

中大 / CUHK / 通訊 NEWSLETTER

08 教育常在我心間

新任校董會主席獨家專訪

Education is Always on My Mind

An Exclusive Interview with the New Council Chairman



Photo by Keith Hiro

02 俘虜人心的精靈?
Pokémon Go and
Its Psychology



03 新學年 新面孔
New School Year, New Faces



05 「蝠」壽雙全
Bats and Blessings



捉精靈 捉心理

The Psychology of *Pokémon Go*



自 *Pokémon Go* 今年7月推出以來，這款基於GPS定位技術、應用擴增實境 (augmented reality, 簡稱AR) 的手機遊戲瘋捲全球，大批精靈訓練員「日夜鍛煉去取勝」，令香港各區的公園比中秋節還熱鬧，也衍生出光怪陸離的新聞標題——「宅男終出山捉精靈脫毒」、「青年辭工全力捉妖」等，極盡荒誕。

無論是 *Pokémon Go* 玩家抑或非玩家，都很難言明究竟是何種魔力驅使男女老幼在烈日下步行數公里，孵化虛幻無實的精靈蛋。中大心理學系許展明教授專研動機心理學，他提供以下五個解釋：

1. 人腦喜歡新鮮感。 當我們遇到新刺激，大腦中的獎賞系統會產生愉悅感。就 *Pokémon Go* 而言，它給人帶來的新刺激就是擴增實境。「*Pokémon Go* 是首款將AR技術主流化的遊戲，大部分人透過這免費程式初嚐AR滋味，大人小孩都迫不及待體驗透過實景鏡頭捕捉虛擬精靈是怎樣的感覺。」

2. 懷舊情懷作祟。 遊戲勾起很多看《寵物小精靈》動畫長大的八九十後的童年回憶。別以為懷舊等同對過去無謂的耽溺，許教授指出追憶往事有助我們繼續前行。「懷舊的人希望把過去、現在與將來的自己連成一線。玩 *Pokémon Go* 令我們憶起有趣的卡通情節或當年一起追劇的好夥伴，這些回憶能增強當下的正向情緒，提升自信，並促進人與人的連繫。」這位八十後教授如是說：《寵物小精靈》九十年代末熱播之時，他還在唸中學。

3. 人類天生愛互動。 當訓練員四出遊走捉精靈時，放眼望去都是舉着手機面帶微笑的同路人，共同嗜好令陌生人之間也很容易打開話匣子。「這遊戲成功讓本來互不相識的城市人變得有說有笑。研究指出，面對面的交流比起電子溝通更有利心理健康。」

4. 愈難掌握愈想掌握，愈是稀缺愈想擁有。 機會愈是不確定和稀缺，愈是令人興奮和珍惜。一方面，玩家無從得知下一刻將在屏幕跳出哪隻小精靈，這種對未來收穫的不確定增加了興奮感。另一方面，在總數一百五十一隻小精靈中，有些CP值（攻擊力）較高，表示品種稀有且難以捕捉。當我們成功將「稀寵」收入球內，成功感與優越感便油然而生。這就是大家甘願攀山涉水追擊「啟暴龍」，或是膽敢潛入殯儀館搜索「鬼斯通」的重要原因。

5. 羊群效應不容忽視。 我們都受着身邊人的一舉一動影響，因此當大眾都在玩 *Pokémon Go*，沒人希望成為落單那個。「我相信很多人其實並非真心對這遊戲感興趣，但礙於朋輩壓力或是害怕跟他人缺乏共同話題，便不由自主跟隨大流。」許教授解釋道。

雖然 *Pokémon Go* 魅力難擋，但這股熱潮最近幾星期似已逐漸退燒，用家數目銳減三分之一，許教授再次歸因於大腦處理新訊息的方式：AR面世之初確曾讓我們歡喜若狂，但一旦大腦開始習慣這玩意，新鮮感便隨之消退。「遊戲開發者應考慮注入新元素，例如允許玩家與好友交換精靈或對戰，以保持新鮮感，同時填補人們對社交互動的無盡需要。」

Since being released in July, *Pokémon Go*, a location-based, augmented-reality mobile game, has taken the world by storm. It has phone-wielding players flooding parks and public spaces late into the summer night, and generated surreal spectacles on news media such as hordes of socially awkward teenagers venturing out of their homes for the first time in years to hunt Pokémon, and adults quitting their plum jobs to become full-time players.

The phenomenon has left us, *Go* players and non-players alike, mystified. What on earth has possessed fans of all ages who walk miles to hatch fictional monster eggs? **Hui Chin-ming**, a CUHK psychology professor who specializes in motivational psychology, offers five explanations.



1. The human brain feeds on novelty. The reward system in our brain creates the experience of pleasure when we encounter a new stimulus which in the *Go* case means the game's augmented reality (AR) approach. '*Go* is one of the first-ever mainstream applications of AR. Thanks to the free game, many have tried the novel technology for the first time. Kids and adults alike are eager to get their first taste of how it feels to catch digital monsters superimposed on a physical world,' said Professor Hui.

2. The game provides a fair amount of nostalgia for fans who grew up with the *Pokémon* franchise. While many assume nostalgia means an indulgent looking back to the past, Professor Hui said it actually helps us to move on. 'Nostalgia is a desire to connect one's past, present and future selves. Playing *Go* reminds us of the fun cartoon we used to watch and the people we used to watch it with. Such a reminder can increase positive emotion, enhance self-esteem and foster social connectedness with others,' said the young professor who was a teenager when *Pokémon* peaked in popularity in the late '90s.

3. Human beings are hardwired for connection. When players are walking around their neighbourhoods looking for Pokémon, they run into one another. A shared love of the game makes for easy conversation even between strangers. 'It's a





新學年 新面孔 New School Year, New Faces



great way for city dwellers who normally keep to themselves to connect with one another. The face-to-face interactions are way more beneficial than online ones to a person's mental health, according to research findings.'

4. The rule of uncertainty and scarcity plays a large role. Rewards are more exciting and valuable when they are uncertain and scarce. For one thing, we can never predict which critter is going to pop up on the screen; such uncertainty about the next reward tremendously increases excitement. For another, among the full list of 151 Pokémon, some are considered rarer and harder to catch, as measured by higher CP (combat power). When we succeed in catching those, it feeds our sense of fulfilment and superiority. That is an important reason why people are motivated to scale mountains in search of a Dragonite, or sneak into funeral parlours to track down a Gastly.

5. The herd effect is a powerful force. We are influenced by what others around us do, so if everyone is playing Go, no one wants to miss out on the action. 'I believe many are not huge Pokémon fans, but under peer pressure or in fear of having nothing to talk about with the rest, people feel compelled to jump on the bandwagon,' explained Professor Hui.

Despite its unprecedented popularity, Go has reportedly lost around a third of its users in recent weeks, which Professor Hui again attributed to how our brain handles new things: however excited AR once made us feel, the novelty wears off as our brain begins to get used to it. 'The game developer should consider adding new features, like allowing players to trade Pokémon with their friends or battle against them, to sustain novelty and tap deeper into people's insatiable appetite for social connection.'

許展明教授
Prof. Hui Chin-ming



當校園裏的每個角落都變得熱鬧起來，就知道新學年又開始了。

自八月下旬起，中大為一眾新生舉辦了各式各樣的迎新活動，當中最矚目的，莫過於由逾二千位新生合力組成巨型「16 CU」及心形圖案的「書院會師顯創意」活動。九所書院的新生由所屬書院校園出發，於大學本部的林蔭大道「會師」，齊聲叫口號及「砌字」，若從高處俯瞰，場面更為壯觀。活動除了讓他們體驗中大獨有的書院制度，加強對其所屬書院的歸屬感，又可團結所有中大新生，在輕鬆的氣氛相聚，合力完成屬於2016中大新生的獨特字型。

在正式開學之前，沈祖堯校長於本科生入學典禮上歡迎所有新生，寄語他們珍惜大學教育與校園生活，並將這段時間化為人生的轉捩點。他建議新生在未來數年，起碼認識三件事：就是認識自己、認識世界需要甚麼和認識如何與人共事。對於即將迎接大學生活的新生來說，這裏或許是他們上學生涯的最後一站，若能將上述建議付諸實踐，必定能擴闊視野，令未來四年的日子過得既充實又豐盛。

本學年共有約三千九百一十名本科一年級新生加入中大，聯招生佔約二千八百四十名，99.5%以中大課程為Band A選擇。整體收生成績理想，於文憑試考獲至少一科5**成績的全港考生中，35%獲中大錄取。

入學新生中也有不少才華橫溢之輩，包括十位獲全額學費贊助的第二屆「多元卓越獎學金」得主。該獎學金由民政事務局頒發給約二十位在體育、藝術或社會服務等範疇表現卓越而符合大學收生基本要求的中學文憑試畢業生。此外，透過「運動員獎學金計劃」入讀

中大的新生共二十六名，他們分別在田徑、游泳、手球、划艇、空手道、排球、乒乓球、劍擊、網球及柔道等運動表現傑出，其中兩人為港隊代表，十九人是青年軍，另七人為學界體育聯會精英。

至於通過非聯招計劃入讀的本地高才有約五百名，另外有約五百七十名非本地本科新生，他們在國際或當地認可考試中取得優異成績，包括在IB、GCE A-Level及大馬高級學校文憑試考獲滿分的考生。非本地生除來自內地三十一省市、澳門及台灣外，還有加拿大、德國、印度、印尼、義大利、日本、哈薩克斯坦、吉爾吉斯、馬來西亞、巴基斯坦、巴勒斯坦、波蘭、葡萄牙、南韓、斯里蘭卡、英國、美國及津巴布韋。透過內地全國統一招生計劃錄取的內地高考生，高考成績在所屬省市皆名列前茅，與當地重點大學的錄取分數線（簡稱一本線）比較，在福建、貴州、陝西、新疆、黑龍江等十個省份的理科錄取平均分高於一本線百分之四十或以上。今年中大也錄取了十五名少數民族考生，學生的多元背景，豐富了校園的文化面貌。

When you hear voices and laughter starting to fill every corner on campus, you know the new school year is just around the corner.

Orientations for new students in various sizes and shapes had begun in August, culminating on the Joint College Activity on 31 August. Over 2,000 new members of the University community marched from their respective Colleges to converge on the University Mall and then joined hands to form the gigantic symbol '16 CU' and some heart-shaped patterns. The grandiosity of the occasion can only be fully appreciated from a view at the top, a collective testimony to the solidarity of CUHK's collegiate identity. The event was as fun-filled as it was spectacular.

At the Inauguration Ceremony on 5 September, Vice-Chancellor Prof. **Joseph J.Y. Sung** extended a warm welcome to the new local and international students. He exhorted the students to make the most of their university education and college life. He suggested that they should at least learn a few things: to learn who they are; to learn what the world actually needs; and to learn how to work with others. By keeping tab of what they have started out to accomplish, the students can broaden their horizon and turn the next few years, to some the last phase of their formal education, into life-transforming moments that fulfill their potentials.

In the 2016-17 academic year, CUHK has admitted around 3,910 Year One undergraduates and around 2,840 of them are enrolled through the Joint University Programmes Admissions System (JUPAS). Among all JUPAS students, 99.5% of them have made CUHK their Band A choices. CUHK has an impressive intake this year and admitted 35% of the students who achieved Level 5** in at least one subject in HKDSE.

There is a wealth of young talents among the newly admitted students. Among them are 10 students who are awarded the 2nd 'Multi-faceted Excellence Scholarship' and are offered sponsorships for their full tuition fee. The Scholarship is offered by the Home Affairs Bureau to around 20 HKDSE candidates of remarkable achievements in areas such as sports, arts or community services and fulfilled the basic requirements for undergraduate studies. Twenty six students have been admitted to CUHK through the 'Sports Scholarship Scheme' with their outstanding performances in sports such as athletics, swimming, handball, rowing, karate, volleyball, table tennis, fencing, tennis and judo. Two of them play for the Hong Kong representative teams, 19 are army cadets, and seven of them are elite members of the Hong Kong Schools Sports Federation.

The University has admitted around 500 and 570 local and non-local elites respectively through the Non-JUPAS Admissions Scheme. Many of them achieved exceptional results in internationally/locally recognized examinations, including top scorers of IB, GCE A-Level, and Malaysia STPM. Besides the 31 mainland provinces and municipalities, Macau, and Taiwan, CUHK has admitted students from a diverse range of background, including Canada, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, the US, and Zimbabwe. As for the mainland students admitted via the Unified Colleges and Universities Enrollment System from 10 provinces such as Fujian, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, and Heilongjiang etc., the average score of science students is 40% above the admission score of the local top universities. Fifteen students coming from different ethnic minorities also join the CUHK community, enriching the multicultural learning environment on campus.

本地生 Local Students

房穎儀 Winnie Fong

於中學文憑試考獲七科5**佳績的房穎儀選擇在中大修讀藥劑學。她因自幼患濕疹服用過不同藥物，引發對藥劑學的興趣。

Winnie Fong, who attained excellent results with 5** in seven subjects in the HKDSE, is admitted to Pharmacy. She suffered from eczema since she was a small child and had tried different medications, which in turn aroused her interest in pharmacy.



梁碩鳴 Leung Shek-ming

以六科45滿分成為IB狀元的梁碩鳴，受2008年全球金融危機所啟發，自此關注環球經濟議題。他在中大修讀環球商業課程。

With an IB score of 45, top scorer Leung Shek-ming was inspired by the financial crisis in 2008 to learn more about international business issues. He is admitted to Global Business Studies.

戴靖 Tai Ching

獲政府自資專上教育基金頒發獎學金的戴靖有非一般的求學路。本在美國讀書的戴靖，因患上癌症回港治病，以致求學路中斷。在治病期間，他重拾書本，更珍惜學習機會，修讀副學士課程，終以優異成績完成副學位，入讀中大英文系三年級。

A recipient of the scholarship offered by the Government's Self-financing Post-secondary Education Fund, Tai Ching had a bumpy road to studies. He was diagnosed with cancer when he was studying for his undergraduate degree in the US and had to return to Hong Kong for medical treatment. He grasped every opportunity to continue his studies and completed his Associate Degree with excellent academic results. He is now a Year 3 student in the English Department.



非本地生 Non-local Students

張銘洲 Zhang Mingzhou

來自西北新疆維吾爾自治區的張銘洲，以克拉瑪依市第一名的成績，考入工商管理學士綜合課程。他十分嚮往在香港這個充滿活力的都會讀書和生活。

Zhang Mingzhou is from Kelamayi, a north-western border city of Xinjiang. He is the top scorer in the city and looks forward to exploring his tertiary education in a metropolitan city. His major programme is Integrated BBA.



Robin Albrecht

來自德國的Robin早於中學時已來港作交換生，他選擇在中大修讀自小已有興趣的建築系，並期望在此學習中國語言與文化。

Robin Albrecht had been to Hong Kong for an exchange during secondary school and is admitted to Architecture. He also looks forward to learning Chinese language and culture at CUHK.



Camilla Sadyrova

來自哈薩克斯坦的Camilla獲中大工程學院錄取，她期待運用中大提供的高端科研設備及世界頂尖技術，創作出更智能及創新的設計。

Camilla Sadyrova from Kazakhstan is admitted to the Faculty of Engineering. She hopes to create smarter and more innovative designs with the high-end research equipment and globally leading expertise provided by CUHK.



雅共賞 / ARTICULATION

桃之夭夭 灼灼其華 The Distorting Mirror of an Emperor's Mind

論及桃之花實，往往清純溫潤，又明艷動人，賞之惜之，令人愉悅喜樂。這件瓷盤，以白瓷為地，粉彩作飾，描繪出桃花桃實之秀麗：瓷盤外壁，枝幹敦實，自底部向上生長，桃實初熟，壓低枝頭。繪及口沿，桃枝突然翻入盤內。這種在清代瓷器裝飾中常用的裝飾手法，謂之「過枝」，翻牆一躍，紋飾便突破內外之界限，恣意延伸。俯視盤內，畫面更加靈動，枝舒葉展，花蕊粉嫩亦或白皙，點綴其間。留白處，珊瑚紅色的蝙蝠正上下翻飛，趣致得意。「蝠」與福諧音，桃實則象徵長壽，瓷盤寓意「福壽雙全」。瓷盤底部可見「大清雍正年製」六字雙框楷書青花款。明初以來，官窯瓷器款識格式漸成定制，以皇帝年號銘器，此法終清代而不改。帶有「雍正」年號的官款，將溫潤可人的瓷盤與雍正帝，這位堪稱清代歷史上最具有爭議的帝王關聯起來。

康熙帝御極逾甲，致雍正帝四十五歲才得以承繼大統。即位之初，雍正皇位的合法性備受質疑，他生性好辯，又極重名聲，為駁斥誣讒譏諷之詞費盡心力，更為平息爭議，不惜殘害手足，殺戮宗親朝臣。而同時，他勤政革新，幾乎日日宵衣旰食，為歷代帝王中罕見。晚年，為避免骨肉相殘，雍正帝致力於創立秘密建儲制，書儲君名諱，密封匣內，置於乾清宮「正大光明」匾後，奠定清代皇位平穩過渡的先例……國事如麻，在位的時間卻只有短短十三年，雍正帝得到承先（康熙）啟後（乾隆）之美譽，亦承受着相應的無奈與苦悶。

這件瓷盤以粉彩繪製的桃實，色澤粉柔，嫩黃漸變嬌紅，令人不禁聯想到雍正帝曾授意創作的《行樂圖》之《戲猴》。畫面中，雍正帝扮作盜取西王母蟠桃的東方朔，以仙桃逗弄樹上的猴子。一來一往，趣致幽默，明朗單純。圖冊作於雍正帝即位之前的親王時代。那時遠離宮廷的藩邸生活，是其在位時期最喜追憶的片段。細觀瓷盤，柔和的筆觸，濃淡相宜的設色，令人感到溫暖寧靜。或許萬機之暇，唯有藝術才可令他憶及曾經恬淡逍遙，懶理俗世的悠閒自在。而於我們，注視這曾屬於他的藝術品，或許能夠感受到御製詩集、奏摺朱批的壓抑審慎之外，一個更加豐富生動的內心世界。



清雍正佚名《胤禛行樂圖》冊〈仙桃戲猴〉絹本設色 北京故宮博物院藏

'Xiantao xihou' ('Monkey Baiting'), one of the 13 leaves from an anonymous album entitled *A Life Portrait of the Yongzheng Emperor*, colour on silk, Qing dynasty, Yongzheng period, Palace Museum, Beijing



粉彩福壽雙全紋盤
「大清雍正年製」款 / 江西景德鎮窯
清雍正 (1723—35在位) / 高3.9、口徑21、足徑13厘米
林炳炎基金會惠贈 / 1988.0103

Famille-rose dish with design of happiness and longevity
Daqing Yongzhengnian zhi mark / Jingdezhen ware, Jiangxi province
Yongzheng (r. 1723—35), Qing Dynasty / H 3.9, MD 21, FD 13 cm
Gift of B.Y. Lam Foundation / 1988.0103

What can be so special about a dish painted with peach blossoms and fruits in famille-rose hues? Artistically, the inside and outside of this porcelain dish is abolished, just as Nature abhors any boundary between the two. The sturdy peach branches, weighed down by newly ripe fruits, grow from the base of the dish and reach over the rim to hang over or down into the interior. This 'branching over' technique is commonly found in porcelain wares from the Qing period. Viewed from above, the picture is even more dynamic: the branches stretch and the leaves shake, cuddling flower stamens in pink and white, while a few coral-red bats flutter in the void. As 'bat' is homophonous to 'happiness' in Chinese [fú] and peach fruits symbolize longevity, the dish conveys the auspicious 'double blessing of happiness and longevity'. Six characters fitted into a square are inscribed on the bottom of the dish and state that it was made in the Yongzheng years (1723–35). Putting the reigning emperor's name on royal porcelain wares as an imperial imprimatur became a standard practice in early Ming and continued throughout Qing.

Historically, this royal imprimatur links this piece of ware to Yongzheng, a controversial figure in Chinese history. Kangxi had reigned for over 60 years, and when he

was succeeded by his son Yongzheng the latter was already 45 years of age. In the early years of his reign, Yongzheng was so troubled by the controversy over his legitimacy for the throne and his concern for his reputation that he put many of his subjects, relatives or even siblings to death. But at the same time he was serious about his administration and was exceptionally hardworking and innovative for a sovereign. In his later years, to avoid repeating any blood feud for the throne, he wrote down the name of his appointed heir on a scroll and sealed it within a box placed behind a plaque in the Qianqing Palace. This became a precedent which ensured peaceful succession in the subsequent years of the Qing Dynasty. Although he reigned for only 13 years, Yongzheng accomplished a lot for the country and won himself a much praised legacy. But the price he paid was frustration and agony.

Mythologically, the dish, through its peaches of light yellow plumpness shading into vibrant red, is actually closer to one of the leaves in an album commissioned by Yongzheng and depicting his pleasure-seeking moments. In the leave 'Monkey Baiting', the emperor impersonates Dongfang Shuo, a mythological figure known for stealing immortal peaches from the Queen

Mother of the West, and teases the monkey in the tree with an immortal peach. It is a picture of humour and relaxation, done in bold and simple brushes. The album was commissioned in a time when Yongzheng was still living a prince's life far from the palace intrigues. The memory must be one of his fondest after he had succeeded the throne. Looked closely, this porcelain dish showcases softly administered brushstrokes with a balanced mix of intense and mild colours. The overall visual effect fills the viewer with warmth and serenity. Perhaps art provided a much cherished respite to the emperor when he could look back to his former carefree existence with nostalgia. As for the rest of us, this imperial dish offers a precious glimpse into Yongzheng's rich and lively inner world that was kept sacrosanct amidst his busy and discreet routines of commissioning poetry albums and examining imperial decrees.

上述「粉彩福壽雙全紋盤」現於文物館之《窯火天工：香港中文大學文物館藏歷代陶瓷展》展出。

The 'Famille-rose dish with design of happiness and longevity' is currently exhibited at the Art Museum's *Amazing Clay: The Ceramic Collection of the Art Museum* exhibition.

安心寧神專家言

The Placebo Effect of Expert Opinions

牛熊博士是資深證券經紀行從業員，在電臺主持財經節目，歡迎聽眾致電諮詢股票投資心得。以下是兩段典型對話。

甲女士：我想請問你對5號（滙控）的看法。

牛博士：甚麼價位買入的？

甲女士：2012年底七十元的時候。

牛博士：那麼到現在收息也應有十五元左右了，賺了不少呢！

甲女士：上星期它又升了差不多半成，那該怎樣做才好呢？

牛博士：你可再持一陣子。如果深港通計劃比預期早實行，股價很容易會再升一成的，那你便可賺得更多。

乙先生：請問你對滙控怎麼看？

牛博士：甚麼價位買入的？

乙先生：四十元。

牛博士：嘩，這個價位挺不錯呢，定是2009年全球金融風暴後入的貨吧。

乙先生：那現在該怎麼辦？

牛博士：滙控因為推出回購計劃，加上預期實行深港通計劃，這幾天股價升了不少。不過，如果回購提早結束，或者深港通短期內還未開通，股價可能輕易跌個一成。你可考慮沽出套現，不冒這個險。

專家問來電聽眾「甚麼價位買入？」，平常不過，聽起來買入價好像事關重大。事實上，那與一隻股票未來的價格並無關係。無論是股票，或任何投資工具，買、沽或持的決定都不跟買入價掛鉤。這是「歷史價格無關前景」的概念。滙豐或者任何一隻股票日後股價如何，跟你在2012年用七十元或2009年用四十元買入，一點關係都沒有。

節目主持人與來電者的對話通常都是廢話。即是說，那些所謂忠告根本毫無價值也不專業。說到底，這些電臺節目也有一項重要功用：大部分致電者都想聽給他們安慰的「好話」，而並非指點他們投資的「專家意見」。這樣看來，節目主持人無疑是給焦慮的投資者開了一方安慰劑。

Dr. Niu Xiong is a veteran in the stock brokerage business and hosts a radio programme for audience to phone in to get some advice on their stock investment. Here are two typical conversations.

Ms. A: I want to hear your opinion on '0005' (HSBC).

Dr. Niu: How much did you pay for it?

Ms. A: I bought it at \$70 in late 2012.

Dr. Niu: Then you should have collected about \$15 dividend. You have now made good profits.

Ms. A: What should I do with it given it has risen more than 5% in the last week?

Dr. Niu: You can hold on to the stock for a while. If the Shenzhen-Hong Kong stock connect scheme is implemented sooner than expected, then the price can easily go up another 10%. Then you may improve your profits further.

Mr. B: What's your view on HSBC?

Dr. Niu: How much did you pay for it?

Mr. B: I bought it at \$40.

Dr. Niu: Wow, it was a very good price. You must have bought it in 2009 after the Global Financial Crisis.

Mr. B: What should I do now?

Dr. Niu: HSBC has risen quite a lot in the past few days in response to the company repurchase programme and the anticipated Shenzhen-Hong Kong stock connect scheme. However, if the repurchase programme ends soon or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong thing does not happen soon, then the stock price could easily drop by 10%. You can consider cashing in now and not take the risk.

It is very common for a pundit to begin by asking the caller, 'How much did you pay for it?' as if the purchase price really matters. In fact, it has nothing to do with the future price of a stock. For any stock or other instrument of investment, the decision to buy, hold or sell is independent of how much an investor has paid for it. This is the notion of 'Historical Price is Irrelevant'. The future price of HSBC, or any stock for that matter, has nothing to do with whether you bought it at \$70 in 2012 or at \$40 in 2009.

The conversations between the host and the callers are generally nonsense, i.e., there is no meat and nothing expert about the advice given. But these radio programmes do serve one important function: the majority of callers need some 'good words' to comfort them rather than 'expert opinions' to guide them in investing. In this sense, they prescribe the placebos for the anxious investors.



中大人工智能及深度學習研究成績斐然 Faculty of Engineering's Achievements in Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning



由中大電子工程學系歐陽萬里教授（上左）、李鴻升教授（上右）和王曉剛教授（上中）帶領的CUVideo團隊，早前參加被視為當代電腦視覺技術奧林匹克賽的「ImageNet大規模視覺識別挑戰賽」，取得佳績。大賽共有四個比賽項目，即圖像物體檢測、圖像物體定位、視頻物體檢測及場景分類，其中「視頻物體檢測」項目的參賽者需要從上千個視頻中，檢測三十類物體在視頻中的準確位置。CUVideo團隊成功從三十項指定檢測項目中，取得二十八項優勝，平均檢測率高達67.8%，其檢測數量及檢測準確率的成績更達至世界第一。

此外，中大多媒體實驗室最近在NVIDIA於美國矽谷舉行的圖形處理器（GPU）科技年度大會上，被譽為「人工智慧研究先鋒」，與美國加州大學柏克萊分校、麻省理工學院、史丹福大學及牛津大學等齊名，是亞洲唯一獲此美譽的高等學府。

中大多媒體實驗室於2001年由信息工程學系湯曉鷗教授創辦，是本港最早應用深度學習於電腦視覺研究的團隊。NVIDIA是GPU的發明者，亦是領先全球的視覺運算技術廠商，其主辦的年度大會雲集頂尖業界開發者及研究人員。中大多媒體實驗室可優先使用NVIDIA在深度學習的硬體及軟件，以加強研究設備及技術支援，包括視頻監控、網絡規模影像及錄像搜索，以及人機交互系統等，進一步推動全球深度學習和電腦視覺技術的發展。

Under the leadership of Prof. Ouyang Wanli (above left), Prof. Li Hongsheng (above right) and Prof. Wang Xiaogang (above centre) of the Department of Electronic Engineering, the CUVideo team has won in the 'ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge' (ILSVRC), one of the major competitions in computer vision. There were four categories in the challenge, namely, objection detection, object localization, object detection from video, and scene classification. The 'object detection' challenge requires each team to detect 30 object categories from 1,000 videos. CUVideo team has successfully detected 28 object categories in this challenge with the mean Averaged Precision (mAP) of 67.8%—the best result ever achieved by competitors of this challenge.

The CUHK Multimedia Laboratory has also been recently recognized as one of the pioneers in AI research at the GPU Technology Conference 2016 hosted by NVIDIA in Silicon Valley. CUHK has become the only institution in Asia to receive this recognition, alongside the University of California, Berkeley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University and the University of Oxford.

The CUHK Multimedia Laboratory was established by Prof. Tang Xiaou of the Department of Information Engineering in 2001. It was the first research team that applies Deep Learning to Computer Vision in Hong Kong. CUHK will have priority pre-release access to hardware and software provided by NVIDIA to advance the University's research facilities and technical support for video surveillance, web scale image and video search, as well as human and computer interaction.

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口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

Photo by Keith Hiro

梁乃鵬博士

Dr. Norman N.P. Leung

中文大學校董會主席
Council Chairman

教育對你意義重大，可否說說為甚麼？

我隨家人於1949年自東莞遷來香港，其後家道中落，我十二歲便得出來工作養家，但我一直沒有放棄為自己爭取接受教育的機會，總是一邊工作一邊唸校外課程和自修英文，不時要和同事調更遷就上課時間。到了二十歲才重返校園唸中三，之後上了香港大學，後來更赴英唸法律。教育對我個人和對一個社會來說都是相當重要的。以我個人來說，我之所以能克服少年的困境幹出一番事業，全賴沒有放棄接受教育的機會。我也堅信一個社會或國家的人民若有接受良好教育的機會，這個社會必然穩步發展。

可否談談你為內地教育出的力？

1985年我潤別故鄉三十六年後首次重返東莞，那時東莞剛從一個魚米之鄉轉型城市發展，我則在當時尚是香港城市理工的校董會服務，我想為家鄉出點力，於是在1986年當上東莞理工籌委會的副主席，東莞理工於1989年建成。我也為自己祖居所在的萬江區金泰鄉捐助了一所幼兒園和一所小學。中國經濟雖然近年發展迅速，但偏遠地區還有很多兒童沒有受教育的機會，所以我的工作未有停下來。我近年為甘肅省定西市捐助重建兩所小學，分別以我爸媽冠名誌念。我至今贊助了一百多名學生到定西市上高中，而且和每一位都一直保持聯絡，他們的學業成績都非常好，有些更已畢業並獲內地一本大學取錄，令我感到非常高興。

你對香港高等教育有何看法？

與新加坡適齡人口入讀大學比例（85%）相比，香港（60%）尚有進步空間。政府還有很多工作可做，如八間受資助院校應繼續增加學額，以及整合貫通不受資助院校的學士和副學士學位課程，以提供修讀專上課程的機會予更多年青人，使其得以達成理想，成為未來社會的棟樑。待數量有了可觀改變，香港市民及人力資源在質素方面自然也會有所提升。

你作為校董會主席的頭一百日過得怎樣？

我上任之時，正值大學一個諸事紛陳的時期，所以不得不馬上全力投入工作，這些工作包括：覓選下一任大學校長；就教資會有關大學管治報告書內的建議作出相應行動。我計劃重設校董會下的行政委員會，頒行校董守則，領導校董會監察大學執行今後五年的策略計劃等，此外當然還有私家醫院的籌備工作。可惜的是，得到全體校董、各有關委員會及大學管理層的支持，以上所有計劃都開展順利，進度良好。這段時期我還接觸了大學、書院以及學院的管理層和職員及學生組織，了解它們的運作和關注之事。總結來說，我在中大的頭一百天過得相當充實、具挑戰性和令人欣慰。

你認為中大的優勢何在？

正如香港的優勢來自其位處中西文化的接壤，中大因着其創校的人文精神及貫徹如一的雙語政策，在傳統知識傳授與現代教育範式之間兼容並蓄，左右逢源。此外，獨特的書院制和全人教育理念，也使中大的教育在急遽變化的全球一體化氛圍中更顯優勢。中大在某些教研領域已是處於領導地位，我身為校董會主席，責任是在政策及資源調配方面，確保大學的發展策略得以開展持續，令大學整體的成績及貢獻更上層樓。

你喜歡中大校園嗎？

我去年6月加入校董會，來到中大便深被其校園環境吸引，它可謂山明水秀、地靈人傑，與我之前熟悉的城中校園截然不同。我已經走過校園大部分地標，愈發明白中大的獨特精神和人文關懷從何而來。我肯定會花多些時間在校園，而且不淨是來開會，而是希望有更多閒適時間融入這裏的一草一木。



Education seems to hold a special place in your heart. Why's that?

My family moved from Dongguan to Hong Kong in 1949. As my family fortune had taken a drastic downturn soon afterwards I had to begin working at the age of 12. But I never accepted my lot and seized every opportunity to enhance myself by attending evening school and studying English through tutorials. Sometimes I had to juggle with my work schedule and change shifts with my co-workers in order to attend evening classes. But I persisted and eventually returned to full-time studies in Form 3 at the age of 20, then went on to the University of Hong Kong and later to read law in England.

Education therefore means a lot to me and to a society. Through education I was able to overcome a deprived adolescence to embark on a professional career of my choice. It is also my firm belief that a society will be on an upward trajectory of progress if its people are given the opportunity to receive good education.

Tell us what you have done for education on the mainland.

I went back to visit Dongguan in 1985, after an absence of 36 years, and I noticed that the city was moving from an agricultural economy to urban development. I was a council member of the then City Polytechnic of Hong Kong. I wanted to do something for my place of origin and so in 1986 I volunteered my service as the vice-chairman of the planning committee for the Dongguan Polytechnic, leading to its establishment in 1989. I also helped sponsor a kindergarten and a primary school in my native village. My efforts have not since stopped as there are still many places in China so impoverished that education is not a given there. I helped rebuild two primary schools in Dingxi City of Gansu Province and named them after my parents. I have sponsored over 100 students from poor families

in the rural areas to attend senior high school in Dingxi City. I have come to know each one of them well through correspondence. Some of them have graduated and even got into first-tier universities. It is gratifying to note their good academic results.

How do you see higher education in Hong Kong?

When compared to Singapore where university attendance rate is as high as 85%, Hong Kong (presently at 60%) has still some way to go. The Government can improve the situation by making more university places available in the eight funded universities, and efforts should also be made to leverage on the degree and associate degree programmes offered by the non-funded colleges. This way the opportunity for tertiary education can be offered to a greater number of aspiring young adults who can realize their potentials to become useful members of society. This in turn will improve the quality of the citizenry and the human capital of Hong Kong.

How are your first 100 days as CUHK Chairman?

My assumption of chairmanship couldn't have coincided with a more eventful time of the University. I was immediately thrust into the torrent of events which demanded my immediate attention, including the search for a new Vice-Chancellor and taking appropriate actions in response to the recommendations of the UGC report on university governance. I made plans to reactivate and reconstitute the Executive Committee of the Council, draft a code of practice for Council members, and will lead the Council members in overseeing the execution of the University's strategic plan for the next five years. There is also the milestone project of the CUHK Medical Centre. Thanks to all the Council members, the Council committees and the university administration, all of the above are being well handled and making remarkably good progress. During this period I had also met with various stakeholders including the university, college and faculty management, and staff and student associations. I believe I have gained a better understanding of their work and concerns. In sum, my first 100 days as Chairman can be described as eventful, challenging and gratifying.

What potentials do you see in the Chinese University?

Just as Hong Kong's edge derives from its being a meeting place between the East and the West, CUHK, given its founding humanistic orientation and unswerving emphasis on bilingualism, is uniquely poised between traditional teaching and learning and modern educational paradigms to embrace the best of both worlds. Further, its unique collegiate system and emphasis on whole-person development combine to make its education the perfect answer to a fast-changing globalized world. CUHK already enjoys a good reputation in the region and worldwide and is a leader in many areas of learning and research. As Chairman, I would ensure that our policies and resource allocation would sustain its strategic development for coming challenges and successes.

How do you like the CUHK campus?

I joined the CUHK Council in June of last year and took an immediate liking to its campus. Its expansiveness and natural setting are such a big contrast to the urban campuses I used to know. I have visited most of the landmarks on the CUHK campus and begin to understand where the University derives its distinctive character and humanistic orientation. I'll definitely spend more time on campus, not just in meetings but hopefully more leisurely moments when I can blend in with the environment, so to speak. 📷