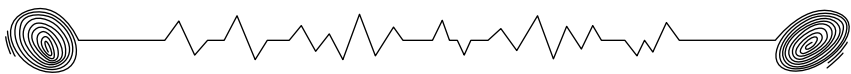


環顧世界各地學府，學士後課程人數超越本科生的，比比皆是，似乎不修一兩個碩士學位，難以加強競爭力。話雖如此，本校哲學文學碩士課程學員要取得的卻不是一張職場通行證，而是透解人生密碼的哲學世界入場券。裏面有甚麼，就由課程師生在本期特稿現身說法吧。

學習過程的重要性不下於成果，學習範疇也無須拘泥於專業。人事處處長利順琮大學畢業後加入高等院校工作至今，從未疏於學習。世事洞明皆學問，她進修的不叫人事管理課程，所學卻能應用於工作，年輕同事不妨聽聽她的故事。

不是說水火不容嗎？余濟美教授卻向水入手，尋索新的潔淨燃料，又一次說明不設規限是創造知識的門徑。「洞明集」為各位介紹這項有趣的研究。



In institutions of higher learning all over the world, postgraduate programmes often have a higher enrolment than their undergraduate counterparts. The belief that having a couple of Master's degrees sharpens one's competitive edge seems quite widespread. That said, the students of the University's MA in Philosophy programme are not after professional advancement; their aim is to decipher life and the world through the teachings of philosophy. Let them and their teachers tell you what's in it for them.

The importance of learning should not be measured only by the results. Similarly, the contents of learning should not be bound by one's profession. Director of Personnel Ms. Corinna Lee has not stopped learning since she graduated from college and joined a tertiary institution. Not pursuing further studies in personnel management, yet what she learnt she applied effectively to her job. Younger colleagues may be able to learn a few things from her.

Fire and water are opposites, but Prof. Jimmy Yu finds the key to a clean fuel in water, showing once again that thinking out of the box is the pathway to new knowledge. 'In Plain View' has more on this interesting research.



人事處處長利順琮談和諧樂聲與工作環境（頁8）
Director of Personnel Lee Shun-king Corinna on harmony in music and the workplace (p.8)

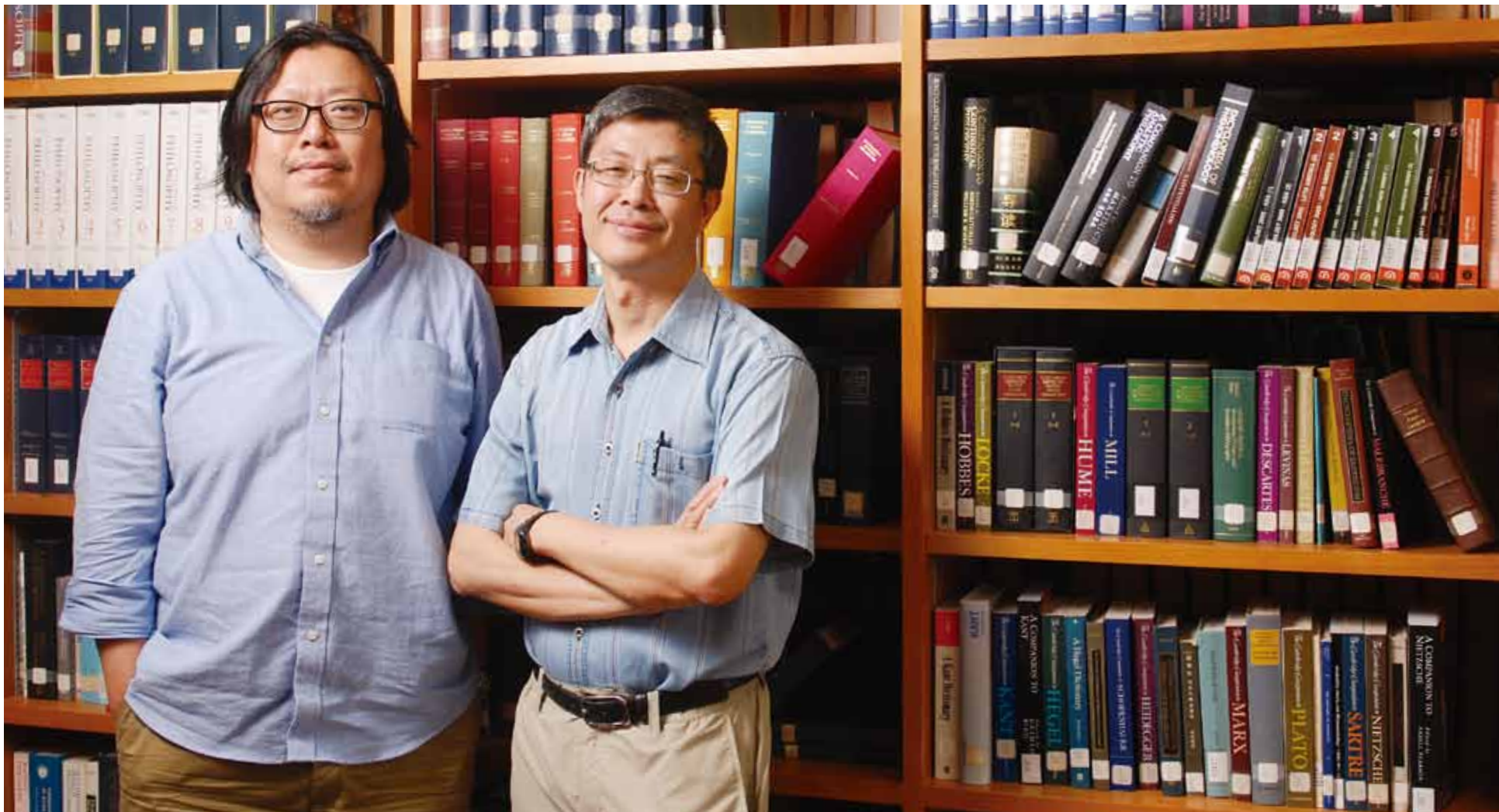


校園流芳
New Addition to Artistic Scene on Campus

位於逸夫書院的芳艷芬藝術傳承計劃展覽館在8月28日開幕，楊梁燕芳女士（即芳艷芬）（中）逾二十位家人及友好出席開幕典禮。
The opening ceremony of the Fong Yim Fun Art Gallery at Shaw College was held on 28 August with more than 20 family members and friends of Mrs. Katie Yang (aka Fong Yim-fun) (centre) in attendance.

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鄭宗義教授 (左) 與劉國英教授 Prof. Cheng Chung-yi (left) and Prof. Lau Kwok-ying

關於哲學，他們想學的是……

晚上十時的中大校園，在通往火車站的下山路，一群中年人踏着婆娑樹影，邊走邊討論海德格的《存在與時間》。他們不是大學教授，而是剛下課的哲學文學碩士課程學生。

在日間，他們是建築師、圖書館員、導演、詩人、醫生、社工、設計師。令人費解的是，這班平均年齡三十五歲的學生，在職進修不挑與本業掛鈎的課程，花錢讀書竟然不為升職加薪；奇異的更不止學生，這個兼讀制課程的老師大多是系內全職資深教授，日間背負大大小小教學研究行政工作，到了夜晚再直落三小時，理應身心俱疲，卻往往過了九點半的下課時間仍意猶未盡，遲遲不肯結束，無視清潔工友在門外用手指輕敲手錶的「溫馨提示」。

冷門不冷

劉國英教授是課程主任，十年前開辦哲學文學碩士課程，屬全港首個同類課程。雖然香港常被認為是個經濟掛帥、講求實際的城市，但劉教授觀察到仍有不少人對哲學懷有熱情。「我們的宗旨很清楚，面向本科不是讀哲學，也不打算讀研究式高級課程的人，他們沒有哲學根底，卻對哲學有強烈興趣。」2004年首次招生結果令他喜出望外，二百人報名競逐四十個學額。「事後有人向我反映：『等了四五年，終於讓我等到你們開課了！』」

哲學系主任鄭宗義教授在該碩士課程教中國哲學，四十人的課，曾經擠滿一百二十人。「這個課程的學生，即使畢了業，也會很留意老師有否開新課，開舊課的話有沒有新增內容，他們甚至會叫自己的太太、朋友、同事，成群結隊來旁聽。有學生本身是退休人士，連日間課程也不放過。」據說曾有位鄭教授的忠實「粉絲」，旁聽了鄭教授過去三年所有的日間課堂。最不可思議的是，有學生把工作由全職轉為兼職，甚至把工作辭掉放個悠長假期，為的就是旁聽日間的哲學課。

本科唸新聞的巫敏如女士是位靠創意謀生的廣告人。一次偶然機會，她跟隨中大哲學系的朋友參加了讀書會，會上介紹多位當代哲人的思想，令她心馳神往。「當時自己無論對工

作還是對社會議題，都有很多模模糊糊、糾纏不清的不確定感。我覺得哲學能幫助我在錯綜複雜的世界抽絲剝繭，逐一拆解原本混為一堆的千頭萬緒。」踏入哲學文學碩士課程的第二年，她覺得像換了個鏡頭看世界：「它比從前開闊多了，自己也懂得批判思考，信念更強。可幸的是接受不同事物的胸襟也大了。」

無用之用

在科技大行其道的今天，很容易出現「哲學無用論」的聲音，連霍金也斷言，哲學已死。但劉教授堅信，哲學能幫人清醒面對社會，走出是非不分的陷阱：「香港政制發展、社會轉型、社會公義，這些問題不會在其他職業導向的學科討論，而且香港人害怕在這些議題上爭吵，於是到了問題避無可避時，大家都迷失。不思考、不討論，就不懂得處理，甚至會被人刻意誤導，這是不讀哲學的結果。」

我是誰？我從哪裏來？要到哪裏去？這些大問題已經討論幾千年，從來沒有標準答案，為了沒有答案的問題在課堂上爭得面紅耳熱，究竟為了甚麼？鄭教授認為重點在於討論過程而非結果。「受用就在於不斷進步，懂得建立自己的判斷，懂得清楚表達自己的理據，懂得說服別人，也懂得被人說服。即使再爭論個千秋萬代也沒有答案，甚至今天的自己被明天的自己否定，都無所謂，因為每一刻我都有一個思考成果。昨天的我找到一個令我昨天滿意的答案，今天的我也找到一個令我今天更滿意的答案。」無用之用，方為大用。



王啟義教授的「思考方法學與辯論」課堂
Prof. Wong Kai-ye teaching Methodology and Argumentation



哲學文學碩士課程學生
Students of the MA Programme in Philosophy

愛智之學

哲學給人的感覺是個偏門學科，但鄭教授斷言，世上沒有任何學科敢說自己比哲學重要。「如果有醫生跟我說醫學更重要，因為沒有醫學你會死，我會回答他，沒有哲學你精神上也會死！」他認為研習哲學是通往「哲學世界的入場券」：「讀哲學家的著作，你會好像拿到十八般武器，任何複雜的問題也可以切割成能夠思考和處理的部分。比如面對蘇格蘭獨立公投這個議題，如果用『社會政治哲學』這個武器，首先就要釐清，在甚麼條件下算是民族自決，自決前途的概念可以成立；而甚麼條件不成立的時候就算是民族分裂活動。運用思考工具看破幻象，這就拿到了哲學世界的入場券，就能欣賞古今中外偉大的頭腦，以面對天地萬物。」

習哲學離不開思考討論，連帶建立了情誼。劉教授從法國回流到中大哲學系工作踏入二十個年頭，至今仍情繫不捨。「當年讀崇基哲學系，同學們都很喜歡親近老師，像何秀煌先生、勞思光先生、陳特先生、沈宣仁先生，我們下了課就到老師家吃飯聊天，我感受到他們身上強烈的使命感和靈魂的崇高感。直至今日，哲學系依然保持這種精神的傳承和親厚的師生關係。特別是哲學文學碩士課程的學生，他們求學態度之單純，令授課老師也為之鼓舞。所以雖然夜晚要留下來授課，但一踏上講台我就充滿能量，全情投入，傾盡畢生所學。」



張燦輝教授攝 Photo by Prof. Cheung Chan-fai

What a Myriad of Reasons to Study **Philosophy**

At 10 p.m. on the University campus, a bunch of middle-agers were debating Heidegger's *Being and Time* as they sauntered down the shadowy path to the train station. You may mistake them for university professors, but they are students who had just finished their MA Programme in Philosophy class.

During the day, they may be architects, librarians, film directors, poets, doctors, social workers, or designers. Curiously, these mature students, whose average age was 35, would pay for an in-service course seemingly irrelevant to their career advancement. What's even more bizarre is that this part-time programme is taught mostly by full-time veteran professors from the Department of Philosophy. After a day of teaching, doing research, and attending meetings, they have to hold out for another three hours at night. It should have worn them out, but the professors had no intention of dismissing the class until long past 9:30 p.m., not noticing the janitor who is tapping her watch with her finger by the door.

Philosophy Proves Popular

It was 10 years ago that Prof. **Lau Kwok-ying**, programme director of the MA programme, offered Hong Kong's first postgraduate qualification in philosophy by course work rather than research. Although Hong Kong is often regarded as a utilitarian and success-oriented society, Professor Lau noticed quite a few people have keen interest in philosophy. 'We have a clear aim that the MA is for those who did not study philosophy for their first degrees and who do not intend to pursue a postgraduate research programme. They may lack a solid foundation in philosophy, but have a strong passion for the subject.' In 2004 when the programme was first open to application, he was surprised that it attracted 200 applicants for just 40 places. 'Someone told me afterwards, "I have been waiting for four, five years. Finally you offer the course!"'

Prof. **Cheng Chung-yi**, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, teaches Chinese Philosophy in the programme. In his class designed for 40 people, 120 turned up. 'The MA students, even after they graduated, keep watching out for new courses, or new syllabi in recurrent courses. They would recommend their wives, friends, and workmates to sit in. Retiree students would go the extra mile to sit in on day-time classes.' It is said that an ardent fan of Professor Cheng has shown up in every one of his day-time classes during the past three years. Incredibly, some students change their work hours to part-time, or quit their jobs altogether, just to make time for sitting in on day-time philosophy classes.

Ms. **Donna Mo** works in the advertising industry and has a bachelor's degree in journalism. On one occasion, she went to a book club with her friend from the CUHK Department of Philosophy. There she heard the names

of many contemporary philosophers and their schools of thought, and she was fascinated. 'At that time I had fuzzy feelings about my job and society. I saw philosophy could help me make sense of the complex world, to disentangle the skein of my thought.' Now she is in the second year of the programme and she is seeing the world through a different lens. 'It is a much wider view, and I have learned to think critically and be more assertive. Fortunately, it also opens my mind to accepting differences and diversity.'

The Use of Uselessness

At a time when science and technology is dominant, it is easy to dismiss the discipline of philosophy as obsolete. Even **Stephen Hawking** argues that philosophy is dead. But Professor Lau believed the discipline can help people face the world with a clear head. 'Studying philosophy prevents us from losing our head in the confusion. Hong Kong's political future, social transformation, social justice, these would never be addressed in occupational disciplines, and Hong Kong people tend to avoid debating about that. As a result, when a crisis looms ahead, they don't know what to do. Without thinking about and discussing the problem, you will never know how to deal with it, or may fail to notice you are being manipulated. This results from not knowing philosophy.'

Who am I? Why am I here? Where am I going? These big questions have been debated over thousands of years and remain unresolved. So what is the purpose of fighting in class over questions to which no one knows the answers? Professor Cheng said it is not about reaching any conclusion so much as becoming involved in discussion. 'You benefit from improving yourself, from learning to develop rigour in argument, to state your reasons clearly, to persuade and be persuaded. It is true that the questions may have no conclusive answers for millennia, or what you know today will be overturned by what you know tomorrow. But it doesn't matter at all, as long as I hold the fruit of my own thinking at every moment. Yesterday I arrived at an answer

I felt content with; today I find one that makes me even more content.'

Love of Wisdom

Philosophy is sometimes seen as an obscure discipline, but Professor Cheng asserted that no discipline in the world would ever dare cast itself as more important than philosophy. 'If a doctor attempts to say medicine is more important, as without medicine you will die, I would refute that without philosophy you will also die a spiritual death!' He believes studying philosophy gives one a 'ticket to the world of wisdom'. 'Reading the works of the great thinkers is like acquiring all kinds of weapons, with which you can cut any complicated question into addressable parts. Take Scotland's referendum as an example. If we consider the problem by employing "social and political philosophy", then the first thing we need to think is what conditions would establish the case of a "nation" determining her own fate; or otherwise the independence referendum would actually be splitting the nation apart. Using thinking tools to see beyond illusions is the benefit of getting that "ticket" with which you can appreciate the great minds of all time and face the myriad facets of life.'

More than a tool for reasoning and debating, philosophy also breeds friendship and companionship. Professor Lau said it has been 20 years since he returned from France to teach at the Department of Philosophy, and he is still very fond of the place. 'Back then when I was a philosophy student in Chung Chi College, we were close to our teachers, like Prof. **Ho Hsiu-hwang**, Prof. **Lao Sze-kwang**, Prof. **Chen Te**, and Prof. **Philip Shen**. After class we would dine and chat with the teachers. I could feel the enormous sense of mission in them and the nobility of their souls. This spirit is passed on, and today the relationship between teachers and students remains strong. At night I have to stay on to give lectures, but once I step up to the podium, I feel empowered and devote myself entirely to the class.' 📖





求索潔淨燃料 A Quest for Clean Fuel

中大化學家發現一種單一元素，能從水和陽光中取出可潔淨燃燒的氫

CUHK chemist uncovers a single element that produces clean-burning hydrogen from just water and sunlight

全球正為尋求潔淨能源而努力，化學系余濟美教授的研究朝這目標邁進了一大步。余教授與其研究團隊發現，只需將水暴露於陽光下，即可產生能源。

關鍵的成分是紅磷，這是磷的三種形體中最穩定和常見的。在陽光底下，紅磷可將水分解，產生氣泡狀的氫——一種潔淨燃料。

這令紅磷成為全世界最簡單的光催化劑，「簡單就是美，」余教授說：「這元素藏量豐富，取之不竭。」

光催化劑的運作，就如葉綠素之於植物，它吸收光的能源，產生化學反應；光催化作用純粹就是一種人工的光合作用。

可用作光催化劑的材料，沒有數千也有數百種，但大都是重金屬氧化物，昂貴且製造過程複雜，常要用上稀有元素來提高效能。

因此化學家一直尋求有相同功能的單一元素。磷佔地殼總量的千分之一，即有以千億噸計的磷，提取也算容易。

白磷是化學學生較熟悉的形體，極不穩定又危險，會於空氣中燃燒，須儲存於油中。黑磷跟紅磷一樣，非常穩定，但製造黑磷極之昂貴，因所需的結晶過程甚難進行。

紅磷是大量生產的常用物料，可用作阻燃劑，就是火柴頭帶紅色的成分。它亦可用於防火物料和煙花。

余教授自1995年起一直致力於研究物料的環境應用，至最近始和其博士生王鋒將焦點放在紅磷。他們檢驗了大量可用作半導體的元素，這是可充當光催化劑的先決條件。

這番檢驗的主要發現是紅磷也可用作半導體，這是研究人員從未留意的特性。傳統的看法是紅磷只可用作絕緣體。

余濟美教授對此大感驚訝，他和學生再三檢視這結果。

「這發現令人振奮，我們很意外原來磷也有光催化的特性，」余教授說：「過往從沒發現有單一元素具此特性，原來就這麼簡單。」

余教授接着與一位專於理論計算的同事合作，了解該元素為何可用作光催化劑，又如何運作。現時余教授和他的團隊正檢視紅磷的各種結晶體結構，因為不同的結晶體在產生氫時會有不同效果。

日本科學家藤嶋昭最早研究將氫從水中分解，他發現二氧化鈦可產生氫，這研究成果於1972年的《自然》期刊刊登。但二氧化鈦比紅磷更難製造，並需要紫外光將水分子分解。而日常的陽光中，只有約百分之四為紫外光，因此二氧化鈦得配合人工光源始能有效。

對比之下，紅磷可在天然陽光的整個光譜中運作，用作製造潔淨能源最理想不過。陽光發揮輻照源的功用，刺激催化劑，引起化學反應。

余教授的水分解過程於室溫進行，由磷將水的元素（即氫和氧）拆解。氫的燃料容量甚高，即較其他化學燃料產生更多的能量。與石油類燃料不同，這燃料燃燒時不會產生溫室氣體等副產品，化學反應結束後，餘下的只有水。

余教授的研究獲同儕公認為全球最具開創性之一，他獲選為路透社「2014世界最具影響力科學家」，並入選過去十一年材料科學領域中「最高引用率研究人員」，即在該段時間其論文獲引用最多的首百分之一的學者。

要用紅磷來製造工商業用能源，還有一段日子。因為這材料不及傳統的光催化劑有效，所製造的氫分量也不多。

化石燃料獲廣泛應用，使大家忽略了需要投放資源，發展光催化技術至商業規模。即使傳統的太陽能也更為有效，但當大家都留意到傳統燃料對環境的破壞時，便可能改變思維。

得到余教授的啟發，研究團隊的另一成員亦發現一種採用其他元素以從水中產生氫的方法。副研究員劉崗博士現於瀋陽的金屬研究所從事相關研究。

「最終目標是發現到環保的方法，製造潔淨能源。」余教授說：「我們希望提供一些可行的解決方案。」

The world is on a quest for clean energy, and it's one step closer to getting there, thanks to the work of chemist Jimmy Yu. A discovery by the CUHK chemist and his team has paved the way to creating energy simply by exposing water to sunlight.

The secret ingredient is red phosphorous, the most stable and commonly found of three forms of that element. In the sun, it breaks up water to give off bubbles of hydrogen gas, a clean fuel.

That helps make it the world's simplest photocatalyst. 'Simple is beautiful,' Professor Yu says. 'This element is so abundant that it will never be used up.'

A photocatalyst operates much as chlorophyll does in a plant, absorbing energy from light and causing a chemical reaction. The process of photocatalysis is simply a form of artificial photosynthesis.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of materials that can be used as photocatalysts. But most of them are heavy-metal oxide compounds that are expensive and complicated to produce. Very rare elements are often used to enhance their efficiency.

So chemists have been searching for a single element that can perform the same function. Phosphorous makes up around 0.1 per cent of the earth's crust, meaning there are hundreds of billions of tons of it that can be extracted fairly easily.

White phosphorous is the form many chemistry students are familiar with, so unstable and dangerous that it combusts in air and must be kept in oil. Black phosphorous, like red, is very stable, but extremely expensive to manufacture since the necessary crystallization process is hard to execute.

Red phosphorous is a common and widely produced substance that is used as a flame retardant and that gives matches their red colour. It is also used in fire-prevention materials and fireworks.

Professor Yu has been working on materials with environmental applications since 1995. But it was only recently that he and one of his doctoral students, **Feng Wang**, turned their attention to red phosphorous. They were examining a large group of elements that can act as semiconductors, a prerequisite for acting as a photocatalyst.

The key finding was that red phosphorous can act as a semiconductor, a property that other researchers had not recognized. The conventional wisdom was that red phosphorus was really only useful as an insulator.

The discovery came as a shock to Professor Yu, a chemistry professor who is also the head of United College at CUHK. He and his student double and triple checked the results.

'It was a very exciting development—we were surprised by its photocatalytic properties,' Professor Yu says. 'That had never been reported for a single element. That's as simple as you can get.' Then Professor Yu worked with a colleague who specializes in theoretical calculations to explain why and how the element acts as a photocatalyst. Now Professor Yu and his team are experimenting with various crystal forms of red phosphorous, since different crystals vary in their effectiveness in generating hydrogen.

A Japanese scientist, **Akira Fujishima**, performed the earliest work on splitting hydrogen out of water. He discovered that titanium dioxide could produce the gas, findings reported in *Nature* in 1972. But the compound is more difficult to produce than red phosphorous, and also requires ultraviolet light to break apart water molecules. Only around four per cent of regular sunlight is UV, so titanium dioxide requires artificial light to be effective.

By contrast, red phosphorous works across the spectrum of natural sunlight, making it ideal for use in the generation of clean power. The light acts as an irradiation source that stimulates the catalyst and induces chemical reactions.

Professor Yu's water-splitting process functions at room temperature, with the phosphorous separating the individual elements in H₂O. Hydrogen has a very high fuel capacity, meaning it creates more energy than any other chemical fuel. Unlike petrol-based fuels, there's no greenhouse-gas byproduct when it burns, with only water left at the end of the reaction.

Professor Yu's research has been some of the most groundbreaking in the world, in terms of recognition by his peers. He made the ranks of the 'World's Most Influential Scientific Minds' in 2014, as compiled by Reuters, who rated him as

one of the most-cited researchers in the field of materials science over the last 11 years. His research put him in the top one per cent of academics in his field in terms of citations over that time frame.

Still, it will be some time before red phosphorus can be used to produce energy for commercial or industrial applications. The material is less efficient than traditional photocatalysts, and the amount of hydrogen it can produce is currently very small.

The prevalence of fossil fuels has negated the need for investing in the technology necessary to bring photocatalysts to a commercial scale. Even conventional solar power is considerably more efficient. But with a greater emphasis on the environmental degradation that traditional fuels cause, the thinking may change.

Inspired by Professor Yu, another member of his group has uncovered a way to use other elements to generate hydrogen from water. The research associate, Dr. **Gang Liu**, is now honing the process at the Institute of Metal Research in Shenyang.

'The final goal is to develop an environmentally friendly way to generate clean fuel,' Professor Yu says. 'We hope to offer some possible solutions.'



字裏科技 Tech Talks

向「123456」宣戰(下)

現今科技公司競相推出新方法，試圖取代密碼保護的方式，可能不久，我們就有更安全和方便的方法。但淘汰密碼後，我們會用甚麼？

許多公司在研究以生物特徵取代密碼。在眾多用於識別的生物特徵中，最為人熟悉的是指紋。你每次離開或返回香港，以 e-道辦理出入境手續，就使用了這種科技。

有些人認為流動裝置大行其道，令生物特徵認證變得更方便，有助提高資訊安全。蘋果公司已在新型號智能電話加入指紋感應器，其他可用於辨識的生物特徵還有掌紋、耳紋、瞳孔、聲音和臉孔等。本刊前兩期曾報道，本校信息工程學系和電子工程學系研究隊伍開發的人面識別系統，不管光暗變化和拍攝角度，都能達到 99.15% 的識別率，堪稱世上最準確。中大在這方面擁有領先技術。

放眼更遠的未來，心跳、血管分布和步態都是有可能利用的生物特徵。加州大學的研究人員則提出更前衛的想法，他們正在研究以腦電波來識別不同的人，據說準確度達到 99%。

識別這些生物特徵，無需科幻電影中那些尖端設備。你的口袋中已有必需的裝置，因為現今的智能電話擁有多種功能強大的感應器，如加速計、陀螺儀、觸控屏幕、麥克風、攝影機。

生物特徵看來有望取代現在的用戶名稱和密碼認證，但這項科技也不是萬無一失。例如，製作精良的假指紋可以騙過指紋掃描器。廣泛使用生物特徵技術也令人擔心私隱問題，有些公司的職員已不願向公司呈交指紋。另外，要是智能電話被偷呢？要是外國情報組織想蒐集這些資料呢？畢竟，改密碼容易，要改臉孔和手指頭，可不是按幾個鍵那麼簡單。



War on '123456' (Part II)

As technology companies are rushing to provide alternatives to the method of password protection, we may have more secure and convenient solutions to passwords before long. What will we use when we kill passwords?

Many companies are exploring the possibilities of using biometrics to replace passwords. Fingerprints are the most well-known biometric identifier. You use this technology every time you leave or return to Hong Kong by using an e-Channel for immigration clearance.

Some analysts suggest that the proliferation of mobile devices can improve security by making it easier to use

biometric authentication. Apple has made an early stab at this technology by embedding a fingerprint reader in its new smartphone. Other biometric data include palm prints, ear prints, irises, voices, faces. As reported by the *Newsletter* earlier, CUHK is one of those at the leading edge of this area. The facial recognition system developed by the research team from our Department of Information Engineering and the Department of Electronic Engineering is said to have achieved the highest accuracy rate (99.15%) in the world, regardless of changes in lighting and camera angles.

Looking further into the future, heartbeat, vein patterns, and gait are other possible biometric features that can be used. Researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, may offer a more futuristic solution. They are studying the use of brain waves as authentication and were reportedly able to distinguish between different people with 99% accuracy.

You don't need some fancy equipment in sci-fi movies to detect these biometric data.

With smartphones featuring powerful sensors like accelerometers, gyros, touchscreens, microphones, cameras, the necessary device is already in your pocket.

While biometrics seem to be a promising alternative to current username and password authentication, the technology is not perfect. For example, fingerprint scanners can be fooled by sophisticated fake fingerprints. There are privacy concerns about the widespread use of biometrics. Some companies have found employees resistant to handing over their fingerprints. And what if your smartphone is stolen? What if some foreign intelligence agencies decide to collect them? After all, it is easy to change your password, but changing your faces and thumbs requires more than just a few keystrokes.

王鈞獲神經網路先驅獎 Wang Jun Wins IEEE Award



2014年7月6至11日，兩年一度的電機及電子工程師學會 (IEEE) 世界計算智能大會在北京召開，工程學院王鈞教授獲IEEE 候任主席頒發2014年度神經網路先驅獎，以表彰他在神經網路優化計算和工程應用領域的傑出貢獻。

王教授現為IEEE 院士、IEEE 控制論彙刊 *Transactions on Cybernetics* 主編。自上個世紀八十年代末以來，王教授一直致力於神經網路理論及應用的研究，成果豐碩。

1991年設立的神經網路先驅獎，是神經網路研究領域的最高獎項。王教授是亞洲第三位獲此殊榮的科學家。

The biennial IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence was held in Beijing from 6 to 11 July. Prof. Wang Jun from the Faculty of Engineering received the Neural Networks Pioneer Award from the IEEE president-elect for his outstanding achievements on neurodynamic optimization.

An IEEE fellow and editor-in-chief of the *IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics*, Professor Wang has worked on the theory and applications of neural networks since the late 1980s with remarkable achievements.

Started in 1991, the Neural Networks Pioneer Award is considered the highest honour in the field of neural networks. Professor Wang is the third Asian to receive this honour.

商學院校友當廚房義工 Business School Alumni Serve as Kitchen Volunteers



二十名商學院校友在8月29日為「惜食堂」擔任廚房義工。「惜食堂」是一項食物回收及援助慈善計劃，旨在向飲食業各界回收仍可安全食用的剩餘食物，每日製作超過二千份營養熱飯餐，分發至本地四十多個慈善合作夥伴。

這項活動由商學院校友及企業事務辦公室主辦，響應「惜食堂」停止浪費、解決飢餓的宗旨，於「惜食堂」深水埗食物工場舉行。義工合力預備六百份熱飯餐，於當晚派發給有需要人士。

On 29 August, 20 Business School alumni served as kitchen volunteers for Food Angel, a charity programme that collects edible surplus food from various sectors of the food industry and serves over 2,000 hot and nutritious meals for distribution to more than 40 charity partners across the territory every day.

Organized by the Alumni and Corporate Affairs Office, the Business School to support Food Angel's mission of 'Waste Not, Hunger Not', the initiative was held in Food Angel's kitchen in Sham Shui Po. The volunteers worked together to prepare 600 hot-meal boxes, which were distributed to needy members of the community that evening.

南非衛生部長談伊波拉疫情 South African Minister of Health on Ebola Epidemic

南非衛生部長Pakishe Aaron Motsoaledi 醫生應賽馬會公共衛生及基層醫療學院全球衛生中心邀請，於9月8日為全球衛生中心傑出講座系列演講，題為「伊波拉疫情對南非及非洲大陸之影響」。

近期西非多國爆發伊波拉疫情，截至2014年9月8日，已有4,269人受感染，其中2,288人死亡。南非目前沒有伊波拉病毒感染個案。Motsoaledi 醫生在講座中深入探討伊波拉在西非的疫情、其擴散和預防措施，也分析了該病毒對南非及非洲大陸的間接影響。



是次講座吸引了超過一百五十位來賓，包括南非駐港總領事館、西班牙駐港總領事館、衛生署及醫院管理局的代表，以及來自公共衛生領域的學者、研究人員及專業人士等。

Invited by the Centre for Global Health of the Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care, Dr. Pakishe Aaron Motsoaledi, Minister of Health of the Republic of South Africa, delivered a lecture 'Impact of Ebola Epidemic in South Africa and the African Continent' on 8 September.

The recent outbreak of the Ebola viral disease (EVD) in multiple West Africa countries has greatly threatened the lives of many with about 4,269 cases and 2,288 deaths reported by 8 September 2014. As of this moment, there has been no reported case of EVD in South Africa. In the lecture, Dr. Motsoaledi provided in-depth information and an analysis regarding the situation of the Ebola epidemic, its spread and the preventative measures in West Africa, and addressed the indirect impact of Ebola on South Africa and the African continent as a whole.

The lecture attracted an audience of over 150, including representatives from the South African Consulate General, the Spanish Consulate General, the Department of Health, the Hospital Authority, as well as scholars, researchers, and professionals from the field of public health.

青年踏尋孔子行腳活動 Education Students Volunteer to Teach in Taiwan



五名教育學院學生在7月2至14日參加國立台灣師範大學主辦的「第五屆青年踏尋孔子行腳活動」。在為期十二天的活動中，中大學生與來自大陸、台灣及港澳二十所大學的三百名學生，一起到台灣偏遠的鄉村學校義教，服務弱勢孩童。參加的中大生認為是次教學活動不但幫助了學童，還有助她們日後的教育工作。

Five undergraduate students of the Faculty of Education participated in the summer volunteer programme organized by the National Taiwan Normal University from 2 to 14 July. During the 12-day programme, the CUHK students together with 300 students of 20 universities from mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau taught the underprivileged children in schools in rural Taiwan. The CUHK participants considered the experience beneficial to their personal growth and professional development.

公積金計劃投資回報成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

| 基金 Fund | 8.2014 | | 1.9.2013–31.8.2014 | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | 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 | 1.38% | 1.40% | 18.57% | 18.53% |
| 平衡 Balanced | 1.31% | 1.26% | 12.56% | 15.68% |
| 穩定 Stable | 0.58% | 0.77% | 8.71% | 9.66% |
| 香港股票 HK Equity | 0.56% | 0.02% | 17.60% | 16.58% |
| 香港指數 HK Index-linked | 0.17% | 0.19% | 17.91% | 18.60% |
| A50中國指數 ^Δ A50 China Tracker ^Δ | -3.53% | -2.49% | 1.28% | 4.02% |
| 港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit | 0.13% | 0.001% | 1.36% | 0.01% |
| 美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit* | 0.11% | 0.01% | 1.24% | 0.04% |
| 澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit* | 0.72% | 0.56% | 8.11% | 6.07% |
| 歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit* | -1.79% | -1.79% | -0.13% | -0.40% |

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

Δ 根據受託人最近的決定，現時A50中國指數基金當中的投資組合，將由並非直接持有「A股」的「安碩A50」（股份代號：2823）轉到另一隻同樣追蹤「富時A50中國指數」但持有實股的「南方A50」（股份代號：2822）。財務處將會通過基金經理，由2014年5月開始，逐步將投資組合由「安碩A50」轉到「南方A50」，並於2014年12月完成。

累積回報是由2013年9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2014年8月該溢價減少了1.53%，而2013年9月至2014年8月之十二個月期間溢價沒有變動。

Pursuant to the recent decision of the Board of Trustees, the existing A50 China Tracker Fund will be enhanced by switching the underlying investment from synthetic Exchanged Traded Fund (ETF) 2823.HK to physical ETF 2822.HK. The switching will be gradually performed by the Bursary through investment manager starting from May 2014 and will be completed in December 2014.

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 September 2013. 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 August, there was a decrease in premium of 1.53% and for the twelve months from September 2013 to August 2014, there has been no movement in premium.

* 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20及21日舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two investment forum sessions are scheduled for 20 and 21 October. Details are as follows:

| 20.10.2014 (星期一 Monday) 12:30 p.m.–2:00 p.m. 李兆基樓3號演講廳 LT3, Lee Shau Kee Bldg | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| • 平衡基金 Balanced Funds | • 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 | |
| • 穩定基金 Stable Funds | • 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 | |
| 21.10.2014 (星期二 Tuesday) 12:30 p.m.–2:00 p.m. 李兆基樓2號演講廳 LT2, Lee Shau Kee Bldg | | | |
| • 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Fund | • 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司 Amundi Hong Kong Limited | | |
| • 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 | | | |
| • 增長基金 Growth Funds | • 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 | |

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：3943 7236/7244。

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

周保松談「公民不服從與自由主義」

Chow Po-chung on 'Civil Disobedience and Liberalism'

政治與行政學系副教授周保松應中文大學出版社之邀舉行講座，詳情如下：

Prof. Chow Po-chung, associate professor at the Department of Government and Public Administration, will give a lecture at the invitation of the Chinese University Press. Details are as follows:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 講題 Topic | 公民不服從與自由主義 Civil Disobedience and Liberalism |
| 語言 Language | 廣東話 Cantonese |
| 日期 Date | 9.10.2014 |
| 時間 Time | 5:30 p.m.–7:15 p.m. |
| 地點 Venue | 香港中文大學康本國際學術園三號演講廳 LT3, Yasumoto International Academic Park, CUHK |



吃乳酪雪糕的話事權

Have a Say in Making Frozen Yoghurt



現代人崇尚吃得健康，連選擇甜品也不例外。相比用奶油及糖製成的傳統雪糕，乳酪雪糕含乳酸菌，有益身體，近年盛行一時，今年3月，更進駐了伍宜孫書院咖啡館。

這裏售賣的乳酪雪糕有一百五十克和二百克兩種大小，各種配料全放在櫃台，由顧客自助添加，現時供應的有十多種，包括棉花糖、麻糬、橡皮軟糖、巧克力條、巧克力餅、巧克力豆、士多啤梨爆珠、雜果和綠茶啫喱等，為白色的原味乳酪雪糕加上斑斕色彩，也豐富了味道。顧客按照食量和口味，自行選配，售價以整杯的重量計算。

負責人 Jeffery 說，很多學生吃過後甚回味，不時回來光顧。採訪當日，就有不少學生三五成群到來，甫進小店便逕自到櫃位前各要一杯乳酪，然後熟練地加上配料。就如大學生活一般，想精彩或是單調，全由自己雙手鋪砌。

Frozen yoghurt, which is making a come-back in recent years, contains probiotics and is lower in fat than conventional ice cream, yet in some cases, it tastes almost as good or even better than ice cream. Now you can enjoy frozen yoghurt with a variety of toppings in the cafe of Wu Yee Sun College.

The froyo comes in two serving sizes—150g and 200g. A dozen varieties of toppings are also available for customers who fancy something extra with which to dress their scoop. These include marshmallows, mochi, berries, Oreo bits, M&Ms, and green tea jelly. Customers can select the amount and the kinds of toppings to go with their froyo. The price is calculated by the weight of the whole cup.

Jeffery, the cafe manager, said that many students are frequent customers—not surprising, given how colourful, flavourful and wholesome frozen yoghurt is.

人事處處長 利順琮女士 Ms. Lee Shun-king Corinna

Director of Personnel

可以談一下你在高等院校工作的經驗嗎？

我畢業後加入理工大學工作，先在學系處理學生事務、學務、財政預算等，四年後轉到中央秘書處，開始接觸人事管理，其後加入中文大學人事處，一眨眼便十八年了。當中曾任職不同崗位，負責教學人員和非教學人員的招聘等，也協助推動過多個政策及計劃，例如教學人員的職系及審議制度。

升任人事處處長一年了，習慣了沒有？

各個人事工作範疇的現行運作我都了解的，最不習慣的反而是自我介紹為人事處處長，我總是告訴別人我是人事處的同事便算了。我還要學習的是角色的改變，以往做好自己範圍的工作便可，現在，我得考慮該找哪位同事、或者該怎樣組合團隊來負責某項工作才合適。我也有責任讓同事明白大學管理層的想法及宏觀地考慮如何配合大學整體發展方向。

人事處剛在9月舉行集思會，效果是否理想？

集思會有三十多位行政職級的同事參加，主題是Dancing with Business。共舞需要起碼兩個人配合，也就是說希望我們不單自視為一個按指派完成案頭工作的服務單位，而是了解大學的使命和進程，不同學院的發展方向，自發配合。集思會是個很好的開始，讓大家溝通了解。分組討論時同事也提出了一些短期和長期工作發展的建議，我們將會討論這些建議的可行性。

常有批評說政府資助院校的人事制度欠缺彈性，追不上時代需要，你同意嗎？

大學人事管理與小規模機構大有不同，中文大學現有七千兩百多位員工，另有接近二千兼職員工，我們要盡量透過制度維持穩定性和公平，所以很多事情都有明文規定，有格式可循，不能罔顧制度，輕言彈性。其實大學也不斷在改變，包括增加入職薪酬的彈性，引進考績制度，把加薪與績效掛鉤。

對加入院校工作的年輕人有何忠告？

今時今日，很多工作都着重溝通和表達，年輕行政人員首要掌握好中英文能力，不單是用文字記述，也要注重鋪排，揣摩對方或第三者會如何理解，以最適合的語調詞彙表達。我剛畢業在學系工作的那四年，上司是一位很有學養的英國學者，單看舊檔案裏的報告和信件，琢磨他如何陳述理據、開頭作結，已有學不完的地方。我甚至把生字抄寫下來學習，那本子到現在還保存着呢。

其次是不怕苦。經驗尚淺的行政人員負責的往往是大項目裏的小環節，沉悶、重複性強。別抗拒，盡量學習，除了做好自己負責的部分，也從合作夥伴及服務對象的角度思考，理解對方需要，學習如何配合，並加深對工作的認識。

你是業餘合唱團成員和戲劇表演者，為甚麼喜歡這兩種活動？

這些大學時代發展下來的興趣，已變成習慣，也塑造我的性格。以唱歌為例，雖然五音整全，但要把自己變成一件樂器般發聲，讀譜視唱，都需要不斷苦練。習慣了，在其他事上，我也不怕下苦功。唱歌的頭十年是學唱，再進一個層次，其實是學聽。我在合唱團裏唱女低音，多不是唱主旋律，而是要聆聽人家怎樣唱，襯托配合，達致和諧。我喜歡和諧的聲音，我的日常工作也包括怎樣促進人們和諧共事。

話劇和唱歌都是與人溝通的藝術，我不單要思索怎樣講某一句臺詞，還要明白這個角色為甚麼要這樣說，會有甚麼效果。在工作上，我同樣要令別人明白我所說的，要了解說話對象的想法或訴求，從而作出有效的溝通。戲劇伴我成長，也幫我了解身邊的人和事。



Please tell us about your work experience in the higher education sector.

I joined the Hong Kong Polytechnic University after graduation as an executive officer in an academic department. My duties included student affairs, academic affairs and budgeting. Four years later I transferred to the central secretariat and began to deal with personnel matters. I then joined the Personnel Office of the Chinese University. Time flies, 18 years have passed. I have taken up different posts and been responsible for the recruitment of academic and non-academic staff, and helped implement a number of policies and schemes, e.g., the academic personnel structure and review mechanism.

It's been one year since you were promoted to the post of Director of Personnel. Have you got used to it?

I have adequate understanding of how different areas of personnel management operate. What I feel most uneasy with turns out to be introducing myself as Director of Personnel. As a result, I always tell people that I am 'a colleague from the Personnel Office'. I need to learn how to discharge my duties in my new role. In the past, I only had to attend to my respective areas and do well. Now, I need to consider how to deploy the most suitable candidate or create the best team for the job. It's also my responsibility to help my colleagues understand the views of the University administration, and adopt a macro perspective to work in line with the overall direction of the University.

How did the Personnel Office retreat in September go?

More than 30 colleagues of executive grade participated in the retreat themed 'Dancing with Business'. It takes two to tango. I hope that we won't see ourselves only as a service department which completes the job as assigned, but as an integral part in the University's structure which proactively responds to the University's mission and agenda, or even to the development objectives of different Faculties. The retreat has made a very good start for internal communication and understanding. We will explore the feasibility of various suggestions for short- and long-term development as proposed during group discussions.

Personnel policies of government-funded institutions have been criticized for being outdated and inflexible. What do you think?

Personnel management in a university differs much from an organization of a smaller scale. Here at CUHK we have some 7,200 full-time plus close to 2,000 part-time staff members. That calls for a set of well-defined policies and guidelines to maintain stability and equality. There are standard practices to follow, and requirements to fulfill. To exercise flexibility without restraints is not allowed. That said, the University is bringing in changes, allowing more flexibility in offering

entrance salaries, and implementing a performance-based pay increase system.

What advice do you have for fresh graduates who join a higher education institution?

Communication and presentation are the keys to success in practically all career fields nowadays. Above all, young executives must master both the Chinese and English language well. You need to pay attention to the development of ideas, and choose the most appropriate tone and wordings for expression after considering the interpretation of the direct recipient(s) or the third party. My first boss was a very learned Englishman. I learnt a lot simply by reading the old files of reports and letters written by him. There was so much knowledge in how he presented his justifications, how he began and concluded his arguments. I even copied the vocabulary from his writing to a notebook for further learning, which I still keep now.

I also urge young executives to have perseverance. As a junior member of the team without much experience, you will be doing mundane work that often constitutes only a small part of a big project. Don't reject it. Make the best of it. Besides doing your part well, put yourself in the shoes of your co-workers or your service clients, try to understand and cope with their needs. In doing so, you will know your trade much better.

You are an amateur chorus singer and drama actress. Why do you like choral singing and drama?

I got acquainted with choir and drama since college days. After all these years, they have become my habits, or to be exact, they have shaped me into what I am now. I am capable of singing in tune, but it takes constant practice to turn oneself into a vocal instrument, to read the scores and sing by sight. Having got used to it, I can also apply such industriousness and persistence to other things. I spent 10 years learning how to sing in a choir, and then I discovered in order to sing better, what I actually needed to learn was to listen. I'm an alto, and the melody in a choral work is rarely sung by the altos. In fact, altos need to listen to the other parts, to back them up or to echo, in order to achieve harmony. I love harmony. It is also part of my job to facilitate harmony in the workplace.

Drama, like singing, is an art of communication. When I utter a line on stage, I need to figure out how to deliver it, why the character says so, and what he/she wants to achieve. The same applies to work. In order to make myself understood, I have to understand the thinking and needs of my audience, and adopt the most effective mode of communication. Drama makes me grow, and helps me understand the people and happenings around me.



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