濱是 Brisbane（布里斯班）。另外還有船開往小呂宋，那是菲律賓；有小自然有大，因為菲律賓曾是西班牙屬地，舊時所稱的大呂宋，就是西班牙。

舊日的地名中譯，常常是早期華人移民自行翻譯，而早期移民以廣東人為多，許多這些譯名自然是根據廣東方言逐譯。比如紐約的曼哈頓，早期譯名是民鐵吾，那是因為最早到當地的華僑以廣東台山籍為主，所以譯名以台山話發音。這個叫法直至今今天當地還在用。1976年舉行過奧運會的加拿大城市 Montreal，早期華僑把它譯成滿地可，也留有早期移民的語言特點。有時候地名也反映譯者的心態，當初清廷就把許多西方國家的名字加上犬字旁或口字旁，以顯示華尊夷卑的蔑視。

綜觀現有的翻譯地名有幾種類別，有些採用意譯，如鹽湖城（Salt Lake City）、火地島（Tierra del Fuego）；有些是音義結合，如劍橋（Cambridge）、新德里（New Delhi）；但大部分地名都是音譯，即使許多地名原本是有其意思，例如卡薩布蘭卡（Casablanca，原意是白屋）、波多黎各（Puerto Rico，原意是富饒海港）、塞拉里昂（Sierra Leone，不過台灣仍採用意譯的獅子山）。



此外，有些舊譯法用字給人不好的聯想，如 Mozambique 舊譯莫三鼻給，現在已被莫桑比克取代。相反的是翡冷翠（Firenze）、楓丹白露（Fontainebleau）、優山美地（Yosemite）、綺色佳（Ithaca）等令人浮想聯翩的優美譯名。

以往的譯名就是這樣放任自流，五花八門。為了解決譯名混亂，民國時代已有人編製譯名標準，例如民國十三年（1924年）何崧齡等人編纂了《標準漢譯外國人名地名表》。何在序文中說：「外國人名地名，向無一定譯法，淆亂之弊，與日俱深，學者苦之。本書目的，在補救斯弊；換言之，即謀譯名之統一，使學者稍節時力而已。」

到了今天，香港傳媒的譯名大多跟從中國大陸的譯法。這種標準譯法可以參照《外國地名譯名手冊》、《世界地名翻譯大辭典》等工具書。

當然，標準譯法之外還有約定俗成，例如 Massachusetts 的標準譯法雖是馬薩諸塞州，但通常都叫麻省，所以 MIT 一般稱為麻省理工學院。早期的中國人比照清朝體制，將美國的 state（州）譯為省，例如清末外交家崔國在其《出使美日秘國日記》中，就將 Massachusetts 譯為麻沙朱色士省、馬撒朱昔省和馬薩朱昔省（書中並不統一），也簡稱為「馬省」。奇怪的是，其他的「省」今天大都已淘汰，唯有「麻省」。

大陸標準譯法可令譯名統一，但根據普通話發音的譯名，有些在我們說廣州話的人聽來不是太自然。最為人詬病的是弗吉尼亞州（Virginia）。曾經有部電影 *Buena Vista Social Club*，香港譯為《樂滿夏灣拿》，如果叫做《樂滿哈瓦那》，「夏灣拿」這幾個字帶給人充滿熱帶風情節奏的意境，大概就失色許多了。

公積金計劃投資回報成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	8.2015		1.9.2014–31.8.2015	
	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	-7.75%	-7.46%	-4.80%	-7.03%
平衡 Balanced	-6.58%	-5.55%	-2.59%	-6.93%
穩定 Stable	-2.87%	-2.19%	-3.95%	-7.33%
香港股票 HK Equity	-11.92%	-11.43%	-10.94%	-10.75%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	-11.44%	-11.82%	-9.35%	-9.59%
A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker	-15.79%	-12.36%	25.32%	35.49%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.06%	0.004%	1.03%	0.04%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.03%	-0.017%	0.93%	0.09%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-3.05%	-3.13%	-22.00%	-24.52%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	1.50%	1.47%	-14.98%	-14.88%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	-2.47%	-2.64%	-0.22%	-1.46%

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內之匯率變動。

Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month.

教職員公積金計劃 (1995) — 投資簡報會

Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995) — Investment Forum

財務處安排於10月16及19日舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two investment forum sessions are scheduled for 16 and 19 October. Details are as follows:

16.10.2015 (星期五 Friday) 12:30 p.m.–2:00 p.m. 李兆基樓2號演講廳LT2, Lee Shau Kee Bldg.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Funds 香港指數基金 Hong Kong Index-linked Fund A50中國指數基金 A50 China Tracker Fund 穩定基金 Stable Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司 Amundi Hong Kong Limited JF 資產管理有限公司 JF Asset Management Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 增長基金 Growth Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JF 資產管理有限公司 JF Asset Management Limited 景順投資管理有限公司 Invesco Hong Kong Limited
19.10.2015 (星期一 Monday) 12:30 p.m.–2:00 p.m. 李兆基樓2號演講廳LT2, Lee Shau Kee Bldg.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 平衡基金 Balanced Funds 穩定基金 Stable Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 霸菱資產管理(亞洲)有限公司 Baring Asset Management (Asia) Limited 研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited 富達基金(香港)有限公司 FIL Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 施羅德投資管理(香港)有限公司 Schroder Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited

薄備簡餐。請各成員踴躍出席。參加表格可於財務處網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html) 下載。查詢請致電薪津及公積金組電話：3943 7236/7244。

Light lunch will be provided. Your attendance at the forum is highly recommended. The enrolment form can be downloaded from the Bursary website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html). For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 3943 7236/7244.

uBuddies 2015 投入服務

uBuddies 2015 in Action

學生事務處學生輔導及發展組成立的中大朋輩輔導聯網，旨在推廣關顧互助的校園文化，培養一群熱心的本科生以同路人的身分，與朋輩分享校園生活的體會，以及成長的經驗和智慧。

第六屆的 uBuddies 朋輩輔導員在過去半年已接受了連串系統培訓，包括基本心理輔導技巧和心理健康急救基礎課程，並在專業督導下進行輔導實習。他們亦於這學年開始，為同學策劃和提供各種服務和活動，並透過 uBuddies E-box (ubuddies@cuhk.edu.hk) 與本科生聯繫及提供適切支援。

新一屆的朋輩輔導員的招募行動亦已開展，詳情請閱 <https://www.cuhk.edu.hk/osa/scds>，查詢請致電 3943 1804 與江小姐聯絡。

In order to promote a caring and supportive culture on campus, the Student Counselling and Development Service of the Office of Student Affairs established the 'uBuddies' Peer Counselling Network. The project is aimed at nurturing carefully selected non-final-year undergraduate students to serve as peer counsellors who can share their experiences and wisdom with fellow students.

The latest batch, uBuddies' 15, have completed systematic training in peer counselling skills and mental health first aid as well as practised under supervision in the past six months. With the commencement of the new academic year, they have also been providing various peer support services and activities for the benefit of the student community, as well as managing the uBuddies E-box (ubuddies@cuhk.edu.hk).

The seventh batch of 'uBuddies' is now open for recruitment. Details are available at <https://www.cuhk.edu.hk/osa/scds>. For enquiries, please contact Ms. Kong at 3943 1804.

聯合書院到訪傑出學人講座

United College Distinguished Visiting Scholar Lectures

聯合書院邀請美國加州大學柏克萊分校大氣科學講座教授馮又嫦，擔任該院2015–16年度到訪傑出學人講座，並以英語主講兩場公開講座，歡迎各界人士出席，詳情如下：

Prof. Inez Yau-sheung Fung, Professor of Atmospheric Science, University of California, Berkeley, will visit United College as its 2015–16 Distinguished Visiting Scholar. Professor Fung will deliver two public lectures as follows:

講題 Topic	日期 Date	時間 Time	地點 Venue
二氧化碳的奇妙生命：全球碳循環 CO ₂ Life Fantastic: the Global Carbon Cycle	15.10.2015 星期四 Thursday	4:30 p.m.	康本國際學術園1號演講廳 LT1, Yasumoto International Academic Park
植物、水和氣候 Plants, Water and Climate	20.10.2015 星期二 Tuesday		李兆基樓7號演講廳 LT7, Lee Shau Kee Bldg.

查詢：學生輔導處林先生 (3943 7598) 或楊小姐 (3943 7455)

For further information, please contact Mr. George Lam at 3943 7598 or Ms. Amy Yeung at 3943 7455 of the Dean of Students' Office.

文物館展覽

Art Museum Exhibition

北山汲古：碑帖銘刻拓本

The Bei Shan Tang Legacy: Rubbings of Stone Engraving and Model Calligraphy

日期 Date：17.10.2015–31.1.2016

地點 Venue：文物館展廳I Gallery I, Art Museum

碑帖是碑和帖的合稱，泛指古代書法家流傳後世的書蹟，供收藏及作為臨寫的範本，是中國書法中重要的載體。碑帖拓本不僅承載了豐富的歷史資料，更保存着各個時代、眾多名家的墨蹟，極具文化藝術價值。

利氏北山堂由1970年代至今捐贈文物館約共二千零九十件拓本，是次展出七十件精品，當中二十件是宋拓名品，包括東漢《夏承碑》（華氏真賞齋本）、宋刻《淳化閣帖》泉州本卷六至八集王書（陸恭舊藏本）、宋刻米芾《英光堂帖》（徐渭仁舊藏本）等。展覽期間並播放拓印碑銘示範片段。

In Chinese, the term *beitie* combines *bei* (stele) and *model calligraphy* (*tie*), generally referring to the extant works of ancient calligraphers. Such works are often collected by connoisseurs, and as exemplary models of the written script, they are studied and imitated by later generations. They are important vehicles of Chinese calligraphy. Not only are steles and model calligraphies embedded with rich historical information, but they also carry artistic and cultural value by preserving the masterpieces of the past ages.

Since 1970s, the Bei Shan Tang has donated about 2,090 pieces of ink rubbings to the Art Museum. This exhibition features 70 exquisite specimens from the collection, 20 of which are notable ink rubbings dated from the Song dynasty, including such unique copies as the Eastern Han's *Stele for Xia Cheng* (once in the collection of Hua Xia's True Connoisseurship Studio, *Zhenshangzhai*), Wang Xizhi's works featured in the Quanzhou version of the Song-engraved *Model Calligraphies from the Chunhua era* (*Chunhua ge tie, juan 6–8*, once in the collection of Lu Gong) and the Song-carved *Model Calligraphies of Yingguang Hall* (*Yingguangtang tie*) of Mi Fu (once in the collection of Xu Weiren). The exhibition will also show video to demonstrate the techniques of rubbing.

許曉東教授

Prof. Xu Xiaodong

文物館副館長

Associate Director, Art Museum

甚麼時候開始立志研究古代器物？

我本科主修中文，1990年畢業後在北京的文物出版社當編輯，在那九年裏對文物、考古有了初步認識，並產生了興趣。後來到中大藝術系修讀中國古代藝術史，也曾在文物館工作，便認定了事業路向。能把興趣和工作結合，是人生最大的幸福之一。

為甚麼選擇在中文大學進修？

當年藝術史在內地大學尚未成為專業，而在中大藝術系已是強項，饒宗頤教授在國內外聲名遠播，莫家良教授在書畫研究領域也享有盛名。此外，還有精研陶瓷的前文物館館長林業強教授、專擅考古的中國考古藝術研究中心鄧聰教授，人才濟濟，很是吸引。我1999年到此攻讀哲學碩士，2001年臨近畢業之時恰逢蘇芳淑教授加入中大，並很榮幸成為她門下第一位博士研究生，從事器物研究。

在北京故宮博物院的工作又如何豐富了你的歷練？

博士畢業後，我入職文物館任博士後研究員，參與林業強館長主持的中國古代金器研究項目，撰寫圖錄，籌備展覽。中大給我寶貴的學術和博物館訓練，後來我獲聘於故宮古器物部，實得力於在中大的經驗。故宮有龐大的古代特別是明清文物、文獻珍藏，品類齊全。當時我管理的玉器、金器文物有三萬多件。2011年初開始負責故宮珍寶館改陳的內容設計，有機會集中接觸除金玉之外的其他各門類文物，並從中挑選珍品中的珍品作為展品。也因為有故宮這樣的平台，與世界各地博物館和學府的接觸和交流也多了，眼界擴大了，學曉在更廣闊的歷史文化背景下，研究中國文物。

文物館在建立館藏方面，有甚麼方向？

文物館藏品主要來自捐贈，歷任館長的研究興趣也豐富了相關門類文物的入藏，遂形成了豐富而又極具特色的藏品體系。嶺南書畫、碑帖、陶瓷是現在最有特色的藏品門類。今後，在進一步加強現有特色館藏的同時，也將致力發掘、豐富與本地歷史文化相關的領域，比如清代南中國的外銷藝術。

近年文物拍賣價錢高企，會影響文物館收藏嗎？

以文物館這類大學博物館來說，採購預算固然有限，不過，具備歷史文化研究價值、有利教學的文物才是我們目標所在，不一定需要天價藏品。有些物品價錢不高，研究價值卻很高。

經常接觸古玉琥珀等文物，可曾有過悸動時刻？

這樣的機會很多，那種感動，無以言表。你會不由自主地站在它們面前，久久不願離去；或握在手中，反復摩挲把玩。那一刻，你周圍的一切似乎不復存在，你彷彿可以觸摸、感受到那個遠古的時代、那個時代的人和他們的情感。

文物館在教育推廣方面有甚麼方針？

文物館一直希望向年輕人和普羅大眾推廣文化藝術，通過關聯古今、鼓勵觀眾參與，拉近觀者與展品的距離。例如我們配合書法、紫砂展覽，設計了臨池學書、篆刻、陶藝製作工作坊。稍後舉辦的碑帖及莫臥兒王朝玉器展覽，也會有拓片試做，以及在玻璃器皿上手繪玉器上的黃金寶石鑲嵌圖案等活動。明年的中國古代黃金工藝展，贊助機構周大福的工藝大師正在我們的研究協助下，嘗試重拾一些失傳的古代工藝技術，並試圖用傳統的方法，製作金飾一併展出，還會現場示範製作。在校內，文物館近年跟藝術系、中文系、人類學系加強合作，時有提供文物作為授課、研究之用。長遠來說，希望也可與大學其他院系、專業合作教研、展覽、研究等等。



Photo by ISO staff

When did you decide to study ancient artefacts?

I majored in Chinese literature as an undergraduate. After graduation I became an editor at Beijing's Cultural Relics Press. During those nine years, I gained a preliminary understanding of ancient relics and archaeology. Then I joined the Department of Fine Arts at CUHK to further my studies in ancient Chinese art history; I also worked at the Art Museum. That was when I found my career. One of the most fortunate things in life happens when one can integrate work and interest.

Why did you choose to pursue further studies at CUHK?

Back then art history was not yet a professional discipline in mainland universities, but it was already a forte of the CUHK Department of Fine Arts, with the internationally renowned Prof. Jao Tsung-I and Prof. Harold Mok Ka-leung, famous in painting and calligraphy studies. Not to mention the archaeology expert, Prof. Tang Chung of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art, and the ceramics specialist and Art Museum Director Prof. Peter Lam. The star-studded line-up was very attractive. Just when I was finishing my MPhil in 2001, Prof. Jenny So joined the University and I had the good fortune to be her first doctoral student, specializing in artefact studies.

How did working at Beijing's Palace Museum enrich your experience?

As a post-doctoral researcher at the Art Museum, I was involved in then director Prof. Peter Lam's ancient Chinese goldware research. I compiled a catalogue and helped to coordinate the exhibition. Thanks to this experience, I was later recruited by the Palace Museum, and was responsible for the management, research and exhibition of goldware and jade. The Palace Museum has a massive and wide-ranging collection of ancient, particularly Qing and Ming, relics and historical texts. I was in charge of over 30,000 pieces of jade and gold relics. From 2011, I was tasked with designing the content of the new showcase at the Palace Museum's Treasures Gallery. This gave me exposure to artefacts other than jade and gold, from which I had to select the most prized gems for exhibition. It also allowed me to have more interaction with museums and academic institutions worldwide. This expanded my vision and enabled me to study Chinese artefacts in a broader historical and cultural context.

What is the Art Museum's positioning, as far as collection building goes?

The Art Museum's collections come mainly from donations. The research interests of generation of directors have also

built up the respective holdings, making ours a rich and unique collection. We are strong in paintings and calligraphy of the Lingnan School, epigraphy and model calligraphy, and pottery. We will strengthen our current collections while developing and enhancing areas related to local culture and history, such as export artefacts from South China during the Qing dynasty.

Have high auction prices of artefacts affected the collection in recent years?

University museums like the CUHK Art Museum have limited acquisition budgets of course. But our targets are items with historic and cultural research value that are beneficial for teaching, not necessarily exorbitantly-priced collectibles. Certain inconspicuous and inexpensive artefacts have great research value.

Have you ever felt deeply moved by the ancient jades and ambers that pass through your hands?

Very often. It's an indescribable feeling. You'll stare at them for a long time, not wanting to move; or hold them in your palms caressing. Everything else around you falls away and you're transported to that faraway era, and you can feel the people and their sentiments.

What are the museum's directions in education and promotion?

The Art Museum has always strived to promote art and culture to young people and the general public by highlighting the connections between antiquity and modernity, encouraging participation, and drawing the public closer to the exhibits. For example, to complement the calligraphy and zisha exhibition, we designed a calligraphy, seal-cutting and pottery making workshop. The soon-to-launch rubbing and Mughal Empire jade exhibition will feature rubbing trials and drawing of gold and gem-stone mosaics on glass. The exhibition on ancient Chinese gold craftsmanship will see master craftsmen from our sponsor, Chow Tai Fook Jewellery, reenacting ancient crafting procedures with knowledge gleaned from our research, to create gold ornaments that will be exhibited alongside the relics.

In recent years, the Art Museum has strengthened collaborations with the Departments of History, Chinese, and Anthropology, lending artefacts for their teaching and research purposes. In the long run, we hope to develop teaching, research and exhibition partnerships with other departments and Faculties at CUHK. 📷

