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「雲計算服務將檔案、程式甚至儲存空間等存放於『雲端』。」
'Cloud computing proposes to keep all data files, applications and storage in a place named "cloud".'



P10

「沒有甚麼比藝術更能代表一個文化。」
'There is nothing more representative of a culture than its art.'



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



晨興新一章

於11月11日舉行的晨興書院開幕禮上，晨興基金會董事陳啟宗先生（右三）與中大前校長兼社會學榮休講座教授金耀基教授（左一）、中大校長沈祖堯教授（左二）、晨興基金會董事兼晨興書院監會主席陳樂宗博士（左三）、中大校董會主席鄭海泉博士（右二）及晨興書院院長莫理斯教授（右一）任主禮嘉賓，一同主持點睛儀式。醒獅隊伍由七位書院學生組成，經過數星期練習，默契純熟，衝勁十足，為開幕禮增添勃勃生氣。（詳見頁6）

A New Chapter of Morningside College

Mr. Ronnie C. Chan, director, Morningside Foundation (3rd right); Prof. Ambrose Y.C. King (1st left), former Vice-Chancellor and Emeritus Professor of Sociology, CUHK; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (2nd left), Vice-Chancellor and President, CUHK; Dr. Gerald L. Chan (3rd left), director, Morningside Foundation and chairman, Committee of Overseers, Morningside College; Dr. Vincent H.C. Cheng (2nd right), Chairman of the Council, CUHK; and Prof. Sir James A. Mirrlees (1st right), Master of Morningside College, CUHK, perform the eye-dotting ceremony at the inauguration of Morningside College on 11 November. The lion dance team, consisting of seven College students, gave a wonderful performance after weeks of practice. (See p.6)

飛上雲端的科技 A Walk in the Clouds



「透過雲計算技術服務使用電腦，就如用電一般，只要接上插頭，按需要『用多少、付多少』，不用理會背後的發電原理，又不用費心技術問題。」資訊科技服務處雲計算部主管蘇伯祥這樣比喻近年興起的雲計算服務模式。



蘇伯祥先生
Mr. So Pak-cheung Roger

隨着網絡傳輸日趨快捷穩定，雲計算技術愈來愈普及，已成為全球科技界關注的新焦點，亦逐漸滲入生活層面，家居網絡服務的廣告就常出現「雲端儲存」這一名詞。全球最大的網絡供應商之一的思科系統公司，於去年12月的一項調查指出，受訪的十三個國家逾二千名技術專業人員當中，百分之五十二正使用或計劃使用雲計算服務，而在巴西、印度及中國等正崛起國家，比率就更高。

與傳統電腦系統比較，新模式有何好處？蘇伯祥解釋：「前者的程式或檔案往往儲存於單台式電腦的硬碟或伺服器中，各部門需要自行添置軟硬件、購置儲存空間、並管理各種程式，這就有如每部門各自購置及管理發電機，供電自用。」當估計與實際用量有偏差，便會造成浪費；若各部門自行開發類似的程式，又會令資源重疊。

他續稱：「雲計算服務卻以嶄新的概念，將檔案、程式甚至儲存空間等，存放於用者身處空間之外的『雲端』，即是以互聯網為基礎的空間，讓用者按需要靈活的增減取用。」用者無須增聘專人管理其軟硬件及程式；此外，可以取用最新的科技，而價錢又比自購更低廉，也是雲計算服務優勝之處。

中文大學資訊科技服務處於兩年前成立雲計算部，專門提供雲計算服務予校內單位。服務分三個層面：軟體服務，如

電子文件管理系統、活動登記系統等；於2010年初開始提供的平台服務，如網站建設及寄存，應用程式寄存等；於一年前開始的基礎設施服務，包括虛擬機架設和伺服器支援。部門可按需要與該處討論需要甚麼程度的支援。

蘇伯祥舉例說，部門若擬成立網頁，可自行建立，然後置於資訊科技服務處的伺服器，又或採用該處的網頁應用程式，而部門只需充當管理內容的角色，將內容及圖片上載，毋須自行建立伺服器，更可減省技術管理工作，方便快捷。

不過，新技術的資訊保安問題，是業界普遍關注的課題。不少政府機構或處理敏感資訊的部門，仍拒絕走上雲端，認為非得由自己觸手可及的系統處理儲存不可。專研雲計算技術的計算機科學與工程學系助理教授李柏晴博士表示，雲計算模式是將數據儲存在不同的『雲端』，一些重要資料若儲於公司以外的地方，定要確保安全，這是一大挑戰。

他現時的其中一項研究，便是嘗試從理論層面建立一個系統，讓用者在刪除儲於雲上的數據時，可以完全刪除散落於不同雲端的複本。除了研究，他亦即將任教雲計算概論這於2011學年下學期新增設的科目，讓學生掌握這種新模式的特點。「這科目供主修計算機科學與工程學的高年級學生選修，屆時學系會設有雲端平台，讓學生實習。」

‘Cloud computing is a model that delivers IT infrastructure as simply as electricity from the socket. You don't have to bother with the principle of electricity generation or the maintenance process. You pay only for what you use,’ Mr. **So Pak-cheung Roger**, head of the Cloud Computing Division of Information Technology Services Office (ITSC), drew an analogy between electricity and cloud computing.

Cloud computing is the buzzword of the moment in the technology field as internet connectivity becomes increasingly speedy and stable. Terms like ‘cloud storage’ are common in advertisements of household network services, showing that the new technology has already penetrated daily life. A study by Cisco System Incorporation, a world-leading networking supplier, which

involved a survey of more than 2,000 IT professionals in 13 countries, found that 52 per cent are using—or plan to use—cloud computing services in the near future. The percentages are even higher in the emerging markets of Brazil, India, and China.

Talking about the advantage of cloud computing over traditional computing, Roger said, ‘In the traditional computing system, all computer applications and data files are stored in the hard disk of individual computers or servers. When new software, hardware, and extra space are needed, an office has to acquire and install them as well as to administer the applications. This is somewhat like having each office buy and manage an electric generator on its own’. If the difference between the estimated and actual usage is huge, there will be wastage. If different offices develop similar programs simultaneously, there's an overlap of effort.

He continued, ‘Cloud computing is a brand new concept in the computing operation model. It proposes to keep all data files, applications and storage somewhere outside the computer in the internet space named “cloud”. Users can use them on-demand and with much flexibility.’ According to the new model, offices will no longer need to invest in technical maintenance staff and can share new IT services at lower prices.

The Cloud Computing Division of the ITSC was established two years ago, providing solutions to assist departments in automating and enhancing their administrative and office work. Three levels of services are offered: Cloud Software Service (SaaS) such as the Electronic Document Management System and the Online Event Registration System; the Cloud Platform Service (PaaS), available from early 2010, including the building and hosting of websites and applications; the Cloud Infrastructure Service (IaaS), begun a year ago, including virtual machine server hosting and server management support. University offices can contact the ITSC directly to discuss the support they need.

If an office is planning to set up a website, it can seek different levels of help from the ITSC. Roger said user offices can build their own websites and host them on the ITSC server. On the other hand, they can also choose to adopt a user-friendly interface offered by the ITSC and only prepare website contents such as text and images, and filling it up. It takes away the need for individual offices to keep a web server and minimizes that for technical maintenance.

Despite the advantages of the emerging technology, security is one of users' greater concerns. Certain government departments and organizations, which have to handle much confidential and sensitive information,

still hesitate to switch to cloud computing because it seems more reliable to store data inside their own computers. Dr. **Lee Pak-ching Patrick**, assistant professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, admitted that it is a challenging issue to ensure all the information scattered in different clouds won't leak.

One of his current studies is to develop a new system that deletes backup copies made by cloud when the user removes data from one cloud. Apart from research, the University also places equal importance on teaching of this new technology. In the second semester of 2011–12, a new course 'Introduction to Cloud Computing' will be offered to senior undergraduates majoring or minoring in computer science and engineering. 'A cloud platform will be set up for students to receive hands-on training,' Dr. Lee remarked. 📷



李柏晴博士
Dr. Lee Pak-ching Patrick

雲計算知多些 Cloud Computing Q & A



為加深校內人士對這項新服務模式的認識，資訊科技服務處於9月15日首次舉辦開放日，以雲計算為主題，邀請了計算機科學與工程學系教授，以及雲計算技術的供應商主持講座，當天更有展覽、參觀等，吸引逾一百二十師生出席。

Over 120 staff and students attended ITSC Open Day—Cloud Computing on 15 September, which aimed at showcasing the concept, application, development, merits and trends of cloud technology to CUHK members. There were talks from a CUHK professor, key cloud computing players in the market, exhibitions, and visits to the University's central computer room.

「雲計算」的定義是甚麼？

What is the definition of 'cloud computing'?

現時較普遍採用美國國家標準與技術研究院的定義：雲計算是一個服務模式，用家只需透過極少量的管理工作或與服務提供者互動，即可按個別需要，便捷享用資源，包括網絡、伺服器、儲存、應用程式和服務。

The most commonly quoted definition comes from the US Institute for Standards and Technology which states that 'Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of resources—networks, servers, storage, applications and services—that can be rapidly provided and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.'

雲計算這名稱何時出現？ When was the term coined?

雖然「雲計算」是2007年才確立的名稱，但其概念雛型早已出現，例如我們檢閱Gmail帳戶、在MSN分享空間撰寫網誌、在Flickr分享照片，這些只需連接上網便可進行的活動，已在應用雲計算技術。The term 'cloud computing' was coined in 2007. However, the basic concept has been around for years. In fact, cloud computing activities are involved in much of our daily electronic life, such as checking the Gmail box, blogging in MSN, sharing photos via Flickr etc.

為何稱為「雲」？ Why is it named 'cloud'?

據說，這是因為大家對個人電腦以外的網絡空間的模樣不太清楚，故普遍以「雲形」圖案來表達該位置，並以此為該服務模式命名。

It is said that people always have no idea about Internet space outside the personal computer, so the image of cloud is commonly used to represent that area. Now, the new coinage was introduced to refer to this new service model.



www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/features/style-speaks/index.html

So far this column has been dedicated to comments on style in writing. For a change, we are making a little foray into sartorial territory in this issue. The emphasis is on correctness rather than fashion, in line with the general tenor of the column.

Dress Code

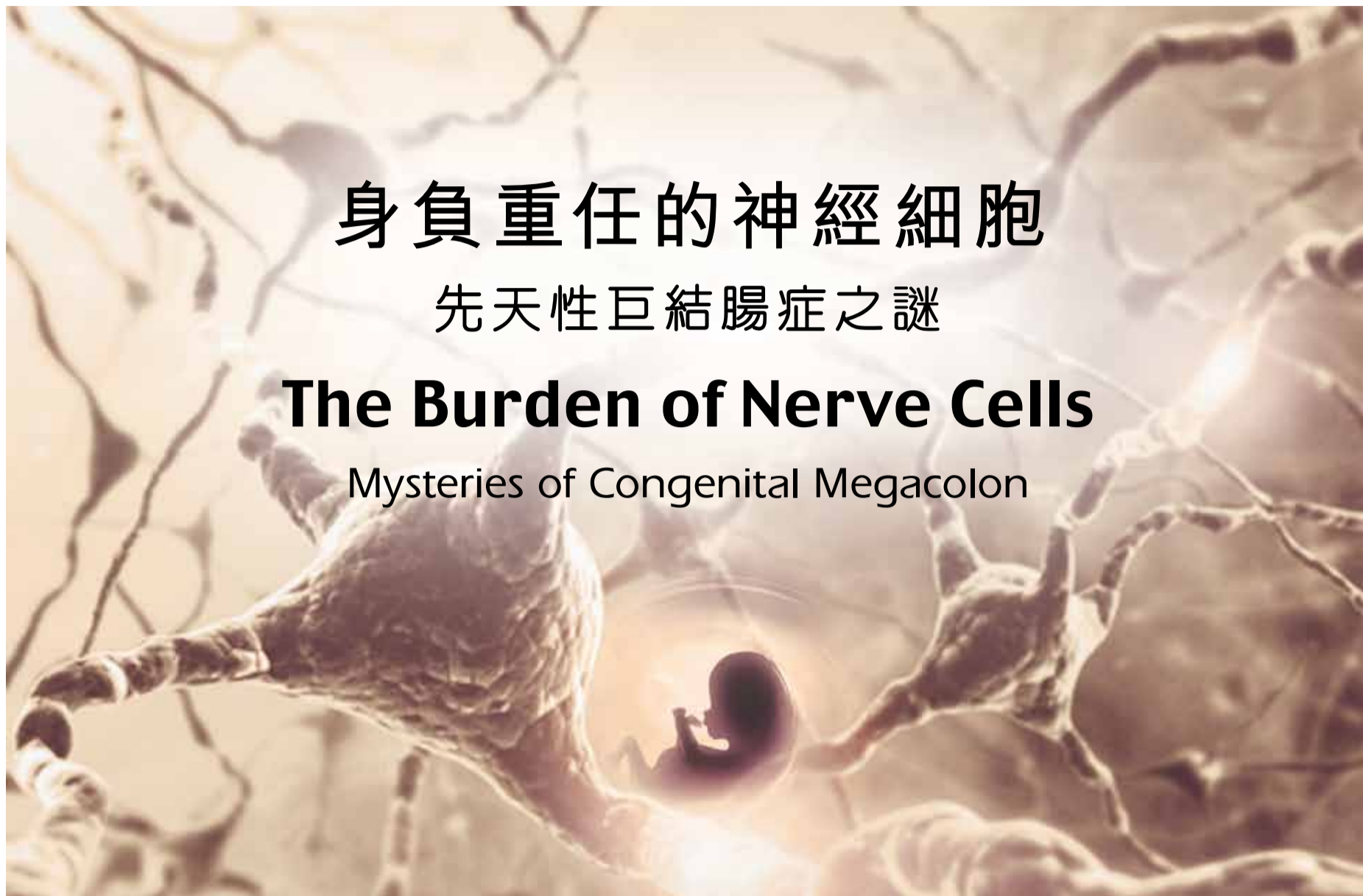
Dress code is the form of attire that is deemed appropriate to a place or an occasion, for example the rules observed at certain ceremonies and receptions, and at hotels, restaurants, concert halls and religious establishments. While dress codes are seldom enforced by law, it is good manners to respect them where they are prescribed, and it is never pleasant to be the odd person out, and to be stared at by others for the outlandishness of what one wears.

Customs vary from place to place but there are some basic observances that are common to all in the English-speaking world. Usually our first encounter with a prescribed dress code appears on an invitation card. In descending order of formality, they can be:

- **Morning Coat.** It is most unlikely to be required today, but was indeed the prescribed dress for the inaugural congregation of CUHK, at which Sir Robert Black, as Chancellor, wore one (and so did some of the guests). It means a morning coat with tails for the man and a nice dress or suit, preferably with hat and gloves, for the woman. We at the University really do not have to worry about it at all nowadays.

- There are two types of prescribed clothing for a formal evening. **White Tie** refers to an evening coat with tails (orchestral players still wear it) for the man, and floor length evening dress (NOT night gown, or night dress—they are something else) for the woman. Less formally, you will be asked to wear the black tie. This **Black Tie** is a black bow-tie, worn with a dinner jacket (British, sometimes abbreviated to DJ), which is the same thing as a tuxedo (US). For the woman it means a smart evening dress.
- On other occasions which take place during daytime, we often see **Lounge Suit** inscribed on the invitation card. Lounge suit is the equivalent of **Business Attire** in North America, and is exactly what it means: a suit for the man, and corresponding clothing for the woman. This is the most common dress code prescribed in Hong Kong nowadays, and is the standard requirement for occasions ranging from degree congregations to receptions at the Government House.
- **Smart Casual.** The vogue of this expression probably began at about the same time as the ascendancy of the IT tycoons. As those who dress themselves in a smart and casual manner are most likely to be free spirits beyond the bondage of conventions, it is a bit hard to define. Common sense would suggest that it involves a nice blazer, usually but not necessarily navy or black, a pair of good trousers that can go with the blazer (e.g., grey or beige), a plain shirt, usually no tie but perhaps a cravat, and oxfords or loafers (boat shoes only if you are really boating).

Editor



身負重任的神經細胞

先天性巨結腸症之謎

The Burden of Nerve Cells

Mysteries of Congenital Megacolon

電視上常有拿幼兒排便來做文章的廣告，為求推銷商品，內容也許略帶誇張，但排洩問題事關身體健康，不可輕視，何況是最需要呵護照顧的小孩兒。事實上，嬰兒呱呱墮地後，如二十四小時內仍未能排出胎糞，可能是個警號，情況持續一兩個星期的話，更可能是患有先天性巨結腸症了。這是小兒常見的先天性毛病，因為腸道無法正常蠕動，影響排便功能，引致功能性腸梗塞，必須馬上進行外科手術來治療。據統計，每千個嬰兒便有一個患有這個症狀，男比女多，大概是四比一。

中大生物醫學學院陳活彝教授解釋，先天性巨結腸症的成因有多種，其中一個是腸道賴以傳遞信息的神經系統出了問題。「這個情況在胚胎時已出現，」他說，「胚胎細胞在發育期間會移動及改變位置，那些將會發展成腸道內神經系統的細胞，若無法到達應到的位置，或者雖然到達了，但因環境不適合發展而失去功能，胚胎卻繼續發育的話，嬰兒誕生後，腸道會因為欠缺正常運作的神經系統而不會蠕動，無法排便，形成先天性巨結腸症。」

陳活彝教授是發育生物學專家，主力研究胚胎發展，尤其是與先天性疾病的關係。他特別感興趣的是神經系統，因仍有頗多未能破解的神秘之處。他解釋說，很多神經細胞都來自中樞神經系統，所以極受這個系統的發育所影響。胚胎時期的中樞神經系統仍未發育，屬原始狀態，呈管狀，稱為神經管，隨着胚胎發展，身體各部分所需的神經細胞便會離開神經管，並開始四出「歸位」。要出問題的話，往往也就在這個時候。

如上文所說，其中一個問題是這些神經細胞無法到達應到的位置。陳教授打了個很有趣的比喻：「有些細胞根本連走出門口也不懂，這是基本形成的問題。有些出了門，但可能迷了路，或者路上遇到意外，結果去了不應該去的地方，例如本來是腸道的神經細胞卻去了心臟，即是移動上出了岔子。」

即使神經細胞順利抵達目的地，也要面對環境是否適合發展的問題，這固然和母體的情況有直接關係，但也會受母體所處身的大環境所影響。舉例說，母體身處的環境若污染不堪，細胞的發展難免桎梏重重，也有可能受到刺激而突變，畸形發展。總而言之，胚胎的神經細胞若出問題，最壞的情況是胎死腹中，而就算胚胎發育了，誕下的嬰兒也可能會有相應的先天性毛病。

胚胎存於母體內，要取出來進行離體研究一點也不容易。陳教授一直以小鼠做實驗，他成功利用一套技術，把小鼠胚胎取出來作體外培育兩、三天。小鼠的孕期是十九天，其中五、六天是器官形成期，其餘是生長和強化功能期，關鍵就在這五、六天，體外培育的時間剛好足夠進行實驗研究。

科學研究是漫長的過程，需要極大的耐性。陳教授表示，現時雖然已邁出了一步，確定了腸道缺少所需的神經細胞，或者神經細胞無法正常運作，會造成腸道問題，但並不是說腸道有問題便一定歸咎神經細胞。他說，下一步是找出兩者的關係，最終目的是研究出治療的方法，例如移植正常細胞，以彌補先天不足。他說：「發育生物學屬於基本生物醫學研究，與醫學的目標一致，都是找出治療疾病的方法，」陳教授說。「不同之處是醫生處理的是生命中的各種現象，發育生物學研究者着眼的則是生命的開端。」

Many advertisements for baby products claim to improve your offspring's bowel movement. Marketing hype aside, proper excretion is crucial for health, in particular, that of infants. In fact a newborn who does not excrete meconium within 24 hours of birth is cause for alarm. And if the situation persists for a week or two, the child is likely to be suffering from congenital megacolon, a condition in which the large intestine is blocked due to improper muscle movement in the bowel.

Waste builds up behind the blockage requires immediate surgery. The disorder affects one in a thousand infants and roughly four times more often in boys than in girls.

Prof. Chan Wood-ye of the School of Biomedical Sciences at CUHK explained that congenital megacolon has different causes and one of them is problem with the nerves in a part of the bowel. 'The condition already exists in the embryo,' he said. 'During growth, embryonic cells move to new locations. If cells that will turn into nerves in the bowel fail to reach their proper location or if they do but lose their function due to unfavourable growth conditions, the infant's intestine will not be able to move due to the absence of nerves that push material through.'

Professor Chan is an expert in developmental biology, specializing in embryonic development, in particular its relation to congenital diseases. He takes a special interest in the nervous system which still has many unsolved mysteries. He observed that many nerve cells come from the central nervous system (CNS) and are heavily influenced by its development. The embryo's undeveloped CNS takes the rudimentary form of a neural tube, from which eventually many nerve cells required by the body leave for their respective destinations. This is the time when problems arise if they do.

One of them, as described above, is when nerve cells fail to reach their destinations. Professor Chan remarked, 'Some cells can't even leave home. This is a problem with formation. Some leave home and lose their way or get into an accident along the way and end up somewhere else, such as nerve cells in the bowel ending up in the heart. This is a problem with migration.'



But even nerve cells that manage to arrive at their destinations face the problem of suitability of environment for growth which is directly related to the mother's body and affected by the larger environment in which she finds herself. For instance, heavy pollution would hamper their growth or cause them to mutate and malform. In general, when there are problems with embryonic nerve cells, the embryo dies in the worst case scenario, and even if it doesn't, the child will be afflicted with congenital disorders.

Conducting an in vitro experiment on embryonic cells is difficult. Professor Chan has been using mice in his studies. He devised a technology which allows researchers to extract a mouse embryo and cultivate it for two or three days outside the mother's body. Of the 19 days of a mouse's pregnancy, organ formation takes place on five or six. The rest of the time is devoted to the development and strengthening of functions. Therefore these five or six days are critical for conducting the in vitro experiment.

Scientific research is a long process requiring a lot of patience. By confirming that the problem is caused by intestines lacking necessary nerve cells or the latter failing to function properly, Professor Chan said he had made the first step. He added though that nerve cells are not the only reasons for problems of the bowel. His next step is to identify the relationship between the two and ultimately to find a cure, such as by transplanting normal cells. He said, 'Developmental biology belongs to basic biological studies, and as such shares the same aims as medicine, and that is to find cures. The only difference is that doctors deal with phenomena happening in life, whereas developmental biologists study life's beginnings.'



陳活彝教授(右一)和他的研究團隊
Prof. Chan Wood-yee (1st right) and his research team

陳活彝教授於中大獲生物化學理學士及哲學碩士、解剖學哲學博士學位，其後獲裘槎基金會支持赴倫敦大學學院修習。1989年加入中大解剖學系擔任講師，2007年任系主任。陳教授現為生物醫學學院教授及副院長，研究範圍包括動物及人類胚胎的神經系統發育、先天性疾病的胚胎學根源，以及生物活性化合物的致畸性質。

Prof. Chan Wood-ye received his BSc and MPhil from the Department of Biochemistry and PhD in Basic Medical Sciences from the Department of Anatomy, CUHK. He then worked as Croucher Foundation Fellow at the University College London, UK. He joined the Department of Anatomy at CUHK as a lecturer in 1989, and became chairman of the same Department in 2007. Prof. Chan is currently professor and associate director of the School of Biomedical Sciences. His research interests cover the development of the nervous system, embryological basis of congenital diseases and teratogenicity of bioactive compounds.

書訊



BOOKS

作為新文化運動的主將和中共主要創始人，陳獨秀1929年因轉向托派被開除出黨。黨史書寫一貫只承認其在創黨初期的作用，對其晚期則持全盤否定態度。

本書乃陳獨秀研究專家唐寶林先生的心血之作。作者畢三十年之功，不厭其詳，追根究柢，深入爬梳史料，推定史義。全書詳盡梳理了陳獨秀一生思想發展的脈絡，又展現了其與黨、與中國革命複雜糾結的歷史關係。本書試圖回答一些長期被遮蔽的關鍵問題，例如：陳獨秀晚期採取了與共產國際與中共中央對立的立場，究竟是何成因，具體有甚麼主張？進行了甚麼活動？陳獨秀與中共矛盾的焦點在哪裏？

本書是陳獨秀研究的集大成之作，也為中共黨史研究提供了新的觀點和視角。

Chen Duxiu—the co-founder of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and one of the most prominent leaders of the New Culture Movement—witnessed the ups-and-downs of the Chinese revolution, playing a key role in the early history of the CCP. However, Chen was labeled 'traitor' and 'antirevolutionary' (among others) by the CCP in the late 1920s, and following this, scholarly discussions about him had been restricted in mainland China for decades.

Chen Duxiu Quanzhuan (A Complete Biography of Chen Duxiu) is an illuminating study of Chen Duxiu's rise and fall written by Tang Baolin, a former researcher with the Institute of Modern History at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and executive chair of the 'underground' Institute of Studies on Chen Duxiu. Devoted to constructing a truthful account of this revolutionary figure and the critical issues in the early history of CCP he was intertwined with, Tang has spent nearly 30 years on this monumental undertaking, for the first time giving readers an accurate, meticulously researched account of the man who created and shaped the early years of the CCP.



《陳獨秀全傳》
作者：唐寶林
出版：中文大學出版社
年份：2011
頁數：836頁

藝文風景



A TOUCH OF CLASS



《和諧》

崇基學院榮譽院務委員饒宗頤教授為崇基鑽禧校慶創作的畫作

Harmony

The Chinese painting created by Prof. Jao Tsung-i, Honorary Fellow of Chung Chi College, to mark the 60th anniversary of the College



善衡開幕 為六百學生建家

S.H. Ho College Opens to 600 Students



大學五所新書院之一的善衡書院在10月28日舉行開幕典禮，由大學校董會主席鄭海泉博士、大學校長沈祖堯教授、善衡書院院監會主席兼何善衡慈善基金會董事何子樑醫生，以及善衡書院院長辛世文教授主持。三所夥伴大學——美國布朗大學、英國劍橋大學和北京大學——亦派代表出席。

書院同時舉行了四個主要設施的揭牌儀式——何善衡館、何添堂、利國偉堂及陳震夏館，何添堂與利國偉堂為學生宿舍，陳震夏館是行政及文康大樓，而何善衡館則是一個多用途禮堂。據何善衡慈善基金會主席何子樑博士解釋，其父何善衡博士生前經營銀行，與何添博士、利國偉博

士、陳震夏先生合作無間，卓然有成。今天以四位善長芳名命名這些設施，正好將他們的緊密合作關係和行善傳統發揚光大。

大學校長沈祖堯教授在開幕典禮中表示：「我希望同學在善衡書院有『家』的感覺，在一個有歸屬感、穩妥的環境學習和成長。」當天各捐助代表更在書院草地上種植四棵桂樹，寓意同學在親切及充滿關懷的氛圍下茁壯成長，將來成為茂盛的巨木。

S.H. Ho College, one of the five new Colleges of CUHK, officially opened on 28 October. The ceremony was officiated by Dr. Vincent H.C. Cheng, Chairman of the

Council, CUHK; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor and President, CUHK; Dr. Ho Tzu-leung, chairman of the Committee of Overseers, S.H. Ho College and Governor of The S.H. Ho Foundation; and Prof. Samuel Sun, Master of S.H. Ho College. Representatives of three exchange partners of the College—Brown University, Cambridge University, Peking University—were also present.

The plaque-unveiling ceremony for the four main buildings of the College, namely, Ho Sin Hang Hall, Ho Tim Hall, Lee Quo Wei Hall and Chan Chun Ha Hall, was also held. Ho Tim Hall and Lee Quo Wei Hall are student hostels, Chan Chun Ha Hall, an administrative and student amenities building, and Ho Sin Hang Hall, a multi-purpose hall. Dr. David Ho, chairman of The S.H. Ho Foundation, explained that his beloved father Dr. Ho Sin-hang worked closely with Dr. Ho Tim, Dr. Lee Quo-wei and Mr. Chan Chun-ha to develop Hang Seng Bank. Having the buildings named in honour of these gentlemen may be the best way for their partnership and benevolence to be perpetuated.

At the opening ceremony, Professor Sung, Vice-Chancellor, said, 'S.H. Ho College was built on the concept of a home and I hope all the students will grow in a caring and friendly atmosphere full of hope and a sense of belonging.' On the same occasion, benefactors planted four *osmanthus fragrans* (sweet olive trees) with the hope that students, like the trees, will grow in the congenial community. 🌳

晨興開幕 首所小規模書院

Morningside College Inaugurates New Campus

中大晨興書院於11月11日舉行開幕典禮。超過四百位嘉賓蒞臨見證書院開幕，與穿着整齊院服的書院學生一起出席典禮。典禮後書院於宴會廳設宴，嘉賓與師生濟濟一堂，共慶盛事。

晨興書院是中大首所小規模書院，學生不多於三百人，旨在讓師生在親切融和的環境下緊密聯繫，加強對書院的歸屬感。書院於2011至12學年共錄取了一百三十二名學生，本地生、國際生和內地生的比率分別為百分之四十、三十九和二十一。

書院院長莫理斯教授表示：「晨興書院享有一個與眾不同的學生群體，多元且十分國際化，這有助同學認識不同文化，開拓他們的世界觀，讓他們日後在國際化的社會發揮所長時，更加得心應手。」

Morningside College celebrated the inauguration of its new campus on 11 November. Over 400 guests of the College took part in the ceremony with students in gowns to witness its inauguration. They were treated to luncheon in the College Dining Hall after the ceremony.

With a maximum intake of only 300 students, Morningside College is by design the first small college of the University, and aims to create a congenial and caring environment in which both students and teachers can



maintain frequent contact, and foster a close sense of belonging. In 2011–12, the College admitted 132 students in total, comprising 40% local students, 39% from overseas and 21% from mainland China.

Professor Mirrlees, Master of the College, remarked, 'Morningside College enjoys a unique student body for being diverse and highly international. This multicultural diversity helps nurture students for their future in an international arena, equipping them with greater cultural sensitivity and a global perspective.' 🌍

鑑定海味及滋補食品平台

New Platform for Authentication of Dried Seafood

中大食品研究中心主任關海山教授獲創新科技署資助港幣三百萬元，開發平台，以DNA鑑定香港銷售的海味及滋補食品。

關教授開發的平台及數據庫，將向有關當局、業界和檢測中心等提供DNA資料，有助鑑定香港銷售的海味及滋補食品DNA品種。此平台不但讓業界定期監測及查證產品的品種及來源，還可向有關當局提供相關海味的分子樣本資料作參照，防止錯誤標籤或欺騙替換。

為加強業界在前線的質量控制，研究團隊除了提供以DNA為本的品種認證診斷工具外，更會開發可迅速區分真假產品的快速試劑盒。展望未來，一個全面的DNA數據庫將會隨之而發展，以認證其他食物。

The project on the development of a platform for the authentication of dried seafood and tonic food products led by Prof. Kwan Hoi-shan, director of the Food Research Centre, has received funding of HK\$3

million from the Innovation and Technology Commission of the Hong Kong Government.

In his project, Professor Kwan develops a platform and database for the DNA-based species authentication of common dried seafood and tonic food products in Hong Kong by providing essential DNA information that can be used by the government authorities, local industry and testing centres. The platform will enable the industry to regularly monitor and verify the origins and species of these products and will also provide the authorities concerned with molecular references. Such efforts are deemed useful to curb mislabelling and fraudulent substitution in the local market.

Apart from a diagnostic kit for DNA-based species authentication, a rapid kit that enables quick differentiation of genuine and fake products will also be developed for front-line quality control. In future, a comprehensive food DNA database will also be developed to facilitate authentication of other food products.



教育研究公開講座

Lecture on Education Research



教育學院邀得國際知名數學教育和課程改革學者德拉瓦大學蔡金法教授（左三），於10月19日舉辦題為「改善學生課堂學習——教育研究如何促進教學實踐？」公開講座。是次講座由田長霖博士科技創新基金會贊助，吸引了百多位教育工作者參加。蔡教授和與會者分享他過去二十年的研究經驗，探討教育研究如何促進教學實踐，從而提升學生學習成果，並討論教育研究對師資培育的影響，以及未來的研究方向。

On 19 October, the Faculty of Education hosted a distinguished public lecture featuring world renowned scholar in mathematics education and curriculum reform, Prof. Cai Jinfa (3rd left) from the University of Delaware. Sponsored by the Dr. Tien Chang Lin Technology Innovation Foundation Lecture Series in Education, the lecture attracted more than a hundred educational practitioners. In his lecture entitled 'Improving Students' Learning in Classroom: What and How Can Research Really Inform Instructional Practice?', Professor Cai presented insight from two decades of research on what and how instructional practices could be used to facilitate student learning and achievement. He also shared with the audience the direction of future studies and the implications for teacher education.

中大運動員連番報捷

CUHK Athletes Sweep Championship in Contests

中大運動員接連於多項體育競賽中奪獎。男子乒乓球隊（右上圖）及女子籃球隊（右下圖）於10月22日的「第十五屆成龍挑戰盃邀請賽」奪魁；10月23日的大專水運會，中大健兒奪得女子團體冠軍、男子團體亞軍，以及男女子團體總冠軍。

CUHK athletes won the championship in different sports competitions. The CUHK men's table-tennis (top right) and women's basketball teams (bottom right) clinched the championship in the 15th Jackie Chan Challenge Cup Invitation Tournament on 22 October. In the aquatic meet of the University Sports Federation of Hong Kong held on 23 October, the CUHK swimming team took the championship in women's overall, the first runner-up in the men's overall, and the championship in men and women overall.





新任校董 New Council Member

李秀慧女士獲大學監督委任為校董，接替周松崗爵士，由2011年11月27日起生效。

Ms. Cecilia S.W. Lee has been nominated by the Chancellor as a Council Member with effect from 27 November 2011, succeeding Sir C.K. Chow.

第六十九屆大會典禮特別安排 Arrangements for the Sixty-ninth Congregation

大學第六十九屆大會（頒授學位典禮）將於12月1日（星期四）上午10時正在林蔭大道舉行，由大學校董會主席鄭海泉博士主持，頒授碩士學位及學士學位，並由大學校長沈祖堯教授頒發傑出教學及研究獎。

同日下午，各成員書院將為所屬學士學位畢業生舉行畢業禮，詳情如下：

The Sixty-ninth Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees will be held at 10:00 am on 1 December 2011 at the University Mall. Dr. Vincent H.C. Cheng, Chairman of the Council, will confer first and master's degrees. Professor Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor and President, will present awards for teaching and research excellence.

The graduation ceremonies held by the four Colleges for first degree graduates will take place in the afternoon of 1 December 2011. The schedule of the ceremonies is as follows:

成員書院學士學位畢業禮

First-degree Graduation Ceremonies Held by Four Colleges

書院 Colleges	時間 Time	地點 Venue	主禮嘉賓 Guest of Honour
逸夫書院 Shaw	12:30 – 2:30 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	林秉恩醫生（衛生署署長） Dr. Lam Ping-yan, JP Director of Health, Department of Health
新亞書院 New Asia	1:30 – 3:15 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	丘成桐教授（香港中文大學數學科學研究所所長兼 博文講座教授） Professor Yau Shing-tung Director of The Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Distinguished Professor-at-Large, CUHK
崇基學院 Chung Chi	2:00 – 4:00 pm	崇基禮拜堂 Chung Chi College Chapel	沈祖堯教授（香港中文大學校長） Professor Joseph J.Y. Sung Vice-Chancellor and President, CUHK
聯合書院 United	3:30 – 5:30 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	王鳴峰大律師（聯合書院羅德學人） Mr. William M.F. Wong Barrister-at-law and Rhodes Scholar of United College

碩士學位課程畢業典禮於12月2及3日按學院分八節舉行。時間及地點如下：

The Master's Degree Graduation Ceremony will be held on 2 and 3 December 2011 in eight sessions.

碩士學位課程畢業典禮

Master's Degree Graduation Ceremonies

學院 Faculties	日期/時間 Date/Time	地點 Venue	主禮嘉賓 Guest of Honour
醫學院 Medicine	2.12.2011 10:00 – 11:00 am	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	林秉恩醫生（衛生署署長） Dr. Lam Ping-yan, JP Director of Health, Department of Health
文學院 Arts	2.12.2011 10:00 – 11:30 am	林蔭大道 University Mall	連納智先生（西九文化區管理局行政總裁） Mr. Michael Lynch, CBE, AM CEO, West Kowloon Cultural District Authority
理學院 Science	2.12.2011 1:00 – 2:00 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	麥松威教授（香港中文大學偉倫研究講座教授及 化學榮休講座教授） Professor Thomas C.W. Mak Wei Lun Research Professor and Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, CUHK
社會科學院 Social Science	2.12.2011 3:30 – 5:30 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	張建宗先生（勞工及福利局局長） The Hon Matthew Cheung Kin-chung GBS, JP Secretary for Labour and Welfare
工程學院 Engineering	2.12.2011 4:00 – 5:00 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	張志華先生（金柏科技有限公司行政總裁） Mr. Cheung Chee-wah President & CEO, Compass Technology Company Limited
教育學院 Education	3.12.2011 10:00 – 11:30 am	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	謝凌潔貞女士（教育局常任秘書長） Mrs. Tse Ling Kit-ching Cherry, JP Permanent Secretary for Education, Education Bureau
工商管理學院 Business Administration	3.12.2011 10:00 – 11:30 am	林蔭大道 University Mall	陳智思先生（亞洲金融集團總裁） Mr. Bernard Chan, GBS, JP President, Asia Financial Holdings Ltd.
法律學院 Law	3.12.2011 3:00 – 4:00 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	馬道立（香港終審法院首席法官） The Hon Chief Justice Geoffrey Ma Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal

泊車安排 Parking

邵逸夫堂對面之停車場因將闢作畢業生座席，由11月13日至12月10日暫停開放，以便搭建帳篷。12月1日典禮當日，范克廉樓、富爾敦樓、大學行政樓、中國文化研究所及田家炳樓等停車場，皆保留予嘉賓及公務車輛專用。

The car park opposite to Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, to be used as a seating area for graduates, will be temporarily closed from 13 November to 10 December for the erection of a canopy for the ceremony. Car parks at the Benjamin Franklin Centre, John Fulton Centre, University Administration Building, Institute of Chinese Studies and Tin Ka Ping Building will be reserved for guests with special parking labels on 1 December.

停課

Suspension of Classes

12月1日典禮當日，全日制本科課程（醫科三至五年級除外）及研究院課程停課。

On 1 December, full-time undergraduate classes (except MB ChB Programme Years 3-5) and postgraduate programmes classes will be suspended.

范克廉樓學生餐廳暫停服務

Temporary Closure of BFC Canteen

范克廉樓學生餐廳於12月1日上午7時30分至下午1時30分暫停服務，以便安排典禮後之茶會。

The Benjamin Franklin Centre student canteen will be closed on 1 December from 7:30 am to 1:30 pm for the tea reception after the congregation.

惡劣天氣應變措施

Wet Weather Contingency

典禮當日若遇暴雨等惡劣天氣，大學將啟動惡劣天氣應變程序，詳情將在港鐵大學站及林蔭大道廣播，並在大學各校門出入口，以及畢業禮網站 www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/cong 宣布。

In the very unlikely event of heavy rain, the University will launch a wet weather contingency plan. Details will be broadcast at the University MTR Station and the University Mall, and also announced at the entrances to the University and the congregation website (www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/cong) on the day.

校園規劃及可持續發展處喬遷

Relocation of Campus Planning and Sustainability Office

校園規劃及可持續發展處已遷往碧秋樓328室，傳真號碼為2603 7348，新電話號碼見下表，如有查詢，請致電 3943 3924 或電郵：cpso@cuhk.edu.hk。

The Campus Planning and Sustainability Office has been relocated to Room 328, Pi Chiu Building. The fax number is 2603 7348. The new contact numbers are as follows. For enquiries, please call 3943 3924 or e-mail: cpso@cuhk.edu.hk.

校園規劃及可持續發展處處長 Director of Campus Planning and Sustainability	何婉兒 HO Yuen-yi Vivian	3943 3928
一級私人秘書 Personal Secretary I	方燕華 FONG Yin-wah Phyllis	3943 3927
助理處長 Assistant Director	楊詩詩 LAM YEUNG Sze-sze Cecilia	3943 3926
高級校園規劃主任 Senior Campus Planning Officer	黃靜雯 WONG Ching-man Faye	3943 3923
可持續發展主任 Sustainability Officer	李庭芳 LEE Ting-fong Flora	3943 3925
二級文員 General Clerk II	雷幸頤 LUI Hang-ye Hilary	3943 3921
二級文員 General Clerk II	梅玉顏 MUI Yuk-ngan Candy	3943 3924

敬文書院院務室開始運作

C.W. Chu College Office in Operation

敬文書院院務室已開始運作。The C.W. Chu College Office is now in operation.

地址 Address：蒙民偉樓310室 Room 310, Mong Man Wai Building

電話 Telephone：3943 1801 傳真 Fax：3943 1802

電郵 E-mail：info.cwchu@cuhk.edu.hk

特約診所搬遷

Relocation of Contracted Clinic

胡明偉醫生醫務所已遷往皇后大道中48號萬年大廈1001室。額外門診服務計劃的詳細內容及其特約診所名單見人事處網頁。

Dr. Thomas Wu's clinic has been relocated to Room 1001, Manning House, 48 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong. Details of the Extra Outpatient Consultation Services Scheme and the list of contracted clinics are available at the Personnel Office's website.

<https://www.per.cuhk.edu.hk/BenefitsPersonnelServices/MedicalBenefits/tabid/89/Default.aspx>

網上心意卡設計比賽
e-Caring Card Design Competition

為鼓勵校內同仁表達關顧之情，學生事務處舉辦「網上心意卡設計比賽」，詳情如下：

To remind our campus community to 'keep caring', an e-Caring Card Design Competition is being organized by the Office of Student Affairs as follows:

設計主題 Theme	關顧願·校園情 Warm Wishes from Our Caring Campus
作品種類 Categories	繪圖(手繪或電腦繪畫作品)或動畫 Pictorial design (Hand-painted and / computer-generated designs) or animated design
參賽資格 Eligibility of Entrants	中大全日制學生及全職職員 Full-time students and staff
遞交作品方法 Application	把作品連同填妥的報名表交往范克廉樓二樓學生事務處學生輔導及發展組 Submit your work with a completed entry form to the Student Counselling and Development Service, Office of Student Affairs, 2/F Benjamin Franklin Centre 下載表格 Download entry form: https://osantd.osa.cuhk.edu.hk/scdsmain/chihtml/
截止報名日期 Deadline for Submission	2.12.2011 (星期五 Fri)
查詢 Enquiries	電話 Tel.: 3943 7208 (梁小姐 Ms. Leung) 電郵 E-mail: scds@cuhk.edu.hk 網址 Website: https://osantd.osa.cuhk.edu.hk/scdsmain/chihtml/

所有得獎作品將收載於學生事務處學生輔導及發展組之「網上關顧心意卡」系列

All award-winning designs will be acknowledged and incorporated into OSA's e-Caring Cards Collection

人事動態



「中大校友日」iPhone App正式登場
'CUHK Alumni Homecoming' App Now Available

「中大校友日」iPhone App現已登場，透過此程式可瀏覽中大校友日的節目、地圖及交通安排等資訊，並登記出席當日活動。校友日詳情：

'CUHK Alumni Homecoming' iPhone App is now available for download. This app can help you to discover the most-up-to-date information, including programmes, event locations and transportation arrangements, of 2011 CUHK Alumni Homecoming and register attendance with this app. Details of 2011 CUHK Alumni Homecoming are as follows:

日期 Date	4.12.2011 (星期日 Sun)
時間 Time	12:00 noon – 5:00 pm
地點 Venue	大學本部 Central Campus, CUHK
費用 Fee	全免 Free
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.....如是說
Thus Spake...



屈志仁教授 Prof. James Watt

十九世紀英國外交大臣巴麥尊形容香港是「荒煙蔓草，棟宇全無」。一個多世紀之後，中文大學獲香港政府撥予沙田校址，巴麥尊的名言恰好可以用來形容當時的中大校園。後來陸續落成的美觀實用的建築物，在其時還付諸闕如，然而，一眾博古通今的逸群之才雲集中大，令校園滋長出開雅隆崇的文化氣氛。這些卓爾出群的學界中堅，不少已相繼從前台退下，但我們很慶幸文物館創館館長屈志仁教授在紐約大都會藝術博物館成就了一番驕人事業後，重回中大擔任利榮森中國文化講座教授。

Lord Palmerston, a British Foreign Minister of the 19th century, described Hong Kong as 'a barren rock with hardly a house upon it.' A little more than a century later, when the Government handed over the Shatin site to the University, his famous dictum was an apt description of the campus. However, while the University at the time lacked the many pleasant and highly utilitarian buildings that gradually came to be built, the serene and august air of cultural refinement had already begun to gather, thanks to an exceptionally fine team of experts, deeply immersed in the classics and the human letters, that were assembled at the University at the time. Many of these arbiters of good taste have since retired from active academic service, but we are very glad to observe that Professor James Watt, the founding director of the Art Museum (known as the Art Gallery until 1995), having developed an illustrious curatorial career at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, has now returned to the Chinese University as the first J.S. Lee Professor of Chinese Culture.

你的主要工作範疇是甚麼？

這是一個兼事中國文化研究所和藝術系的新講座席位。我將主力研究和為研究生主持研討會。合適的話，也會給文物館的策展事務提供意見。我會先會見學生，確切了解他們的研究興趣，然後構思課程，務與他們的學習相輔相成。眾所周知，研究生所選的研習範圍往往失諸過專，因而忽略了與其專科有關的歷史和文化背景等常識，以及當時的學術氛圍。為補不足，我計劃引入全面涵蓋中國歷史個別時期的藝術與文化史課程。

有甚麼實際的方法可幫助學生培養欣賞中國傳統藝術的基本修養？

我們一向不遺餘力去喚起學生這方面的意識。不過，要促進中國藝術在學生之間普及程度並非易事，因為對藝術形式的興趣是需要時間培養的。要引導他們對賞心悅目的事物心存嚮慕，樂於親近，也需下功夫陶冶性情。我倒認為藝術教育應在中學階段開始，在大學的通識教育課程也應佔一席位。現時文物館人手比較短缺，外展工作必須靠受訓義工幫忙。

你為文物館收藏擘畫芻模，功不可沒。在世界芸芸大學的博物館中，文物館如何奠定其獨特之處？

文物館1971年啓用之初，談不上甚麼館藏。現在所見琳琅滿目、多姿多彩的展品，是多年由各方仁人君子、舊雨新知慷慨惠贈，以及由員工努力不懈蒐集而成的。彼時大學羽翼未豐，採購

預算自然也小，所以必須訂立策略原則，審慎積累館藏。當時的主導原則是「策略收藏，成就他人之不能成；人所少採或未採，苟不偏離使命，即採之」。

根據這原則，文物館從太平天國史研究權威簡又文教授（1896-1978）的私人珍藏裏收集了大量廣東文物和藝術品。當時廣東的繪畫、書法和裝飾藝術，普遍未如今日般受到收藏家欣賞和追捧，所以文物館才有能力添購這批珍品，充實陣容。文物館另一令人豔羨的收藏是為數不少的碑拓。雖然世代以來這些拓本都價值不菲，但由於當時還未得到西方大型博物館的青睞，文物館才可在幾位善長慷慨出力下，有幸集得「蘭亭序」和「西嶽華山廟碑」等宋代拓本；後者更是現在傳世的四個宋拓本之一。文物館所藏的大量古代印璽也值得一提，一如前述，在文物館草創初年，收藏家對這些藝術品還未如今般趨之若鶩。

回香港之前，你在紐約大都會藝術博物館工作多年，擔任亞洲藝術部主任，今夏才退休，現為其榮休館長。在該博物館工作有何值得懷記之事，可否透露一二？

我在大都會博物館四分之一個世紀了。我的工作是在建設亞洲藝術部，時至今日，該部門的規模在西方已屬數一數二。

談到我在大都會博物館的成績，我會說是蒙元時代絲織品的收藏。這些在中國和中亞生產的奢侈織物，是歷史上最精美細緻的。大都會博物館和克利夫蘭藝術博物館在1980年代開始蒐集這些十三至十四世紀的織物，並在1997至1998年一同展出其收藏。之前，這方面的系統研究非常缺乏。當時有一份名為《錦如金貴的時代》的展覽目錄，內載了好幾篇關於蒙元時代織錦、刺繡和緞絲的論文。

你怎樣看藝術在中國文化上的地位？

要界定藝術在某一文化上的地位是不可能的。不過，沒有甚麼比藝術更能代表一個文化，而且藝術是傳遞文化面貌和精神最有力的媒介。就以一件宋瓷為例——它的形態、紋理和色澤，蘊含了多少宋代文人的價值觀、理想和美學。而由宋瓷的單色釉，慢慢發展為元明兩代的青花瓷，也內含不少社會、經濟、政治和學術演變的底蘊。

What do you see as your major areas of work?

This is a new chair and is jointly held by the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Fine Arts Department. I shall be mainly engaged in research and conduct seminars for postgraduate students. Where appropriate, I shall also advise on curatorial matters in the Art Museum. My first steps will be to meet students to ascertain their research interests, and to devise courses that complement their studies. It is generally known that research students tend to become over-specialized in their chosen fields of study, often at the expense of general knowledge about the historical and cultural backgrounds of their subjects, and the intellectual milieu prevalent at the time. As a remedy to this, I am planning to introduce courses that would cover the full gamut of arts and cultural history of specified eras in Chinese history.

In what practical ways may students be helped to develop the basic know-how in the appreciation of traditional Chinese art?

There are always efforts to create awareness among students. However, enhancing the popularity of Chinese art among students is not an easy task, for an interest in art forms takes time to cultivate, and the development of a willingness to experience the aesthetically pleasing requires effort. I am rather inclined to think that arts education should start at school, and that it should also have its place in the General Education programme at university level. We are rather short-handed at our Art Museum here and, for extension work to be seriously contemplated, the help of trained volunteers will be essential.

You were instrumental in laying the foundation of the Art Museum. In what way has its holding earned its place of uniqueness among campus collections in the world?

When the Museum first opened in 1971, there was no collection to speak of, and the rich and varied exhibits we now see are the results of years of efforts sustained by the

munificence of donors and friends, and the hard work of the staff. Since the Art Museum did not have much to start with, and the acquisition budget of the art gallery of a fledgling university would necessarily be small, strategic principles had to be laid down as the museum cautiously sought to build up its holdings. At that time the guiding principle was 'to perform what others cannot through strategic acquisition, by collecting what others seldom do and yet not deviating from the mission of the museum.'

Working on the basis of this principle, the Art Gallery acquired a large quantity of valuable artifacts and *objets d'art* of Guangdong origin from the vast private collection of Prof. Jian Youwen (1896-1978), a well-known authority on the history of the Taiping Rebellion in the mid-19th century. It was a time when Guangdong paintings, calligraphy and decorative arts in general did not enjoy the same level of esteem and pursuit by collectors as they do today, and the Art Gallery was thus able to add this valuable hoard of great merit to its core collection. Another aspect of the Museum's holdings that comes to be greatly admired is the considerable number of early rubbings of inscriptions on stone steles. Stone rubbings, though prized items for centuries, had not yet captured the fancy of large museums in the West at the time, and the Art Gallery was thus in a position to acquire, with the generous assistance of certain benefactors, Song Dynasty rubbings of the *Lanting xu* and the *Xiyue Huashan miao bei*, the latter being one of the four Song copies from the same stele currently extant in the world. Also worth special mention is the sizeable collection of ancient seals kept at the Art Museum. These were acquired during the Art Gallery's very early days, when their collection, once again, had not yet earned the vogue that they would later enjoy.

Prior to returning to Hong Kong, you were with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for many years, retiring only last summer as chairman of the Department of Asian Art and now its Curator Emeritus. Can you tell us one or two most memorable aspects of your career with that Museum?

I was with the Metropolitan Museum for a quarter of a century, with work involved in the setting up of the Department of Asian Art which is now one of the largest of its kind in the West.

I think I would mention the acquisition of Yuan Dynasty silk textiles as one of the highlights of what I did at the Metropolitan Museum. The luxury silks produced in China and Central Asia during the time of the Mongol-Yuan empire are among the finest in world history. There had been little systematic study of them until the Metropolitan Museum and the Cleveland Museum of Art started to collect textiles of the 13th to 14th centuries in the 1980s and exhibited their collections together in 1997-98. The exhibition was accompanied by a catalogue entitled *When Silk was Gold*, in which there are essays on tapestry, embroidery and the 'cloth of gold' of the Mongol-Yuan period.

What is your view regarding the place of art in Chinese culture?

It is impossible to define the place of art within a culture. However, there is nothing more representative of a culture than its art, and art is the most powerful medium through which the outlook and the spirit of a culture may be transmitted. Take a ceramic piece made in the Song Dynasty as an example—its form, texture and colour will tell you so much about the values, the ideals, and the aesthetics of the Song literati. The gradual transition from monochrome ceramics of the Song Dynasty to the blue and white wares of Yuan and Ming Dynasties also tell a lot about the social, economic, political and intellectual changes that took place in those eras. 📖

下期預告 **Coming**

校園發展處處長林泗維先生

Mr. Lim See-wai David, Director of Campus Development