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香港中文大學五十周年
50th Anniversary of CUHK

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圖書館的建設模式和服務也得隨着時代步伐，相應調適。

A library needs to be adaptive in design and services provided.



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「詩賦予你破壞和分解語言的自由。」

'Poetry gives you the freedom to destroy and decompose language.'



恭賀新禧
Happy New Year

本刊下期(四一三期)將於3月4日出版。
The CUHK Newsletter will take a break and resume publication on 4 March.



Photo by Cheung Chi-wai

為金禧校慶添色彩

期待多時的「中大五十周年校慶啟動典禮」於1月27日假中大嶺南運動場舉行，三千多名中大師生、校友和友好共同見證這個歷史時刻。代表九所書院的醒獅，在主禮嘉賓點睛後，翻滾跳躍，閃轉騰挪，就如大學的未來一樣充滿活力。(見第6頁)

Jubilee Celebrations Kick off in a Riot of Colour

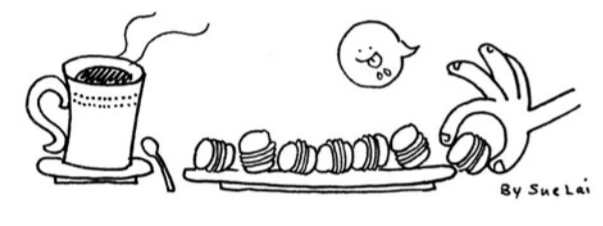
The long-awaited 'CUHK 50th Anniversary Kick-off Ceremony' was held on 27 January at the Lingnan Stadium on campus. About 3,000 guests, alumni, staff and students of the University witnessed this historic moment. During the ceremony, nine 'lions', representing the nine Colleges of the University, sprang to life and danced energetically after their eyes were dotted by officiating guests. (Please read p.6)

在博爾赫斯的著名短篇故事〈巴別圖書館〉中，宇宙是由無數六角形房間組成的圖書館，每間房都收藏着相同而無法看懂的書。這個宇宙由書籍統治，人類可有可無。在中大校園，隨着大學圖書館的進學園和伍何曼原樓的學習共享空間出現，治學的宇宙已大大擴張，而在這些學習共享空間裏，書本反而是可有可無的。

這些空間是由學生來進駐，讓渴求知識的靈魂互相聯繫，他們不但涵泳於已出版問世的意念，還有正在醞釀的思想。因此，他們可以坐，可以臥；可以在iPad上書寫，也可以在牆上動筆；可以與同學辯論，質疑普遍接受的觀念。開啟給訪客和使用者的是學習的新天地。

中大是中國與西方交會的地方。這個特點也可見於像梁秉中教授的個人身上，他的中藥知識與西方臨床治療方法出色地結合，拯救病人的生命和肢體。他怎樣辦到？本期「洞明集」揭曉箇中奧妙。

情人節很快就到，在這段甘美如蜜的日子裏瀟灑的味道只有一種——甜味。中大酒店及旅遊課程的教學餐廳供應五彩繽紛的法國美食馬卡龍，不但能撩動你的味蕾，還會融化你的心。看過本期「舌尖上的中大」後，不妨在Tweeter上發文告訴你的朋友，並請你的甜心來品嚐幸福的滋味。



In one of **Borges'** famous short stories, 'The Library of Babel', the universe is a library of infinite number of hexagonal rooms housing identical but incomprehensible books. It is a universe inhabited and governed by tomes, and human beings are conspicuous by their absence. On CUHK campus, the universe for learning has been expanded by a number of learning commons, most notably the Library's Learning Garden and that in the Wu Ho Man Yuen Building. Here, it is the books which are conspicuous by their absence.

The spaces are for students to fill in, connect with other intellectually curious souls, and to envelop themselves not with published ideas but with fermenting thoughts. Thus, they can sit, even sprawl; write in their iPads, or on the wall; debate with classmates, and challenge accepted views. New vistas are opened up for visitors and users.

CUHK has always been the place where China meets the West. In the person of Professor **Leung Ping-chung**, his knowledge of Chinese herbs has been admirably combined with Western clinical methods to help save lives and limbs. How? It will be made plain in 'In Plain View'.

There is only one taste permeating the marshmallow days counting down to St. Valentine's—sweetness. The French delicacy of *macaron* offered by the teaching diner of CUHK's hospitality programme, in colourful assortments, will sooth your palate and melt some hearts. After reading 'Mouth-watering Morsels' in this issue, tweet your friends and treat your valentines.

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新意念 新功能 新學習空間 A Revolutionary Study Commons



進學 博文 The Chinese Names

「進學園」、「博文徑」意義雋永，是圖書館同事參考古籍的力作。

進學園——進學，取自《禮記·學記》，記載了「進學之道」，即增進學問的方法；而韓愈的〈進學解〉則論到求學乃「業精於勤，荒於嬉。」

博文徑——在屈原的〈離騷〉中，提到「路漫漫其修遠兮，吾將上下而求索」，指追尋真理的路很漫長；長桌綿延前進，仿如一條求真之徑，而博文則是取自中大校訓「博文約禮」。

The Chinese names of the Learning Garden (進學園) and the Learning Path (博文徑) are drawn from Chinese ancient canons which denote the attitude to study of ancient Chinese scholars. Part of the Chinese name of the Learning Path comes from the motto of CUHK. The University Library staff are credited with creating these meaningful and memorable names.

新學習空間資料： Information on New Study Commons

進學園 Learning Garden

地點 Location:
大學圖書館地庫
Lower Ground Floor, University Library
聯絡和網址 Contact and Website:
3943 9730
www.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/Common/Reader/Channel/ShowPage.jsp?Cid=921&Pid=19&Version=0&page=0

研究共享空間 Research Commons

地點 Location:
大學圖書館一樓
1/F, University Library
聯絡和網址 Contact and Website:
3943 7305
www.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/researchcommons/

學習共享空間 Learning Commons

地點 Location:
伍何曼原樓六樓
6/F, Wu Ho Man Yuen Building
聯絡和網址 Contact and Website:
3943 3840
www.cuhk.edu.hk/itsc/learningcommons/

電影《捉鬼敢死隊》裏有令人莞爾的圖書館一幕：主角彼得大着膽子向在書架前專心閱讀的幽靈打招呼，幽靈回過頭來，不是露出青面獠牙，而是豎起食指，撮唇給他一聲「噓——」。圖書館就是書海浩瀚、安靜嚴肅的學術殿堂，用者各自理首書本追求知識。這形象根深蒂固，無怪乎幽靈也恪守這陽間的規矩。

然而，學習模式經歷範式轉移，除了面對面傳授知識，同儕之間討論協作、透過互動而激發新意念，變得愈加重要。求知的媒介不再局限於書本，而擴展至五花八門的圖書館電子資源，由此亦導致手提電腦或平板電腦作為學習工具的普及。圖書館的建設模式和服務當然也得隨着時代步伐，相應調適。

踏進2012至13學年，大學圖書館地庫的「進學園」呈現了圖書館的新形象：寬敞愜意、光線充足，舉目是從惠園水池下透的粼粼波光，還有色彩奪目的椅子，學生三五成群，討論自習，悠然自得。

面積二千平方米的「進學園」和專予教研人員和研究生使用的「研究共享空間」，是圖書館擴建工程計劃中的兩個新增區域，連同由圖書館和資訊科技服務處共同管理、設於下校園伍何曼原樓的「學習共享空間」，中大校園共多了三處學生研習的理想場地。

以上三處的設計配合現今主要的學習模式，共通特點是桌椅可自由組合，方便不同人數的小組討論，設有LED屏幕的研討室供學生借用，又提供大量充電插座，讓學生自攜的流動電子產品能持續上網，與外界連繫。

大學圖書館高級助理館長劉麗芝稱，乘着書籍電子化這世界大趨勢，圖書館方能騰出更多的溫習空間，再加上另一有利條件——因應「3+3+4」新學制而要擴建圖書館，不啻創造了引入嶄新理念和設計的契機，讓圖書館得以新姿態實踐「配合大學課程，為師生提供教學、研究及發展所需的資源及服務」的使命。建築師花了不少心思，將新構思滲進擴建工程的整體設計中。

進學園和學習共享空間去年11月起二十四小時開放，數據顯示在考試高峰期，半夜時分最多有近四百人使用進學園；至於學習共享空間，午夜時甚至有同學需要席地而坐。

In a scene from the movie *Ghostbusters*, Dr. Peter Venkman summoned up his courage to greet the ghost who was always immersed in a book by the library bookshelf. However, she only replied, 'Shhh...!', gesturing for the parapsychologist to keep quiet. A library in many people's minds, is an academic place of quiet and solemnity with an abundance of books, where people go to read alone. Even a ghost would know this and if she be of a benign disposition, follow worldly rules.

In contrast to this, the mode of study is undergoing a paradigm shift. In addition to face-to-face teaching, collaborative learning through discussion among peers to generate ideas is increasingly important. Moreover, learning materials are no longer limited to books but library e-resources accessible via tablets and notebooks. To stay abreast of the latest technological developments, a library needs to be adaptive in design and services provided.

In 2012–13, the Learning Garden on the lower ground floor of the University Library presents a new image of a library: spacious, cosy and bright. Skylight penetrates to the subterranean environment through a sheet of water as a glass ceiling is installed under the fountain of The Forum. Chairs in vibrant colours are available for students having small group discussions or studying alone.

The 2,000 sq. m. Learning Garden and the Research Commons, an area specifically designed for postgraduate students, researchers and faculty, are the two new zones established in the University Library Extension project. Together with the Learning Commons located at the Wu Ho Man Yuen Building on lower campus which is jointly managed by the Information Technology Services Centre (ITSC) and the University Library System, they make up three new ideal places for students to study on campus.

The revolutionary design of the three areas meets the needs of today's learning modes. Common features include providing moveable tables and chairs for flexible seating, group study rooms with LED screens, and electric sockets to power up students' portable electronic devices so they can stay connected to the Internet.

Ms. **Maria Lau**, senior sub-librarian of the University Library System, said, in view of the global trend of digitization of publications, the library is able to offer more space for turning into study areas. The University Library also underwent expansion to cope with the new '3+3+4' curriculum. All these factors opened up an opportunity for introducing new spatial concepts and allowed the library to carry out its mission of supporting the University's academic programmes in a brand new way.

Beginning from last November, the Learning Garden and Learning Commons are open 24 hours a day. Statistics show that during examination time, some 400 users stayed in the Garden till late at night. As for the Learning Commons, many students sat on the floor studying till midnight. 📖

學習共享空間 Learning Commons

位於伍何曼原樓六樓的「學習共享空間」，擁有無拘無束的舒適環境，是學生聚腳的好地方。資訊科技服務處電算師陳妙嫻表示，伍何曼原樓及康本國際學術園有多間課室和講堂，是下校園主要上課之處，大學特意在伍何曼原樓劃出整層為共享空間，提供一系列電腦設備、多用途場地、專業資訊科技及圖書館諮詢服務，以支援個人學習及小組討論。

The Learning Commons is located on the sixth floor of the Wu Ho Man Yuen Building. Ms. **Wendy Chan**, computer officer of ITSC, said the building and the Yasumoto International Academic Park, with many classrooms and lecture theatres inside, are the main teaching blocks on lower campus. The Learning Commons was established there for students to study and take a rest after class. It is equipped with a range of computing facilities, functional spaces and professional IT and library consultation services.



進學園 Learning Garden

大學圖書館系統主任**陳世斌**介紹「進學園」時說，呈S形的桌子長約五十米，相信是全港最長的桌子。這桌取名為「博文徑」，沿桌而行，會發現高度和闊度變化有致，矮的一端，讀者可棄椅坐在地上，或索性以桌代椅，坐在桌上；寬的位置，可三五人對坐討論。學生可按需要自行找一個舒適位置落腳，或躺、或自習、或與同學切磋，各自修行，設計風格配合年輕人的率性。

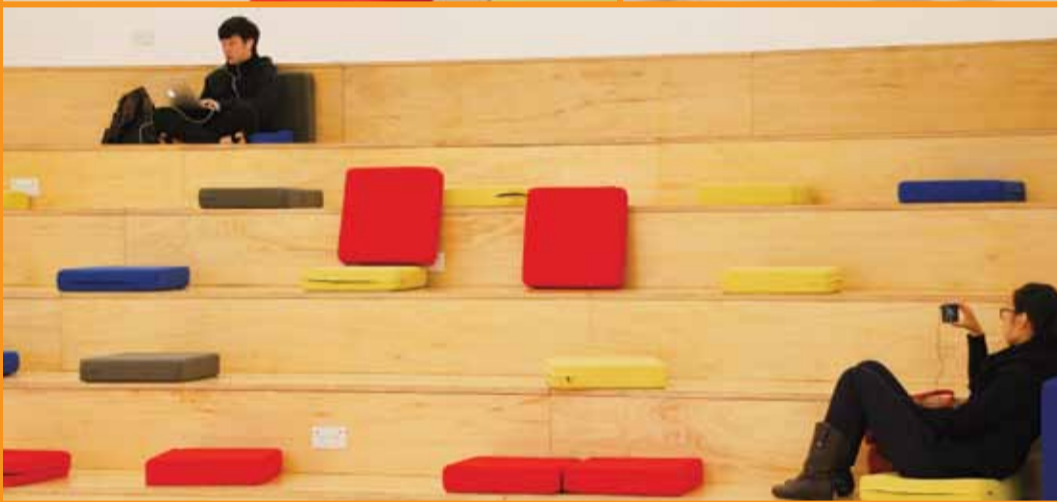
博文徑旁的空間，讀者可自行拼湊桌椅，大學圖書館助理館長**李麗芳**表示：「我們選取較輕巧的家具，方便自由組合。」無論是二人細商，以至十多人的協作，總能夠將桌椅拼出適合的模式。牆上一幅延至天花板的白板滿布學生寫下的數學方程式、議題重點、意見、詩歌、甚至各類塗鴉，是自由分享的園地。

另一端的梯級型座位，可容納七十多人隨意坐臥，也可用作舉辦活動，甚至上課，把學習帶出班房，途經者若有興趣還可駐足參與，造就知識傳播。進學園又設有多間圓型的小組研討室，容納四至八人開會或研習，他們可將資料投射在房內的LED屏幕上共同討論，又或作模擬小組報告。

Mr. **Ivan Chan**, assistant librarian, talked about the design of the Learning Garden. The S-shaped table, named the Learning Path, is about 50-metre long and it is believed to be the longest such table in Hong Kong. The table features different heights and widths along its length. At the lower end, students can sit on the floor and use the table or even sit on the table as it is the height of a low-stool. In the wider part, they can sit at the two sides of the table to carry out small group discussions. Whether lying down, having individual study or doing group projects, the students will be able to find a part of the table that will suit their needs.

In the area besides the Path, readers can move the tables and chairs around and combine them in whatever ways they like. Ms. **Li Lai-fong**, sub-librarian, said, 'We selected furniture that is light in weight to increase the flexibility.' On the wall, there is a white board extending to the ceiling with student's writings, such as mathematical formulae, meeting agendas, opinion statements, poetry, even drawings. It is a place for free expression and sharing.

Opposite to the white board is a stair-seat with multiple seating levels which can accommodate about 70 persons. It is an ideal venue for holding activities or having lessons, the contents of which can be shared with passers-by. Also available are bubble study rooms accommodating four to eight persons each. Users can project their work onto the LED screen for ease of discussion or to rehearse for presentations.



研究共享空間 Research Commons

由於研究生和研究人員人數日增，圖書館特別照顧他們的需要，擴建後增設了「研究共享空間」，當中「集思閣」的家具可按需要而移動，並設有大型白板供學生集思廣益，營造輕鬆交流氣氛。李麗芳指：「研究生往往專注於自己鑽研的範疇，集思閣提供鼓勵大家交流的環境，使他們在研究的路上不會感到孤單。」此外，圖書館現有四十多間研讀室以支援教研人員和博士生做研究，這服務廣受歡迎，輪候名冊不短呢！

隨着跨學科研究、協作研究和數碼化學術報告出版的增長，研究生和教研人員的支援需求不斷變化和湧現，研究共享空間配合無間，應用最新的科技，提供嶄新的資訊設備，並由專業館員給予多樣化的參考輔助。



Due to a rise in the number of postgraduate students and researchers, the Library set up the Research Commons. Among other facilities, the Idea Exchange which contains movable furniture, is a relaxing zone for students to exchange ideas. Ms. Li said, 'The zone provides a pleasant environment for researchers to exchange ideas so they won't feel they are alone in their academic journey.' To support teaching staff, researchers and doctoral students, there are now over 40 Doctoral Study Rooms and Faculty Study Rooms for booking. This service is very popular and has a long waiting list.

New and changing needs are emerging with the growth of interdisciplinary studies, collaborative research and digital scholarship. The Research Commons is

innovatively designed and specifically zoned into a variety of technology-rich spaces with built-in flexibility and providing a suite of resources, facilities and professional help.



改良中醫古方 搶救糖尿足

Finding Cure for Diabetic Foot in Ancient Chinese Wisdom

在《三國演義》裏，華佗為關雲長刮骨療毒，其大膽創新的療法，讓讀者嘖嘖稱奇。時空轉至現今真實世界，矯形外科及創傷學榮休講座教授梁秉中教授同樣大膽創新，率先採用中藥作輔助，治療糖尿病患者的腳部潰瘍，避免截肢，更開展長達十多年的研究，確證療效顯著。

梁秉中教授的父親是業餘中醫，常為街坊把脈開藥。自小耳濡目染，他對中醫藥認識不少。七十年代末，有不少病人向他訴說腰、手和頸部疼痛，屢醫無效，他便試用針灸為他們舒緩痛楚，效果不俗。1979年他出版了香港西醫第一篇研究針灸的著作。

糖尿足俗稱糖尿上腳，是糖尿病後期經常發生的併發症。長期血糖水平偏高會導致神經末梢病變，造成腳部感覺遲緩，以致不易察覺腳部問題；而血管硬化更會引致腳部血液供應不足，一旦有傷口便難以復原，嚴重的更可導致組織壞死，最後可能要截肢，以保性命。梁教授不時治療此類患者，他指出，研究顯示糖尿病人一生的糖尿足發病率是百分之十二至二十五，據此推算，香港每年約有一百五十宗因糖尿足截肢的個案，但這不是最好的療法，因為「穿戴義肢既不容易，也不舒適，生活質素大受影響。對老年患者而言，問題更大，因為傷口癒合需時較長，義肢會磨擦傷口，反而影響癒合，所以老年人能用假肢的很少。」

治本保雙足

梁教授認為，治好潰瘍，盡量保留肢體，才是上策。九十年代中，他出席了上海一間中醫院在香港舉行的簡報會，該院聲稱有專治血液循環不佳的獨步單方。「我當然不相信這片面之詞，數月後，我親往該醫院了解實況，發現其藥方確實有效，可以試用於治療糖尿足。於是，便與該院商討合作研究，可惜被拒絕了。」

以病人的福祉為前提的梁教授沒有因此而放棄，決定自行研究。他不單購買了該院的治潰瘍藥來作研究分析，又從上海院方發布的文章中推考藥方成分，發覺類似一種用以強肌消腫的古方及六味地黃丸（滋陰補腎的常用中成藥）。根據這些發現，選出藥效類近的十多種藥材，包括黃芪、生地、白朮、漢防己、製首烏、菝葜、山茱萸、山藥、牡丹皮、澤瀉、茯苓及五味子等，制成複方（即兩個類別或以上的中藥組成的湯藥），1998年開展小規模的先導研究。

研究選取了三名腿部慢性潰瘍患者，部分病人雙腿均已潰爛，潰爛腿總數是四十。常規治療以外，他們服用梁教授提供的複方，結果挽回了三十五條腿，逃過截肢，其中的



梁秉中教授
Prof. Leung Ping-chung

梁秉中教授先後於1966年及1983年取得香港大學內外全科醫學士及外科碩士，1970年獲英國愛丁堡皇家外科醫學院院士及澳洲皇家外科醫學院院士銜，1982年加入中文大學任教，1994年獲中大頒授創校以來首個理學博士學位。自2000年起，梁教授擔任中醫中藥研究所所長。

梁教授在學術研究和醫術上成就卓著，研究領域極廣，包括外科、骨科、顯微外科、教育、公共衛生、中醫中藥等。

Prof. Leung Ping-chung obtained his MB BS and MS degrees from the University of Hong Kong in 1966 and 1983, respectively. In 1970, he received

the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. Professor Leung joined CUHK in 1982 and received the first DSc ever conferred by the University. Since 2000 Professor Leung has been the director of the Institute of Chinese Medicine.

Professor Leung has distinguished and extensive achievements in academic research and in the practice of medicine, covering areas such as surgery, orthopaedics, microsurgery, education, public health, Chinese medicine and Chinese pharmacology.

二十七條腿只需少於十周，潰爛已痊癒，其餘的需時十一至三十周，痊癒率之高遠超預期。2000年梁教授更因此獲《遠東經濟評論》頒發「亞洲創新科學獎」銀獎。

三管齊下

2001年，由梁教授統籌的「中醫中藥研究與發展」項目，獲大學教育資助委員會甄選為「卓越科學領域」，並獲撥款資助研究，中藥複方於糖尿足潰爛之療效是研究項目之一。

梁教授強調：「我們以『實證為據』的方法進行研究，從三個方向出發：其一是確定藥效基理，使用多面化的生物實驗平台，探討中藥生效的細胞和分子科學的基礎理論；其二是品質控制，保證所用中藥的質素安全可靠，並合乎世界優良藥品製造規範（GMP）的標準；其三就是臨床測試。

「而在是次研究時，我們更簡化了複方，因為藥的類別愈多，變化也愈多，質量愈難控制。在先前的藥效基理分析發現，黃芪和生地的功效最好，故使用兩份黃芪比一份生地為新的複方作測試，並稱之為黃芪複方（NF3）。」

是次研究把人數擴大至八十名患者，當中有八成六年齡為六十五歲以上，全部患者都有大面積的潰瘍、嚴重發炎或肌肉組織壞死，經骨科醫生確診必須截肢。臨床研究採用雙盲測試，控制組服用NF3，對照組則服用安慰劑。

梁教授補充，由於首要目的是治癒潰瘍，避免截肢，故對照組在三至四星期後，如無明顯改善，會讓他們轉服NF3。梁教授總結：「是次研究（結果簡列於附表）最讓人興奮的，是服用NF3者的腫瘤壞死因子（TNF α ）明顯下降，進一步證實黃芪複方能消炎、促進結痂、微血管和肉芽生長，痊癒的所需時間亦較短。」

糖尿足以外

梁教授表示，研究雖然肯定了NF3的療效，但距離製為成藥的目標仍遠。「我們正在研究如何由飲用複方，改為外用藥膏，方便塗抹於潰瘍處使藥效更為直接。另一方面，亦開展新一階段的臨床研究，更把對象擴展至非糖尿病足，如因創傷、靜脈曲張引致的潰瘍。」儘管研究之路漫長，梁教授會繼續下去，乃因醫者的責任就是醫治病人。



In the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, the Legendary Physician Hua Tuo ‘removed the poison from General Guan Yunchang’s arm by scraping his bones’. Readers might be amazed by Hua’s bold and innovative treatment. With talent and courage comparable to Hua Tuo’s, Prof. **Leung Ping-chung**, Emeritus Professor of Orthopaedics and Traumatology at CUHK, uses Chinese herbs as a supplementary therapy to leg ulcers suffered by diabetes patients, and in doing so, prevents the need for amputation. He has also been conducting research for over a decade, which has proven the effectiveness of the herbs.

Professor Leung’s father was an amateur Chinese medicine practitioner who treated patients from the nearby community. That is why Professor Leung got to know about Chinese medicine. In the late 1970s, he came across many patients who had pain in their lower back, hands and neck even though they had tried lots of treatments. He used acupuncture to alleviate their pain and the result was encouraging. In 1979, Professor Leung published the first article on acupuncture by a practitioner of Western medicine in Hong Kong.

Diabetic foot is one of the complications of diabetes. Long-term exposure to relatively high blood glucose levels will cause changes in nerve endings. This will lead to foot sensory loss resulting in inability to promptly identify foot problems. Further, when the blood vessels harden, blood supply to the foot will become insufficient, making the wounds difficult to heal. Most seriously of all, it will cause the death of tissues, which necessitates limb amputation in order to save one’s life. Professor Leung treats quite a number of diabetic foot patients. He pointed out that patients with diabetes have a 12–25% lifetime risk of developing a foot ulcer. It’s estimated there are about 150 amputation caused by diabetes every year in Hong Kong. This is clearly not an ideal treatment. ‘Prosthesis compliance is neither easy nor comfortable for the patient. Their quality of life is seriously impaired, particularly for elderly patients as stumps heal slowly and this is further hampered by the friction with the prostheses. Only very few seniors can use prostheses.’

Seeking the Ultimate Cure

Professor Leung believes the ideal treatment is curing the ulcer and avoiding amputation. In the mid-1990s, he attended a briefing session on the unique herbal formulae which was claimed by a Chinese medicine hospital in Shanghai to be very effective in treating blood clots. ‘Of course, I had doubts. Several months later, I visited the hospital to learn more and found that the formulae did perform satisfactorily in treating ulcer. I invited the hospital for a collaborative study but my invitation was turned down.’

黃芪複方於糖尿病足潰瘍療效研究結果簡表

Brief Results of the Studies of NF3 Effects on Diabetic Foot Ulcer

	因潰瘍急速變壞而於首四周內截肢 Amputation because of rapid deterioration in first four weeks	首四周沒有明顯改善 No improvement in first four weeks	轉服黃芪複方後避免截肢* Limb salvaged after herbal treatment*	轉服黃芪複方後仍須截肢 Amputation in spite of herbal treatment	截肢總人數 Total no. of amputation
服用黃芪複方NF3 Herbal treatment	3	6	—	—	3
服用安慰劑 Placebo	3	12	6	6	9

*服用安慰劑者，於四星期後如無明顯改善，會轉服黃芪複方

*Patients of the placebo group with no obvious improvement after four weeks were given the herbal option

However, Professor Leung did not give up. With the aim of helping patients, he started the research by purchasing the formulae from the hospital for analysis and examining the hospital’s papers on them. It was found out that the Shanghai treatment regime was similar to a popular ancient formula that was supposed to ‘strengthen muscles and control swelling’ and *Liu Wei Di Huang Wan* (commonly used Chinese medicine which nourishes the kidneys). Based on these findings, Professor Leung selected over 10 herbs with similar effects such as *Radix Astragali* (*Huangqi*, RA), *Radix Rehmanniae* (*Shengdi*, RR), *Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae*, *Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae*, *Radix Polygoni Multiflori Preparata*, *Rhizoma Smilacis Chinensis*, *Fructus Corni*, *Rhizoma Dioscoreae*, *Cortex Moutan*, *Rhizoma Alismatis*, *Poria* and *Fructus Schisandrae Chinensis*, etc., for a pilot study in 1998.

The pilot study selected 30 patients with a total of 40 legs with chronic ulcers. They took the herbal preparations by Professor Leung’s research team besides the standard treatment. Of these, 35 legs treated with the herbal formulae were salvaged. Of the 35 rescued from amputation, 27 took less than 10 weeks to heal, the rest took 11 to 30 weeks. In 2000 the *Far Eastern Economic Review* presented the Asian Innovation Silver Award to Professor Leung on his breakthroughs in the treatment of diabetic foot by Chinese herbs.

Three-pronged Approach

In 2001, the Chinese Medicine Research and Further Development Project led by Professor Leung was funded by the University Grants Committee as an Area of Excellence. The efficacy of herbal formulae for promoting diabetic wound healing was an item on the research list.

Professor Leung emphasized, ‘The research adopted an evidence-based approach towards (1) authenticating the herbs’ clinical efficacies through their cellular and molecular mechanism by using multi-biological platforms; (2) working on the quality control of herbs so as to ensure its safety and meeting GMP (good manufacturing practice); (3) running clinical trials.

‘When more herbs are used, there will be more variations, interactions and complications in quality control, so we tried to reduce the number of herbs. Subsequent studies on the herbs indicated that two of them—*Huangqi* (RA) and *Shengdi* (RR), had the most impressive effects on wound healing. It was therefore the simplified two-herb formula (NF3) comprising RA and RR in the ratio 2:1 that was used for further studies.’

Eighty diabetic patients were recruited for the study with 86% above 65 years of age. All of them suffered from extensive ulcerations, complicated by infection,

or gangrenous parts. Amputation was already the recommended treatment from the orthopaedic teams. The study was a double-blinded, randomized placebo-controlled (i.e., herbal group) trial.

While the primary aim was ulcer healing with no major amputation, Professor Leung stated that if there was no obvious improvement after three to four weeks of treatment, the patients would all be given the herbal option, irrespective of which group they belonged to. Professor Leung concluded, ‘The most exciting finding of the study (see Table 1 for brief results) was the decline of serum tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) in the herbal group. This illustrated clearly the effect of the herbs on anti-inflammation, scar development, angiogenesis and granulation. The healing time was shorter too.’

For Ulcers Other Than Diabetic Foot

Professor Leung said that though the studies have proved the efficacy of NF3, it’s still a long way to the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. ‘We are working on changing the herbal preparations from decoction to ointment which can be put directly on ulcers for better efficacy. In addition, we’ve launched a new phase of research on patients with ulcers derived from other diseases such as wounds, varicose veins.’ While the road is long, Professor Leung will go on because he believes, a doctor’s responsibility is to cure patients. 📖



黃芪
Radix Astragali (*Huangqi*)

功效：補氣固表、利水退腫、托毒排膿、生肌

Medicinal efficacies: Strengthen the defensive and superficial; induce diuresis to alleviate edema; expel toxin and promote tissue regeneration



生地
Radix Rehmanniae (*Shengdi*)

功效：清熱涼血、養陰生津、質潤降泄

Medicinal efficacies: clear heat, cool blood; nourish yin and generate fluids; treats constipation due to dryness

五十周年校慶活動展開 CUHK 50th Anniversary Celebrations Kick off



中大於1月27日舉行「中大五十周年校慶啟動典禮·健步行暨嘉年華」，標誌着校慶活動全面起動，多項精彩活動陸續展開。中大校董會主席鄭海泉博士（上圖左五）、五十周年校慶籌備委員會主席梁英偉先生（右四）、校長沈祖堯教授（左四）、五十周年校慶統籌及工作委員會主席許敬文教授（左三）、校友評議會主席陳志新博士（右二）、校友會聯會會長殷巧兒女士（左二）、周大福慈善基金代表孫志強董事（右三）、學生會會長楊政賢先生（左一），以及研究生會主席徐冰先生（右一）共同主持啟動典禮。

多達三千人參加隨即在嶺南體育館起步的健步行活動，為I·CARE博群計劃籌得逾二百萬港元。當天下午於嶺南運動場設有嘉年華，除了有綜藝表演，並有有獎攤位遊戲、兒童樂園、親子活動、運動天地等。

CUHK held the 'CUHK 50th Anniversary Kick-off Ceremony·Walkathon and Carnival' on 27 January, initiating an exciting assortment of programmes spanning the whole



year. Dr. Vincent H.C. Cheng (*left photo, 5th left*), Chairman of the Council; Mr. Leung Ying-wai Charles (*4th right*), chairman, 50th Anniversary Celebration Organizing Committee; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (*4th left*), Vice-Chancellor; Prof. Michael K.M. Hui (*3rd left*), chairman, 50th Anniversary Celebration Co-ordinating and Working Committee; Dr. Chan Chi-sun (*2nd right*), chairman of the Convocation; Ms. Yan Hau-yee Lina (*2nd left*), president, The Federation of Alumni Associations; Mr. Peter Suen (*3rd right*), representative of Chow Tai Fook Charity Foundation; Mr. Johnson Yeung (*1st left*), president, The Student Union; and Mr. Xu Bing (*1st right*), president, The Postgraduate Student Association; officiated at the ceremony.

Over 3,000 walkers participated in the walkathon that took place at the Lingnan Stadium after the ceremony. A total of over HK\$2 million was raised for the I·CARE programme by this event. In the afternoon, a carnival was held at the Lingnan Stadium. Highlights included variety shows, booth games, children's funland, parenting activities and trainer facilities.

* Photos by Cheung Chi-wai

國際中央銀行家巴塞爾III研討班 Advanced Programme on Basel III for Central Bankers



由全球經濟及金融研究所（研究所）主辦的國際中央銀行家巴塞爾III研討班，於1月17至19日舉行，多位金融界重量級人士就與巴塞爾III這個全球金融監管標準協議有關的重要經濟課題發表演講，講者包括前中國銀監會主席、研究所BCT銀聯集團傑出研究員劉明康教授、前香港金融管理局總裁及研究所傑出研究員任志剛教授（圖）、前中大校長及研究所藍饒富暨藍凱麗經濟學講座教授劉遵義教授、前香港證券及期貨事務監察委員會主席沈聯濤博士，演講題目包括巴塞爾III的最新知識及利弊、人民幣在國際貨幣體系的角色，以及國際金融危機的教訓等。

To promote the leading role of Hong Kong as an international financial and banking centre, the Institute of Global Economics and Finance (IGEF) has launched an advanced programme on Basel III from 17 to 19 January. Basel III or the Third Basel Accord is an international regulatory framework for banks. Featured speakers include Prof. Liu Mingkang, former chairman of the China Banking Regulatory Commission and BCT Distinguished Research Fellow of IGEF; Prof. Joseph Yam (*photo*), former chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Distinguished Research Fellow of IGEF; Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, former Vice-Chancellor and Ralph and Claire Landau Professor of Economics, CUHK; Dr. Andrew Sheng, former chairman of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

人手餵食保持腦退化患者生活質素 CUHK Advocates Hand-feeding Dementia Patients

中大內科及藥物治療學系老人科郭志銳教授（右）領導的研究團隊與沙田醫院老人及內科合作進行的一項研究調查發現，餵食喉會增加末期腦退化症患者感染肺炎的風險，亦無助延長病人壽命，過程中患者活動亦受限制，因此建議在護理有吞嚥困難的患者時，應採用舒緩性的手法，例如以人手餵食代替餵食喉，以保持他們的生活質素。



A collaborative research conducted by a team led by Prof. Kwok Chi-yui Timothy (*right*), Division of Geriatrics, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, CUHK and Department of Medicine and Geriatrics at Shatin Hospital found that the use of feeding tubes could raise the risk of chest infection among advanced dementia patients and restrain physical movement, while failing to extend their lifespan. CUHK suggests that the palliative care approach, such as hand-feeding, should be adopted to alleviate the suffering of advanced dementia patients with swallowing problems.



手語及聾人研究中心主任鄧慧蘭教授(前排左五)、出席嘉賓和十三個聾人組織代表
Prof. Gladys W.L. Tang (5th left, front row), director, Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies, guests and the representatives of 13 deaf communities

香港手語資料庫 Hong Kong Sign Language Database

由中大語言學及現代語言系手語及聾人研究中心籌建、勞工及福利局資助的網上資料庫「香港手語瀏覽器」(www.cslds.org/hkslbrowser)於1月23日推出。庫中收錄一千一百個常用中文手語詞彙，涵蓋醫療、法律、科技、教育等範疇，逐一說明起源、使用情況，並有示範短片，將不同聾人組織慣用的表達方式並列。資料庫除了紀錄香港手語資料，更能推廣手語專業發展，支援聾人服務，促進社會共融。

Developed by the Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies of CUHK and sponsored by the Labour and Welfare Bureau of the HKSAR Government, the online database 'Hong Kong Sign Language Browser' (www.cslds.org/hkslbrowser) was launched on 23 January.

Each of the 1,100 Chinese entries in the database, covering a range of topics in medical, legal, technological and educational fields, is accompanied by detailed description, including its origin and usage, and video clips demonstrating the different hand gestures used by the deaf communities to express the same vocabulary. The database is an archive of Hong Kong sign language, and helps to promote sign linguistics and offer better support to the deaf and promote social inclusion.

Arts and Leisure

藝文雅趣



Our Appetites

Evenings flicker, a million times
on a million television screens
with Jackie Chan.

I am learning to walk
through unwashed streets
with memories of flu in the neighbourhood.

我不會，我不會忘記。¹

Our lives are different under a strange democracy
of rats, for street protests are possible
when politicians cough over the latest crisis.

Is this my city?

我不會，我不會離開。²

Is an economy of rats possible
or do we need casinos?

Those metal domes
phallic in the skyline, those shiny aspiring skyscrapers
in Hong Kong, Singapore, Macau.

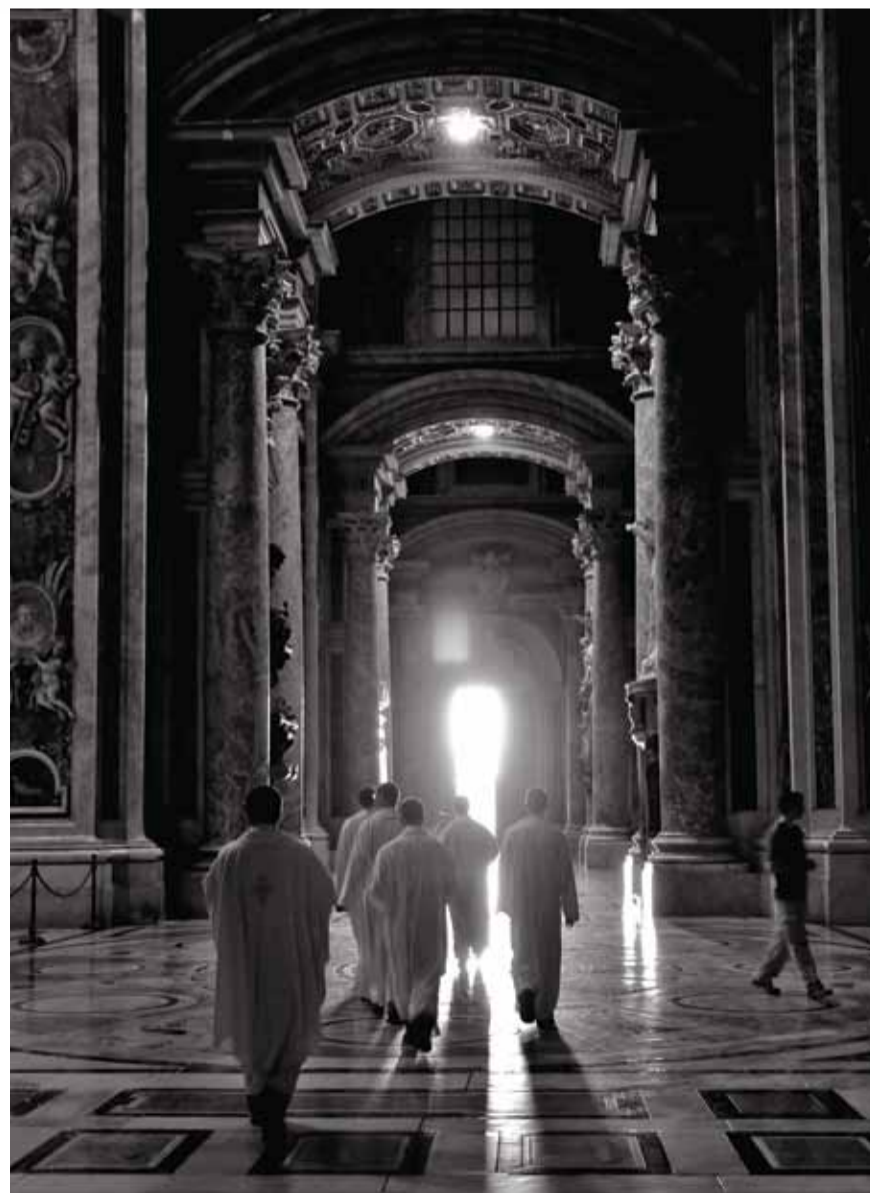
These are cities I cherish:
the new blueprints with old drafts of buildings,
that spurt of concrete of twelve storeys, a spit of land
for trees, shrubs and barbecue pits.

我不會，我不會忘記。

We have imagined ourselves:
we live like rats, our appetites bite and bite.

¹ I will not, I will not forget.

² I will not, I will not depart.



《梵蒂岡 2012》

崇基學院資深導師張燦輝教授作品

Vatican, 2012

The photo was taken by Prof. Cheung Chan-fai, senior tutor of Chung Chi College

摘自英文系鄭竹文教授詩集 *The Mental Life of Cities*，該集獲2012新加坡文學雙年獎(英語組別)

A poem from *The Mental Life of Cities*, a poetry collection by Prof. Eddie Tay of the Department of English, which recently won the biennial 2012 Singapore Literature Prize (English Category)

Then vs Now

昔與今



1977

火車一直是連接中大與其他地方的主要交通工具，在1983年鐵路全面電氣化之前，每當柴油火車過山進隧道，乘客都自動自覺把窗關上，以防柴油煙屑飄進車廂，此情此景，相信不少人仍歷歷在目。相比以前，現在的列車更舒適快捷，大學車站月台變得闊落了，配合校園發展，2012年更增設北面出口。

Trains have been the major means of transportation connecting CUHK to other places. Many may have fond and vivid memories of passengers on the old diesel trains closing the windows to prevent diesel soot from floating into the compartments when the trains passed through tunnels. That was before the advent of electric trains, i.e., 1983. Now the railway is more comfortable and efficient, and the platforms of the University MTR Station are wider. A new northern entrance opened recently to cope with the University's growth and development.



2012

Announcements

宣布事項

校董會副主席續任

Reappointed Council Vice-Chairman

郭炳聯博士獲校董會推選續任大學校董會副主席，任期兩年，由2013年3月2日起生效。

Dr. Raymond P.L. Kwok has been re-elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Council for two years from 2 March 2013.

續任校董

Reappointed Council Members

馮國綸博士及梁定邦博士獲校董會推選續任大學校董，任期三年，由2013年5月29日起生效。

Dr. William K.L. Fung and Dr. Anthony Neoh have been re-elected as Members of the Council for three years from 29 May 2013.



新任副校長

New Pro-Vice-Chancellor

校董會通過委任心理學講座教授張妙清教授出任大學副校長，任期兩年，由2013年2月1日起生效。

The Council has approved the appointment of Prof. Fanny M.C. Cheung, Professor of Psychology, as Pro-Vice-Chancellor for two years from 1 February 2013.

新任文學院院長

New Dean of Arts

校董會通過委任歷史學講座教授梁元生教授出任文學院院長，任期五年，由2013年2月1日起生效。

The Council has approved the appointment of Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, Professor of History, as Dean of the Faculty of Arts for five years from 1 February 2013.



1995公積金計劃內各項投資回報成績

Investment Returns on Designated Investment Funds of Staff Superannuation Scheme 1995

基金 Fund	12.2012		1.1.2012–31.12.2012	
	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	2.08%	2.46%	18.73%	18.39%
平衡 Balanced	1.66%	1.67%	13.14%	14.22%
穩定 Stable	0.28%	0.20%	5.59%	6.98%
香港股票 HK Equity	1.59%	3.66%	23.70%	26.86%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	2.74%	2.86%	26.42%	27.44%
A50中國指數 [△] A50 China Tracker [△]	18.45%	19.71%	8.93%	15.59%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.06%	0.001%	1.32%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.10%	0.01%	1.18%	-0.23%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-0.15%	-0.41%	6.75%	3.38%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	1.39%	1.36%	2.33%	1.65%

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

△ 累積回報是由2012年1月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩富時A50中國指數ETF (2823) 的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2012年12月該溢價減少了0.29%，而2012年1月至2012年12月之十二個月期間溢價的累計減幅為0.47%。

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from in 1 January 2012. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE A50 China Index ETF (2823). In December, there was a decrease in premium of 0.29% and for the twelve months from January 2012 to December 2012, the premium decreased by 0.47%.

* 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.

明代中晚期官窯瓷器講座

Lecture Series on Imperial Porcelain of Mid- to Late-Ming

文物館於2月至4月舉行「機暇明道：懷海堂藏明代中晚期官窯瓷器」系列講座，地點為文物館東翼會議室，歡迎參加，詳情如下：

The Art Museum will hold a lecture series on 'Enlightening Elegance: Imperial Porcelain of the Mid- to Late-Ming. The Huaihaitang Collection' from February to April at the Conference Room of Art Museum East-Wing. All are welcome. Details are as follows:

日期/時間 Date/Time	講者 Speaker	題目 Title
23.2 (六 Sat) 2:30-4:30 pm	金立言 Jin Liyan	透過官窯瓷器看正德皇帝的宗教信仰——從流傳於北京清真寺的作品談起 The Imperial Porcelain and Emperor Zhengde's Religion: On Artifacts from Beijing Mosques
2.3 (六 Sat) 2:30-4:30 pm	尹翠琪 Maggie C.K. Wan	西苑問道——嘉靖宮廷瓷器與道教儀式 Pursuing the Dao in West Park: Jiajing Emperor's Imperial Porcelain and Daoist Rituals
23.3 (六 Sat) 2:30-4:30 pm	王冠宇 Wang Guanyu	嘉靖時期官窯與民窯生產的互動 The Interaction between the Imperial Kilns and the Non-official Kilns of the Jiajing period
6.4 (六 Sat) 2:30-4:30 pm	Wang Guangyao 王光堯	嘉靖萬曆時期的御窯 Imperial Kilns of the Jiajing and Wanli Reigns

查詢及報名 Enquiries and Registration : 3943 7416 www.cuhk.edu.hk/ics/amm

選擇轉換大學強積金計劃安排

Election for Change of MPF Scheme

根據大學現有安排，強積金計劃成員可於每年4月1日或10月1日選擇轉換強積金計劃一次。

欲於2013年4月1日轉換計劃者，請填妥轉換強積金計劃申請表格及新選擇的強積金計劃成員登記表格，於2月25日（星期一）或之前送達財務處薪津及公積金組。上述表格可於財務處網頁www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf/change_of_mpf_scheme.html下載，或致電該組（3943 7246）索取。

註：上述大學安排的轉移選擇只適用於大學所提供的兩個強積金計劃，而非強積金僱員自選安排下之轉移。如有疑問，可瀏覽大學強積金網頁或向財務處薪津及公積金組查詢。

Please be reminded that MPF Scheme members may switch between the two MPF Schemes once a year, on either 1 April or 1 October.

Members who want to make the switch on 1 April 2013 should complete the Election Form for Change of MPF Scheme and the Membership Enrolment Form for the new scheme, and submit to the Payroll and Superannuation Unit of Bursary on or before 25 February (Monday). Forms can be downloaded from www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf/change_of_mpf_scheme.html or obtained from the unit (Tel: 3943 7246).

Note: The above University-arranged switching exercise is only applicable to the two MPF schemes currently subscribed by the University. It is not a transfer under the MPF Employee Choice Arrangement. For enquiries, please visit University's MPF website or contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit.

更改教職員個人資料

Updating of Staff Personal Data

大學成員的個人資料如姓名、婚姻狀況、子女、學歷等倘有更改，請填妥「更改個人資料表」及附上有關文件正本或獲確認的副本，一併交回人事處。地址、電話或在緊急事故時的聯絡人資料如有更改，亦務請以書面通知人事處，以便更新。


全職僱員可登入「僱員個人資料查詢系統」(<https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/ssp/logon.asp>)，查閱其個人資料紀錄，並下載「更改個人資料表」以更新資料（亦可致電3943 7179索取有關表格）。

個人資料如有變動須即時申報，以確保僱員人事紀錄存檔準確。有關資料亦可能影響可享的附帶福利。

To ensure the accuracy of staff data records, staff members with changes of personal data such as name, marital status, birth of child, emergency contact, or acquisition of additional qualifications are requested to submit the form 'Change of Personal Data' to the Personnel Office with the originals or certified true copies of relevant supporting documents attached. Staff members with any change in address or telephone number should also inform the Personnel Office of the same in writing.

Full-time staff members may now access the 'Staff Self-Service Enquiry System' (<https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/ssp/logon.asp>) to check their personal data records, and download the form 'Change of Personal Data' for updating purposes (the form can also be obtained by calling 3943 7179).

Changes of personal data must be reported immediately to ensure accurate university staff records. The updated data may have implications on staff members' benefits entitlement at the University.



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](#)。



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請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

Mouth-watering Morsels

舌尖上的中大

雙重享受馬卡龍

Dual Enjoyments in a Macaron

六塊錢可以買甚麼？一罐汽水？一小包薯片？百物騰貴，也就是這些罷。如果說，還可一嘗甜品師傅付出時間和心思，巧手精製的法式小圓餅「馬卡龍」(macaron)呢？沒騙人，在鄭裕彤樓三樓由酒店及旅遊管理學院管理的餐廳Café 12，每天生產這悅目美食，相對鬧市餅店動輒十多廿多元一顆，確是價廉物美。

學院餅廚郭小偉說，蛋白打好後，混入純杏仁粉、糖粉、白糖，並按味道加入其他材料，再擠成一個個直徑約一寸的小圓餅，靜置一會（「一會」是多久就得靠經驗按空氣濕度拿捏），焗成後在兩塊中間加入由奶油和不同材料混成的餡料即成。

為配合餡料顏色，製餅時會加點食用色素，例如淡綠配薄荷、藍色搭黑加侖子、淡褐襯咖啡，萬紫千紅，令人陶醉，眼睛的貪婪獲得滿足後，將馬卡龍送進口中，讓舌頭感受餅面脆、餅餡軟中帶韌的質感。一顆小甜餅，可謂視覺和味覺的雙重享受。

What can you buy with six dollars? A soft drink? A bag of potato chips? With the inflation, you are pretty much limited to these items. But we at CUHK can also enjoy a macaron with that money. All the rage in recent years, a macaron is a French confectionery made with a lot of time and patience. Macarons are served everyday at Café 12, a cafe operated by the School of Hotel and Tourism Management on the third floor of the Cheng Yu Tung Building. It's a steal, compared to the ones at cake shops around town, which cost over \$10 or even \$20 a piece.

Mr. David Kwok, the pastry chef of the School, said, the confectionery is made by mixing beaten egg whites with pure almond powder, icing sugar, sugar and other ingredients depending on the flavour. The mixture is piped into a round shape of about one inch



diameter. It's left to rest for a while, with duration depending on the humidity, before being put into the oven to bake. After baking, macarons of the same size are sandwiched together with butter cream or jam of different flavours.

To ensure the colours of the macarons and the filling are the same, food colouring is added. For example, light green partners with mint, blue goes with blackcurrant while brown pairs up with coffee. They're crispy outside and soft inside. And their fresh appearance and sweet taste will give you much enjoyment.

鄭竹文教授

英文系助理教授

2012新加坡文學雙年獎得主

你是怎樣開始寫詩的？

我的學士和碩士學位都是在新加坡國立大學唸的。我修了一個新加坡和馬來西亞文學的課程，很喜歡，我用傳統和學術的方法去研讀，但是文學不應只是閱讀別人的作品，也應該涉及創作，以及了解作家寫作的動機。所以，我開始對創意寫作和詩產生興趣。詩賦予你破壞和分解語言的自由，容許你不合情理（起碼在最初階段）而隨意地把事物聚合，以達致更高境界的情理。散文則較為凝聚和平面。有一段日子，我每晚花兩三個小時寫小說，一年後才發現那根本不適合我。

除了在‘A Second Language’一詩裏你所表達的自覺不足（但願更認識中國文化）之感外，你認為詩人最大的掙扎和挑戰是甚麼？

我喜歡文學，因為它給我充分理由去閱讀、寫作和離群獨處。我不善交際，不過，做詩人也意味着要朗讀自己的作品，組織一下活動，我得迫自己走出去讀我的詩，我也曾在香港國際文學節和香港書展等公開活動演講。

在中大教授創意寫作的經驗怎樣？

每年，選修我的課的學生背景殊異。寫詩講求的不單是掌握和運用語言，而是生活和感受。只要你有感受，就可以寫詩。在香港，英文是實用語言，是工具，但我嘗試向學生顯示，它也是思想和感受的媒介，是關乎他們的文化認同的東西。

寫詩應用各種不同的方法構思，要做到這點，我教學生各種寫作策略。其一是一首詩逆向建構，通過這個拆解的步驟，他們會找到自己的風格。有時我着他們在詩句之間插寫，又或假裝明白一首法文或意大利文詩，然後翻譯成英文。我也會向學生展示一些影像，請他們回應。

你的詩集*The Mental Life of Cities*獲得英語組別的2012新加坡文學雙年獎，集內大部分作品都是自由體。格律對當代詩有多重要？

大體來說，今日大部分詩人都用自由體寫作了。所謂自由體，其實是捨棄傳統格律而追隨其他藝術規則；誠如艾略特所說，從沒有絕對的自由。一首詩聽起來的感覺是怎樣，變得十分重要。話雖如此，詩是可以用不同的審美方法來欣賞。有些詩人不善經營聲音，但精於處理抽象概念，他們的意念帶有美妙的節奏；有些對聲音觸覺敏銳，所寫的詩十分適合朗讀。

在後殖民時期的香港和在後殖民時期的新加坡寫作，主要分別在哪兒？

英語在新加坡更為普及，所以用英語創作的詩人可以申請撥款資助出版、在文學節辦讀詩活動或參加研討會。新加坡的英語寫作受眾較多。在香港，中文寫作所得到的支持要多得多。

可有最喜歡的詩人？

有。Edwin Thumboo。他可說是新加坡詩的始祖。我唸本科課程時，有一年他曾是我的導師。我們班上有七人，每周見面兩次。現在他來港時我還有跟他見面。

Prof. Eddie Tay

Assistant Professor, English Department

Recipient of the biennial 2012 Singapore Literature Prize

Please tell us about your path to becoming a poet.

At the National University of Singapore (NUS) where I did my first and second degrees, I took a course on Singaporean and Malaysian literature. I liked it and studied it in a traditional, scholarly manner. But literature is not only about reading people's works, but also about producing them and understanding why writers write. So I became interested in creative writing and poetry. Poetry gives you the freedom to destroy and decompose language. It allows you not to make sense (at least not initially) and to bring arbitrary things together to achieve a higher kind of sense. Prose tends to be more coherent and linear. There was a time when I spent two to three hours every night working on a novel only to find that it wasn't working for me after a year.

What have been your major struggles and challenges as a poet, apart from the sense of inadequacy (from not being as well-versed in Chinese culture as you'd like) as expressed in 'A Second Language'?

I like literature because it gives me a good reason to read and write and be solitary. I'm not a very socially inclined person. But being a poet is also about reading your poems and organizing events. I have to force myself to go out and give readings. I've also given talks at various public events such as the Hong Kong International Literary Festival as well as the Hong Kong Book Fair.

What has your experience teaching creative writing at CUHK been like?

Students from different backgrounds take my creative writing course every year. Poetry isn't only about your grasp of the language; it's about life and your feelings. As long as you feel, you can write. In Hong Kong, English is a pragmatic language. It's a tool, but I try to show my students that it's also a medium of thinking and feeling, one that has to do with their cultural identity.

To write poetry, you have to think in different ways and to do that, I teach them various writing strategies. One of them involves reverse-engineering a poem and through the process, they would find their own voices. Sometimes I have them write between the lines of a poem, or pretend they understand a poem in French or Italian and translate it into English. I also show them images and have them respond to them.

The *Mental Life of Cities* recently won the biennial 2012 Singapore Literature Prize (English Category). Most of the poems in the book were written in free verse. How important is metre to contemporary poetry?

In general, most poets writing today engage in free verse. But free verse is about abandoning traditional rules to follow other artistic rules; as T.S. Eliot says, it's never really free. How a poem sounds becomes very important. That said, there are different aesthetics to poetry. Some poets have no sense of sound, but handle abstractions very well and there is a wonderful rhythm to their ideas. Some have a great sense of sound and their poems lend very well to being read out loud.

What is the main difference between writing in post-colonial Hong Kong and post-colonial Singapore?

English is more commonly used in Singapore, so English-language poets can apply for publishing grants and for funding to read at literary festivals or take part in seminars. There's a larger audience for English language writing in Singapore. In Hong Kong, there's a lot more support for Chinese writing.

Any favourite poets?

Yes, Edwin Thumboo, who many consider to be the founding father of Singaporean poetry. He was my mentor for a year while I was an undergraduate. There were seven of us in his class and we met twice a week. I still meet up with him when he comes to Hong Kong.



Photos of Prof. Eddie Tay in this issue are by Keith Hiro