



2 月黑高飛
與白德培出死入生

Fly Me to the Moon

Passing from death unto life with Tobias Brandner

4 何處是吾家

同鈺瑩談中國人口內部遷移的動力

Whither Shall We Go?

Tong Yuying reveals the dynamics of internal migration in China

9 守恆與節約的真真假假

Energy Conservation: Laws and Myths

曼妙樂韻

La Dolce Musica

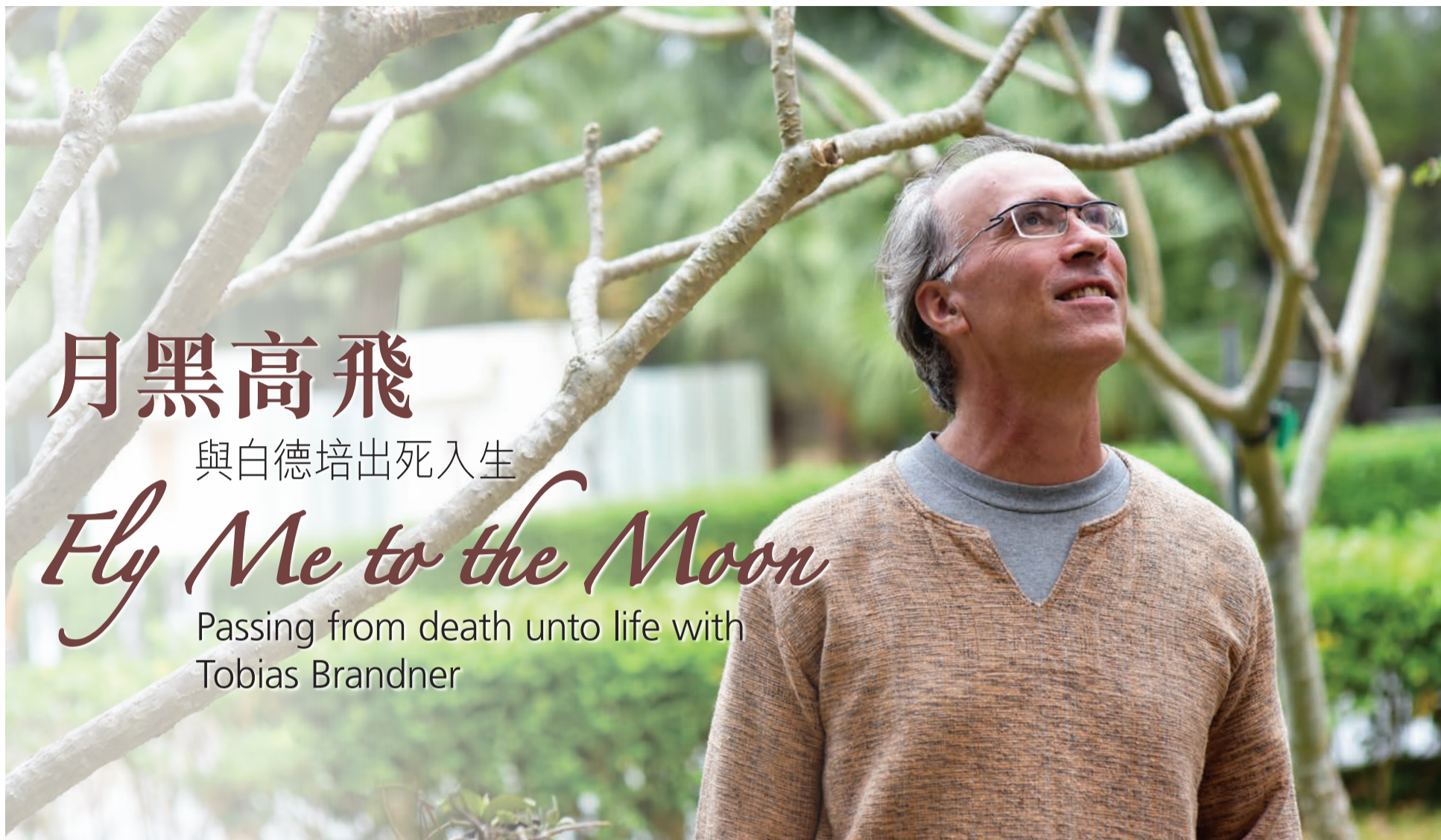


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月黑高飛

與白德培出死入生

Fly Me to the Moon

Passing from death unto life with Tobias Brandner

一月尾，涼風初起。在何善衡夫人宿舍外的空地，白德培教授踏着廿三年來陪他環遊世界、上落中大山城的單車，穿越冷風，瀟灑來去。「這是我的環保宣言，也是因為，我沒有耐性。」沒耐性，怎能長途跋涉、風雨不改，委身鐵窗三十載？熱愛自由，不愛拘束，倒是實情。這位凝視人類心靈的療愈者，最懂得快樂與成長，不在強逼，而在放手與成全。這份自由，他由心信仰珍惜，也帶給身邊生靈：對囚友，他適時勸導點破，卻始終情深以待，相信一切有時；兩隻家貓，他讓她們在外嬉遊闖蕩，順性而活；庭前親手栽種的台灣樹參，十二年來發榮滋長，那次颱風山竹吹襲，樹被吹得缺了一角，他以為無復舊觀，豈料過不多時，樹亭亭蔥鬱，更勝從前。

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不計2007年在蘇梅島的學術休假，這是白教授在香港的第二十四個年頭。他是瑞士改革宗教會按立的牧師，1996年來港，1998年成為監獄牧師，並於舊時的崇基學院神學組——現為神學院——兼職任教。2008年起，他全職在學院教學和研究，定時探訪本地監獄。在學院，他教授西方基督教史、教會差傳，研究耶教重心東移的進程；學院外，他為在囚人士爭取權益，聆聽鐵窗內一眾囚友的祕密心事，或單純地，與他們同在。

尋道心跡

於瑞士農業小鎮奧恩施泰因成長的白教授，十六七歲開始對生命深層的意義感疑惑。為尋找答案，他如飢似渴閱讀哲學、文學、佛學、心理學和心理分析學的著作。

一日，他埋頭閱讀禪宗公案，忽有所悟：「為甚麼我要捨近圖遠，鑽入東方宗教去尋？基督教傳統已有類似想法。」由那時起，他細心研讀基督教思想，當中，德國神學家潘霍華的《獄中書簡》最打動他。「這本書是他對抗極權政府的見證，也包含他在獄中深刻的省思。它使我確信基督教能契合現代世界觀：我們能積極入世，亦能忠於基督教信仰傳統。」

青春歲月，如何無憂，總有忘不了的痛。中學畢業一星期，

教授的父親撒手而去。父親遽逝，在兒子生命留下了吸蝕一切意義的黑洞。在死亡的陰霾下，他決意拾起神學的利刃，去剖析和療愈人生，也為生命打開一扇窗，讓光穿透身心。

而許是上天安排，在農業社區長大、鑽研古老學問的耿介少年，在好友的舞會中邂逅了在瑞士頂尖藝術學校就讀室內設計，時髦美麗、特立獨行的女孩。少年注意到她，女孩則佩服他不同流俗，有勇氣攻讀這旁人眼中古怪和不受歡迎的學科。兩個自由靈魂，不早不晚，在最美的年華遇上，以後的歲月，他們的生命都有彼此。在歐洲、非洲、東亞和東南亞，他們共同進退，走過大地蒼茫，共度也共悟世間的陰晴圓缺。

用君之心，行君之意

三十之年，白教授已完成博士學位，當了數年兼職監獄牧師，入選城市委員會推動建制改革，並加入國際教會組織。「我感到生命落入一個個窠臼，那時未婚妻勸我邁出去。」他說。

機會來了。一天，他收到巴色差會主席的來信，他們需派人到香港從事監獄事工，問他意下如何。他手握信件，高興得在屋中跳起。「是這個了！」他興奮回憶。

「我從未到過香港，也沒有要求試工。」他說。「我和她沒有討論，沒有猶疑，我們知道一定會去。」用君之心，行君之意，一句我願意，就令他們與這遠東小島結下逾廿載不解緣。

老香港

操七種語言的白教授，說得一口流利廣東話。在港首兩年，他全職學習這以刁鑽聞名的語言。「我若做過甚麼好事，一定與我好好學習語言有關。」那時在大學的新雅中國語文研習所——即今天的雅禮中國語文研習所——他用心聆聽和辨認廣東話七個聲調，學習過程教他興奮，也教他謙卑。「廣東話是偉大的語言，非常諧趣生鬼。港人有種嬉笑怒罵的智慧。」他提起數年前掀起熱潮的宜家公仔路姆西，我們

當場大笑——狼公仔的中文名，與廣東話一句三字粗口的讀音非常近似。

信是更深的真理

說到情繫三十載的監獄，原本一臉寧謐的鐵窗牧師難掩興奮。「坐牢的不一定是壞人；他們只是身處非常處境的常人。監獄系統是個將人——特別是那些不容於社會主流的人——羈縻，變成所謂正常的地方。」這位深受傅柯《規訓與懲罰》啟發的牧師說道。「我愛這些人，」他柔聲說，「他們當中有人犯下大錯，但我深深尊敬他們。」

教授現時每週至少探訪監獄一次，服務赤柱監獄、石壁監獄和小欖精神病治療中心的成年男囚犯。每月一次他會帶神學生到石壁監獄參與聯合崇拜。「每次只能帶十人進去，但我從未遇過不夠學生的情況——他們很喜歡去，也感到獲益良多。很多人與囚友成為朋友。」

與白教授一路聊天，他多次強調聆聽的重要。有時，沉默比語言更能打動人心。在他休假期間寫就、2014年出版的《鐵窗內的心靈世界》，他提到一位腦部受輕微創傷，導致溝通困難的囚犯。因為溝通問題，他經常與其他人爭執，並被單獨囚禁。無法與他溝通的牧師，將手伸進鐵窗，對方捉緊他的手，溫柔輕撫着。這無言的數分鐘，是他牧養生涯的動情時刻。



在石壁監獄看望囚友
Visiting inmates in Shek Pik Prison

「閒談亦很重要，我們是為建立關係，而不是為溝通而溝通。」教授說。「有些人可能過了十年、十五年仍很冷淡，但時日久了我們之間會有一份信任。當他們的生命或家庭起了變化，他們就可能找我，用截然不同的方式跟我說話。」

「你想引領他們信教嗎？」

「從沒有，這是自然發生的。我常對人說這不是容易的事情——歸向耶穌基督，往往代表捨棄一些不良的積習。我希望人們能發自內心學會愛，接受愛。我最終想做的，是傳達上帝對人的寬恕。」

「但如何接納破碎的自己？我們怎樣才能擁抱自身的陰暗，猶如愛着陽光下的自己一樣？」

「孚信很重要，」牧師的語氣暗沉緩慢，像在黑暗中燃燒的火焰。「信就是縱使自身千瘡百孔，我們仍感受到接納和被愛。我無法說服你，你要臣服於這個生命更深的真相，這就是為何神學上來說，我們會稱之為『恩賜』。不是你去決定成為基督徒，而是聖靈給人的一種無私感動。與其契心代表你接受這份禮物，你的整個人都被悅納。」他輕吸一口氣，「這深沉的真理只能在信中掌握。」

訪問後的歸程，心裏念念的其中一幕，是神學教授的摯誠分享：患難長堅忍，堅忍致氣格，氣格生盼望，盼望不落於虛妄。盼望的靈光，將引領我們度過世界和心靈的漫長黑夜。黎明來的時候，加害者與受害者，終將獲得自由和恕宥——繼而在人類歷史的風月中消逝。

On the ground next to Madam S.H. Ho Hall, Prof. **Tobias Brandner** rode on the bicycle that had taken him round the world and up and down the university campus over the past 23 years, cutting through late November's nascent winds with nonchalant ease. 'This is my ecological statement and also an expression of my impatience and health philosophy.' It begs credulity to believe that someone who is impatient can persevere in weekly treks back and forth from the city to its jails on the periphery, rain or shine, for 30 years. A genuine love for freedom may ring truer. The healer that gazes compassionately into the human soul understands too well happiness and growth spring not from coercion but letting go. He honours this freedom in his heart of hearts and bestows such beatitude on his neighbours: with prison inmates, he counsels and confronts but is ever patient, assured in the knowledge that for everything there is a season. He lets his two cats go beyond the threshold and roam the campus, doing what cats like to do. The *Dendropanax dentiger* he planted in front of his house 12 years ago had a large part of its crown ripped off by typhoon Mangkhut. To his surprise, the tree grew back into a plumper and stately shape, rendering a more splendid version of itself.

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Barring a sabbatical in Koh Samui in 2007, this is Professor Brandner's 24th year in Hong Kong. An ordained minister of the Swiss Reformed Church—the Protestant branch in Switzerland, he came to the city in 1996 and started to serve as a full-time prison chaplain in 1998, which also saw him teaching part-time at the Theology Division—now named Divinity School—of Chung Chi College. Starting from 2008, he has been engaged full-time with the School while paying regular visits to local prisons. He teaches the history of western Christianity and Christian missions and researches on the religion's shifting centre of gravity to the East while advocating for prisoners' rights, receiving their confidences or simply being there for them.

Pilgrim's Progress

Growing up in Auenstein, a small farming village in Switzerland, Professor Brandner got hooked on questions of deeper life in late teenage, when he became an voracious reader of books on philosophy, literature, Buddhism, psychology, and psychoanalysis.

One day, as he was reading on Zen Buddhism, a thought struck him. 'Why do I need to go to the Eastern religions? Quite a lot of these thoughts can be found in

the Christian tradition.' From then on, he began to study Christian thoughts in depth. Dietrich Bonhoeffer's *Letters and Papers from Prison* moved him particularly. 'As a testimony of someone politically engaged against the dictatorial government, the work contains deep thoughts from prison. It also convinces me that Christianity is compatible with a modern worldview. We can have both openness and faithfulness to the Christian tradition.'

Youthful times are as beautiful as it is sorrowful. A week after his graduation from high school, the young Tobias's father passed away. The unexplained passing of the father confronted the son with a sense of the futility of life. Theology, he decided, is just the lancet with which he needed to dissect life and make sense of it—and to let light in.

And providence wills that the nerdy boy growing up in a farming community met a chic and cosmopolitan girl studying interior design at the Swiss top art school at a good friend's party. He was attracted to her, while she was impressed by his courage to do a subject considered odd and unpopular in Europe. For the stretch of their days ahead, across Europe, Africa, East and Southeast Asia, they would be holding each other's hands and wheeling through life together.

Next Stop Hong Kong

By 30, Professor Brandner had finished his doctorate, worked as a part-time prison chaplain for a couple of years, been elected into the city council to push for institutional reforms and involved in an international church organization. 'I felt I had hit a wall, and my fiancée urged me to get over it,' said he.

The chance came. One day, he received a letter from the president of the Basel Mission, then looking for someone to do prison work in Hong Kong and asking if he was interested. Holding the letter in his hand, he jumped in his flat. 'I immediately knew that's it,' said he, still looking thrilled.

'I had never been to Hong Kong, neither did I ask for a tryout,' said he. 'There was no hesitation, no discussion. We immediately knew we would go.' Reason does not explain everything in life. As they said yes, little did they know they were to spend 24 years and counting on this island in the Far East.

Lo Heung Gong

Professor Brandner, who has seven spoken languages under his belt, speaks near native Cantonese. He spent his first two years in Hong Kong learning Cantonese. 'If I've ever done something good, it has to do with me learning the language properly,' he said, reminiscing the days he learnt the language's seven phonemic tones by heart at the University's New Asia Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre (now Yale-China Chinese Language Centre). 'It's a great language, with so much wit in it. Hongkongers have such a great sense for jokes.' His mention of Lufsig, an IKEA toy that proved a hit with Hongkongers years ago made us burst out laughing—by mere chance, the toy's Chinese name is close to an obscene three-word phrase in Cantonese.

Faith as Deeper Truth

Excitement animated the theology professor's calm, harmonious facial features as we touched on the topic of prison—his confirmed passion after three decades of service.

'Those in prison are not necessarily bad people; they are just ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances. The prison system is a place which tries to normalize people, people with somehow dissenting voices or thoughts,' observed the close reader of Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*. 'I always love these guys,' he said, a tenderness coming over his voice. 'They have done seriously wrong things, but I have deep respect for them.'

As a full-time teacher now, Professor Brandner does prison



白教授與他的家貓Grisha。問為何放心將貓兒放養，他稱：「我寧願她們活得豐盛，多於無驚無險卻坐困家中。貓喜歡自由，我能享受這美麗的校園，為甚麼她們不可以？」

Professor Brandner and his cat Grisha. Asked why he lets his cats roam free on campus, he said, 'I would prefer them to live a full life rather than being locked up and safe. Cats like to be free—why should I lock them up when I'm enjoying such a nice campus?'

visits once a week, serving male adult prisoners in Stanley Prison, Shek Pik Prison, and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. Once a month he takes his theology students to Shek Pik Prison for joint worship. 'I can only take 10 people each time. I hardly have the problem of not getting enough students—they always love to go and find it rewarding. A lot of them become friends with the inmates.'

Throughout our chat, Professor Brandner kept emphasizing the importance of listening in his work. At times, silence speaks volumes. In *Beyond the Walls of Separation*, penned during his sabbatical and published in 2014, he wrote about an inmate who suffered minor brain damage and had difficulties in communication. For this he often got into trouble with others and was put in solitary confinement. Unable to converse meaningfully with him, the prison chaplain stretched his hand through the bars. He gripped the hand, and for several minutes was massaging it tenderly and lovingly.

'Small talk is important too. It's about building relationships rather than communication,' said the professor. 'There are people who remain distant for the 10 or 15 years we know each other, but as time goes by they would establish a sense of trust towards me. At some point, maybe when something happens in their family or in their life, they would come to me and start to talk in a very different way.'

'Do you aim to convert the inmates?'

'Never. It is something that happens. I always warn people it is not easy—turning to Jesus Christ is always turning away from certain habits of your life. What I aim at is leading them on a path of growing ability to love and to receive love. What I do, ultimately, is to communicate God's forgiveness,' said the chaplain.

'But how can people reconcile with their brokenness? How is it possible for one to love the worst in themselves as well as the best?'

'Here, faith comes into play,' the chaplain said slowly, his voice like a fire burning in the dark. 'Faith is the experience of being accepted and loved despite all our brokenness. I cannot convince you. You need to surrender to this deeper truth in life, and that is why, theologically speaking, we call it a gift. It is not you who decide to be a Christian: it's really God's spirit which moves you. And this moving means receiving this amazing gift that you are accepted for the way you are.' He added, taking a light breath, 'This is a deep truth we can only grasp in faith.'

By the time I finished the interview, I kept thinking of the words the theology professor shared with me that morning: suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; character, hope. The flickerings of hope shall guide us through long nights. When the day breaks, the sinning and the sinned against would all be free, pitied—and cast to the winds of human history. 📖

Amy L.



何處是 吾家 Whither Shall We Go?

同鈺瑩談中國人口內部遷移的動力
Tong Yuying reveals the dynamics of
internal migration in China

在中國，超過兩億農民離開家園到城市找工作。許多學者關心這社會現象，社會學系同鈺瑩教授即為當中一員。

同教授2007年於北卡羅來納大學教堂山分校畢業，2008年受聘於中文大學。她榮獲2018至19年度的傑出研究學者獎；其研究範圍廣泛，包括社會人口統計學、人口遷移與移民、家庭及人生歷程、性別分歧、量化研究方法等。

她對中國人口內部遷移的興趣源於個人經驗：她小時候居於農村，許多當年的同學已遷移到城市工作。

她說：「我常常猜想，如果當年我沒有上大學，我的路會怎麼走。我關心移民的機遇和福祉。」

最近，她研究人口遷移對配偶心理健康的影響，以及人口遷移與農村生計的關聯。

同教授說：「配偶分離是發展中社會常見的現象，但分離對留在鄉間配偶的心理影響，卻沒有得到適當的關注。」

「很多時候，移民把家人留在鄉間，少於百分之二十的移民帶同家人一起離鄉。這說明配偶分居是常見的現象，而留在老家的多屬妻子。」

有些學者認為成人出外打工能增加家庭收入，從而改善留在鄉間配偶的心理健康。在父系社會，離鄉的以丈夫居多，留在鄉間的妻子可暫時免受男性的支配，而物質條件改善，精神狀態理應較佳。

可是，同教授的研究卻證明現實並非如此。

「留在鄉間的配偶不但須增加勞動和減少休息時間，還會感到被孤立和遺棄，引致分離焦慮。」

分離導致夫妻間缺乏親密感和性生活，使離鄉和留鄉者的心理皆受損。

「丈夫離家，妻子當了一家之主，對妻子而言未必有益，因為她要承擔更重的責任。她可能有更多自主權，但這自主權對拮据的家庭來說反而是壓力的源頭。」

「除非性別平等的概念盛行，否則即使婦女擁有更多的權

力也是徒然。」

她的研究發現長期離鄉者的留家配偶，其抑鬱指數高於新近分離者或配偶剛回家者。她亦發現夫婦之間的年齡差距愈大，抑鬱指數也愈高。

故此，她建議政府政策應鼓勵家庭遷移，而不是夫婦分離。中國應實施有利家庭遷移的措施。

同教授也進行了另一較少人關注的研究項目，就是探討離鄉者性別與留家者幹活的關係。

縱使中國農村為父系社會，過去十年女性離鄉者大幅上升。截至2016年，48.3%離鄉者為女性。愈來愈多女性在城市工作；了解此現象對農業的影響，別具意義。

她發現有離鄉者的家庭較少幹農活，尤其是家有女性離鄉者為甚。換言之，男性離鄉者的家庭從事耕種的機會較大，而幹農活的則以女性居多。

同教授的研究顯示，男性離鄉者的家庭較少從事小規模的家庭生意。反之，女性離鄉者的家庭卻無此束縛。在農村，女性多從事耕作，而男性則有較多機會賺取可觀的收入，性別分工明顯。

其研究對人口遷移能幫助農村家庭增加其收入來源的論點提出異議。此等論點忽略了中國農村牢固的性別定型和父權社會的生活方式。

女性遷移不但沒有改變社會現狀，還鞏固了傳統的性別分工。主要經濟活動還是掌握於男性手中。

她說：「此研究反映農村發展迫在眉睫，且問題重重。」

「愈來愈多已婚女性離鄉，從事耕作的農村家庭便愈來愈少。政府應推動農村改革，以確保農業和農村能持續發展。」

人口遷移研究極富挑戰性，卻也饒富趣味。對同教授而言，人口遷移研究最引人入勝之處，莫過於其與別的研究範疇互相交疊，譬如性別和家庭研究。

「人口遷移與家庭轉變等人口轉型議題應一併研究，否則很多問題難以釐清。」



移民於城市的臨時家園室內一瞥
Inside a migrant's temporary home in a city

同教授認為人口遷移研究最困難之處，是資料的缺乏，因為很難在大型資料庫中追蹤遷移的人口。她最近的研究皆採用2010年推出的中國家庭追蹤調查資料。

中國內部人口遷移的規模在世界上可以說是數一數二，對中國社會的影響至巨。人口遷移可供研究的題材繁多，其研究成果必會增進我們對中國社會的了解，並且幫助決策者制訂對未來發展更佳方案。



In China, more than 200 million rural residents have left their homes looking for jobs in urban areas, a social phenomenon that has attracted the attention of many scholars, Prof. **Tong Yuying** of the Department of Sociology being one of them.

After graduating from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2007, Professor Tong joined CUHK in 2008. She was a recipient of the CUHK Research Excellence Award in 2018–19. Her wide research interests cover social demography, migration and immigration, family and life course, gender disparity, and quantitative methods.

Her interest in internal migration in China has partly to do with her own experience: she lived in a village in rural China as a child, and many of her childhood schoolmates became rural-to-urban migrants.

‘I often wonder what could happen to myself if I didn’t go to college. I am interested in migrants’ life opportunities and their well-being,’ said Professor Tong.

Recently, she has turned her attention to the impact of migration on spouses’ psychological well-being, and the relationship between migration and livelihood strategies in rural China.

Professor Tong said, ‘Spousal separation is a common phenomenon in the developing world, but the psychological effects of separation on the partners left behind have not been given due attention.

‘Very often, migrants leave their family members behind in rural areas. Less than 20% of them take their families with them. This means that it is a norm for couples to live separately, and more wives than husbands are left behind.’

Some scholars argue that adult migration increases the income of a family, lifts it from poverty, and thus improves

the psychological well-being of the left-behind partner. In most patrilineal societies, they reason, the migrating partner is usually the husband, and the wife who stays behind will enjoy a ‘reprieve’ from male domination, which may contribute to better mental health, due in part to improvement of material well-being.

However, Professor Tong’s research has proved otherwise.

‘Apart from increased labour burden and less time for resting, left-behind partners may feel isolated and abandoned, which can cause separation anxiety,’ she said.

Separation also precludes physical intimacy and an active sex life, and ultimately undermines the psychological well-being of both migrant and left-behind spouses.

‘Being the master of the household, in the absence of her husband, may be more a burden than a blessing to the wife left behind, because she has to bear greater responsibilities. She may have more autonomy, but that autonomy is often a source of distress in a cash-strapped family,’ said Professor Tong.

‘Without true gender equality, it is difficult for women to reap the benefits of having more power.’

Her study reveals that depression scores are higher among those left behind by their partners for prolonged periods than among those who are newly separated or whose partners have recently returned. She has also found that the age gap between couples is positively correlated to spouses’ depression levels.

Her findings suggest that government policies should encourage family migration instead of spousal separation. There should be family-friendly options for internal migrants in China.

Professor Tong has, in another research project, ventured

into a little explored field of rural migration—how the gender of the migrant may affect the choice of livelihood strategies at home.

Over the past decade, the number of female migrants has risen significantly, in spite of the patrilineal social organization. As of 2016, 48.3% of migrants were women. With more women in the urban workforce, it would be interesting to know what impact this has on agriculture.

Professor Tong’s research shows that families with migrants are less likely to engage in agricultural activities, and this is especially the case with households where there are female migrants. In other words, households with male migrants are more likely to engage in agriculture, and it is the women left behind that have to take up agricultural duties.

What is more, according to Professor Tong’s research, households with male migrants are less likely to engage in small family businesses. However, households with female migrants are as likely to run small businesses as any other households. This suggests that, in a rural setting, women are associated with farming activities, while men are expected to enjoy more lucrative opportunities. There is a clear division of labour by gender.

Professor Tong’s findings challenge arguments that migration helps rural households diversify their economic activities—those arguments fail to take into consideration the deeply-entrenched gender stereotypes and patriarchal norms in rural China.

Women’s migration, rather than changing the status quo, is in fact reinforcing traditional gender roles. Economic shots are still being called by the men.

‘The findings of this study underline the urgency and problems of rural development,’ she said. ‘The rural household is becoming less and less a unit of farming activities as more and more women, especially married women, are migrating. Rural reforms should be initiated to guarantee the continuity of agriculture and rural development in China.’

Migration studies is as fascinating as it is challenging. What proves particularly fascinating to Professor Tong is that the subject intersects with other areas of study, such as gender and family.

‘Migration should be studied together with other demographic transition issues, such as family changes; otherwise it can’t be well understood.’

To Professor Tong, the most difficult aspect of migration studies is the lack of adequate data because it is very difficult to trace migrants in large-scale data collection. Her current studies rely heavily on the China Family Panel Studies, a longitudinal social survey project launched in 2010 to reflect changes in Chinese society.

The scale of China’s internal migration is one of the largest in the world, and its impact on Chinese society is tremendous. The topic offers a fertile ground for research, and hopefully the findings will give us a clearer picture of Chinese society and help policy makers chart the way forward. 📖

Eliza Chan



農村書屋蜚聲「建築界奧斯卡」 Rural Library Project Wins 'Oscar of Architecture'

建築學院Peter W. Ferretto教授及其Condition_Lab團隊與廣州大學建築與城市規劃學院及村民合作，於湖南侗族村落高步村興建兒童圖書館高步書屋。項目在2019年世界建築節脫穎而出，獲得「竣工項目——公民與社區」組別獎。世界建築節有「建築界奧斯卡」之稱，得獎作品均為上乘。高步書屋為村中兒童提供興味盎然的學習與社交空間，卻不失傳統侗族建築特色。評審盛讚項目緊扣社區，絕非徒具磚瓦、空有形式，又稱其建造過程流麗之至。



The Gaobu Book House, a children's library built by Prof. Peter W. Ferretto of the School of Architecture and his team Condition_Lab in collaboration with the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Guangzhou University and local villagers in rural Hunan, won the 'Completed Buildings—Civic and Community' category award at the World Architecture Festival 2019. Dubbed the 'Oscars of architecture', the festival recognizes some of the best architectural works in the world. Incorporating traditional features of the local Dong architecture, the library serves as a place for children in Gaobu village to learn, socialize, and have fun. The project was praised by the judges as 'totally intertwined with the community—a project that goes well beyond the actual building and demonstrates excellence of process'.



氣候變化博物館成立六周年 Sixth Anniversary of Climate Change Museum



賽馬會氣候變化博物館創立六年，去年12月14日舉行周年慶典。博物館成立至今，參觀人數超過八十萬。段崇智校長致辭時指，中大除了在校內推廣綠色文化，亦積極通過博物館等渠道宣揚可持續發展理念。典禮當日，全新展覽「氣候變化的古今與未來」開幕。參觀者可在其中窺探氣候今昔之別，思索人類對環境的責任。段校長相信，展覽能夠將低碳生活等重要的環保概念傳至社區。

The Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change celebrated its sixth anniversary on 14 December last year. Since its inception, the museum has attracted more than 800,000 visitors. In his address, Vice-Chancellor and President Prof. Rocky S. Tuan said that CUHK has put extensive effort into developing a culture of sustainability on campus and through such projects as those initiated by the museum. The new exhibition 'Climate Change: Past, Present, Future' was launched on the same day. It gives visitors an idea of how the climate has changed and encourages them to think about their roles in a sustainable world. Professor Tuan believes the exhibition will help promote the importance of a low-carbon lifestyle and other green concepts.

中大醫學家屢獲殊榮 CUHK Medical Scientists Receive Multiple Accolades

國際權威科學期刊《自然生物科技》選出2018年二十位頂尖轉化研究科學家，醫學院盧煜明教授（左）及趙慧君教授（右）榜上有名，盧教授更是連續三年獲此殊榮。廿人當中，只有盧、趙二人來自香港。期刊以學者在2018年獲得的專利數目、過去五年間最受引用的專利及其論文的產量與影響力為指標，判斷其研究成果能否有效地轉化應用。盧教授及趙教授在癌症及胎兒檢驗方面成績斐然，因而登上名單。



另外，盧教授上月獲頒第四屆復旦—中植科學獎。獎項表揚他在無創產前診斷、檢測游離腫瘤DNA等範疇的貢獻。復旦—中植科學獎首兩屆得主及後皆摘下諾貝爾桂冠，故獎項被視為後者的風向標。

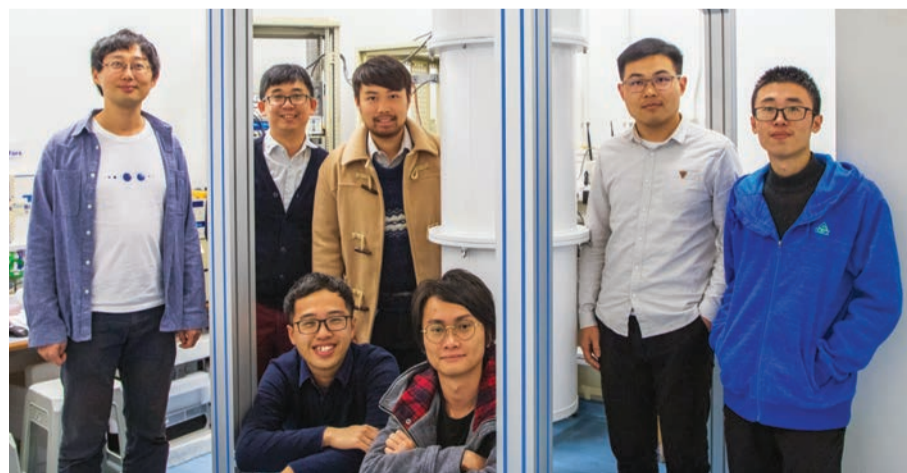
Prof. Dennis Lo Yuk-ming (left) and Prof. Rossa Chiu Wai-kwun (right) of the Faculty of Medicine are named two of the top 20 translational researchers of 2018 by the world-renowned scientific journal *Nature Biotechnology*. They are the only Hong Kong researchers on the list, and this is the third consecutive year for Professor Lo to receive this honour. Recognizing researchers whose work is effectively applied, the list was compiled based on the numbers of patents granted to researchers in 2018, the researchers' top-cited patents over the past five years, and their publication output and impact. Professor Lo and Professor Chiu were selected for their achievements in the areas of cancer and fetal diagnostics.

Professor Lo also received the fourth Fudan-Zhongzhi Science Award last month for his contribution to areas including non-invasive parental testing and circulating tumour DNA detection. This award is regarded as a pointer to the Nobel Prize, as the first two groups of awardees went on to become Nobel laureates.

巧用納米鑽石 研究量子材料 Demystifying Quantum Materials with Diamonds

物理系吳瑞權教授及楊森教授帶領團隊，運用納米鑽石，研發量子材料測量技術。在低溫和高壓下，量子材料會呈現奇特的性質，例如變成超導體，但在此般異常的環境，觀測工作十分艱巨。有見及此，兩位教授聯同葉景佑、何健安、余經耀、陳揚及張威五名研究生，試以靈敏且能在極端條件下發揮效用的納米鑽石，量度量子超導體的磁場。這項技術方便科學家研究乃至改良量子材料，亦可提升香港計量學和高精度測量界的水平。研究成果已刊登於著名國際學術期刊《科學》。

Research groups led by Prof. Goh Swee-kuan and Prof. Yang Sen of the Department of Physics have developed an observation technique for quantum materials based on nano-diamonds. Under low temperatures and high pressure, quantum materials display such interesting characteristics as becoming a superconductor. Unfortunately, it was difficult to observe these characteristics given the extreme environment. Using nano-diamonds, Professor Goh and Professor Yang have developed a method of sensing magnetic fields of quantum superconductors that works under extreme conditions together with five postgraduate students, including Yip King-yau, Ho Kin-on, Yu King-yiu, Chen Yang, and Zhang Wei. This method makes it easier for researchers to study and improve quantum materials. It also enhances Hong Kong's capability in the fields of metrology and high-precision instrumentation. The findings have been published in the prestigious international journal *Science*.



後排左起：楊森、吳瑞權、何健安、張威、陳揚；前排左起：葉景佑及余經耀
From left: (back row) Yang Sen, Goh Swee-kuan, Ho Kin-on, Zhang Wei, and Chen Yang; (front row) Yip King-yau and Yu King-yiu



宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS

最後一批校園環境檢測結果公布

Final Batch of Campus Environmental Test Results Released

校方早前委託化驗所於不同時間在校園各處抽取環境樣本作測試，並於去年12月先後發布三批結果。最後一批結果於本年1月3日公布，部分針對二號橋遠近空氣樣本中的二噁英、總多氯聯苯及多環芳香烴（以苯並[a]芘計算）含量。結果顯示，三種污染物的含量分別介乎每立方米0.053至0.069皮克、0.286至0.949毫微克及0.075毫微克以下至0.151毫微克。數字處於香港往年錄得的範圍內，亦低於全球不同地區及世界衛生組織訂定的參考水平。

其它結果針對催淚氣體殘留物。化驗所於大學體育館、大學正門附近及新亞書院採集環境空氣樣本、環境表面擦拭樣本及水辦，檢測鄰-氯代苯亞甲基丙二腈（通稱CS）、α-氯乙酰苯、辣椒素及二氫辣椒素、氰化氫及鎳。結果顯示，空氣及表面擦拭樣本中，各種殘留物的濃度均低於報告下限，未能偵測。至於水辦，鎳以外的化學物濃度低於報告下限，鎳濃度則介乎每公升1微克以下至2微克，在世衛參考水平之下。

綜合四批環境檢測結果，各泥土、水和空氣樣本中的二噁英、總多氯聯苯及多環芳香烴含量正常，而環境空氣樣本、環境表面擦拭樣本及水辦中，亦未見催淚氣體殘留物含量超標。所有數據及報告已上載至大學網頁，以供省覽。

The University appointed laboratories to collect environmental samples at different times and locations on campus to test for harmful substances last year and released partial results in December in three rounds. The final batch of results was released on 3 January this year. Some of these results concern the amounts of dioxins, PCBs, and PAHs (as benzo[a]pyrene) in air samples near and far from the No. 2 Bridge. Results show that the amounts of the three pollutants are between 0.053 and 0.069 pg I-TEQ/m³, 0.286 and 0.949 ng/m³, and less than 0.075 and 0.151 ng/m³ respectively. The numbers are within the range observed in Hong Kong in previous years. They are also below the reference levels stipulated by various regions around the globe and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Other results concern tear gas residues including 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (commonly known as CS), alpha-chloroacetophenone, capsaicin and dihydrocapsaicin, hydrogen cyanide, and nickel. Air, swab, and water samples were collected in the University Sports Centre, near the main entrance, and in New Asia College. Results show that the amounts of the residues in air and swab samples are below the reporting limit and were not detected. As for the water samples, the amounts of pollutants other than nickel are also below the reporting limit, whereas the amounts of nickel are between less than 1 µg/L and 2 µg/L, which are below WHO's reference level.

In conclusion, the four batches of test results indicate that the amounts of dioxins, PCBs, and PAHs in soil, water, and air samples are normal. Similarly, the amounts of test gas residues in air, swab, and water samples are below limits. All data and reports have been uploaded to the University website for reference.



掃描閱讀結果



Scan to read the result

人事任命

Appointment



陳國康教授獲任命為大學輔導長，2020年1月31日履新，任期四年。

Prof. Chan Kwok-hong Raymond has been appointed as the University Dean of Students for a period of four years, taking up office on 31 January 2020.

榮休教授

Emeritus Professor



物理系肖旭東教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，2020年1月15日生效。

Prof. Xiao Xudong of the Department of Physics has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor with effect from 15 January 2020.

非教學僱員經「中大人事信息系統」(CUPIS) 查閱整體表現評分及增薪點 Information on Overall Performance Rating and Merit Increment (for Non-teaching Staff) to be Accessed via CUPIS

全職非教學僱員現可透過「中大人事信息系統」(CUPIS) 之僱員自助服務功能 (ESS)，查閱其按績效評核和發展制度 (PRDS) / 績效獎賞計劃 (PLRS) 於2018/19評核年度之整體表現評分及所獲發的增薪點。僱員可於登入 CUPIS 後到以下頁面查閱有關資料：



主要功能表 ▶ 自助服務 ▶ 績效管理 ▶ 我的績效文件 ▶ MI and Overall Ratings

請各部門通知其僱員上述安排。

Full-time non-teaching appointees may now refer to information on their overall performance ratings and Merit Increment granted for the 2018/19 review exercise, under the Performance Review and Development System (PRDS) / Performance-Linked Reward Scheme (PLRS), in the Employee Self-Service (ESS) of CUPIS. Such information may be accessed via the following navigation path after login to CUPIS:



Main Menu ▶ Self Service ▶ Performance Management ▶ My Performance Documents ▶ MI and Overall Ratings

Departments/Units are requested to convey the information above to their appointees.

緬懷周瑤慧女士

In Memory of Ms. Janet Chow

拓展及籌募處處長周瑤慧女士於2020年1月3日去世，大學痛失良才，深表哀悼。

周女士在香港中文大學先後取得理學士及工商管理碩士學位。2001年回母校工作，加入醫學院為教習醫院院務室主任。2010年出任拓展及籌募處處長，為大學的策略發展募集捐贈，管理大學籌款事宜。

2015年4月《中大通訊》的一篇專訪中，周女士談到籌募工作帶來的感悟：「在這崗位經歷很多捐贈個案。我覺得每一宗都是緣分：有人願意捐贈，同時大學也有項目需要支持，兩者放在一起，其實有點天意。」

中大校長段崇智教授對失去這位「極寶貴、忠誠、盡責的大學成員」深感悲痛：「熟悉瑤慧的人都知道她專業、勤懇、熱情且心繫他人……即使在她最黑暗的日子，她仍一如既往地盡心盡力服務大學，令我們無比感動。我們永遠懷念她。」

周女士身後遺下丈夫與兩位女兒。追思會將於校園舉行，詳情有待公布。

周瑤慧女士，願你安息。



The University mourns the loss of a dear colleague and a special friend of many, Ms. Janet Chow, Director of Institutional Advancement, who passed away on 3 January 2020.

Ms. Chow obtained both her Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration degrees from CUHK. In 2001, she began working for her alma mater as Director of Clinical Sciences Administration at the Faculty of Medicine. In 2010, she was appointed Director of Institutional Advancement and had since been soliciting donations for the strategic development of the University and overseeing the University's fundraising matters.

In an interview with the *CUHK Newsletter* published in April 2015, Janet spoke fondly of what she had learned from her job: 'I have handled many donation cases during the past years. I believe destiny is at work in each case: when the University needs funding for a project, there is always someone willing to support it financially. It feels like destiny that the right support would come.'

CUHK Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rocky S. Tuan expressed his deep sorrow for losing 'a highly valued, loyal, and dedicated member of the University'. 'Those of you who were close to Janet know of her professionalism, conscientiousness, passion, and caring for others.... Her dedication and desire to be of service to the University, even during her darkest days, touched us all. We will miss her sorely.'

Ms. Chow is survived by her husband and two daughters. A memorial service will be held later on campus, with details to be announced in due course.

May you rest in peace, Janet.





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守恆與節約的真真假假

Energy Conservation: Laws and Myths



一方面，能量守恆定律（也稱熱力學第一定律）告訴我們宇宙間的能量是一個常數，不會增加也不會減少。另一方面，環保支持者倡議節約能源，以減少天然資源的消耗，保育地球。

傳奇物理學家 Richard Feynman (1918–1988) 曾以這樣一個比喻解釋能量守恆定律：假設天突然下雨，你一邊走避一邊以毛巾掩頭，直至走進室內，你開始以同一條毛巾揩擦，卻怎樣也揩不乾身子頭髮。這是因為在一個封閉系統（完全沒有通風及空氣蒸發的密室），你把水分自己身上揩到毛巾上，但毛巾上的水分也只會揩到你身上，怎樣揩也送不走水分。這個例子中的水就好比能量。

很多人不論在家中還是辦公地點，總會在完成工作或離開時把電器和電燈熄滅。但其實單是「熄機」並不足夠，要走多節能一步，便要把電源也切斷。因為大部分電器用品在靜止狀態其實還是會耗用電力的。一台閒着的電腦，其實仍在消耗相當電力，以便有人一按鍵便馬上可重新運作。

充電器是現代生活不可或缺的小道具。不在充電狀態的充電器不會耗用電力，這也是一個常見的誤解。其實只要接上電源，就算不裝上要補充電力的裝置，充電器本身也會消耗所謂的「殭屍能量」的。

電池內置的手機和流動裝置，則除非把電池拆離，否則也會繼續耗電。很多人不自覺地不分地點、無分晝夜地為裝置充電，流於過度，少不免造成能源浪費。

根據神秘的物理定律，我們可能永不能揩乾濕了的頭髮，但我們可以稍盡省電綿力，出門前把電源也切掉。

As with many phrases, 'energy conservation' has two meanings. One is encapsulated in the so-called first law of thermodynamics: that energy in the universe is constant and can be neither created nor destroyed. The second is a constant battle cry to save our natural resources and hence our planet.

The famed physicist Richard Feynman (1918–1988) once illustrated the first meaning with a hypothetical example. Imagine you're caught in the rain and use a towel to cover your head. Once you get inside a room you begin to dry your hair and your body with the towel. This you can never accomplish because, in a closed system (a sealed room with no ventilation or evaporation), the water goes from your body to the towel and vice versa. The water is like energy. It does not disappear into thin air.

At home or in office, environmentally conscious denizens like us will not forget to switch off the electrical or electronic appliances when the job is done or the day is over, as the case may be. Well, switching off is not enough. Cutting the power (unplugging) is. This is because most appliances still use and consume energy even in turned-off or standby modes. A computer still uses quite a lot of energy in a sleep or hibernate mode so as to be able to immediately bounce back into service on the punch of a key.

The charger is another ubiquitous feature of modern living. It looks innocent enough when the device to be charged is not connected to it. That is another myth. A plugged charger, even if not connected to the device to be serviced, still uses so-called 'vampire power'.

Smart phones and mobile devices with built-in batteries will not use energy only when the battery is removed. But then most of us would charge our phones and watches whenever we can get to it, day or night, office or home. Incessant and excessive charging is a much neglected aspect of wasteful energy habits.

While some mysterious physical law rules that we can never dry our hair, we can do incrementally better by unplugging the appliances in our home or office at the end of a long day or on weekends.

TC



曼妙樂韻

La Dolce Musica

利希慎音樂廳座無虛席，觀眾凝神傾聽蜚聲國際的女高音蕾妮·費蘭明（左）講解音樂與大腦的關係，她曾獲《紐約時報》首席古典音樂評論家安東尼·托馬西尼形容為「炙手可熱的一代抒情女高音」。

2013年，時任美國總統奧巴馬向她頒授美國藝術家最高榮譽國家藝術勳章。她四度獲頒格林美最佳古典聲樂獨唱獎，也曾任諾貝爾和平獎頒獎典禮和白宮漢宮舉行的伊麗莎白二世女王鑽禧音樂會演唱。費蘭明不單成就傑出，她孜孜不倦探索音樂的治療力量亦令我讚嘆不已。

她發表演講前，香港管弦樂團演奏海頓的弦樂四重奏《皇帝》，作曲家的編曲和大提琴低沉的和音撫慰我的心神。於腦神經學家而言，此紓緩作用緣於音樂觸發大腦的紋狀體釋放多巴胺。音樂如何與大腦的不同區域互動一直教人好奇。

費蘭明是華盛頓甘迺迪表演藝術中心的主要藝術顧問，為節目規劃和公眾參與計劃出謀獻策。她對音樂的熱忱讓她聯繫上美國國立衛生研究院 (NIH) 院長法蘭西斯·柯林斯博士，共同探索音樂、身心健康和科學之間的關聯。

縱然費蘭明是知名女高音，背誦外語歌詞偶爾令她感到吃力。為了解大腦如何協助她唱歌，她參與了NIH的腦神經學研究，在接受功能性核磁共振成像掃描時，幻想自己在唱《河曲》的一段。過程揭示她的想像激活了大腦杏仁核中處理人類情感的區域，以及分析音樂句法和預備動作的下額葉皮層。

了解過音樂在大腦內的角色，費蘭明與領先的腦神經學家、醫生、音樂治療師和教育工作者合作，探索音樂如何改變生命，範疇涵蓋兒童期發展、認知神經科學、音樂療法及其對醫療保健的影響。2017年以來，她在北美、歐洲和亞洲三十多個城市舉辦關於音樂與大腦的演講。

音樂是普世語言。海頓、莫扎特和巴赫的音樂結構工整，迄今已廣為採納作音樂治療之用。通過音樂，我們可以更加了解大腦和人性。

The Lee Hysan Concert Hall drew a full house for the 'Music and the Mind' event presented by the globally acclaimed soprano **Renée Lynn Fleming** (left), who is described by *The New York Times*' chief classical music critic **Anthony Tommasini** as 'the most sought-after lyric soprano of her generation'.

In 2013, US President **Barack Obama** awarded her the National Medal of Arts, America's highest honour for an artist. She is a four-time winner of the Grammy Award for Best Classical Vocal Solo, who has sung on occasions from the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony to the Diamond Jubilee Concert for Queen **Elizabeth II** at Buckingham Palace. I am fascinated not only by her distinguished achievements but also her passion in exploring the healing power of music.

Prior to her presentation, the Hong Kong Philharmonic performed Haydn's string quartet 'Emperor'. The composer's arrangement in the symphonic richness of sound and the cello's low-register harmony gave me a soothing vibe. To neuroscientists, the unwinding effect is due to the release of dopamine in the striatum triggered by music. They are curious about how music engages different regions in the brain.

Fleming is the Artistic Advisor at Large to the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. and plays an important role in the Center's future programming and public engagement. Her passion in music connects her to another music lover Dr. **Francis Collins**, the director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). They have been exploring together the connections between music, wellness, and science.

Though a famed soprano, Fleming admitted she sometimes found it hard to memorize lyrics in foreign languages. To learn how her brain supports her singing, she partook in a study at NIH to have her brain go through an fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging) scan while imagining herself singing an excerpt of 'River Songs'. It revealed that her imagined singing activates regions in amygdala that deal with human emotions, and the inferior frontal cortex, which plays a role in musical syntax and motor preparation.

Knowing how music plays a role in the brain, Fleming has worked with leading neuroscientists, physicians, music therapists, and educators to explore how music can change lives. Topics include childhood development and cognitive neuroscience as well as music therapy and its impact on health care. Ever since 2017, she has presented 'Music and the Mind' in over 30 cities across North America, Europe, and Asia.

Music is a universal language. To date, the well-structured music of Haydn, Mozart, and Bach has been a popular basis for therapeutic interventions. Through music we learn much about the brain and human nature.

J. Lau



‘In an era of profound change, with rapid advances in technology, significant demographic and geopolitical shifts, and a climate emergency, the university plays a critical role in ensuring the continued **flourishing of humanity** through **education, research, innovation, and service**. CUHK has so much to offer and I am honoured to have the opportunity to contribute to its development.’



Prof. Alan K.L. Chan,
who joined CUHK as Provost and J. S. Lee Professor of Chinese Culture
on 1 January 2020,
greet the *CUHK Newsletter* readers

‘We have a role to play in shaping how the profession evolves, as community participation and direct engagement with students in design-build projects can make a big, real-world impact.’



Prof. Peter W. Ferretto,
School of Architecture, and his team Condition_Lab
received the ‘Completed Buildings—Civic and Community’
category award at the World Architecture Festival 2019

p.06

「社會愈是彎曲悖謬，
醫護人員愈加需要
堅持和發揮
最高的專業精神。」



醫學院院長陳家亮教授
（〈「上醫醫人」：先盡己任才能為社會臻更大理想〉，
《香港家書》，香港電台，2020年1月4日）

「跨學科可突破每個學科的限
制，是未來研究主流，
惟目前本港協助將成果轉化成
商品的企業不多，現時多與內地
或國際企業合作。」



醫學院助理院長趙偉仁教授
（〈中大學者：跨學科突破學科限制是
未來研究主流，宜擴本地商業轉化〉，
《香港01》，2020年1月5日）

「平台將資訊集合、資源聚焦，
透過前人的經驗分享，
培養師生這種創業意識，
有意識才有行動。」



副校長張妙清教授
談SoCUBE社創平台的使命
（〈由 War on Rape 至 Farm to Table，
張妙清漫談山城山下 40 年〉，
《立場新聞》，2020年1月4日）

‘Because of the advancements in technology, people are looking at a bottom-up approach—how technology changes our lives. Major disruptions, whether it’s social media or blockchain, have been on the application side.’



Prof. William Wong Kam-fai, Associate Dean (External Affairs) of
the Faculty of Engineering, on technological disruptions
（‘Chinese Computing Pioneer Wong Kam-fai:
Legacy Companies Need Innovation Sandboxes’,
partners.wsj.com/dxc/winning-digital-economy, 8 January 2020）

