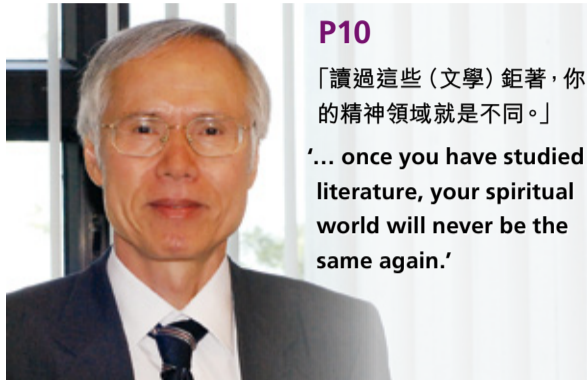




### P2

「舊夢須記，但記後要總結經驗，面對將來。」

'The past must be remembered and lessons learnt for us to face the future.'



### P10

「讀過這些（文學）鉅著，你的精神領域就是不同。」

'... once you have studied literature, your spiritual world will never be the same again.'

《中大通訊》電子版  
Online version of CUHK Newsletter



## 五十五歲的盛宴

「聯成一氣，堅道新民，五五韶華丁運會；合作同心，沙田明德，莘莘學子得英才。」聯合書院五十五周年院慶，學生會以「童年同悅」為主題，籌辦了連串活動，包括聯合起跑、大笪地、院慶生日會及千人宴等，連結師生。院長馮國培教授（前排左二）也與學生同穿上色彩繽紛的上衣，向書院說聲生日快樂。（詳見頁7）

## A Feast for the 55th Birthday

To celebrate United College's 55th Anniversary, the College Student Union hosted a series of events, including the College Run, Open Bazaar, Birthday Party, and Feast-for-a-Thousand. Prof. Fung Kwok-pui, Head of United College (2nd left, front row) showed his full support to the anniversary student activities in a colourful T-shirt, and joined the students in wishing their beloved College a very happy birthday. (See p. 7)

# 舊夢須記如何記

## Retrieving Dreams from Old Newspaper Supplements

在電視普及之前，報紙副刊是香港人的主要娛樂。大名鼎鼎的副刊作家如十三妹、三蘇等，在五十年代紅極一時，有讀者天天買報只為追看他們的專欄。究竟他們的文采如何？發表過哪些一針見血的言論？大概五十歲以下者已無從得悉。半世紀過去了，因緣際會，原本深埋於圖書館檔案室的小部分遺文，已重新付梓，以饗故人，復覓新知音。

### 翻舊報尋找香港身影

中大香港文學研究中心主任樊善標教授說：「中國語言及文學系有幾位老師對香港副刊文化研究很有興趣，不過，他們論文提及的專欄，現只存於四十至七十年代的舊報紙合訂本或微縮膠片，很少人有機會看到。因此，我們決定把一些有代表性的篇章結集出版，除了推動



樊善標教授  
Prof. Fan Sin-piu

學術研究，還希望讀者能認識香港的歷史。」該中心與天地圖書合作，於本年6月出版了由盧璋鑾（小思）教授主編的「舊夢須記」系列文選，五本文選有三冊已經出版，重新呈現幾位風靡一時的專欄作家的筆下世界。

### 舉世無雙的香港副刊

「舊夢須記」系列的素材，都選自文藝副刊。香港的副刊有幾項首創特色，如版面分成格狀，有些索性以作者名字為欄名，有固定字數和刊登位置，而且天天見報，讀者與作者有問有答，關係密切，往往造就輿論。樊善標教授指出，副刊在戰後至八十年代都很受歡迎。香港重光後人口急增，在五十年代，報紙儼然負起了一些政府無法兼顧的服務，如設立讀者信箱，發放保健、交友、尋人等資訊，提供社群支援的力量。到六十年代雜文專欄大興，雜文的出現反映大家對香港這城市有更大興趣。在八十年代副刊發

展到達頂峰，當時香港展開前途談判，鄧小平提出五十年不變的說法，觸發港人熱烈討論何謂香港特色，雜文專欄百花齊放，無所不談，有人認為正好體現了香港最珍貴的言論自由。副刊的社會作用及其在文學上的地位，此時開始得到肯定。

### 從遺忘處重新出發

現時，礙於不少舊報紙已散失，加上缺乏長遠經費，副刊研究之路並不易行。儘管困難，樊善標教授說還是會繼續。「研究本地報章副刊專欄並結集出版，是要鑑古知今，令我們對處身的環境有更多了解。香港由一個漁港，經過努力發展成國際金融中心——這是一個公認卻簡化了的美好說法。努力背後的波折並不簡單，有時候努力也不一定保證有成果。要知道我們對一些諸如政治問題的看法或不滿，並非始於今日。有些東西被遺忘了，我們要把它檢回來，才可以幫助我們解決目前的問題。」

「人在前路茫茫之時，便會緬懷過去自我安慰。懷舊是對現狀不滿的婉轉體現。我們不是懷舊或鴛鳥埋沙，舊夢須記，但記後要總結經驗，面對將來。」唯其如此，才不致辜負半世紀以前這批可敬的「爬格子動物」，日復一日埋首伏案，既經營着生計，也藉着他們的筆桿給我們勾劃這個城市的吉光片羽。

Before television became popular, the most popular form of entertainment in Hong Kong was reading newspaper supplements. Well-known columnists in the 1950s-1960s like Shisanmei and Sansu had fans who bought dailies just to follow their columns. How talented were these writers? What insights did they give? Those under 50 probably wouldn't have much idea. Yet today, five decades later, bits of their works have been recovered from library

archives and compiled in a book series. For old fans, the new books bring back fond memories. For the younger generation, they are the keys to the treasures of our past.

### Retrieving Lost Memories in Archives

'Some members of the Hong Kong Literature Research Centre (HKLRC) have researched on literary supplements. The materials they cited in academic papers came from newspapers dating back to the 1940s-1970s, either kept in bound volumes or on microfilm. This means they were hardly accessible to the general public. We want to tell people about our findings and learn from Hong Kong's history, so we started compiling anthologies and reprinting the works of famous and influential columnists,' said Prof. Fan Sin-piu, director of the centre. In June, the HKLRC and Cosmo Books Ltd. jointly published a series titled 'Dreams To Be Remembered', with Prof. Lo Wai-



## 「舊夢須記」系列 'Dreams To Be Remembered' Series

樊善標編輯的《犀利女筆——十三妹專欄選》是歷來第一本十三妹選集。這位傳奇色彩濃厚的揚眉女子，不少讀者只會從上一輩作家文中得知點滴，而從未真睹其作品。十三妹原名方式文，越南出生，寓居印度，回中國後又因戰亂流落香港，以賣文維生。她通曉英語、法語，常從歐美報刊取材，為讀者介紹「新的觀點，新的書籍，新的動態，新的消息」。在教育未算普及、也沒有互聯網連接全球的五十年代末香港，她的專欄成為向普羅讀者輸入西方知識的橋樑。加上性格火辣，敢於針砭世情，故吸引大量讀者。樊善標教授說：「她是個非常特別的人物，現在的讀者對她依然會有興趣。小思老師說，她中學階段有關外國的知識都是來自十三妹。」



張詠梅博士  
Dr. Cheung Wing-mui

香港文學研究中心委員之一張詠梅博士介紹了「舊夢須記」系列的其他作品。她編輯的《醒世儻言——儻人日記選》，於五六十年代在《大公報》連載。筆名夢中人、原名林嘉鴻所描述的儻人，由於人太老實，不斷被騙。作者用充滿地方色彩的「三及第」文字透過儻人與「精叻」、「識撈」的香港人對比，刻劃出基層人士眼中的眾生相。張詠梅說：「我特從當年《大公報》新聞版選輯部分與小說內容相關的新聞報道，讓讀者把小說和新聞互相對照，增加閱讀趣味，也可掌握小說與社會千絲萬縷的關係。」

中心名譽副研究員熊志琴博士編輯的《經紀眼界——經紀拉系列選》選材自「怪筆」三蘇（原名高雄）的小說。主角拉哥是典型的經紀人，所走的「盤」從罐頭、西藥到鑽石、房產，拉攏生意時見盡人情世態。其時香港經濟趨向商業化，轉型期社會的光怪陸離，就在三蘇筆下活靈活現。小說在《新生晚報》連載，歷時十一年（1947-58），廣受歡迎。

*The Sharp Maiden Pen: Selected Works from Thirteenth Sister's Columns* is the first compilation of Shisanmei's (Miss Fang Shiwen) writings. She was a legendary figure whose personal life was a myth. Her critical and fiery character was reflected in her writings, and her courage to speak up made her an idol for many. Born in Vietnam, she was fluent in French, English and Chinese, and introduced 'new perspectives, new books, new trends and new information' from western newspapers and magazines to Hong Kong readers. 'She

was very special and people nowadays would still find her fascinating. Xiao Si said when she was in secondary school, her knowledge about the West all came from Shisanmei,' Professor Fan remarked.

*Words of Awakening: Selected Works from the Diary of the Muddle-head* was originally a column in the newspaper *Tai Kung Pao* from 1950s-1960s, said the book editor Dr. **Cheung Wing-mui**, committee member of the HKLRC. The writer was Mr. Lin Jiahong (alias 'Dreamer'), who created an honest but gullible character named 'muddle-head' through whom he portrayed the stories of Hong Kong's grassroots. 'The book features some old newspaper clippings from *Tai Kung Pao*, which are relevant to incidents in the novel.

Readers will find fun comparing and contrasting old news with the novel, and have a better understanding of the relationship between reality and fiction,' Dr. Cheung said.

*Middleman's View: Selected Works from Agent La Series* is compiled by editor Dr. **Hung Chi-kum**, honorary research associate of the HKLRC. The series was authored by the so-called 'weird pen' Mr. Gao Xiong (alias 'Sansu'). 'Agent La' was a very popular icon in those days. He was money-oriented and the commodities he traded included canned food, pharmaceuticals, jewellery and private property. To find business, he witnessed all kinds of eccentricities in society.



luen (alias 'Xiao Si') as the editor-in-chief. The series has five books and three have been published—each is a unique portrait of older Hong Kong as painted by celebrated writers.

## Chinese Literary Supplements Hong Kong Style

Articles appearing in the 'Dreams To Be Remembered' series were extracted from literary supplements containing features unique to Hong Kong, e.g., the checkerboard-like page layout with each writer occupying a fixed square allowing for a fixed word count. They had to fill this space every day, and in most cases the writer's alias was the column's name. The bonds between authors and readers were strong, and their discussions would eventually evolve into public opinion. According to Professor Fan, literary supplements were very popular from the post-war era to the 1980s. Starting from the 1950s, Hong Kong's population soared after Japan's defeat and as the government was unable to take care of so many issues, the public turned to newspapers to look for services they needed, e.g., the 'how-to' columns on health care, making friends, and finding missing persons. These were new functions—to establish a communal support network for all. Later in the 1960s, short essays appeared frequently in newspapers and people liked them. We regard the emergence of essays as an indicator of people's growing interest in Hong Kong's affairs. The 1980s were the golden years of literary supplements. The Sino-British negotiations had started and Deng Xiaoping had proposed that Hong Kong should remain unchanged for 50 years. This statement became the most heated topic in town and numerous essays expounding on it were published. Newspaper supplements in Hong Kong all took part in the debate, which testified to the realization of Hong Kong's most cherished value—the freedom of speech. At the time, academics began to recognize the social and literary values of newspaper supplements.

## Beginning Afresh from the Forgotten

Researching on newspaper supplements is not easy because many originals are lost and the HKLRC lacks funding to support long-term projects. But Professor Fan said the work will continue. 'We must know our past in order to understand the present. That's why we're going to salvage the gems. The anthologies can help us understand our current situation better. Some would say the key to Hong Kong's success is industriousness, which was what enabled a fishing village to transform into an international financial hub. This is a popular but simplified explanation. In fact, the process of our struggles was much more complicated. Hard work does not always beget results. When we disagree with or dislike something, e.g., a political issue, we must be aware of

where it's coming from and possibly learn from it. If we forget something, we need to recall them. Bringing back the past can definitely help us solve the problems we are now facing.'

'When we feel lost, we seek comfort in the good old days. Remembering the past is a subtle way to express our discontent. Mind you, we don't want to reminisce or bury our heads in the sand. The past must be remembered and lessons learnt for us to face the future.' Columnists usually describe themselves as 'grid-lined paper crawlers'. After half a century, we now have the good fortune to recapture some of Hong Kong's buried memories. Through the sleight of pen of our talented columnists, we can better understand its fascinating history and renew our connections with our roots. 📖



# 濃淡兩相宜 奇妙的海洋科學研究

## Keeping Sea Fish in Fresh Water Amazing Marine Science Research

在愛爾蘭的民俗傳說中，鮭魚是智慧之魚，所以小英雄費安奉師命烹調辛苦捕捉得來的一尾鮭魚時，不慎被魚汁燙到手指，連忙張嘴吮吸，當下即洞明世事，滿腹知識。鮭魚即港人俗稱的三文魚，品種繁多，有幾種生於淡水，長於大海，到繁殖期即長征洄游，返回出生的河溪產卵，極富傳奇色彩。這些鮭魚在鹹淡水域來去自如，造物之奇，令人歎為觀止。

中大生命科學學院胡應劭教授說，有關鮭魚的科學研究已相當詳盡，但為甚麼會洄游產卵，卻始終沒有令人信服的圓滿答案。他補充：「其實除了鮭魚外，有幾種鰻魚也有類似的特性，不過剛好倒過來，這些鰻魚在淡水生活，但回到大海產卵。」

鮭魚和鰻魚的特性卻啟發了研究海洋科學的胡教授——海水的鹹度究竟對魚類有甚麼影響？換句話說，海魚可以用淡水來飼養嗎？胡教授解釋，海水平均大約有百分之三點五是鹽，淡水的鹽比例則接近零。而脊椎動物的體液內，鹽所佔的比例大約是百分之一，即是海水鹽度的三分之一左右。當海水鹽度上升，超出平均比例時，海魚便會啟動一個機制，一邊把滲入體內的多餘鹽分排走，一邊補充失去的水分。「海水鹽分過高時，海魚也會脫水的，」胡教授說。「我們用鹽醃製柑橘時，柑橘的水分不斷滲出來，就是同一道理。所以魚在太鹹的海水裏，就像人在沙漠生活，要不斷補充水分。」

反過來說，海魚在太淡的水裏，鹽分會不斷流失，這時調節機制便啟動，一邊要補充失去的鹽分，一邊排走多餘的水分。啟動這個機制的開關是一些化學物質，魚體感應到水中鹽度的變化後便會引發魚鰓、腎臟和其他滲透調節器官作出調節。這些化學物質等於人類的荷爾蒙，是魚類適應海水或者淡水的關鍵。一般來說，魚類要用上身體

體三分之一的能量來管控這個調節機制。所以理論上在鹹淡的水裏，魚類活得最好，因為毋須排走或者補充鹽分，這些能量便可省下來作其他用途，最顯著的是把食物轉化為蛋白質的能力提升了，生長速度會較快，抗病力也增強。

據胡教授的研究，海魚基本上都有這個雙功能的機制，一項功能把多餘的鹽分排出體外，另一項把失去的鹽分補充回來，但其中一個永遠不會使用。以珊瑚魚為例，終身在鹽度甚高的海水裏生活，適應淡水的功能根本毫無用處。按物種的進化理論，這項功能早應退化消失。胡教授推測，最有可能的解釋是魚類在三億年前的泥盆紀開始分門別類變化，當時的海水比今天的淡得多，魚類自是有這個適應淡水的功能。進化到今天，海水鹽分增加，海魚的機制已經發展了另一項功能，可以把過多的鹽分排走，仍然保存了祖先適應淡水的功能。

胡應劭教授成功喚醒了海魚這個沉睡了億萬年的適應淡水功能，令海魚在淡水裏也可以自得其樂。他作研究用的主要是俗稱鱻魚的鯛魚，以其可以在香港大量取得，生命力亦較強。他現在已完全掌握了淡水養海魚的技術。那麼這項技術是否有很大的發展潛力和商業價值？「可沒有想過這問題，商業養殖魚是另一回事，」他說。「再說，淡水養的海魚肉味始終是稍為淡了點，以香港人的口味來說，可能覺得不及真正海魚那麼滋味。不過我們的目的是做科學研究，以不同的方法來思考和觀察，找出物種進化過程的奧秘，那是生物學家最大的樂趣。」

In Irish folklore, the salmon is the fish of wisdom. When the young warrior Fionn cooked a salmon he had caught, a drop of the fish oil fell onto his thumb and the moment he put it into his mouth, he became

the wisest man in Ireland. There are many types of salmon, including a few that are born in fresh water, and migrate to the ocean to grow up, before returning to their birthplace during reproduction—legendary for being equally at home in fresh and salt water.

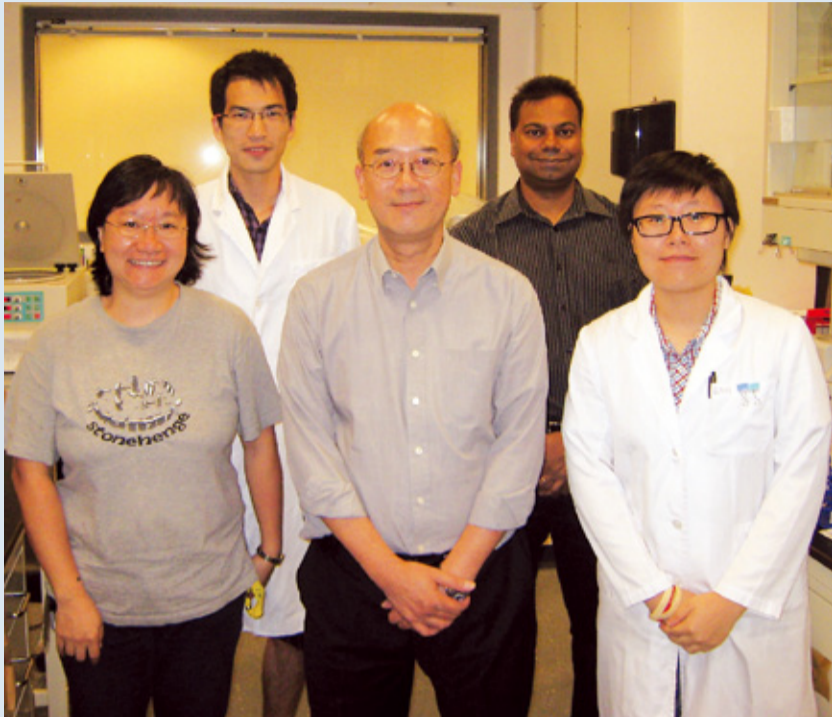
Prof. **Norman Y.S. Woo** of the School of Life Sciences said despite detailed research on salmon, scientists still don't have a persuasive answer to the question of why they return to reproduce in fresh water. He added, 'Some types of eel also do the same but in reverse: they live in fresh water and return to the sea to have babies.'

Salmons and eels inspired Professor Woo to wonder about the effects of seawater's salinity on fish. In other words, can sea fish be kept in fresh water? He explained that sodium constitutes about 3.5% of seawater and close to 0% of fresh water. Vertebrates have bodily fluids containing 1% sodium, which means they have a third of the salinity of seawater. When the latter's salinity rises above average levels, it triggers a mechanism in fish's bodies which enables them to get rid of the excess sodium while taking in more water. 'When the salinity level is too high, fish become dehydrated. When we preserve tangerines with salt, the tangerines lose water by the same logic. Fish living in an overly salty environment need to replenish water just like humans in a desert.'

On the other hand, salt water fish living in low-salinity water will compensate for the loss of sodium while getting rid of excess water. And it is chemicals which



## IN PLAIN VIEW



胡應劭教授(中)和他的研究團隊  
Prof. Norman Y.S. Woo (centre) and his research team

胡應劭教授於香港大學取得動物學博士學位，及後往美國加州大學柏克萊分校接受博士後訓練。1977年他加入中大生物系擔任講師，並兩度出任生物系系主任（1994至96年，2004至10年），現為生命科學學院教授。胡教授研究魚類生理學達三十五年，主要範疇為魚類滲透壓調節以及內分泌調節機制。

Prof. Norman Y.S. Woo received his PhD in Zoology from the University of Hong Kong, and did his postdoctoral training in Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley. He joined the then Biology Department of CUHK as lecturer in 1977, and became the department's chairman from 1994 to 1996 and from 2004 to 2010. He is currently a professor at the School of Life Sciences. He has been studying fish physiology for over 35 years, with thrusts being towards piscine osmoregulation and its endocrine control mechanisms.

trigger this mechanism. When the fish feel the change in salinity, their gills, kidneys and some other organs will make osmotic adjustments. These chemicals behave like hormones in humans. Generally speaking, fish use a third of their total energy to work this mechanism, so theoretically they survive best in brackish water, because it does away with the need to remove or replenish sodium. They can then channel the energy into other uses, most significantly turning food into protein, which results in faster growth and a stronger immune system.

Professor Woo observes that all seawater fish have both of these osmotic adjustment functions though one is almost never used. Take coral fish for instance. Spending all their lives in high-salinity environments renders their sodium-replenish function idle, and by the theory of evolution, degenerate and disappear. According to Professor Woo's deductions, the most plausible explanation is that osmotic specialization began in the Devonian Period some 300 million years ago. Seawater then was a lot less salty than it is now, so fish were able to adjust to living in fresh water. Through the ages, as the oceans' salinity rose, sea fish developed another function which allows them to get rid of excess sodium, alongside the function they inherited from their ancestors.

Professor Woo has awakened this function in sea fish that had been latent for tens of millions of years. He used sea bream in his study because it is available in large numbers locally and it's hardy. He has completely mastered the technology of keeping salt water fish in fresh water. Does it have great potential for development and what is its commercial value? 'I never thought of that. Commercial fish farming is a totally different matter. Salt water fish raised in fresh water tend to have a milder flavour, which may not appeal as much to Hong Kongers as real sea fish. But our aim is scientific research. We use different ways to think and observe, and uncover the mysteries of evolution. That is a biologist's greatest pleasure.'

## Style Speaks

[www.cuhk.edu.hk/iso/en/features/style-speaks/index.html](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/iso/en/features/style-speaks/index.html)

### Apostrophe s

At the Chinese University we award thousands of undergraduate and postgraduate degrees each year. The first degrees we award to graduates are Bachelor's degrees in their academic subjects. The next higher degree is usually the Master's degree.

Note that the mention of these two academic degrees always takes an apostrophe s, as in the following examples:

*Philip has a bachelor's degree in astrophysics. [not bachelor degree or bachelors degree]*

And even if the word degree is left out:

*With a Master's in German, she should have no difficulty in reading Rilke. [not Master or Masters]*

Readers who frequently dine out may have noticed that many of the restaurant names also take an apostrophe s. Notable examples include *Dan Ryan's* and *Hugo's*.

*Our first date was at Jimmy's, the neighbourhood diner at the corner of 53rd & Chestnut.*

Even the global fast-food chain *McDonald's* is no exception.

*Billy had his birthday parties at the McDonald's each year until he was twelve!*

When an academic degree or a famous eatery is in issue, it always pays to check if its name is hooked with a little s at the end.

Editor

## 書訊



### BOOKS

任何社會都需要各種不同設施，提供服務，支援社會發展。但是，當發電廠、醫院、監獄、火葬場、垃圾堆填區、化廢料處理站、賭場等選址落在自家社區時，居民雖欲得其利，卻因「鄰避」心態（NIMBY: Not in My BackYard）作祟，對興建有關設施未必歡迎，甚或會演變成抗議示威，導致工程延誤，發展費用增加，甚至工程取消。

本書由香港中文大學馮通教授和林健枝教授，以及澳洲詹姆斯庫克大學Prof. S. Hayden Lesbirel合編，探討多個亞太地區如香港、日本、中國大陸、台灣、越南、新加坡等處理不受歡迎的設施選址所引起的衝突的手法，收錄了熟悉當地情況的學者的論述。他們採用了理論、比較、政策為本等手法，分析個案中的環境爭議、危機處理和公眾參與。編者的導言和總論則提綱挈領，提供選址個案的背景。

現有研究設施選址的文獻多源於歐美經驗，這本文集所載的亞太經驗有利於比較研究。此外，大部分現有文獻均假設社區和發展者之間的矛盾才值得注視，又假定選址的問題在建造階段前便會結束。文集不但挑戰這兩個假設，更強調毗鄰地區在選址爭議中的重要性，以及必須考慮在建造後階段出現的矛盾和衝突。對於全球各地的政策制定者、環境學家和學者，這些都是非常寶貴和實用的資料。

All societies require a full array of facilities to provide services and support for societal development. But when power plants, hospitals, prisons, incinerators, chemical waste disposal and waste treatment facilities are located in the communities, they will become 'unwanted' and are increasingly being rejected. The 'Not In My BackYard (NIMBY)' dilemma often leads to protest and oppositions, and can result in project delays, increased development costs, and even cancellation of projects.

This volume, co-edited by Prof. Fung Tung and Prof. Lam Kin-che of CUHK and Prof. S. Hayden Lesbirel of James Cook University, Australia, explores the management of conflicts arising from the siting of unwanted projects on a variety of Asia-Pacific locations, including Hong Kong, Japan, mainland China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore, and others. Contributions are drawn from several leading scholars intimately familiar with the locations under study, and employ theoretical, comparative, and policy-based approaches to analysis of environmental conflict, risk management, and public participation. The editors also provide introductory and concluding sections in which the siting issues under discussion are summarized and contextualized.

The majority of facility siting literature originates from experience in North America and Europe. This book, by explicitly focusing on Asia-Pacific experience, makes a major contribution to the growing comparative siting literature. Much of the literature presumes the only conflicts that matter are those involved between host communities and developers, and assumes the siting issue ends during the preconstruction stage. This book challenges both assumptions and stresses the importance of neighbouring communities in siting conflicts and the need to consider postconstruction conflicts. The result is a collection that serves as an invaluable aid and source of information for policymakers, environmentalists, and scholars of the Asia-Pacific and elsewhere.



#### Facility Siting in the Asia-Pacific

Editors:  
Tung FUNG, S. Hayden LESBIREL, Kin-che LAM  
Publisher:  
Chinese University Press  
Year: 2011



## 環境、能源及可持續發展研究所成立

### New Institute of Environment, Energy and Sustainability



左起：邱騰華先生、沈祖堯校長，以及林健枝教授  
From left: Mr. Edward Yau Tang-wah, Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, and Prof. Lam Kin-che

環境、能源及可持續發展研究所於10月22日舉行成立典禮暨學術研討會，由香港特別行政區政府環境局局長邱騰華先生、中大校長沈祖堯教授，以及中大地理與資源管理學系教授兼研究所所長林健枝教授主禮；並邀得美國國家海洋和大氣管理局地球物理流體動力學實驗室氣候診斷項目首席科學家劉雅章教授，以及中國科學院院士褚君浩教授發表演講，題目分別為「高分辨率數值模型在氣候研究中的應用」及「光伏太陽能電池技術的發展」。

研討會匯聚了本地大學多位學者，介紹他們在不同領域的環境研究工作，分享獨到見解，議題包括污水處理、城市規劃、熱帶氣旋分析、空氣質素、公共衛生，以及太陽能發電等，吸引了近二百名參加者出席。

沈祖堯教授期望大學可匯聚各個相關領域的優勢，建立

協同效應，發揮重要的影響力，透過研究、教育和知識轉移，為香港、內地以至國際間帶來環境、能源和可持續發展方面的新啟迪，裨益社會未來的可持續發展。

研究所所長林健枝教授表示：「研究所提供一個理想平台，促進大學與全球策略夥伴的合作，以發展研究項目和教學課程，並舉辦國際會議與研討會，協助優化公共政策。」

中大協理副校長兼研究所副所長（行政）馮通教授稱，研究所將融合各學科領域的環境專業技術及知識，從科學、社會、法律、人文等跨學科角度，更全面的討論環境議題。



馮通教授  
Prof. Fung Tung

The opening ceremony and inaugural symposium of the Institute of Environment, Energy and Sustainability (IEES) was held on 22 October. Mr. Edward Yau Tang-wah, Secretary for the Environment, HKSAR Government; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; and Prof. Lam Kin-che, professor, Department of Geography and Resource Management, and director of IEES, CUHK, officiated at the ceremony. Two keynote speakers, Prof. Lau Ngar-cheung Gabriel, lead scientist of the Climate Diagnostics Project at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory of the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Prof. Chu Junhao, academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave addresses on the 'Applications of High-Resolution Numerical Models to Climate Research' and

'Development of Photovoltaic Solar Cells Technology' respectively at the symposium.

The inaugural symposium gathered scholars from various local universities to introduce their work and share their insights in various domains of environmental research, including waste water treatment, urban planning, analysis of tropical cyclones, air quality, public health and solar cell technology. The symposium drew about 200 participants to explore ways and direction in building a sustainable future.

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung envisages the University can build synergy and generate a critical mass in relevant areas so that Hong Kong, mainland China and the world can be better informed and served on how a sustainable future can be built based on innovative and vigorous research, education and knowledge transfer in environment, energy and sustainability.

'The institute will provide an ideal platform to foster collaboration with strategic global partners to develop joint research and teaching programmes, as well as to hold international conferences and symposia with a view to impacting on public policy,' remarked Prof. Lam Kin-che.

Prof. Fung Tung, Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor, CUHK, and associate director (administration) of the institute, said IEES will integrate environmental expertise in various fields to address the environmental issues thoroughly from multi-disciplinary perspectives such as scientific, social, legal, and humanistic.

## 人類學系轉贈學者藏書與圖書館

### Donation of Scholars' Collection to the Library

大學圖書館系統於9月20日在崇基學院牟路思怡圖書館舉辦「香港中文大學人類學系轉贈傅利曼教授伉儷藏書典禮」，以答謝人類學系轉贈藏書之美意。典禮由校長沈祖堯教授（前排右四）、人類學系系主任張展鴻教授（前排右二）及大學圖書館館長施達理博士（前排中）主持。

莫里斯·傅利曼教授是傑出漢學人類學家，1920年生於英國倫敦的一個猶太人家庭，對東南亞地區的種族關係，尤其是海外華人的家庭、婚姻、宗教和文化等，有獨特的研究和理論，影響深遠。傅教授於1975年去世。2009年，其妻子朱迪思·傑莫爾博士逝世，傅教授的學生Prof. Hugh Baker（中大東亞研究中心前主席）及傅氏伉儷的遺產管理人Prof. Stephen Feuchtwang聯繫人類學系，討論有關捐贈傅氏伉儷藏書事宜，人類學系復慷慨將該批寶貴書籍轉贈給圖書館。

2010年12月，該批贈書合共三千四百多冊運抵圖書館，內容廣泛，以社會學、人類學及漢學為主，逾一千八百冊入藏



於圖書館，其中四十九種為西文善本書，九十二種為著名學者簽名本，餘下的複本則保存於人類學系。

The donation ceremony for the Maurice and Judith Freedman Collection presented by the Anthropology Department, CUHK, was held at the Chung Chi College Elisabeth Luce Moore Library on 20 September by the University Library System to express gratitude to the Anthropology Department for their generous donation. Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (4th right, front row), Vice-

Chancellor of CUHK, Prof. Sidney Cheung (2nd right, front row), chairman of the Anthropology Department, and Dr. Colin Storey (centre, front row), University Librarian, officiated at the ceremony.

Professor Freedman (1920–75), a British scholar, was one of the world's leading experts on Chinese anthropology. His interest in Chinese culture includes the family, marriage and kinship. He is best known for his study of lineages in Southern China. He died in 1975. After his wife (Dr. Judith Djmour, 1921–2009) passed away, his two students, Prof. Hugh Baker (former director, Centre for Asian Studies, CUHK) and Prof. Stephen Feuchtwang (the literary executor of the book collection), liaised with the CUHK Anthropology Department to discuss the donation of the late couple's books to the department. The department then generously donated the collection to the Library.

In December 2010, a total of over 3,400 books and journals arrived. Among them, 49 titles were western rare books and 92 titles were autographed and signed copies of prominent scholars. This is clearly a significant collection. Over 1,800 volumes have become valuable additions to the library collections. The rest are kept in the Anthropology Department.

## 中大生奪活木球世界第一

### CUHK Student Ranks First in Woodball

中大體育運動科學系三年級生吳楚筠於活木球世界排名賽中成績突出，穩奪2011年世界女子組冠軍。

在9月24至26日於江蘇省泰興市舉行的「第六屆全國活木球錦標賽」中，吳楚筠在「院校組」擊敗另外八十名選手，勇奪女子個人賽第一名，成為首位奪得此項殊榮的香港學生；及後於10月舉行的「台灣公開賽」，楚筠亦獲佳績，計算總得分後，她已遠遠拋離排名第二的對手，確認可獲今年世界第一。

楚筠於2009年獲運動員獎學金入讀中大。她於2010年度年終香港女子活木球排名第一，又於去年的世界大學生活木球錦標賽奪得女子桿數賽個人第三名及混雙第一名。

With excellent performance in international woodball championships, Miss Ng Cho-kwan, Year 3 student in Sports Science and Physical Education, has been named the world's top this year.

In the 6th National Woodball Championship held in Taixing, Jiangsu from 24 to 26 September, Cho-kwan beat 80 other competitors to secure the championship of the university division. She was the first Hong Kong student athlete to win the title. In the Taiwan Open International Woodball Championship held in October, Cho-kwan gave another brilliant performance. As her scores were way higher than those of other competitors, she was ranked first this year.

Cho-kwan was admitted to CUHK through the Sports Scholarship Scheme in 2009. She was overall champion in 2011 (women's group), Hong Kong. In last year's World University Woodball Championship, she ranked third in the women's single stroke competition and first in mixed double.



## 中大EMBA全球排名十四

### CUHK EMBA Ranks 14 Worldwide

倫敦《金融時報》在10月24日公布2011年環球行政人員工商管理碩士課程的評級結果，中大EMBA獲評為全球第十四位，以獨辦課程而言則繼續蟬聯亞太區首位。

中大的EMBA課程，在校友薪酬、薪金升幅、工作經驗、學員國際化、教師國際化和國際諮詢委員會等幾個範疇中的得分均明顯佔優。校友薪酬更高踞全球第三位，薪金升幅也高達57%。

課程主任陳志輝教授對排名感到欣喜：「這個我們開創的全港首個EMBA課程，名符其實是香港製造。商學院改換了新形象後，將繼續充實並提升課程內涵，推動學

術研究，於教學上追求卓越，吸引高質素的領袖級人才報讀。」

CUHK was ranked number 14 worldwide in the *Financial Times* Top 100 Global EMBA Ranking, according to a recent survey released on 24 October. The EMBA programme has been consistently ranked top among all independent programmes in the Asia-Pacific region. This year it was again ranked number one.

The programme scored high in areas such as alumni salary today, salary increase, work experience, international students, international faculty and international advisory board. Alumni salary is the third highest in the world. The

programme's alumni also achieved a high salary increase rate of 57%.

'We are very pleased to see the good performance,' said Prof. Andrew C.F. Chan, director of the EMBA Programme. 'We were the first EMBA programme in Hong Kong, and are a truly made-in-Hong Kong product. The programme is now looking ahead to the next phase in its history, and the new image highlights its plans for expanding and refining its curriculum; building on its track record of cutting edge research and teaching excellence; and deepening its commitment to the people and businesses of Hong Kong and the region.'

## 聯合五十五周年院慶

### United College 55th Anniversary

聯合書院由今年二月起展開超過五十項活動，慶祝五十五周年院慶。活動的焦點——院慶典禮在10月21日舉行，由書院校董會主席岑才生先生及香港特區政府食物環境衛生署署長梁卓文先生主禮。典禮上並頒發聯合書院最高榮譽——明德獎及新民獎予2010-11年度獲獎同學。



院慶活動包括一系列的學術活動與聚會，計有來自美國普林斯頓大學地球物理流體動力學實驗室的劉雅章教授，在書院聚會中漫談氣候變遷；到訪傑出學人美國邁阿密大學醫學及骨科醫學講座教授張醒鐘教授主持講座；還有聯合書院第一屆（1957年）畢業校友暨聯合書院校董何萬森先生，與師生分享書院如何從筚路藍縷達至今日的氣象萬千。

院慶詳情請瀏覽 [www.cuhk.edu.hk/uc/uc55](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/uc/uc55)。

To celebrate United College 55th Anniversary, over 50 celebration activities kicked off in February. The focus, the 55th anniversary ceremony, was held on 21 October and officiated by Mr. Shum Choi-sang, chairman of United College Board of Trustees, and Mr. Clement C.M. Leung, Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene, HKSAR Government. The Ming De Scholarship and Xin Min Scholarship, the highest honours of United College, were presented to the awardees in 2010-11 at the ceremony.

A series of academic programmes were also organized, including a sharing on climate change by Prof. Lau Ngar-cheung Gabriel, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory of Princeton University; Prof. Herman S. Cheung, Professor of Medicine and Orthopaedics Surgery of the University of Miami, was invited to be the Distinguished Visiting Scholar to deliver lectures; and Mr. Ho Man-sum, United College Trustee and alumnus of 1957 graduate class, shared with teachers and students how the College progressed from adversity to prosperity in the past 55 years.

Please visit [www.cuhk.edu.hk/uc/uc55](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/uc/uc55) for details of the United College 55th anniversary activities.





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](#)。





### 公積金計劃投資成績

#### Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

財務處公布公積金計劃內各項投資成績之回報如下：

The Bursary announces the following investment returns on the Designated Investment Funds of the 1995 Scheme.

2011年9月 September 2011

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	-11.56%	-10.78%
平衡	Balanced	-8.07%	-8.61%
穩定	Stable	-4.74%	-4.93%
香港股票	HK Equity	-14.35%	-16.14%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	-13.64%	-13.83%
A50中國指數基金	A50 China Tracker Fund <sup>a</sup>	-12.51%	-8.50%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.12%	0.001%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.09%	-0.03%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	-8.56%	-8.76%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	-6.22%	-6.33%

2011年第三季 Cumulative returns for the 3rd Quarter of 2011

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	-18.58%	-17.35%
平衡	Balanced	-12.42%	-12.98%
穩定	Stable	-3.99%	-4.46%
香港股票	HK Equity	-20.38%	-23.26%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	-20.56%	-20.77%
A50中國指數基金	A50 China Tracker Fund <sup>a</sup>	-20.10%	-14.02%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.36%	0.003%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.49%	0.14%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	-7.97%	-8.66%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	-6.31%	-6.62%

2010年7月1日至2011年6月30日 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	26.21%	24.48%
平衡	Balanced	24.90%	21.78%
穩定	Stable	10.05%	15.07%
香港股票	HK Equity	17.75%	17.18%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	13.78%	14.63%
A50中國指數基金	A50 China Tracker Fund <sup>aa</sup>	13.17%	16.40%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.97%	0.01%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.95%	-0.02%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	32.66%	28.77%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	19.69%	18.84%

強積金數據請參閱：[www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll\\_benefits/mpf.html](http://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](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html)

<sup>a</sup> 累積回報是由2011年7月1日之後的三個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩新華富時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2011年9月該溢價減少了4.85%，而2011年7月至2011年9月之三個月期間溢價的累計減幅為7.26%。

Cumulative returns are for the past three months from 1 July 2011. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE/Xinhua A50 China Index ETF (2823). In September, there was a decrease in premium of 4.85% and for the three months from July 2011 to September 2011, the premium decreased by 7.26%.

<sup>aa</sup> 累積回報是由2010年7月1日至2011年6月30日的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩新華富時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。而2010年7月至2011年6月之十二個月期間溢價的累計增幅為0.40%。

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE/Xinhua A50 China Index ETF (2823). For the twelve months period from July 2010 to June 2011, the premium increased by 0.40%.

\* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內的匯率變動。

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

### 伍宜孫書院辦公室及新書院籌劃處喬遷

#### Relocation of Wu Yee Sun College Office and New College Planning Office

伍宜孫書院辦公室及新書院籌劃處已遷往蒙民偉樓三樓，電話及傳真號碼維持不變。如有查詢，請致電書院辦公室 (3943 1741) 或新書院籌劃處 (3943 1801)。

The Wu Yee Sun College Office and the New College Planning Office (NCPO) have been relocated to 3/F of Mong Man Wai Building. All telephone and facsimile numbers remain unchanged. For enquiries, please contact the College at 3943 1741 or NCPO at 3943 1801.

### 建造文化：西班牙建築系列活動

#### Building Culture: Spain Architecture Events

由中大建築學院、西班牙香港領事館和國際建築會議組織聯合舉辦的「建造文化：西班牙建築」系列活動，將於11月舉行，內容包括：

Co-organized by CUHK School of Architecture, the Consulate General of Spain, and the International Conference of Architecture, the Events will be held in November. Programmes are as follows:

建築學專題討論會：「香港——西班牙：水與文化」 Architectural symposium: 'Building Culture: Hong Kong — Spain. Water & Culture'	
日期 Date	12.11.2011 (星期六 Saturday)
時間 Time	9:00 am – 6:00 pm
地點 Venue	香港中文大學鄭裕彤樓地下LT1演講廳 LT1, G/F Cheng Yu Tung Building, CUHK
登記 Registration	arch20@cuhk.edu.hk (11月7日前 by 7 November 2011)
西班牙建築展覽：「無紙的建築」 Exhibition of Spanish architecture: 'Architecture without Paper'	
日期 Date	12–20.11.2011
時間 Time	星期一至五 Monday to Friday : 8:00 am – 10:00 pm 星期六 Saturday : 8:00 am – 6:30 pm 星期日 Sunday : 休息 Close
地點 Venue	香港中文大學鄭裕彤樓地下電梯大堂 Lift Lobby, G/F Cheng Yu Tung Building, CUHK
備註 Remark	展覽開幕典禮於11月12日下午六時十五分在鄭裕彤樓LT1演講廳舉行 Opening ceremony and reception of the exhibition will be held at LT1, G/F Cheng Yu Tung Building at 6:30 pm on 12 November 2011

詳情 Details : [www.arch.cuhk.edu.hk/MassMailing/CUHKMassMailing111018.htm](http://www.arch.cuhk.edu.hk/MassMailing/CUHKMassMailing111018.htm)

查詢 Enquiries : 建築學院甘小姐 Miss Kam, School of Architecture (電話 Tel. : 3943 6557 · 傳真 Fax : 2603 5267 · 電郵 E-mail : arch20@cuhk.edu.hk)

### 創新教與學展覽2011

#### Teaching and Learning Innovation Expo 2011

由資訊科技服務處及學能提升研究中心合辦的第五屆「創新教與學展覽2011」，將於11月11日在李兆基樓一樓及二樓舉行，展覽旨在讓本校教職員交流教學理念、設計與經驗。

展覽內容包括：由來自新加坡南洋理工大學卓越教學研發中心陳長福教授作主題演講，題為「University 2.0之社群環境學習——協作性、參與性及可持續性」、由國際學術機構 Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia, Hong Kong Branch主辦的座談會、短講交流及海報發表。

如欲了解詳情及登記，請登入[www.cuhk.edu.hk/eLearning/expo/](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/eLearning/expo/)

The Teaching and Learning Innovation Expo 2011, jointly organized by ITSC and CLEAR, will be held on 11 November at 1/F and 2/F, Lee Shau Kee Building. The Expo is an interactive event that facilitates conversation and sharing with the aim to build awareness of the diversity of learning designs available to teachers and students at CUHK.

The Expo 2011, now in its fifth year, will have the following main components: keynote address titled 'University 2.0: Social Learning—Collaborative, Participative and Sustainable' by Prof. Daniel Tan, director of Centre for Excellence in Learning and Teaching, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; a panel discussion session organized by the Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia, Hong Kong Branch; talks and poster presentations.

For more details and registration, please visit: [www.cuhk.edu.hk/eLearning/expo/](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/eLearning/expo/)

### 網上通訊錄新功能

#### New Function of Online Contact Directory

《2011通訊錄》已於10月出版。惟人事交替不斷，每年刊印一次的《通訊錄》或未能盡錄，如欲查詢最新資料，大學同仁可使用網上通訊錄（簡稱OCD），以校園電子郵件系統號碼登入OCD (<https://mmlab.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/ocd/>)。網上通訊錄今年新加入「部門一覽通」功能，部門或單位的教職員名錄及聯絡資料可一目了然——就如翻閱《通訊錄》印刷本一樣方便。

The Contact Directory 2011 has been released in October. To compensate for the inadequacy of the annual Contact Directory in capturing personnel movements, the University's Online Contact Directory (OCD) can be searched for the latest contact information. Please log in with your campus-wide e-mail password (CWEM) at <https://mmlab.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/ocd/> for the updated information. The Online Contact Directory has also been enhanced with the new 'Browse by Directory' function, which allows you to see at a glance, a full staff list and all the contact details of a department or a unit—it is just like flipping through a hard copy of the Contact Directory.

## .....如是說 Thus Spake...

你翻譯了但丁的《神曲》，有說你的意大利文是自學的，可是真的？

不是。我最初在香港大學唸意大利文，接着報讀了香港意大利文化協會的課程，及後遠赴意大利佛羅倫斯大學深造，當時選修了意大利文、意大利文學和專研但丁《神曲》的科目。回港後，我經常閱讀意大利文學作品，特別愛讀意大利詩歌。要掌握一種活語言，相比於自學，上課有效得多，尤其是由以該種語言為母語的老師任教的話。因為上課可以互動交流，遠遠勝過靜態的自學。

愈來愈少人唸文學翻譯及文學，你有何看法？

很可惜。我讀書的那個年代，很多學生唸英國文學，特別是有名的官津補助學校。唸過英國文學，唸過大文豪如莎士比亞的著作，你的英文會不一樣。我有幸中六時已有機會讀到大師級的作品，如莎士比亞、約翰·彌爾頓和塞繆爾·約翰遜。現在愈來愈少中六學生對經典作品有興趣，中英皆然。我常用這個作為文學翻譯課的開場白：「唸文學不會使你成為李嘉誠；但讀過這些鉅著，你的精神領域就是不同，會更加欣賞上帝的偉大創造，精神生活更加豐盛。」

意大利文外，你又懂法文、西班牙文，更寫得一手漂亮的中英文，除了天分，是如何練就？

其實我的中英文都有待改進。回想中學時代，我得感激母校皇仁書院給我均衡接觸中英文的機會。皇仁雖然是所英文官校，主要以英語授課，但同樣着重中文，我和同學也參加過中文寫作比賽。記得唸中三時拿了獎，當時的評判是一位很有名的專欄作家，以為皇仁學生只是長於英文。他見我參加又得獎，就打趣說：「你是來自皇仁的嗎？怎麼今天不「炒雞腸」了？」（英文草書彎彎曲曲的，那個年代被戲稱為「雞腸」。）學習語言，興趣是很重要的，在年輕時，更要多閱讀。

你曾於不同院校任教，中大學生與其他院校的相比，有何不同？

中大生很出色，可謂精英中的精英。我在很多不同場合也提及，中大過去數十年發展有目共睹，畢業生應以母校為傲。身為大學一員，實在與有榮焉，在中大教書確是很開心。

完成了名著《哈姆雷特》的譯註，有何可分享？為何選這作品？

《哈姆雷特》匠心獨運，作為翻譯的原素材，非常考功夫。這是莎士比亞登峰造極之作，瘋魔世世代代的文學師生，我自己當然也不例外。我在大學時上了這個劇的課，年日漸長，愈發懂得欣賞莎士比亞作為詩人和劇作家的偉大之處。2006至07年，我任教一科論及戲劇翻譯的科目，談到譯者可以怎樣處理戲劇，特別是不同時期戲劇大師的名著，我就試譯了《哈》的第一幕第一場，與同學課上討論，藉此引導他們留意很多譯者常忽略之處。數年前我完成整個劇本的翻譯，雖然花了不少時間，卻令人振奮。

談談你的詩劇創作，為何會選這體裁？

除了學術文章外，未來我計劃把時間分配在創意寫作和翻譯。我剛完成一篇一千三百多行的敘事詩，很快會於文學雜誌發表。兩年前，《城市文藝》也刊登過我一個八幕的詩劇本。過去數十年我創作很多小品，是時候做一些新嘗試，例如敘事詩或詩劇。我一向對這兩種形式有興趣，愛其變化多端，不拘一格，當然更是因為對荷馬、但丁、約翰·彌爾頓、古希臘悲劇家索福克萊斯、莎士比亞，以及其他大文豪的景仰。

You translated Dante's *Divine Comedy*. Rumour has it that you taught yourself Italian. Is that true?

No, I first learnt Italian at the University of Hong Kong, then at the Dante Alighieri Society, and finally



翻譯系研究教授黃國彬教授

Prof. Laurence Wong,  
Research Professor, Department of Translation

at Florence University in Italy, where I took courses in Italian language, in Italian literature, and in Dante's *Divine Comedy*. After I came back, I kept reading Italian literature, particularly Italian poetry. With a living language, taking courses—particularly courses taught by teachers who are native speakers of the standard form of the language—is much more effective than self-teaching. Taking courses is a dynamic, interactive process, far superior to static self-teaching.

The number of students studying literary translation and literature has been declining. What do you think of that?

It's a pity. In my school days, many students, especially those of famous government or grant-in-aid schools, took English literature. Your English will never be the same after you have studied great writers like Shakespeare. I was lucky at school, because in Form 6, I had the opportunity to study the works of the masters, including Shakespeare, Milton, and Johnson. Nowadays, fewer and fewer Secondary 6 students are interested in the classics, whether Chinese or English. By way of introduction, I often tell students of literary translation, 'Literature won't make you a Li Ka-shing, but once you have studied literature, your spiritual world will never be the same again; you will be able to appreciate God's glorious Creation much better, and your spiritual life will be richer.'

Besides Italian, you also know French and Spanish, and you write beautiful Chinese and English. Talent aside, how did you become so good at languages?

Even with my Chinese and English, there is still much room for improvement. Looking back on my school days, I am grateful to my alma mater, Queen's College (QC), which provided me with a balanced exposure to Chinese and English. At Queen's College, an Anglo-Chinese government school, classes were taught in English, but QC also attached a lot of importance to the teaching of Chinese. My classmates and I took part in Chinese writing contests. I remember winning one in Form 3. The adjudicator was a famous newspaper columnist who was under the impression that QC students were only good at English. Seeing me, he joked, 'So you're from Queen's College. How come you're not "stir-frying chicken intestines" today?' (English is sometimes referred to as 'chicken intestines' in colloquial Cantonese because of the resemblance of the cursive writing of English to

the said offal.) I think interest is important in language acquisition. You also need to read a lot, especially when young.

You have taught at different universities. How do CUHK students compare to students of other institutions?

CUHK students are wonderful; they are la crème de la crème, the best of the best. I have spoken and written about this on more than one occasion, and said that CUHK alumni should be proud of their alma mater for the tremendous progress it has made in the past decades. As a member of CUHK, I share their pride. It is a joy to teach at CUHK.

What was your experience translating *Hamlet*? Why *Hamlet*?

*Hamlet* is fascinating and challenging as a source text; it is Shakespeare's magic play, enthralling all teachers and students of literature, myself being no exception. I studied the play in one of the courses I took in my undergraduate years. As time went by, I appreciated Shakespeare's greatness as a poet and playwright more and more. In 2006–07, I taught a translation course which covered drama translation. To show what a translator could do with drama, particularly with the work of the greatest dramatist of all time, I translated Act I, scene i of *Hamlet*, and discussed my draft with students in class, drawing their attention to pitfalls many translators were not aware of. I finished translating the whole play a couple of years ago. The project was time-consuming but exhilarating.

Could you tell us about your creative projects, in particular, your poetic dramas? Why this particular genre?

In the coming years, apart from academic papers, I shall divide my time between creative writing and translation. I've just finished a narrative poem of some 1,300 lines, which is going to appear in a literary magazine soon. Two years ago, I had an eight-act verse play published in the *Hong Kong Literature Monthly*. Having written so many short pieces during the past decades, I think it's time to try my hand at something new, especially at narrative poetry and poetic drama. I've long been interested in these two genres, perhaps because of the wide range of possibilities they hold out for me—not to mention my deep admiration for Homer, Dante, Milton, Sophocles, Shakespeare, and their fellow Olympians. 📖