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Photo by ISO Staff



寫 盡印度百態的英國作家羅德雅·吉百齡曾謂：「東是東，西是西，東西永遠不相逢。」東西隔閡，似乎是人類歷史永恆的主題，比如西方人看中國這東方大國的文化價值和生活方式，常常如霧裏看花，失其意趣。然而，中國既在世界迅速崛起，影響力與日俱增，探視和了解這個歷史悠久又鮮活豐富的東方國度，遂成為不少人和國家的首要任務。

要拆解中國萬象，中國研究中心今秋開課的中國研究文學士課程可謂指路明燈。這門跨學科課程引領學生全面探索中國政治、經濟、商業、社會、歷史、文化、文學和宗教等範疇，教學法地道且紮實，強調語文訓練和在地體驗與研究。課程更安排本地與外地學生一同上課，互為借鏡，相得益彰。

人文為體

新課程前身為當代中國研究文學士/社會科學學士課程，現在則全納於文學院。「文學院與我們的學術精神深相契合。落戶這裏讓我們加強歷史、文化和語言的研究和教育，從根本了解今日中國的政治和社經狀況。」中國研究中心副主任楊凱里教授稱。「以商業為例，我們會從中國的商業歷史和文化入手，透過明瞭其語言及文化底蘊，學生對現況便能知其然，又知其所以然。」

中外合璧

中國研究課程不僅將外國學生帶入中國語境，更讓中外學子結為同窗，透過交流激盪思想，重新認識中國和自身文化。本地和國際生各佔一半是課程另一特色。以往當代中國研究課程一屆三十人當中只有五至六名本地生，現在則預料每年有十五位本地生循大學聯合招生辦法入讀。「透過敲定半班學生的背景，我們將達至本地與國際學生的黃金比例，也是歷來最理想的配搭。」楊凱里教授道。

安排本地與國際學生一同學習的妙想，源自中心老師多年來「摸着石頭過河」，從實際教學中得到的心得體悟，以及聞名世界的南京大學一約翰斯·霍普金斯大學中美文化研究中心（中美中心）的成功例子。中美中心歷來被視為外交家和中國事務專家的搖籃，所辦的國際研究碩士課程每屆錄取約七十名學生，中國和國際生各半，並以雙語探討中國及國際事務。「香港中西薈萃、語言多元，是實



楊凱里教授
Prof. Jan Kiely

行中美中心教育模式不可多得之地。本課程的本地和國際生有很多一同上課和實地考察的時候，並有機會針對個人強弱項多加訓練。通過互相學習、取長補短，學生能看到政治文化和管治等議題的不同面向，打破固有思維，對中國有更深刻和透徹的了解。」教授解釋。

中英兼擅

語言是思想的載體。東西要聯袂同行，首先得跨越語言隔閡。楊凱里教授強調：「任何人研究中國，都應懂得讀、寫和講中文，至少要能以中文溝通或撰寫電郵。」為讓不諳中文的學生掌握這門博大精深的語言，課程會安排他們接受廣東話或普通話的密集訓練。學生只要用心學習，到第三或第四年信可於為母語非中文的學生而設的漢語水平考試最高的第六級中獲取佳績，輕鬆閱讀、書寫和聆聽中文。本地生方面，中心也與大學的英語教學單位緊密合作，指導以英文撰述中國課題的訣竅，並致力提升其英語匯報和寫作的的能力。

走遍東西

要體味語言和文化精髓，除了讀萬卷書，更要行萬里路。為助國際生浸淫於中國文化當中，課程會安排他們到北京大學、國立臺灣大學或其他認可院校交流一個學期。本地生則可前往倫敦大學亞非學院、西敏寺大學或其他英語國家院校交流，熟習在國際語境暢論中國和東亞事務。

中國研究的 東西華爾茲

除交流外，這些準中國事務專家還有機會透過實習、社會企業項目、實地考察和個人研究等探索這遼闊而古老的國家。「要真有所得，學生需閱讀文本、了解背景，更要考試和匯報所見所聞。」幾十年來潛心研究中國近代史的楊凱里教授指出。

風物長宜放眼量

強調中西交流的中國研究有如一座寶山，要滿載而歸，開放心靈至為重要。楊凱里教授毫不掩飾對學生們能游刃各種語言文化界域的欣賞之情。這位資深漢學家就如莎士比亞《暴風雨》中閱世深廣而睿智的普斯佩羅，向一個個精靈艾利奧執手傳藝，到最後要將他們放回造化各自歷練，既欣慰又不捨。對即將入門的學生，教授有何忠告？「切勿故步自封，要將目光放遠，學習跟形形色色的人溝通相處，長見識、開眼界。要邁出去，到中國和世界各地去。視野開闊、接受新事物正是我們學生的過人之處。」

教授一席話，正呼應吉百齡在《東西歌謠》後續卻常被忽略的詩句：「東西、邊界、種族和出身盡歸無有/當雙雄自天涯海角奔赴而至，終於聚頭！」中國心，不再是——海底針。

◀▼ 中心籌辦暑期實地考察，往惠州近觀農村祭祀儀式
Summer field trip to Huizhou run by CCS to investigate folk rituals in rural China



The Waltz of East & West

Getting up close with China in the new arts programme

‘East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,’ writes Rudyard Kipling. The East–West divide is one of the myths of all time. To many in the West (invoked here as a roughly workable term), China and its ways of being and seeing remain an enigma. Yet the need to get to the bottom of the China enigma has never been greater, as the country assumes an increasingly prominent role on the world stage.

One way out of this conundrum can be found in the new Bachelor of Arts (BA) programme in Chinese studies launched by the Centre for China Studies (CCS) this autumn. This multi-disciplinary programme puts the students into Chinese shoes through guiding their investigations into the country’s myriad aspects, including politics, economy, business, society, history, culture, literature, religion and others. And its approach is solid and organic, with emphases laid on language training, cultural immersion and on-the-ground research, as well as the distinctive mix of learners from both Chinese and non-Chinese backgrounds.

Arts as the Base

Differing from its predecessor, BA/Bachelor of Social Science in Contemporary China Studies, the new Chinese studies programme is solely housed in the Faculty of Arts. ‘We are happy to say the Arts Faculty is our natural home. Such a move allows us to strengthen the history, culture and language elements while looking into the politics, economy and society of China today,’ says Prof. **Jan Kiely**, Associate Director of CCS. ‘Take business as an example, we will start with the history and culture of doing business in China. By emphasizing language and cultural understanding, we hope students can see better how the current environment comes into being,’ he adds.

The East–West Crossover

The new Chinese studies programme does not just initiate the West into the East, but brings them together through launching both on a fascinating ride to profound truths about China and their home cultures. This explains another highlight of the programme, which is to have an equal number of local and non-local students in a cohort. Compared to having only five or six locals previously in a class of 30, the new programme now anticipates 15 local students admitted through the Joint University Programmes Admissions System. ‘With one side of the programme anchored, now more than ever, we can have an ideal mix of Chinese and non-Chinese students that works best for everyone,’ says Professor Kiely.

That it is best to have Chinese natives and international students study together is a conclusion drawn from years of feeling the stones, and the successful model of the world-famous Hopkins-Nanjing Center. Long regarded a cradle of diplomats and China specialists, the Center’s master’s programme in international studies admits a 70-strong cohort comprising Chinese and international students in equal numbers to discuss Chinese and international affairs bilingually. ‘Given its East–West convergence and multilingualism, Hong Kong can be an even better place to practise the Hopkins-Nanjing model. Our local and non-local students will take a lot of courses and undertake fieldwork together, while having the chance to work on their strengths and weaknesses individually. Through sharing and learning from each other, they will be able to see different sides of political cultures, governance and other matters at hand. There will be an opening up of perspectives which shakes up their ideas of and about China,’ Professor Kiely explains.

Overcome the Babel

Language is the vehicle of thought. For East and West to truly come together, the Babel has to be overcome. ‘We believe it is important for a globalized person working with China to be functional in reading, writing and speaking Chinese, such as being able to converse or write e-mails in the language,’ stresses Professor Kiely. To help beginners master the language that is dreaded for its complexity, the programme will put them through intensive training in either Cantonese or Mandarin. By the third or fourth year, students who work reasonably hard could attain a good score at the sixth and highest level of the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* (Chinese Proficiency Test) to be taken by non-native speakers and be at home with reading, writing and listening to Chinese. For the locals, the Centre also works with the University’s English Language Teaching Unit to coach their skills in writing about China and improve their overall presentation and writing skills in English.

Living the East and West

To get to the soul of a language and culture, one must not only read but live it. To facilitate their intense soaking up of everything Chinese, non-local students are required to spend a whole term in Peking University, National Taiwan University or other approved institutions to immerse themselves in the Chinese culture. On the other hand, local students may go to SOAS University of London, University of Westminster or other institutions in English-speaking countries to gain experience in discoursing on Chinese and East Asian affairs in a global setting.



▲ 2018年夏天率學生往廣州和佛山考察·圖為廣州陳家祠
Summer field trip to Guangzhou and Foshan in 2018. Pictured is the Chen Clan Ancestral Hall in Guangzhou

Exchange study aside, the budding China experts are also encouraged to explore the vast, ancient country on the ground through the ample opportunities offered by programme in the form of internships, social enterprise initiatives, field trips and independent study. ‘For complete immersion, students are to read texts, familiarize themselves with the context, take tests and presentations as required by genuine research,’ notes Professor Kiely, who has thrown himself into research on modern Chinese history for several decades.

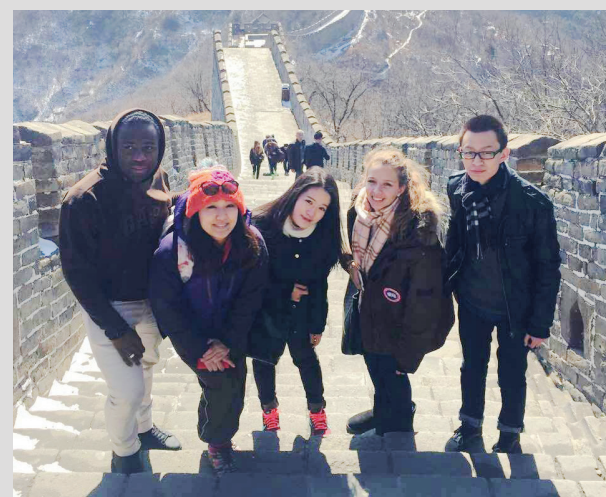
An Open Mind is What It Takes

To make the most of the programme to which East–West exchanges appear as a constant refrain, an open mind is what is called for. Throughout the interview, Professor Kiely did not hide his admiration for his students’ ability to adapt and communicate successfully across cultural and linguistic boundaries. A seasoned and wise Prospero is he, bound to set free the many Ariels in his charge to the elements eventually, feeling at once enlivened and saddened. To the youthful spirits who are to embark on this journey of exploration, Professor Kiely advises, ‘Don’t put yourself in a narrow track. Think big, learn how to talk to lots of different kinds of people, and open up your perspectives. Get out, get to China, get to different parts of the world. This kind of opening up the perspective is what really defines our students.’

These words of wisdom by the veteran sinologist chime in with Kipling’s lines in ‘The Ballad of East and West’: ‘But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth, / When two strong men stand face to face, tho’ they come from the ends of the earth!’ China, after all, can be fathomed.

Amy L.

▼ 就讀當代中國研究的學生在北京大學交流期間遊覽萬里長城
Visit to the Great Wall during exchange study at Peking University for the former Contemporary China Studies programme

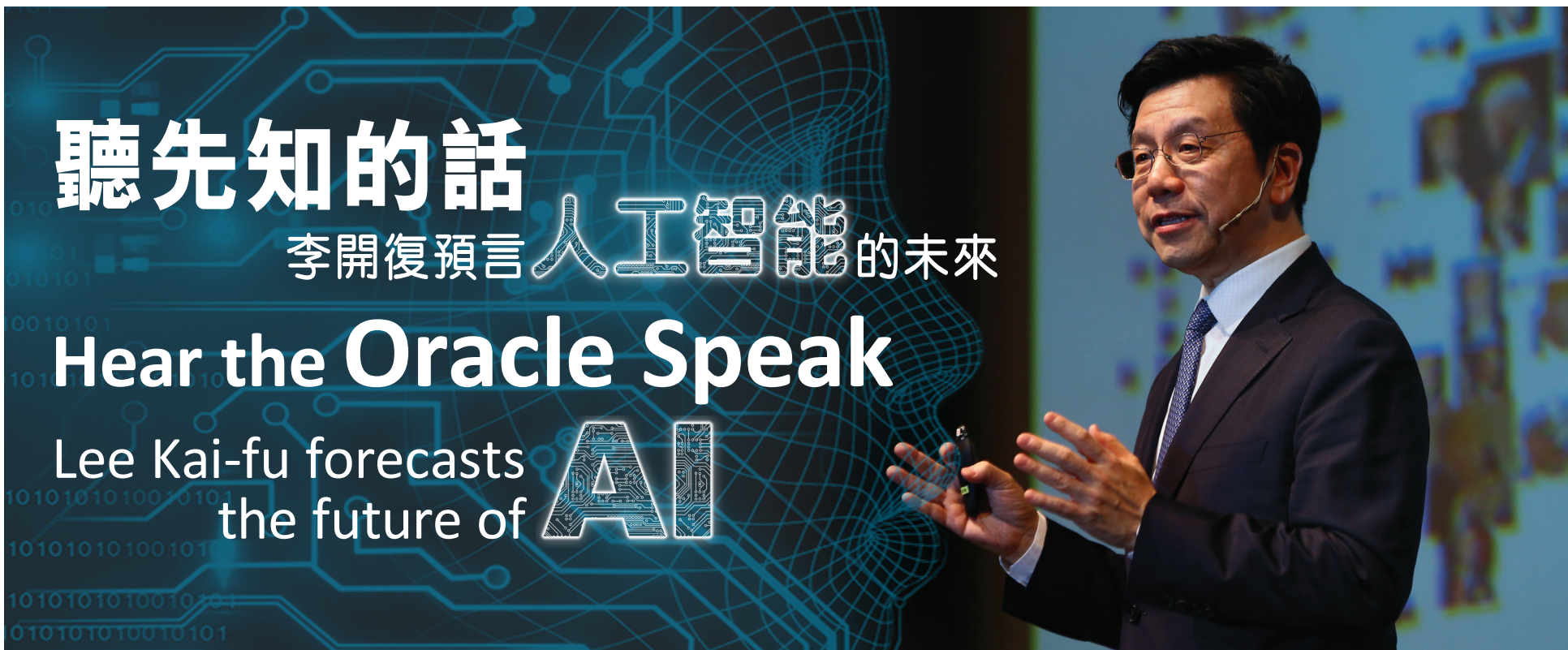


聽先知的話

李開復預言人工智能的未來

Hear the Oracle Speak

Lee Kai-fu forecasts the future of AI



吸引數千師生往邵逸夫堂漂走萬卷書的博群書節漂書園才落幕兩天，同一地點在3月20日再度水泄不通，全因被譽為「人工智能界先知」、社交平台擁有五千萬追隨者的李開復博士大駕光臨，主講邵逸夫爵士傑出訪問學人講座。

曾在蘋果、微軟、谷歌身居要職，後於北京開辦「創新工場」的他面對滿堂逾千名師生和科技迷，繪聲繪色的講解人工智能（AI）的快速崛起，分析中美間的AI角力，預言勢將遭科技淘汰的工種，以及描畫人與機械和諧共融的藍圖。

李博士首先指出，在過去六十年的AI發展史上，最大突破是「深度學習」技術的發明。這技術能吸收大量數據，並以超人的準確度學會辨識、預測和合成。例如，當我們向深度學習網絡輸入大量的食物圖片，網絡就能學習辨認食物，認出是「熱狗」還是「非熱狗」。當輸入大量在公路上駕車所攝的圖片、視頻和感應器收集的數據，網絡就能學會如人一般駕駛。

這項科技躍進引發了李博士所稱的「人工智能四浪潮」。「互聯網AI」始於1998年，令亞馬遜得以預測用戶的購物意欲，臉書得以猜出用戶喜歡跟蹤的專頁。「商業AI」始於2004年，數據成為銀行、保險公司、醫院等大機構的寶庫，令決策更精準、效益最大化。「感知AI」始於2011年，AI自此獲得看、聽、說的能力。2015年起，「自主AI」能對環境作出反應，靈活移動，並能像人一般輕易操控物件。

AI的大發現時代一直由美國及其頂尖研發人員主導，但時至今已進入AI的實踐時代。李博士說：「在這新時代，講求的並非誰能寫出更好的論文，而是誰能更快的運用大量數據，應用技術。」中國的強項由此大派用場。

在這場AI競賽中，中國相較美國有數項獨特優勢。大批中國年輕工程師進軍AI業，日以繼夜推動中國產品創新，漸漸已趕上美國步伐。十年前，中國公司只是一味模仿美國產品（例如百度模仿谷歌），現已發展至引領原創產品（例如阿里巴巴旗下的科技金融公司螞蟻金服）。

中國市場龐大，賦予創業家更多用戶、更多營業額、更多投資，最重要的是更多數據，因為數據是AI前進的最重要燃料。「如果說數據是新石油，中國就是新的石油輸出國。」李博士比喻道。

AI創造巨大價值的同時，人類文明也受到挑戰。「AI勢將取代單調重複的工作。不只是藍領工作，還有許多白領工作。」李博士預測，未來十五年內，世上將有四成工作被科技取替，包括貨車司機、電話營銷員、保安員甚至放射科醫生。

創造型和複雜型工作，例如科學家和藝術家、經濟學家和公司總裁等，飯碗可保，因為「AI只能優化，不能創造。」另一樣AI無能為力的是愛。「機械人可以提醒老人吃藥或防止

他們跌倒，但無法展示愛。」因此，某些工種雖然創意不足，但需要同情心、同理心和信任，例如家庭教師和老人看護，同樣無需擔心被取代。

演講尾聲，李博士展望人類應樂觀迎接人工智能的正面效應。「終有一天，我們會感激AI將我們從枯燥乏味的工作解放出來，從事我們所愛和擅長之事，並明白生而為人的真正意義。」畢竟，AI只是供人類控制和運用的工具。擁有自由意志的人類才是這個AI腳本的總編導。

Just two days after the conclusion of the 'Book Crossing Pavilion' held by the I-CARE Book Festival in which tens of thousands of used books were snatched up by throngs of CUHK members, the foyer of the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall was once again swarming with people who came to hear Dr. **Lee Kai-fu**, hailed as 'the Oracle of AI' and followed by over 50 million fans on social media, deliver the Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Visiting Scholar Lecture on 20 March.

Addressing a packed house of over one thousand students, faculty and tech enthusiasts, Dr. Lee, a former Apple, Microsoft and Google executive who now chairs Sinovation Ventures, offered a visionary and compelling presentation on the rapid rise of AI, the Sino-American battle for AI supremacy, the inevitable automation of routine jobs, and a blueprint for coexistence between humans and robots.

At the beginning of the lecture, Dr. Lee pointed out that throughout artificial intelligence's 60-year history, the biggest breakthrough that happened in the field is deep learning. It is a technology that can take a huge amount of data and learn to recognize, predict and synthesize at superhuman accuracy. If we show the deep learning network a massive number of food photos, for example, it can learn to recognize food and tell 'hot dog' from 'no hot dog'. Or if we show the network many pictures, videos and sensory data from driving on the highway, it can learn to drive a car as well as a human being does.

Such technological leap is leading to what Dr. Lee called 'the four waves of artificial intelligence'. Internet AI, which started in 1998, enables Amazon to predict what its users might want to buy and powers Facebook to suggest what its users might want to follow. In Business AI starting in 2004, data have become a goldmine for banks, insurance companies and hospitals to improve decision-making and maximize productivity. Perception AI started in 2011 when we gave AI the ability to see, hear and speak. In the fourth wave of Autonomous AI starting in 2015, AI is given the ability to respond to the world around it, to move intuitively, and to manipulate objects as easily as a human can.

The era of AI discovery has been led by the US and its visionary researchers, but now we have entered the era of AI implementation where, as Dr. Lee put it, 'what really matters is not who can write a better scientific paper, but who can quickly build applications on a large amount of data.' That is where China's strengths come into play.

China has a number of distinct advantages over the US in the AI race. A massive number of young Chinese engineers are marching into the AI industry. They are relentlessly driving Chinese product innovation which has been catching up with that of the US. Over the past 10 years, Chinese companies have leapfrogged from copying from the US (e.g., Baidu copied from Google) into leading brand-new innovations (e.g., the Alibaba-owned fintech company Ant Financial).

China is a large market, which gives entrepreneurs more users, more revenue, more investment and, most importantly, more data which are the rocket fuel for the AI engine. 'If data were the new oil, then China was the new OPEC,' Dr. Lee quipped.

AI is creating immense value, but it doesn't come without challenges to humanity. 'AI will increasingly replace repetitive jobs. Not just blue-collar work but a lot of white-collar work,' Dr. Lee explained, predicting that 40% of jobs in the world, including truck drivers', telesales people's, security guards' and even radiologists', will become displaceable by technology over the next 15 years.

The creative and the complex, such as those done by scientists and artists, economists and CEOs, will be protected, because 'AI can optimize but not create.' Another thing that AI cannot do is love. 'It's OK to build robots to remind older people to take their medicine and prevent them from falling, but robots don't show love.' Therefore, jobs that may not be particularly creative but require compassion, empathy and trust, such as tutors and elderly caregivers, will also be safe.

At the end, Dr. Lee shared his vision of how humans should embrace the positive changes brought about by AI. 'In the future, we will thank AI as something that comes to liberate us from having to do the routine jobs, to push us into doing things we love and are good at, and to remind us what it is that makes us human.' After all, AI is merely a tool that we, as humans, control and run. We are the ones who have free will and it is up to us to direct the plots of the AI story.

Christine N.



與俄羅斯有約 A Rendezvous with Russia



學生事務處於3月21至29日首辦俄羅斯文化節，帶領觀眾認識俄羅斯及受其文化薰陶的國家，如烏克蘭、波蘭、哈薩克斯坦和吉爾吉斯斯坦，體驗豐厚多采的俄國文化。文化節邀得烏克蘭裔ViuTV主持王詠嘉小姐主講開幕講座，分享其雙重文化身分的體會。其他活動包括哈薩克斯坦電影放映會、文化分享會以及旅遊和歷史講座。

The first Russian Culture Festival organized by the Office of Student Affairs went in full swing on campus from 21 to 29 March. To present the diversity and dynamics of Russian culture, the Festival spotlighted some other countries within the Russian cultural sphere, such as Ukraine, Poland, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Its opening talk 'Ukrainian Blood, Hong Kong Heart' featured a sharing by Miss Victoria Wang, the Ukrainian-born host of ViuTV. Other events included a Kazakh movie screening and a culture sharing session, as well as talks on travel and history.

向巾幗致敬 Salute to Women



女性及家庭友善政策小組於三八婦女節當日舉辦慶祝會，表揚女僱員的貢獻。段崇智校長、小組召集人張妙清教授及霍泰輝教授與六十多位教職員同場慶賀。會上小組匯報多項家庭友善新措施，如延長全新產假及侍產假和於賽馬會研究生宿舍添置哺乳室等。女教職員支援網絡的顧問及成員則分享如何透過建立師友關係共同成長。

The Task Force on Women and Family-Friendly Policies celebrated the International Women's Day on 8 March to pay tribute to female colleagues. Among those who attended the event were Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rocky S. Tuan, Co-convenors of the Task Force Prof. Fanny M.C. Cheung and Prof. Fok Tai-fai, plus more than 60 colleagues. The Task Force reported on an array of enhanced family-friendly provisions including extended full-pay maternity leave and paternity leave and a forthcoming nursing room in Jockey Club Postgraduate Hall. An advisor and advisee of the Female Professorial Staff Support Network, who are senior and junior women professors respectively, gave a sharing on how the mentoring relationship facilitates one another's professional and personal growth.

無創「叮」死癌細胞 Killing Cancer with Microwaves

醫學院胸腔外科團隊於3月4日完成亞太區首宗使用微波治療肺癌的無創手術，透過電磁導航的支氣管鏡，將消融探頭帶到肺癌組織處釋出微波，令癌細胞溫度升至超過攝氏六十度，破壞病變組織。另外通過「C型機械臂影像裝置」，醫生可即時監測消融導管位置和消融效果。微波消融術為非侵入手術，無疤、近乎零出血，需時僅十至二十分鐘，大部分病人術後無任何痛楚，且併發症風險較低。

Thoracic surgical professors from the Faculty of Medicine performed Asia-Pacific's first non-invasive bronchoscopic microwave ablation for lung cancer on 4 March. By means of electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy, surgeons can deploy the microwave catheter tip for ablation into the lung cancer and raise the surrounding temperature to above 60°C, under which the lesion is destroyed. With the help of real-time tomography scans, surgeons can be assured of the proper placement of the catheter and monitor the ablation outcomes. The non-invasive surgery leaves no scars and incurs almost no blood loss. It takes only 10 to 20 minutes, with most patients feeling no pain afterwards and a low risk of complications.

加強雙學位課程合作 Doubling Down on Double Degree Programmes

中大將與五所世界頂尖高等學府包括北京大學、清華大學、日本早稻田大學、西班牙IE商學院以及英國倫敦大學城市學院卡斯商學院合作，開辦多個雙學位本科課程。合作除加強中大與國際級院校的聯繫，更助學生開闊國際視野與人脈，提升日後在全球職場的競爭力。

CUHK is collaborating with five world-class tertiary institutions, including Peking University, Tsinghua University, Waseda University in Japan, IE Business School in Spain and Cass Business School of City, University of London in the UK, to offer dual undergraduate degree programmes. The collaboration not only strengthens the ties between CUHK and the partner institutions, but also helps students expand their global vision and personal networks to become better equipped for the global job market.

大灣區中文系代表聚首 Get-together for Chinese Departments

「大灣區中文論壇」3月23日於中大深圳研究院舉行，由研究院的語言學研究中心主辦，中大中國語言及文學系、中山大學中國語言文學系、澳門大學中國語言文學系協辦。論壇是粵港澳大灣區規劃提出以來區內中文系代表的首次聚會，也是首個以大灣區名義舉行的中文教研學術研討會，匯聚逾五十位院長、系主任、課程負責人及專家學者，分享教研經驗，探討中文教研的定位和未來。

The Greater Bay Area Chinese Forum was held on 23 March at CUHK Shenzhen Research Institute. Organized by the Institute's Research Centre for Linguistics and co-organized by the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of CUHK, the Department of Chinese of Sun Yat-sen University and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of the University of Macau, the forum marked the first gathering of representatives of Chinese departments within the region. It was also the first conference on Chinese teaching and learning in the name of the Greater Bay Area, bringing together over 50 participants to share experience in Chinese education and discuss its position and future directions.

大豆的諾言 A Leguminous Promise Well-Kept



生命科學學院及大豆研究中心主任林漢明教授以大豆研究屢獲國際學術界肯定，不過，原來當年他對大豆認識不多，全情投入研究，除緣於矢志貢獻所學，促進農業發展，更重要的是對一位傾囊相授前輩的承諾。

在4月1日「智慧的探索」公開講座系列第三講中，林教授以「大豆研究：一段從實驗室到農田科研之旅」為題，縷述他的大豆之旅。

旅程始於1998年北上到中國農業科學院尋找研究課題，因而認識了該院的邵桂花研究員。「她長期從事耐鹽中國大豆的田間實驗工作，但由於年齡和實驗條件所限，無法完成有關研究。我冒昧地建議由我帶領的中大研究團隊接棒，並必會把之完成。」林教授說。

漫長的旅程由此展開，林教授先後破解了三十一個野生大豆及培植大豆的基因組密碼，獲2010年12月號*Nature Genetics*刊登為封面故事，為相關研究項目與計劃奠定基礎。2014年，成功從野生大豆識別和複製出嶄新的耐鹽基因，大大提升發展耐鹽大豆的可能性，研究成果同年刊於*Nature Communications*。2019年完成全球首個野生大豆的參考基因組。

林教授更把研究成果帶出實驗室，與內地大豆育種專家合作，成功在甘肅育成三個耐逆大豆新品種，已經開始在中國西北部的半乾旱和全旱地區應用。此外，他去年啟動STEAM@SOYBEAN大豆培植探究實驗計劃，培養中學生對培植大豆的興趣。

二十年前的一個承諾，如今終於兌現。可是，林教授的大豆之旅仍然繼續，講座當晚即遠赴南非，商討協助當地小農戶栽種耐逆大豆。

Recognized internationally for his research in soybean, Prof. Lam Hon-ming, director of the Centre for Soybean Research and professor of the School of Life Sciences, disclosed that he knew little about soybean before engaging in the research. His work is a result not only of his commitment to advancing agricultural development, but also of a promise made to a senior scientist in the field.

On 1 April, Professor Lam hosted the third lecture of 'The Pursuit of Wisdom' Public Lecture Series entitled 'Soybean Research: A Journey from Laboratory to Field'.

The journey started with Professor Lam's trip to the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences—where he met Prof. Shao Guihua—in 1998 for exploring research topics. 'Professor Shao devoted most of her career life in the field research of salt tolerance in soybeans. Limited by age and lack of proper facilities, she could not complete the study by herself. I proposed to achieve this goal with my team from CUHK and pledged to deliver my promise,' said Professor Lam.

Since then, Professor Lam has decoded the genomes of 17 wild and 14 cultivated soybeans. The publication of these findings in the cover story of *Nature Genetics* in 2010 laid down the foundation for related research projects and programmes. In 2014, he successfully identified and cloned a new salt-tolerant gene from wild soybeans. The findings were published in *Nature Communications* in the same year. In 2019, his research team completed the world's first reference-grade wild soybean genome.

Professor Lam also applied his findings to practice. By collaborating with mainland soybean breeders, three new varieties of stress-tolerant soybean were successfully bred in Gansu Province. The new varieties have been applied in semi-arid and drought-stricken areas in Northwest China. In 2018, he launched the STEAM@SOYBEAN Project to promote secondary school students' interests in soybean cultivation.

The promise made 20 years ago has been fulfilled. But the journey goes on. Right after delivering the lecture, Professor Lam got on a flight to South Africa to help local peasants to cultivate stress-tolerant soybeans.

宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS



續任校董會主席與校董

Reappointed Council Chairman and Council Member

梁乃鵬博士續任大學校董會主席兼大學校董，任期三年，由2019年5月1日起生效。

Dr. Norman N.P. Leung has been reappointed as Chairman of the Council and a Member of the Council for a further period of three years with effect from 1 May 2019.

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5月7日 (星期二) 舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

An investment forum is scheduled on 7 May (Tuesday). Details are as follows:

| | |
|----------|--|
| 時間 Time | 12:30 pm – 2:00 pm |
| 地點 Venue | 李兆基樓二號演講室 Room LT2, Lee Shau Kee Building |

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/fno/eng/index.html) 下載。查詢請致電薪津及公積金組電話：3943 7236 或 3943 7251。

Light lunch will be provided. Your attendance at the forum is highly recommended. The enrolment form can be downloaded from the Finance Office's website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/fno/eng/index.html). For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 3943 7236 or 3943 7251.

中西醫結合醫務中心加入「額外門診服務計劃」並調整服務時間
Integrative Medical Centre Joining EOCSS and Adjusting Service Hours

現時起，中大職員及其家屬於中西醫結合醫務中心沙田總部 (威爾斯親王醫院) 接受中醫門診服務，可透過「額外門診服務計劃」申請發還部分費用。詳情可往人力資源處網址參看僱員醫療福利：www.hro.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/staff-area/benefits/medical-benefits。

為配合病人需要，醫務中心的沙田總部、中環分部及灣仔分部已調整門診服務時間。詳情請瀏覽：hkiim.cuhk.edu.hk/imc/。

CUHK staff and dependents could now enjoy partial reimbursement for TCM outpatient consultation services at the Integrative Medical Centre (Prince of Wales Hospital) under the Extra Outpatient Consultation Services Scheme (EOCSS). For details, please visit: www.hro.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/staff-area/benefits/medical-benefits.

To cater to patients' needs, service hours of the Centre at Shatin, Central and Wanchai have also been adjusted. Please visit hkiim.cuhk.edu.hk/imc/ for details.

到任同仁 / NEWLY ONBOARD



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**。



魯迅與版畫

Lu Xun and Chinese Woodcuts

我們一般對魯迅的認識就是文學家、翻譯家，比較少人知道他也被稱為「中國新興木刻版畫之父」。中國的木刻版畫始於八世紀，盛於明清，以年畫、小說插圖的形式存在於一般老百姓的生活中，可說是一種屬於普羅大眾的藝術。正是這種民間個性吸引了魯迅，不僅自己收藏，還組織講習會和展覽，指導及培育年輕藝術家，甚至自資出版國內外版畫家的作品集。他出版德國版畫家Käthe Kollwitz的《凱綏·珂勒惠支版畫選集》，扉頁上竟註明「有人翻印，功德無量」。公然鼓勵盜印翻版若此，魯迅推廣版畫藝術之心切可見一斑。

木刻版畫是一種對物質要求不高的藝術：一塊木、一把刀、一雙熱情的巧手，就可以在木的表面構成深淺粗幼不一的線條，利用凹凸陰陽刻劃出簡樸卻撼人的視覺戲劇。更因容易複製，失真度低，極為便利流通，對魯迅而言，版畫是啟蒙民智、革新社會的重要藝術媒介。成立於1938年的魯迅藝術學院（魯藝）繼承了魯迅對版畫藝術的關注，在漫天烽火之中，培訓了不少一手拿槍在前線打仗，一手拿雕刻刀創作藝術的青年版畫家，使延安版畫成為中國藝術史中獨特的一筆。

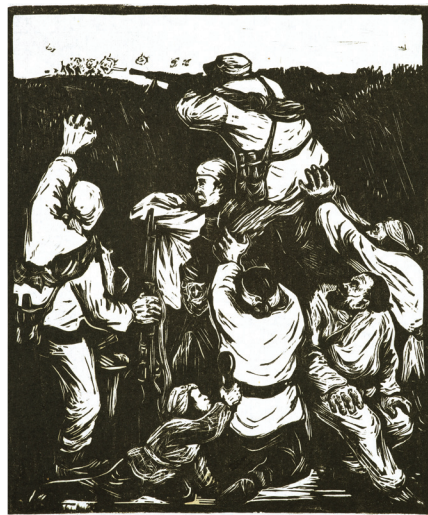
當年物資匱乏，雕刻刀往往用破傘骨或者爛鐵線製作，紙是用一種叫馬蘭草的野草做的。魯藝師生都住在窯洞裏，沒有砂紙，就用石碑來磨木材。但這些都無損他們對文藝的熱愛與創作激情。力群是其中一個受到魯迅感召和書信鼓勵的年輕版畫家，也是在魯藝任教的老師。在他的作品《魯藝風光》中，我們可以看到學院的建築是一棟西班牙式教堂。橙棕的暖色系比一般黑白版畫看上去柔和夢幻，若不是持槍站崗的衛士顯示了警戒狀態，其寧謐表象幾乎要讓人忘掉學院彼時正位於抗日戰爭的風暴之中，也忘掉該處的生活條件有多艱苦。不過魯藝版畫家們的主要題材還是當時人們的生活。例如彥涵的《當敵人搜山的時候》、計桂森的《家庭生產會議》、古元的《結婚登記》，就反映了延安生活的各種面貌。

文物館所藏的延安版畫由華盛頓大學生物系榮休講座教授Thomas Ebrey及其夫人Patricia Ebrey惠贈。

Heidi Wong



《魯藝風光》



《當敵人搜山的時候》



《家庭生產會議》

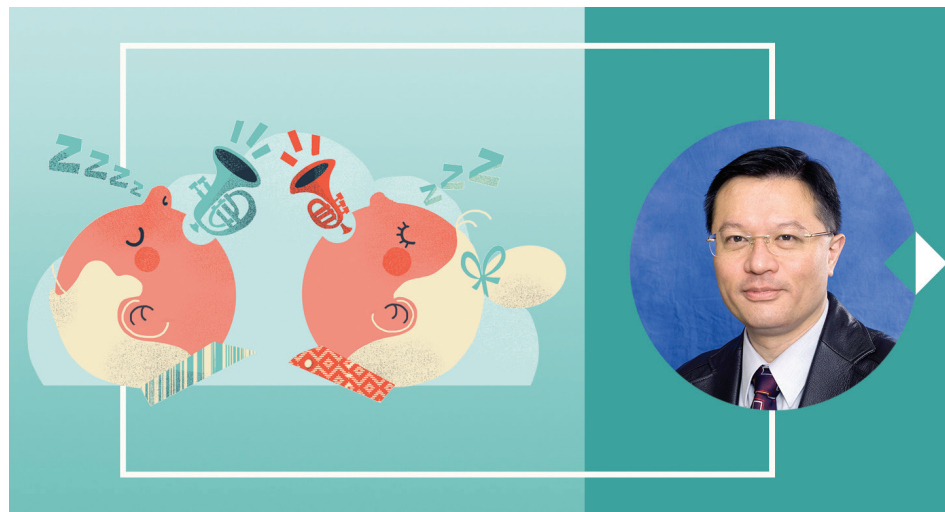


《結婚登記》



氣不順則難眠

A Blocked Airway Keeps Good Sleep Away



香港每一百名成人中，最少有六人患上睡眠窒息症。眾所周知，睡眠窒息症的明顯病徵是鼻鼾嚴重，然而，怎樣的鼻鼾才算「嚴重」？

睡眠窒息症的患者睡覺時舌頭、舌根鬆弛後墜，阻塞呼吸道，若氣流停頓十秒或以上，便被視為窒息；每小時窒息五次以上，便確診患上睡眠窒息症。若每小時窒息三十次以上，則屬病情嚴重。患者窒息時大力呼吸，震盪懸雍垂（俗稱小舌或吊鐘），便是打鼾。若只是偶爾和短暫的鼻鼾，而沒有其他症狀如日間渴睡，不代表患上睡眠窒息症。

肥胖是導致睡眠窒息症的一大風險因素。然而，中大醫學院的研究發現，相對於白人，亞洲人的下顎較短，睡覺時舌頭較容易阻塞氣道，因此不肥胖的亞洲人也有機會患上睡眠窒息症。兒童也會患上此症，但成因與成人不同。醫學院內科及藥物治療學系主任許樹昌教授說：「兒童的免疫系統發展尚未成熟，生病時要靠扁桃腺發大來製造白血球，若情況嚴重，呼吸道便會收窄。」患有睡眠窒息症的成人出現扁桃腺發大的情況並不普遍。

以往，診斷睡眠窒息症需病人住院接受測試。然而，公立醫院床位緊張，輪候需時。此外，病人身上接駁多個測量儀器，影響睡眠質素，測試結果也可能出現偏差。醫學院於2013至2014年進行研究，提供便攜式睡眠測試機和自動正氣壓機，讓患者在家診治。許教授說：「『家居式』診治成效與傳統住院相若，但在家診治可以縮短近半年輪候時間。」

睡眠窒息症的患者接連缺氧乍醒，醒來仍然疲累不堪，若要駕駛或操作機械，更可能釀成意外。若鼻鼾如雷、日間渴睡，便要留意睡眠情況。

安寢，方能無憂。

At least six out of 100 adults in Hong Kong suffer sleep apnoea. It is commonly known that loud snoring is a classic symptom of the sleep disorder. But how loud must the snoring be?

The tongue muscle of a patient with sleep apnoea is relaxed during sleep and so it sags and blocks the airway. The cessation of airflow for 10 seconds or more is defined as apnoea. Sleep apnoea is diagnosed when such cessation of airflow occurs five times or more per hour. Apnoea is severe if it occurs 30 times or more in an hour. Snoring takes place when the patient involuntarily takes a deep breath causing his uvula to vibrate. Occasional and short snoring without other symptoms such as daytime sleepiness, however, does not necessarily mean sleep apnoea.

Obesity is a major risk factor for sleep apnoea. According to a study conducted by CUHK's Faculty of Medicine, compared with the Caucasian, Asians have a shorter lower jaw and their airway can easily be obstructed. Asians who are not obese may be susceptible to sleep apnoea as well. Even children may fall victim to it, although the cause is different. 'Children's immune system is not fully developed. When they are sick, their tonsil would be enlarged to produce more white blood cells to fight the infection. This may lead to the narrowing of the airway,' said Prof. **David Hui**, Chairman, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics at CUHK. In contrast, it is uncommon that adults with sleep apnoea would have enlarged tonsils.

The test for sleep apnoea used to require hospital stay, but the queue for a bed in public hospitals can be very long. Besides, the attaching of sensors and gadgets to a patient's body would affect the quality of sleep and the accuracy of the test as well. In a study conducted by the Faculty of Medicine between 2013 and 2014, home test or treatment was made possible by wearable testing and air-supplying devices. 'We found that the home-treatment is at least as effective as the conventional hospital-treatment but the former could reduce the waiting time by about half a year,' said Professor Hui.

As the patients of sleep apnoea gasp for air and wake up repeatedly during the night, they would feel sleepy in the daytime. Those who drive or need to operate machines would have an increased risk of accidents. Those who have loud snoring and daytime sleepiness should beware: There's nothing like a good sleep.

M. Mak

新聞與傳播學院副教授 陳志敏

Prof. Michael Chan School of Journalism and Communication

陳志敏教授在英國土生土長，父母是香港移民。起初陳教授來港任職編輯，繼而於中大攻讀傳理學哲學博士，復加入新聞與傳播學院。他跟《中大通訊》談香港這個他父母和現在的他均視之為家的地方，以及新媒體對我們的生活、傳播學的影響。

Born and raised in the UK by Hong Kong emigrant parents, Professor Chan came to Hong Kong working as an editor first, then studying for a PhD in journalism at CUHK and finally joining the School of Journalism and Communication. He talked to the *Newsletter* on his parents' home which he calls home now and what the new media mean to our lives and the study of communication.

當初為何決定來港？

命運安排吧。我在英國倫敦畢業，未有具體計劃接下來要做些甚麼。其後獲得在日本工作的機會，所以在日本五年，最後於一家互聯網初創公司任職，開始對互聯網發生興趣。我於2001年來港，在朗文出版社工作。

來港初期，有沒有感受到文化衝擊？

不太多。我與不少海外華人一樣，都是看TVB劇集、聽粵語流行曲長大的，當時正值香港娛樂和大眾文化的黃金歲月，華人市場遍及全球。這些娛樂也是我家庭生活的重要部分，讓我來港前已認識本地文化和語言。

為何於中大攻讀傳理學哲學博士？

我在城大任教時，開始進修傳播學科，先後兼讀碩士和哲學碩士學位，於是後來順理成章攻讀博士。初時沒有想過投身學術界，全因沿途遇上卓越的教授，我逐漸對教學和研究產生興趣。

如何評價你的學生？

我所遇上的本科生勤力、熱心學習，他們有自己一套見解，而且不怕表達出來。這一點是其他亞洲地區的學生中不常見的。我在中大任教六年，能夠教導這些聰穎和積極的學生，我深感榮幸。

如今人們習慣在屏幕上溝通，是好是壞？

互聯網或智能電話是利是弊尚爭論不休。無論如何，科技已經成為我們生活一部分，把我們聯繫起來，大多數情況下方便我們整理和掌控生活。但另一面是，我們可能從中接收太多訊息，或受網上社交纏累，說到底結果取決於我們如何運用。

現今政治兩極化，社交媒體是否罪魁禍首？

人們的立場其實一向都是處於兩極的，社交媒體只不過把意見相近的人聚在一起，令對立的情況更顯而易見。但科技並非始作俑者，這些矛盾早已存在，科技只是加深了矛盾的表達程度而已。

人們常詬病文化水平下降，尤其是年輕人之間。但現在人人都在手機發訊息，豈不是寫作能力應該有所提升才是？

文化水平的定義常常在變。我們現在大部分都不執筆書寫，而是打字或按鍵輸入，可見書寫行為本身也在改變。所謂數碼水平也一樣，不但指個人可以用裝置收發信息，也是指個人可以分辨哪些是寶貴資訊，哪些是假新聞，以及明白涉及私隱的問題。

What made you come to Hong Kong in the first place?

Fate. As a fresh graduate in London, UK, I had no definite plan of what to do next in my life. I was then offered a job opportunity in Japan. So I spent the next five years in Japan and ended up working for a Japanese Internet startup. That's when I got interested in the Internet. I came to Hong Kong in 2001 and worked for the publisher Longman.

Did you experience culture shock when you first arrived in Hong Kong?

Not much. I belong to the generation of overseas Chinese who grew up with TVB drama series and Canto-pop. That was the golden age of Hong Kong entertainment and popular culture which found a world market in the Chinese diaspora and was an integral part of my family life. That kept me connected to the local culture and language before I arrived here.

What made you pursue a doctoral degree in journalism at CUHK?

While teaching for the City University of Hong Kong, I began part-time studies on the media, first a master's and then an MPhil. So a PhD was the logical conclusion to that. Although I had no plan at the outset to embark on an academic career, my interest in teaching and research in media studies was gradually formed due in no small part to the excellent professors I met along the way.

How do you find your students?

I found my undergraduate students hardworking and eager to learn. They have their own opinions and are not afraid to express them, a quality not always found in students from Asian countries. I've now taught at CUHK for six years. I must say it's a pleasure to teach such intelligent and motivated students.

Human interactions are often conducted through a screen these days. Is that a good thing?

Whether the Internet or the smart phone is a blessing or a bane is an ongoing debate. Regardless, I think it's a reality we have to live with. Technology keeps us connected to one another and in many cases makes our lives easier to order and manipulate. The flip side is, we may get information overload or overwhelmed by engaging socially. It all comes down to how we set to manage our screen time.

Are the social media culpable for the current polarization in politics?

People and their views have always been polarized. Social media allow people with similar views to cluster together and so make the polarization more visible than before. Technology is not culpable of anything. It only facilitates and engenders existing divisions.

The drop in literacy, especially among the young, sometimes attract lamentation. But ubiquitous texting means we actually write more. Why the paradox?

The notion of literacy is always changing. Most of us do not write but type or press buttons now. So the act of writing itself changes, too. Similarly, the notion of digital literacy is amorphous. It means not only that one can use a device to send and receive messages but also that one should be able to identify valuable information as opposed to, say, fake news and understand what privacy matters are in issue. 📱



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