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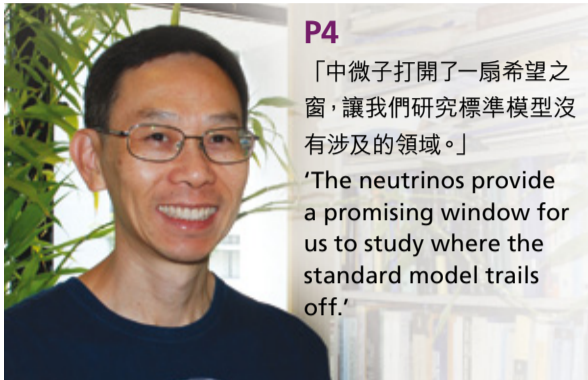
P2

「社會服務形式百花齊放，我們也要確保畢業生可以靈活掌握。總括一句：框架穩定，內容靈活。」
'Different organizations have launched a plethora of services and service models, and we have to ensure our graduates are in the know. Simply put, we have a stable framework with flexible content.'



P4

「中微子打開了一扇希望之窗，讓我們研究標準模型沒有涉及的領域。」
'The neutrinos provide a promising window for us to study where the standard model trails off.'



P12

「電影、文學裏任何癡狂的事物，只要跟人的心理健康有關的，我都覺得有趣。」
'I was fascinated by anything to do with human psychology, including portrayals of madness in film and literature.'



我們的火車站

這簡樸的小車站，是1950年代的馬料水車站。早在中文大學成立之前，三所創校書院之一的崇基學院已於馬料水建校辦學。圖中前排握拐杖者，是崇基第二任校長凌道揚；而他身後的馬料水車站，在1967年1月1日改稱大學站。

中大即將邁入金禧校慶，本刊撫今追昔，從光影紀錄中追溯大學的人事嬗遞和校園滄桑。(見第8頁)

Our Station

The humble building in the photo is Ma Liu Shui Station in the 1950s. Before CUHK was founded in 1963, Chung Chi College, one of the three founding Colleges of the University, had already built its campus in Ma Liu Shui. The person with a cane in the front row is Dr. Lin Dao-yang, the second president of the College. Ma Liu Shui Station was renamed 'University Station' from 1 January 1967.

As the University marches towards its golden jubilee, the CUHK Newsletter will visually compare its past with its present. (see p. 8)

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邊註邊讀 Marginalia

每年，數以萬計的遊客蜂擁到斯特拉特福，造訪亨利街的莎士比亞故居。這座在十九世紀修復的住宅，在不知就裏者眼中，不過是尋常百姓家一幢，但卻是全世界莎士比亞仰慕者心裏的聖殿。沙田至大埔之間有處地方以往名喚馬料水，曾經有座白色小車站，柴油火車到站停靠，乘客下車就走進崇基學院，也即後來的中文大學。今天的港鐵大學站是鐵路、巴士和的士集於一地的現代化交通樞紐。中大門前滄海桑田。

由本期開始，本刊會把大學校園某一角落的新舊照片對照。如果讀者翻箱倒櫃，找到中大舊人舊事的老照片，歡迎傳給我們，讓大家有機會讚歎欣賞一番。

科學界發現以往遍尋不獲的上帝粒子，至今仍為之興奮不已。但我們的眼光已往前窺探，發現希格斯粒子以後的世界，且聽朱明中教授娓娓道來。

本期繼續介紹校內優秀課程，把讀者帶到社會工作學系，這是象牙塔與社會接壤之處，嘗試解決眾多社會問題。系主任馬麗莊教授細說她如何和社會工作結緣，擔任社工是何景象，課程成功又有何訣竅。

*And was it here? Oh! was it here,
His cry first charm'd a mother's ear?
Here, where his first young wizard thought
To charm the wond'ring world was given...*

Leigh Cliffe, 'The Pilgrim of Avon' (1836)

Every year, tens of thousands flock to Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon to visit Shakespeare's Birthplace House. What looks to the uninitiated like an ordinary residence restored in the 19th century is a shrine to admirers of the Bard all over the world. When the campus site of this University was still known as Ma Liu Shui, there used to be a white station-house for diesel locomotives at the entrance to Chung Chi College which later became the Chinese University. Today the University MTR is a modern depot of trains, buses and taxis. Much has changed at the doorstep of CUHK.

Starting from this issue, we will juxtapose old photos of the old campus with new ones of the same parts of the campus. Readers are welcome to contribute old photos in their possession. Let's see who can elicit the most 'Oh! was it here!'

The scientific community is still rejoicing over the finding of that elusive God particle. But we are already peeping ahead to hear what Prof. Chu Ming-chung has to say on life after the Higgs.

To continue our series of excellent academic programmes, we are bringing you the social work programme, which puts theory and concepts into practice. Its director, Prof. Joyce Ma, tells us how the profession chose her and what it is like to serve as a social worker and run a successful programme.

目錄 Contents

社會工作學系透析 Anatomy of Department of Social Work	2
找到上帝粒子以後 Still Harping on the Higgs?	4
校園消息 Campus News	6
昔與今 Then vs Now	8
宣布事項 Announcements	9
人事動態 Ins and Outs	10
馬麗莊如是說 Thus Spake Joyce Ma	12

揸着百寶書包往外闖 Armed with a Bag Full of Tools

跟其他獲社工系錄取的學生一樣，鄭悅昭在聯招選科時是以社會工作為首選的。2011年暑假，她在深圳福田的殘友集團進行第二次實習，為其軟件開發公司聘用的七、八十名殘障僱員引入不少成熟社企採用的「員工幫扶計劃」，照顧員工的身心發展。



悅昭解釋：「對傷殘員工的服務，有補救性質的，例如輪椅壞了，得換一張新的；有發展性質的，例如提供設施，教他們做運動，保持或提升活動能力。員工身心發展健康，工作效率自會提升，機構也會受惠。而我就像員工與機構之間的橋樑，既要了解員工的需要，向機構表達訴求，也要從機構商業發展的原則着想，回應員工。」

悅昭用一個字來形容她實習期間的挑戰——「新」。「由機構的運作模式與所從事的軟件行業，計劃的理念，以至項目經理/溝通大使的角色，對我來說都是新的，更不消說生活環境、語言了。」員工來自各省各縣，操不同口音。與殘疾人士相處、溝通，也要有技巧，有時甚至得用上手語。

種種困難，悅昭甘之如飴。雖是新手，可她一點沒受到輕視。「內地社會工作起步較遲，他們非常渴求香港社工的幫助。加上師兄師姐之前的良好表現，讓他們對中大學生充滿信心。不說不知，中文大學在內地是很有名望的哩！」

此前兩年的課程，加上在群育學校的第一次實習，悅昭形容為重要的起跑，「就像用知識經驗把我的書包充實得鼓鼓的。」在深圳的三個月裏，她把書包裏的法寶一件一件拿出來，證明了自己作為專業社工的實力。系方的督導Kitty每周一次跨境探訪，是她強實的精神支柱，就像又給她的書包扔進了幾件法寶。

在殘友集團，如何敏銳體察機構和員工這兩個服務對象的需要，消化傳遞雙方的信息，兼顧兩方感受，拿捏平衡，落實為實務和政策，成了悅昭此行最大的得着。

悅昭今夏畢業，現於福音戒毒機構工作。

Like other students who have been admitted to the Department of Social Work, **Cheng Yuet-chiu Amy** put social work as her top choice in the JUPAS admissions exercise. In the summer of 2011, she went to Canyou China at Futian, Shenzhen for her second placement. She introduced the 'Employee Assistance Programme' to Canyou's software development arm, which employed about 80 disabled persons.

Amy said, 'When employees are physically and emotionally healthy, their work performance will be improved, thus benefiting the organization. I acted as a bridge between the organization and its employees. I had to know the employees' needs well and convey their aspirations to the management of the organization. But I also had to take into account the business principles of the organization when responding to the employees' needs.'

'New' is the word Amy used to describe the challenges she met during the placement. 'The modus operandi of the organization, the software development business, the ideas of the project, and the role of project manager and intermediary agent were all new to me, let alone the living environment and language.' The employees of the organization were from different parts of the country and spoke different dialects. Amy needed to communicate with disabled people. Sometimes, she had to use sign language as well.

Amy relished the challenges. Although she was a newcomer, she was not slighted. 'Social work in mainland China is still in its infancy. They need much assistance from Hong Kong's social workers. They were impressed by the good performance of our upperclassmen and confident in CUHK students. Don't you know that they have a very high opinion of CUHK in mainland China?'

Amy described the two-year education before this placement and her first placement at a school for social development as foundation building. 'It's like stuffing my school bag with knowledge and experience.' During the three-month in Shenzhen, she pulled out her tools from her bag to prove her capabilities as a professional social worker. Kitty, her supervisor from the department, visited her once a week. She never forgot to add a few tools to Amy's arsenal and was Amy's spiritual support.

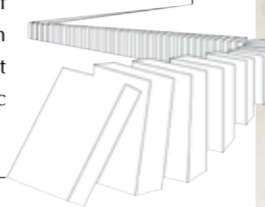
By serving the Canyou and its employees, Amy learned how to be sensitive to the needs of the people she served, take and relay messages for both parties, balance the aspirations of the two sides, and turn them into practices and policies.

Amy graduated this summer and is now working at a Christian rehab centre.

大學課程透析 Anatomy of an Academic Programme

傳授知識、激盪思想、推動研究和創造知識，都是大學作為最高學府的核心使命。傳授知識更是使命的基本，而課程則是其載體。

The transmission of knowledge, the stimulation of thought, the promotion of research, and the creation of new knowledge are the core missions of universities as seats of higher learning. And, of all these mandates, the transmission of knowledge ranks as the most important, and the academic programme is its vehicle.



中大於1964年創立本港首個社會工作課程，比香港政府立法規管社工專業（1997年）、成立社會工作者註冊局（1998年），要早上三十多年。

社會工作學系本科課程委員會主席**林靜雯**教授說，社會變遷愈加急劇，四十多年歷史的課程，內容也在恆變。「比方以前戒毒說的是海洛因，現在是軟性毒品。我們不時檢討，微調更新，與社會政策相關的科目尤受影響。社會服務形式百花齊放，我們也要確保畢業生可以靈活掌握。總括一句：框架穩定，內容靈活。」

社工課程側重通才培訓。第一年先介紹基本概念，翌年加入實踐元素，最後一年有不少專題研討，總結本土經驗，延伸視角，提升應用層面。課程每六年由註冊局評審一次，通過評審，學生畢業即可註冊為社工。

全球漸趨一體，教學必須兼顧宏觀微觀，涵蓋國際、地區至本地層面。例如青年失業在北美出現已久，彼方的政策可資參考。但當問題開始國際化，討論就不能局限於怎樣幫助香港青年求職，而是要分析這問題如何與社會經濟和外國發展環境相扣。要有追本溯源的能力，才不會治標而不治本。課程肌理分明，井然有序的特色，深得校內課程評審讚賞。

從課室到社區

職前實習是確保專業水平的元素。社工課程包括兩期各六個月的實習。在講課以外，按規定還有不少於一百小時的實習前準備。為期四周的「社會工作實習實驗」，透過實驗訓練、成長營和落區服務，讓學生體驗實習時遇到的狀況，並掌握溝通及介入技巧。學生分作十多人的小組，在系內及業界的資深導師帶領下，走出「安全地帶」，反思個人價值觀，與同學磨礪支持，發揮小宇宙，排難解困。三年制課程學生須先修讀「社會工作實習實驗」、「社會個案工作」、「社會小組工作」和「社區工作」等科合格，才可在二年級參與第一次實習。考慮到入學年齡下降，四年制課程的第一次實習將延後至三年級。

實習前，學生有不少探訪社福機構和弱勢社群的機會。遇有特別社會議題，如反高鐵行動，老師會帶領學生實地觀察、訪問，加深和社會的接觸。實習期間，導師每星期到學生所駐機構了解情況，從旁指導。統籌實習的高級導師**盧吳美娟**說：「這樣可避免問題累積。學生初次接觸社會實況，肩負助人之責，動了惻隱之心，經驗卻又未足，眼淚跟自責是少不免的。導師是學生專業知識和情緒上的依靠，本身必須十分硬朗。」

從社區到海外

1997年，林靜雯剛從加拿大進修回港，了解彼邦因華人移民日增，對「同聲同氣」的社工大有需求，遂開展了海



走在專業前頭 緊扣社會脈搏 A Professional Trailblazer



林靜雯教授
Prof. Lam Ching-man

外實習，至今合作夥伴已遍及內地、新加坡、台灣及加拿大等地。現時約兩至三成學生能在修業期間往海外實習，更透過分享會把經驗惠及同學。部分學生則認為本地經驗更有利日後在本地工作，故寧留港實習。

迥異的文化和不同的行為表現，陌生的政策和制度，是海外實習帶給學生的最大衝擊。凡事不再理所當然，必須從新的角度觀看、處理，這迫令他們敞開胸襟，提高文化感應、反思和覺醒能力。

盧吳美娟補充，為了確保海外實習的成效，系方穩守三大方針。（一）嚴選學生

——必須開明虛心，心理和認知準備充分。（二）嚴選機構——對方須提供資深的督導員，一對一地輔導學生的技巧和態度。（三）謹慎配對——學生須符合特定的語言能力要求，其長處也須配合工作性質。

海外機構一般對本校實習生評價甚高，欣賞他們樂於學習，勤奮工作，



The Chinese University established the first social work programme in 1964, 30 years before the Hong Kong government passed the relevant legislation to govern the social work profession (1997) and set up the Social Workers Registration Board (SWRB, 1998).

Prof. **Lam Ching-man**, chairman of the Undergraduate Programme and Curriculum Committee of the Department of Social Work, said the content of the programme with a history of over 40 years has been evolving in line with rapid social developments. 'For instance, when we talked about drug treatment, we referred to heroine; now it's soft drugs. Over the years, we've conducted reviews, and made adjustments and renewals, especially with courses linked to social policy. Different organizations have launched a plethora of services and service models, and we have to ensure our graduates are in the know. Simply put, we have a stable framework with flexible content.'

The social work programme emphasizes generic training. Basic concepts are introduced in the first year, and in the following year, practical elements are added in. There are seminars in the final year, aimed at consolidating the local experience, broadening vision, and extending the practical aspect. The programme is evaluated once every six years by the SWRB. Passing the evaluation means students become registered social workers upon graduation.

When the world is increasingly globalized, teaching must take into account the international perspective, in addition to the regional and the local. For example, youth unemployment has long existed in North America, hence one could learn from their experience. As the problem becomes internationalized, the discussion cannot solely focus on how to help Hong Kong's youth find jobs. Rather, one has to analyse the problem's ties to the economy, society, and learn from foreign experiences. One has to go to the root of problems to find solutions of any permanence. The programme's clear and orderly structure has meant it has done consistently well on CUHK's programme appraisals.

From Classroom to Community

Pre-placement training is important for the maintenance of professional standards. The social work programme includes two six-month field placements, in addition to at least 100 hours of pre-placement preparation.



盧吳美娟
Lo Ng Mei-kuen Eva

Through experiential learning, a growth camp, and field service, the four-week Social Work Field Laboratory let students experience the actual situations they would encounter while in training, and to acquire communication and intervention skills. Students are split into small groups of over 10 each, and with the guidance of experienced instructors from the department or from industry, leave their comfort zone to ponder personal values, to challenge and support each other, and find solutions to problems. Students on the three-year programme are obliged to take Social Work Field Laboratory, Social Case Work, and Community Work. If they pass these courses, they can take part in their first field placement in the second year. Under the four-year curriculum, however, the first field placement will be moved to the third year, given that students are now younger.

Even before their field placement, students have plenty of opportunities to visit welfare organizations and minority groups. When there are special topics, such as the anti-high-speed-rail action, teachers would bring students out for field observation and interviews, to increase their exposure. During the field placement, teachers regularly check on the students to give advice. Mrs. **Lo Ng Mei-kuen Eva**, senior instructor responsible for coordinating the field placement, said, 'This prevents problems from piling up. When students first go out into the field, they're inexperienced. Pity comes easily and so do tears. Teachers are their practical and emotional pillars, so we have to be very strong.'

From Local to Overseas

In 1997, Professor Lam returned to Hong Kong from Canada after completing postgraduate studies. During her time in Canada, she realized that as the number of Chinese migrants grew, there was a need for Chinese-speaking social workers. So she launched a non-local field placement. The department's partnerships have extended to mainland China, Singapore, Taiwan, and Canada. About 20 to 30% of the students would take part in the non-local field placement, upon completion of which, they would share their experiences with their classmates. Some students opt to stay put as they believe local experience was more beneficial to their future careers.

New cultures, different behaviours, foreign policies and alien systems are practising students' greatest challenges. They are taught not to take anything for granted, to try to see things and handle issues from new perspectives. This broadens their minds, raises cultural sensitivity and consciousness, and provokes reflection.

Mrs. Lo added that the department has stringent measures in place to ensure the efficacy of the non-local field placement. First, the selection of students: consideration is only given to modest, open-minded students who are psychologically and cognitively prepared. Second, the selection of organizations: consideration is only given to those with experienced supervisors who will give one-on-one guidance to students on skills and attitude. Third, matching: students must have the required language skills, and strengths necessitated by the nature of the work.

The department's students have been held in high regard by overseas organizations, who complement them on their passion for learning, industriousness, and readiness to get involved. Ottawa Immigrant Women Services which helps abused ethnic minority women has written to the department, lauding the performance of students who worked with them last year.

你可以唸社會工作嗎？ Is social work for you?

能力可改善，態度最重要。報讀社工系的，儘管成績多好，假如面試表現欠佳，欠缺熱誠，不會錄取。不知社會工作為何物，胡亂報讀的；對人對事對社會議題不感興趣的，二話不說便會淘汰。

系主任**馬麗莊**：書要唸得好，還要唸得通。學習動機要強，態度要謙遜，對任何事物都好奇，對服務對象要有愛心，外貌可親令人舒服。情緒不能阻礙智慧，工作要投入，但又要懂得抽離。

高級導師**盧吳美娟**：腦袋不能像格子般劃分得方方正正，必須打通。課是一科一科的教，學生必須融會貫通，以人為本，寓理論於不同實踐。讀死書是不行的。

Attitude is the most important. One's ability can improve. Applicants are rejected if they don't show enthusiasm at interviews, despite good academic performance. Those who have no inkling about social work, and those who are apathetic towards social issues will also not be admitted.

Prof. **Joyce Ma**, chairperson of the department, said, 'Good social workers need to do well in their studies, and have a thorough understanding of the subjects. They need to be strongly motivated, curious about everything, and caring towards those they serve. They need to look presentable and to be humble in the pursuit of knowledge. They need to be committed to their work and know when to detach themselves. They can't let emotions get in the way of their intellect, but this comes with experience of course.'

Mrs. Lo Ng Mei-kuen Eva, senior instructor at the department, said, 'Knowledge is taught to students through different courses. But students must not compartmentalize their knowledge. They have to integrate what they've learned, put theory into practice, and apply them to help people. You can't be a good social worker by just clinging to textbooks.'

An Intimate Network

A unique tradition of the CUHK Department of Social Work is the 'master and apprentice' relationship between teachers and students, and older and younger students. Teachers for the first and third years of the Student-oriented Teaching course remain the same, so that teachers and students can build up a relationship. Every upperclassman will guide one or two junior students, with whom they share experience and insight. The department also organizes activities that enhance learning; while alumni help to mentor students by providing learning opportunities in their organizations, local or overseas.

The social work programme offers custom-made education to each and every student, whether it's solving problems or building up their inner strength, providing them with wisdom unknown to books. 📖



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電影《異形》裏破膛而出的外星生物，當年曾風靡一時，三十三年後，導演列尼·史葛推出這部經典電影的前傳《普羅米修斯》。新片的故事不但回溯從前，還藉着一趟九死一生的太空之旅，詰問人類的起源。

人類對於自己起源的探索，不只是藝術家發揮想像力的素材。在科學界，同樣的探索已進行了很久，而且更艱辛，但卻沒有那麼暴力和恐怖。物理學家眼中的物質宇宙，是由場、力、粒子、能量和物質組成。根據粒子物理學的標準模型解釋，那是弱核力、強作用力和電磁力共同作用的結果。

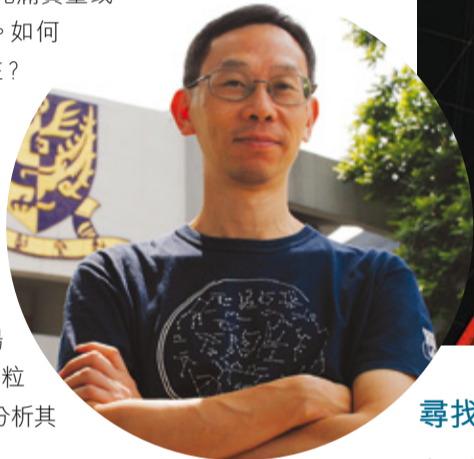
這一切解釋都很合理，問題是，這幅拼圖還少了一塊——基本粒子的質量是從何而來？為甚麼不同粒子有不同質量？半世紀之前，蘇格蘭物理學家彼得·希格斯（Peter Higgs）提出理論，認為有一種能量場令通過它的粒子獲得質量，人稱為希格斯場。

上帝粒子現身

中大物理系教授朱明中以水來比喻希格斯場。人走在水中，會有被拉曳和沉重的感覺，就像我們獲賦予額外的「質量」。希格斯場充滿質量或

能賦予質量的粒子。如何證明真有這種場存在？

試想盲人站在岸邊，向前投石，聽到石落入水的聲音，就知道前面是水而非陸地。同樣地，科學家擊破高能粒子，引起爆炸會令希格斯場破裂，釋放出希格斯粒子，人從而可偵測和分析其痕跡。



朱明中教授
Prof. Chu Ming-chung

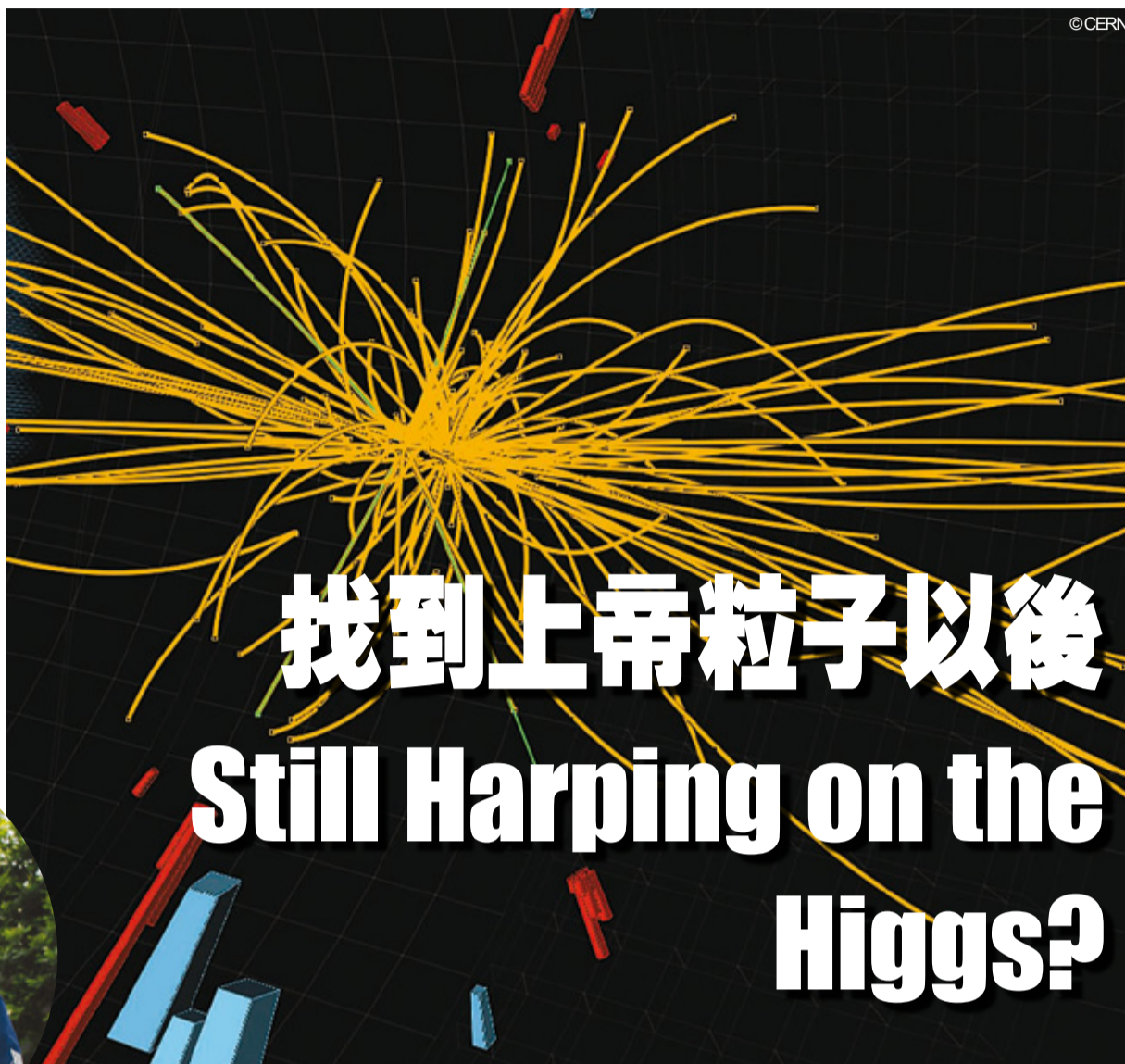
但希格斯粒子，亦即後來人稱的上帝粒子，一直蹤跡杳然。

人有此推算，上帝卻另有打算。這是因為當時的粒子加速器還不夠強大，無法令希格斯粒子釋放出來。但在2000年代後期，比以往的機器利害得多的大型強子對撞機面世，事情才有所改觀。

設在日內瓦歐洲核子研究組織（CERN）的大型強子對撞機，深入地下九十米，圓周二十六點五公里，能夠以99.9999991%的光速撞擊質子，引發帶有希格斯粒子的火球，留下能讓人證明其存在的痕跡。今年起多個月來科學界已翹首企足，等待追蹤和證明上帝粒子的存在。到了7月，CERN的研究小組宣布找到推測是希格斯粒子，全球為之雀躍，但接下來的工作還有很多。

朱明中教授解釋：「CERN的科學家還要測量這種看似是希格斯粒子的各種衰變方式的比率，以確定它是否符合標準模型中的希格斯粒子。事實上，這種粒子的一些衰變方式是前所未見的。因此，我們還要做更多工作，觀察這種粒子的所有衰變模式。」朱教授估計到了今年底，他們應有比現在多一倍的統計數字，到時候會更有信心說那就是希格斯粒子。

朱教授還說：「如果真的找到希格斯粒子，CERN還要再尋找另外一些新的物理現象。最迫切的是測試超對稱理論，該理論預言有所謂『超對稱夥伴』的新粒子存在。如果他們未來幾年都找不到這些粒子，那麼超對稱理論問題可大了，連建基於其上的多種大一統理論都會變得靠不住。如果我們找到這些超對稱夥伴，就要測量它們的特性（質量和其他物理特質）。它們可能是人稱宇宙中的『暗物質』，了解它們的特質對於天體物理學和宇宙學都十分重要。」



找到上帝粒子以後 Still Harping on the Higgs?

尋找中微子

朱教授是大亞灣中微子振盪實驗國際團隊香港研究組的首席研究員。這個實驗共有二百多位科研人員參與，他們來自中國內地、美國、台灣、俄羅斯及捷克的三十九所院校。大亞灣的實驗有助解答一些令科學家困惑已久的有關中微子的問題。

朱教授說：「中微子是在核反應中產生的不帶電粒子，是最輕的基本粒子之一。中微子有幾種不同類型，但穿越空間與物質時幾乎不發生相互作用。和希格斯粒子一樣，它們也常常是杳無蹤影，難以偵測。根據粒子物理學的標準模型，中微子可能是沒有質量的。但現在我們知道，它們其實是有輕微質量，可能是它們與希格斯粒子發生相互作用時獲得的。發現希格斯粒子證明了標準模型，我們在大亞灣實驗所研究的課題——中微子振盪，則是標準模型範疇以外的事物。所以，中微子打開了一扇希望之窗，讓我們研究標準模型沒有涉及的領域。」

最近中大與CERN加強合作，與CERN的緊湊渺子線圈實驗簽署協議，促成中大科學家與學生參與研究項目。緊湊渺子線圈實驗是CERN的兩大主要實驗之一，目的是探測大型強子對撞機的高能量對撞所產生的多種粒子和現象。因此，它也偵測和確定包括希格斯粒子在內的基本粒子的存在。中大學生會繼續參與CERN暑期實習計劃，從這種難得的研究經驗中獲益。

《時代》雜誌一位作者寫道：「在CERN那深藏於地下的隧道中發現的玻色子，是萬物的本質。」（'The Cathedral of Science', *Time*, 23 July, 2012, p. 31）這個萬物的本質令我們每一個人，包括科學家和一般人，都心生敬畏和心存信念。就像列尼·史葛的電影中普羅米修斯號太空船的生還者一樣，人類對於最終答案的追尋永不休止。



彼得·希格斯
Peter Higgs

Thirty-three years after his *Alien* started the cult of the thorax-bursting body snatchers, director Ridley Scott gave us a prequel to the saga in the form of *Prometheus*. The actions in the latter film have not only gone back in chronological time but also redirected the seemingly doomed space journey towards the origin of the human race.

Man's quest for his origin is not fodder for the imagination of the artists only. In science a similar but more rigorous quest has been going on for quite some time, with less violent or ghastly manifestations. Physicists view the physical universe in terms of fields, forces, particles, energy and matter. The standard model of particle physics explains its working as a combination of the weak nuclear force, the strong force and electromagnetism.

All is so very well, but there is a missing piece to the jigsaw. Where does the mass of the fundamental particles come from? And why do different particles have different masses? A half century ago, the Scottish physicist Peter Higgs theorized that there is an energy field which gives mass to particles trawled through it.

Tracking God Particle

Prof. Chu Ming-chung, professor of physics at CUHK, likened the Higgs field to water. When we walk in water, we feel we are pulled back or weighed down, as if we have been given extra 'mass'. That is a field suffused with mass or mass-giving particles. How can the existence of the field be proved? Imagine a blind man standing on the shore. By throwing a stone into the water, he can tell by the sound of the water breaking that it's all water instead of rock in front of him. Similarly, scientists would smash

In Plain View

洞明集



high-energy particles so that the resulting explosion would disrupt the field and release Higgs particles which can be detected and whose traces can be analysed.

But this Higgs particle, which later came to be called the God particle, had proved elusive. Man proposed, but God was not ready to dispose. This is because the particle accelerators were not yet powerful enough to set loose the Higgs. But the arrival of the much more powerful Large Hadron Colliders (LHCs) in the later part of the 2000s changed all that.

The LHC at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, 26.5 km in circumference and 90 m deep in the ground, can smash protons at 99.9999991% of the speed of light, thereby producing fireballs with effervescent particles such as the Higgs and leaving traces which can prove its existence. For some months since the beginning of this year, the scientific community had been holding its breath in anticipation of the tracking and proving of the existence of the God particle. Then in July,



緊湊渺子線圈實驗所用的矽晶片追蹤系統
CMS silicon tracking detector

the research teams at CERN announced they have found a Higgs-like particle. The whole world erupted in euphoria. But a lot remains to be done.

Professor Chu explained, 'The scientists at CERN would then have to measure the ratio of the different ways of decay of this Higgs-like particle, to see whether the particle is the same as the standard model Higgs. In fact, some of the ways this particle can decay have not been observed yet. So they need to have more events in order to see all the decay modes of the particle.' Professor Chu estimated that by the end of the year they should have doubled the statistics and so the confidence level would be much higher.

Professor Chu continued, 'If the Higgs particle is indeed found, there are still quite a bit of other new physics that they are looking for at CERN. The most immediate is to test the theory of supersymmetry, which predicts a new class of particles called supersymmetric partners. If they cannot find these particles within the next few years, then the theory of supersymmetry will be in serious trouble, and so will many grand unified theories based on it. If they find these supersymmetric partners, it will be important to characterize them (mass and other physical properties). They may be the so-called "dark matter" in the universe, and their properties have great significance in astrophysics and cosmology as well.'

In Quest of Neutrino

Professor Chu is also the leader of the Hong Kong part of an international team in the Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment, which comprises over 200 scientists from 39

institutes in China, the US, Taiwan, Russia and the Czech Republic. The Daya Bay Experiment will help to answer some of the most puzzling questions about neutrinos.

Professor Chu said, 'Neutrinos are uncharged particles produced in nuclear reactions and are among the lightest elementary particles. The several forms of neutrino morph from one to another but hardly interact at all as they travel through space and matter. Like the Higgs, they are elusive and difficult to detect. In the standard model of particle physics, the neutrinos do not have mass. But now we know they do have a tiny mass, which they may have acquired through interacting with the Higgs particles. While the discovery of Higgs is a confirmation of the standard model, neutrino oscillation (what we study at Daya Bay) is beyond the standard model. So the neutrinos provide a promising window for us to study where the standard model trails off.'

Recently, CUHK has strengthened its collaboration with CERN with the signing of an agreement with the Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment (CMS) at CERN for CUHK scientists and students to take part in the research programme. CMS is one of the two major experiments at CERN and was designed to detect a wide range of particles and phenomena produced in high-energy collisions in the LHC. It therefore plays a part in detecting and confirming the existence of fundamental particles including the Higgs. CUHK students will continue to benefit from research experience gained in the yearly CERN Summer Student Programme.

One author remarks, 'The boson found in the deep tunnel at CERN goes to the very essence of everything.' ('The Cathedral of Science', *Time*, 23 July, 2012, p. 31) It is this very core of everything that inspires awe and faith in every one of us, scientist or layman. Like the survivor on the spaceship *Prometheus* in Ridley Scott's film, man's quest for the ultimate answer continues. ☞



大型強子對撞機管道
LHC tunnel

Arts and Leisure

藝文雅趣



《停電》

混合媒介布本·36 x 42吋·2012

陳雪兒·2012年畢業於香港中文大學藝術系·同年參加中大藝術2012本科生畢業展·2012出爐藝術系畢業生聯展·Market Force: Response等展覽。

An Electric Power Cut

Mixed media on canvas, 36 x 42 in., 2012

Chan Suet-yi graduated from the Department of Fine Arts, CUHK in 2012. In the same year, she has participated in the CUHK Art 2012 Graduation Exhibition, the Fresh Trend 2012 Art Graduates Joint Exhibition, the Market Force: Response.



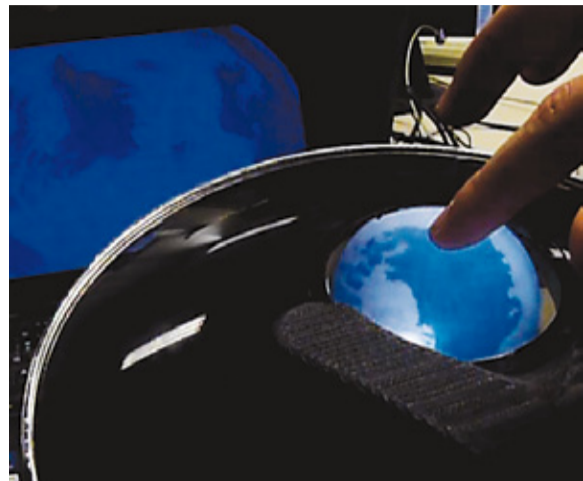
工程研究生獲傑出項目獎 CUHK Team Wins Engineering Award

機械與自動化工程學系三位研究生余卓謙(右三)、陳始創(左二)和黎偉賢(左三)，擊敗其他本地大學隊伍，榮獲怡和機器傑出工程項目獎，於6月27日獲頒冠軍獎金五萬五千港元。

中大隊伍由任揚教授(右二)指導，優勝項目是「FLOAT

——互動立體投影儀」。FLOAT是一個立體投影儀的原型，透過特別設計的光路，將影像投影於空中，營造懸浮及可觸碰的效果。在指定的觀視範圍內，觀看者可用「裸視」方式看到立體影像。FLOAT還配備能辨認手部動作的傳感模組，擁有互動功能，能讓用家隨着自己的意念操控投影儀。

該技術可應用於各行業，如建築服務、廣告和電子產品等，作三維顯示、裝飾和非接觸式操控界面。



Supervised by Prof. Yam Yeung (2nd right), a team of postgraduate students from the Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering won the Jardine Engineering Corporation Outstanding Engineering Project Award this year, outshining competitors from other local universities. The team members Yu Cheuk-him Derek (3rd right), Chan Chi-chong Carl (2nd left) and Lai Wai-yin William (3rd left) were presented the championship prize money of HK\$55,000 on 27 June.

The team's winning project is 'FLOAT—An Interactive 3D Paradox', which is a prototype of a 3D image projector that utilizes a specially crafted optical chamber to construct levitating 3D objects with a touchable effect. The virtual 3D objects it created is visible to the naked eye within a specified range of viewing angle. Equipped with a sensing module, FLOAT is an interactive device that can react to hand motion.

The technology can be applied to various industries, including building services, advertising and household electronics for 3D visualizations, decorations and non-contact human-machine interfaces.



培養少年短文作家 Nurturing Young Short Story Writers

教育學院優化英語教學研究中心在去年2月至今年6月舉辦大學與學校夥伴計劃——「培養少年短文作家」。此計劃獲得中大知識轉移項目基金撥款，共有來自十所中學約一千四百位中二學生及四十位英語老師參加。

該計劃着重加強英語教師教授短文寫作的的能力，強調在英語短文寫作課堂建構互動協作和以學生為本的學習環境。參與計劃的教師先參與工作坊，由中心總監麥陳淑賢教授(右一)講解如何提高學生的寫作興趣，並引導學生逐步寫作。中二學生則參加基本寫作技巧工作坊。

該計劃還在今年2月至3月舉行英語短文寫作比賽，超過一千位學生參與個人及協作組別比賽；頒獎典禮於4月21日舉行。

The Centre for Enhancing English Learning and Teaching (CEELT), Faculty of Education, organized the 'Developing Young Short Story Writers in Secondary Schools in Hong Kong—A University-School Partnership Programme' from February 2011 to June 2012. Funded by the CUHK Knowledge Transfer Project Fund, the programme involved 1,400 Secondary 2

students and 40 English teachers from 10 local schools.

The programme was aimed at developing teachers' skills in teaching short-story writing and promoting a constructive, interactive and student-centred learning environment through collaborative writing. The participating teachers were trained at a workshop run by Prof. Barley Mak (1st right), director of CEELT, on how to motivate and guide their students through the process of writing short stories, while the students attended a workshop on the basic skills of short-story writing.

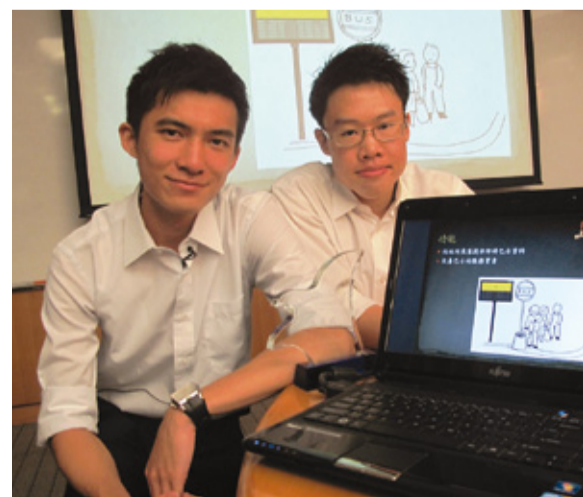
The highlight of the programme was a short-story writing competition held from February to March 2012. The competition received positive response with over one thousand students participating in the individual and collaborative categories. A prize presentation ceremony was held on 21 April.



工程學生創業大賽獲佳績 Engineering Students Shine at Business Plan Contest

由系統工程學與工程管理學系學生周梓烽(右)、黃卓榮(左)、羅建勳組成的隊伍，在7月3至9日參加浙江大學主辦的「未來科技城·蒲公英」兩岸四地大學生創業計劃競賽，憑藉其「智能公交到站預測系統」奪得二等獎。該系統能為巴士乘客提供準確可靠的實時信息。

A CUHK team comprising Chau Tsz-fung (right), Wong Cheuk-wing (left) and Law Kin-fun from the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management won the second prize at the 'Future Science Park—Dandelion Cross-Strait Business Plan Contest' held by Zhejiang University from 3 to 9 July. Their award-winning project is an intelligent bus system, which can provide accurate and real-time information to passengers.





兩學生獲滙豐海外獎學金 Two Students Awarded HSBC Overseas Scholarships

主修法學的戚雅雯及主修計量金融學的胡浩輝獲頒「滙豐海外獎學金」，將於2012至13學年以訪問學生身分負笈英國一年。

戚雅雯將到牛津大學修讀法律。她相信牛津獨特的一對一導修課方式，能讓她獲得更豐富的知識。此外，海外學習經驗除令她增廣見聞，還同時訓練她的獨立能力。有感於香港的環境污染問題日趨嚴重，雅雯希望把從牛津學到的知識及文化交流經驗，應用到環保之上，未來打算在環保組織從事法律工作，或擔任立法會議員，為環保起草法案。

胡浩輝將到倫敦政治經濟學院學習。他關注本港產業及人才多元發展，留意到香港的人力資源往往流向金融、貿易、旅遊等行業，損害創新科技、文化藝術等新興



產業，不利香港未來發展。他希望透過這個難得的學習機會，進一步了解政策制定，親身接觸歐洲各國不同的社會架構，打好研究以上課題的基石。

滙豐銀行慈善基金每年頒發「滙豐海外獎學金」予中大學生。雅雯和浩輝各獲頒約港幣三十萬元獎學金。

Miss Chik Nga-man Hermia (majoring in laws) and Mr. Wu Ho-fai Alexis (majoring in quantitative finance) have been awarded the HSBC Overseas Scholarships for a one-year study as a visiting student in the UK for the academic year 2012-13. Hermia will study law courses at the University of Oxford and she is confident that Oxford's one-on-one tutorial classes will enormously benefit her. She also believes that the experience of studying abroad will broaden her horizons and train her to be more independent. As an environmentally conscious person, Hermia wishes to work either as a lawyer for an environmental



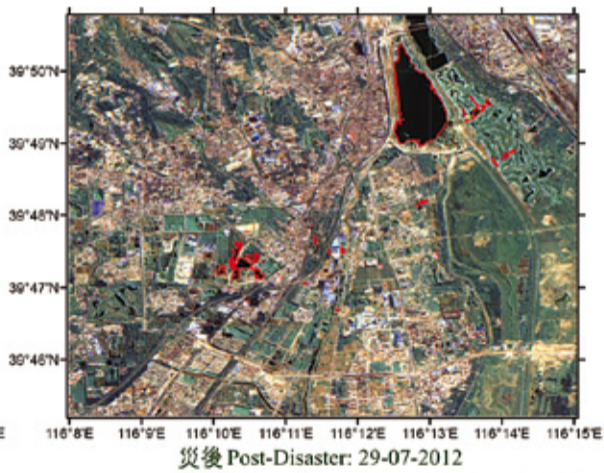
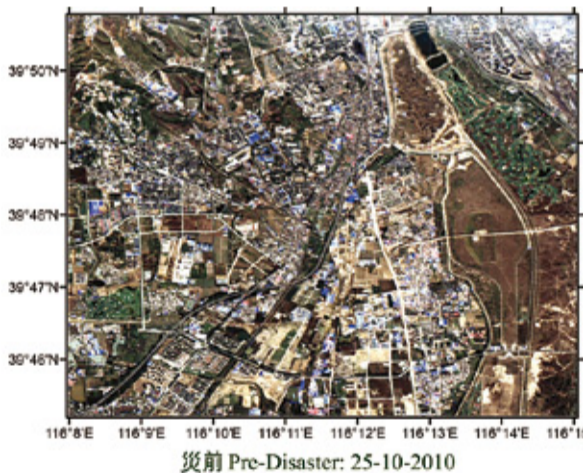
protection organization or as a legislative council member in the future to promote the development of environmental law.

Alexis will study at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He has been concerned over the problem of industrial and workforce diversification in Hong Kong. He has noticed that human resources have been overwhelmingly drawn to certain industries such as finance, trade and tourism, at the expense of growing industries like innovation and technology, art and culture, adversely affecting the city's long-term development. Alexis believes that studying at LSE will give him a better understanding of government policy formulation and first-hand exposure to social structures in Europe, thus laying a solid foundation for his studies in this area.

The Hongkong Bank Foundation annually awards the HSBC Overseas Scholarships to CUHK students. Hermia and Alexis have been granted over HK\$300,000 each.

太空所分析北京水災 ISEIS Analyses Beijing Floods

北京於7月21日暴雨成災。為協助災後重建，預防疫症爆發及地質災害，太空與地球信息科學研究所與日本守望亞洲災害監測組織合作，該所團隊利用該組織的日本及台灣衛星圖像，分析北京水災災情，並把分析結果提供內地學術及救援單位使用，為救災行動提供技術支援。



Beijing was hit by rainstorm and deadly flooding on 21 July. To help with post-disaster reconstruction and to prevent epidemics and geological hazards, the Institute of Space and Earth Information Science (ISEIS) has worked together with Japan's disaster prevention organization Sentinel Asia to analyse the flooding with satellite images from the organization's Japanese and Taiwanese satellites. ISEIS has provided the information to relevant academic and government units on the mainland to help with disaster relief.

中大擬定慢性乙肝治療指引 CUHK Draws Up Treatment Guideline for Chronic Hepatitis B



肝癌患者切除腫瘤後，若乙肝病毒載量（即乙肝病毒在血液的數量）維持在高水平，肝癌復發風險亦會較高。中大肝臟護理中心分析醫學文獻發現，接受了抗病毒治療的患者，其肝癌復發風險減低達百分之四十以上。因此中大在代表香港為亞太肝病學會擬定的2012年治療慢性乙肝指引中，建議曾進行肝腫瘤切除或局部治療的乙肝患者，如手術後乙肝病毒載量仍高於2000 IU/ml，應接受抗病毒治療。

A high level of hepatitis B virus replication, as reflected by high HBV DNA levels, is one of the key factors leading to the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Patients with a higher HBV DNA level after surgical resection of HCC tend to have a higher risk of HCC recurrence.

The Center for Liver Health at CUHK has conducted literature analysis to ascertain the role of antiviral therapy in preventing HCC recurrence and found that antiviral treatment could reduce the risk of HCC recurrence by over 40%. With this strong evidence, CUHK is representing Hong Kong to draw up the chronic hepatitis B management consensus guideline of the Asian Pacific Association for the Study of the Liver. The guideline recommends chronic hepatitis B patients who have their HCC resected or treated by loco-regional therapy to receive antiviral therapy if they have a high level of HBV DNA (>2000 IU/ml).

太空所協助清理海面塑膠粒 ISEIS Renders Support to Pellet Clean-up

7月23日吹襲香港的颱風韋森特，把載着一百五十公噸聚丙烯塑膠粒的貨櫃從船上吹到海中，膠粒隨海浪四散，引起全港關注。太空與地球信息科學研究所潘家禕教授利用新開發的海洋環境服務系統，預測本港周邊海域的潮流和海浪環境，從而推測膠粒所在及將會出現的位置，並將數據送至天文台及海事處，協助清理行動。

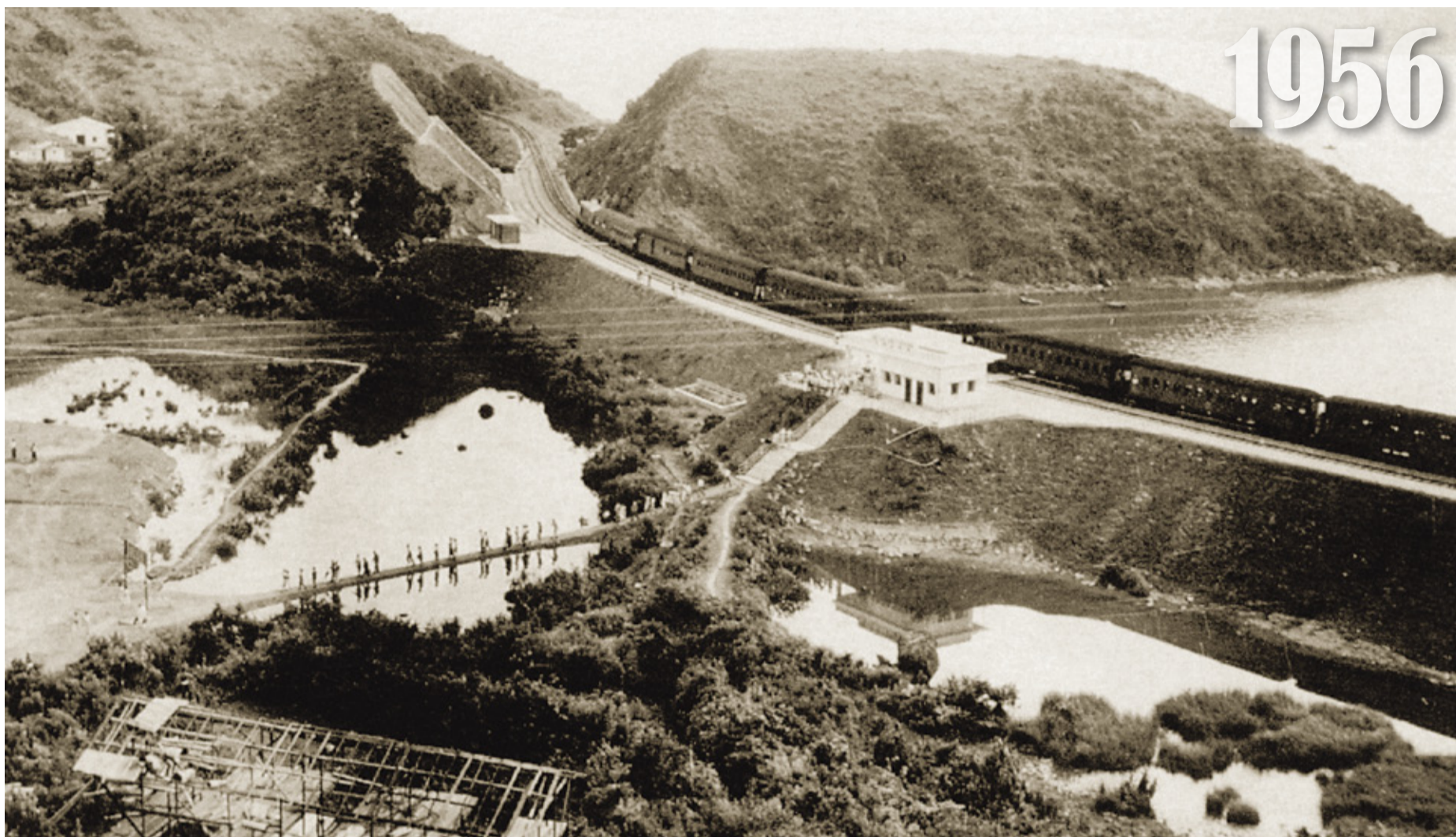
About 150 tonnes of polypropylene pellets spilled into the sea after typhoon Vicente, which hit Hong Kong on 23 July, swept six shipping containers of them off the deck of a freighter causing great concern in the local community. Prof. Pan Jiayi at the Institute of Space and Earth Information Science (ISEIS) has made use of a

newly developed marine environment system to assist the clean-up operation. By predicting the speed and direction of currents and waves in the surrounding sea area of Hong Kong, Professor Pan has pointed out the present and predicted locations of the pellets. ISEIS has sent the data to the Hong Kong Observatory and the Marine Department to support the clean-up.



Then vs Now

昔與今



1956

崇基學院在1953年獲政府撥地十英畝興建校園。那時候，崇基所在位置名喚馬料水。1963年香港政府在馬料水撥地二百七十英畝供中文大學建校之用。

Chung Chi College was granted 10 acres of land by the Hong Kong Government in 1953 as its permanent site in the New Territories, which was called Ma Liu Shui at that time. In 1963 the Government announced that about 270 acres of land in the Ma Liu Shui area would be granted for the development of the Chinese University.



2012

Announcements

宣布事項

1995公積金計劃內各項投資回報成績

Investment Returns on Designated Investment Funds of Staff Superannuation Scheme 1995

基金 Fund	7.2012		1.8.2011–31.7.2012	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	1.77%	1.40%	-7.47%	-5.41%
平衡 Balanced	1.54%	1.28%	-3.41%	-3.48%
穩定 Stable	1.41%	1.08%	-2.41%	-0.87%
香港股票 HK Equity	1.49%	1.57%	-13.38%	-11.69%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	1.50%	1.84%	-8.47%	-8.37%
A50中國指數 [△] A50 China Tracker [△]	-3.49%	-3.99%	-21.10%	-12.62%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.11%	0.001%	1.56%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.08%	-0.03%	1.08%	-0.49%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	4.13%	3.86%	-0.01%	-2.92%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	-2.34%	-2.41%	-14.02%	-14.69%

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:

www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

[△] 累積回報是由2011年8月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩富時A50中國指數ETF (2823) 的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2012年7月該溢價減少了0.48%，而2011年8月至2012年7月之十二個月期間溢價的累計減幅為7.06%。
Cumulative returns are for the past 12 months beginning in 1 August 2011. 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 July, there was a decrease in premium of 0.48% and for the 12 months from August 2011 to July 2012, the premium decreased by 7.06%.

* 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.

2012至13年度學生工讀計劃

Student Campus Work Scheme 2012–13

學生工讀計劃基金現已開始接受教職員申請。計劃目的是讓有經濟需要的學生利用課餘時間，協助教職員進行研究或其他工作，以獲取報酬。

工作性質須為：

- 協助大學教員從事研究工作；
- 為行政人員（助理主任級或以上）提供額外人手，支援短期工作；
- 其他經學生工讀計劃委員會批准之工作。

現時本科生及研究生工讀報酬為每小時五十港元。工讀計劃詳情及申請表格已發送各部門及行政單位主管。教職員可向其所屬部門或單位索取申請表格，填妥後交回碧秋樓332室入學及學生資助處獎學金及經濟援助組學生工讀計劃委員會秘書收，截止申請日期為2012年9月28日。

Applications for grants under the Student Campus Work Scheme are now invited from members of the academic and administrative staff. The aim of the scheme is to help needy students by providing opportunities for paid campus work, in the form of assisting University academics/administrators in their projects.

The nature of the work should be confined to:

- assisting academic staff in their research projects;
- assisting administrative staff (executive officer rank or above) in short-term projects that require a large task force;
- any other job assignments as approved by the Committee on Student Campus Work Scheme.

Current Remuneration for undergraduates and postgraduates is HK\$50/hour. Details of the scheme and application forms have been sent to the heads of departments

and administrative units. Staff members who are interested in applying should obtain application forms from their offices and return the completed forms to the Secretary, Committee on Student Campus Work Scheme, c/o Scholarships and Financial Aid, Office of Admissions and Financial Aid, Room 332, Pi Ch'iu Building, no later than 28 September 2012.

中大手機程式更新

CUHK Mobile Application Updated

為提供更全面、互動的校園資訊予中大師生、員工及訪客，香港中文大學的手機程式CUHK Mobile現已更新。

新版本提供以下新功能：

- (1) 穿梭校巴資訊：以文字及地圖形式展示各條校巴路線。
- (2) 課室資訊：以地圖顯示各教學樓位置，再輔以相片作參考。
- (3) 新生錦囊，內容包括：
 - 新鮮人的心態；
 - 學生服務一覽；
 - 來港生錦囊——融入新文化及適應香港生活；
 - 2012年迎新營——新生注意事項。



緊急資訊如颱風消息、交通安排等，亦可以透過通知形式傳送予手機程式用戶。

CUHK Mobile適用於iPhone和Android手機。請即下載更新版，緊貼校園脈搏。

The app 'CUHK Mobile' has been updated to provide a more comprehensive and interactive campus guide for students, staff and visitors of CUHK.

New functions include:

- (1) Shuttle bus information: a list of available shuttle bus routes in both text and map formats.
- (2) Classroom information: a classroom locator showing the locations on map and photos of various teaching buildings.
- (3) Tips for new students, including:
 - A new mindset for new students;
 - A quick guide to student services;
 - Tips for non-local students—'crossing cultures and adjustment to Hong Kong'.

Emergency messages like typhoon signals, traffic arrangements could be sent to users as notifications.

The app is available for iPhone and Android phones. Please download it now for a campus guide at your fingertips.

麥嘉倫教授追悼禮

Memorial Service for Prof. Michael E. McClellan



音樂系麥嘉倫教授（1958–2012）追悼禮將於2012年9月23日下午3時半至5時半假崇基學院禮拜堂舉行。崇基學院暨音樂系敬邀各位出席。

當日敬辭鮮花，如蒙鼎惠，捐獻請付音樂系設立之麥嘉倫紀念基金（Michael E. McClellan Memorial Fund）。支票抬頭請寫「香港中文大學」，來款將開立收據供免稅之用。捐款表格可於以下網頁下載：www.cuhk.edu.hk/mus/memorial.html

The memorial service to celebrate and remember the life of Prof. Michael E. McClellan (1958–2012) will be held on 23 September 2012 (Sunday) at 3:30–5:00 pm at Chung Chi Chapel, Chung Chi College. Chung Chi College and the Department of Music request the honour of your presence.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Michael E. McClellan Memorial Fund to be set up at the Department of Music. Cheques should be made payable to 'The Chinese University of Hong Kong'. Tax receipts will be issued. The donation form can be downloaded at: www.cuhk.edu.hk/mus/memorial.html.

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be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

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Ins and Outs

人事動態



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馬麗莊教授

社會工作學系系主任

你怎樣跟與精神健康有關的社會工作結緣？

電影、文學裏任何癡狂的事物，只要跟人的心理健康有關的，我都覺得有趣，所以我很早已肯定自己會做相關的工作。唸社工最後一年，我在基督教聯合醫院精神科實習，甫踏進病房，便知道：「是這兒了！」畢業後，我加入其精神科診所，當了七年醫務社工。那是個非常優秀的跨團隊，我戰戰兢兢，盡量吸收。沒有兩個服務對象是完全一樣的，在接觸過程中，對方成了你的鏡子，令你反思很多問題。這七年可以說奠定了我一生的事業路向。

你常從事以內地社會為對象的研究，主要在哪方面？

最主要是如何用家庭治療幫助厭食症患者的研究，在2001年展開，年多前完成了。當時我每周抽半天到深圳南山醫院的深港家庭治療中心，邊為求助家庭提供治療，邊做研究。

在內地展開研究和治療，可遇到甚麼障礙？

有需要的人很多，但案例比想像中少。因為普羅大眾以至專業醫護人員對家庭治療、心理治療、精神健康、社會工作等概念欠缺認識，未必懂得適時轉介。此外，為了保障收入，少數醫生會抱着病人不放，頭一年我可碰了不少釘子。

和內地案主的溝通如何？

文化大革命對內地人民影響深遠，欠缺信任是其一。他們雖因我是香港人而指明要來見我，但用的卻是假名，因為骨子裏還是不信任，簡單至月薪等資料，他們也永遠不會告訴你真的。深圳是個移民城市，我的案主有來自東北、西安、內蒙古、貴州等地，風俗習慣各異，帶給我很大衝擊。

是甚麼令你堅持在內地的工作？

一個簡單信念：當年，我們受惠於美國人、英國人、或一些受過英美教育的本地學者的教導，如果有人需要我的知識，我理所當然應該傳授開去。在香港，我算是資深的專業人員，在內地，在截然不同的環境下跟各色人等切實接觸，是激盪思考，提升專業的難得機會。

社會工作者面對最大的壓力是甚麼？

社會籠罩着一股民粹、欠缺包容的氣候，頗為鬱悶。人們問的是社會欠我多少，可以給我甚麼，而不是我要盡些甚麼責任。社工除了服務案主外，還要處理議員和政治角力衍生的問題。這不單是社工的挑戰，對醫療專業，以至社會整體都不是好事。

Prof. Joyce Ma

Chairman, Department of Social Work

How did you get into mental health-related social work?

I was fascinated by anything to do with human psychology, including portrayals of madness in film and literature, so I knew early on in life that I would be working in a related area. In the last year of my social work studies, I interned in the psychiatric unit of the United Christian Hospital. The moment I stepped into the ward, I thought, 'This is it!' I joined their clinic after graduation and worked there for seven years as a medical social worker. That was an excellent team and I was on the edge of my seat trying my best to learn. No two cases were the same. My patients were a mirror to me and led me to ponder many questions. Those seven years laid the direction of my career.

You've conducted many studies that have as their subject mainland Chinese society. What topics have you covered?

I studied mainly how to use family therapy to help anorexic patients. The project began in 2001 and finished over a year ago. I would spend half a day every week at the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Family Practice Centre in Nanshan Hospital in Shenzhen, providing therapy to families who needed it and doing my research in the meantime.

What difficulties did you encounter conducting research and offering therapy on the mainland?

There were a lot of people in need, but fewer cases than one would imagine. The general public and even medical professionals lacked knowledge about family therapy, psychological therapy, mental health, and social work, so referrals weren't made on time. A small number of doctors would also hang on to patients to ensure an income. I knocked on quite a few closed doors in my first year there.

What was communication with your subjects like?

The Cultural Revolution has had far-reaching impact on the people's psyche, and one of the effects was the lack of trust. Though my patients wanted to consult me because I was from Hong Kong, many used false names, because ultimately they were still mistrustful. They would never release information as simple as their monthly salary. Shenzhen is a city of immigrants. My subjects came from Northeastern China, Xi'an, Inner Mongolia, and Guizhou, etc. They all had different customs and traditions. It had a huge impact on me.

What makes you persist in your work on the mainland?

The simple belief that since we'd benefited from the teachings of the Americans and the British, or from that of Hong Kongers educated in those countries, I should spread my knowledge now that it was needed by someone else. I am considered an experienced professional in Hong Kong. The mainland experience exposes me to completely different people and environments. It offers rare inspiration, stimulus and a chance for professional growth.

What is the greatest pressure faced by social workers?

Our society is shrouded in populism and intolerance. It's depressing. People ask what society owes them, what society can give to them, and not what they can do for society. Social workers do not just deal with cases, but need to grapple with the problems brought about by councillors and political sparring. It's not only a challenge for social workers, but also for medical professionals and the rest of society. 📄



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Photos of Professor Ma in this issue are by Keith Hiro