

中大 / CUHK / 通訊 NEWSLETTER

Photo by ISO Staff

#518

2

從 **#MeToo** 到 **#Respect**
From to

4

浮光劍影
從電影交流透視港日關係
Swordsmen of the Screen
Cinematic Exchanges between
Hong Kong and Japan

7

丁公的兩座山
Seeing Through
Ting Yin-yung's Mountains
.....

趕校巴的日子
Busy Busing

8

李繼業的安全網
Ralph Lee's Safety Nets





過

去大半年，「性騷擾」成了一個全球聚焦的議題。

10月，《紐約時報》和《紐約客》披露美國製片人**韋恩斯坦**過去三十年來涉及多宗性騷擾和性侵。隨後，演員**米蘭諾**鼓勵曾被性騷擾或侵犯的女性以「#MeToo」在推特表態。美國奧運體操金牌得主**馬羅妮**加入，指控前體操隊隊醫**納薩爾**自她十三歲起開始性侵犯她。一百五十六名女性在法庭上公開作證，本年1月，納薩爾被判監禁一百七十五年。

截至12月初，在網上社交平台發表的#MeToo已超過三百萬條，來自八十多個國家。同月，《時代》雜誌公布年度風雲人物為「打破沉默者」——六十一位挺身而出對抗性騷擾或性侵害的人士，涵蓋不同性別、性傾向和不同種族。

十八名響應#MeToo運動的女士指控瑞典學院一名院士之夫**阿爾諾**。醜聞纏繞之下，學院於5月4日宣布今年取消頒發諾貝爾文學獎。

越洋巨浪泛起漣漪

去年11月，香港跨欄選手**呂麗瑤**響應#MeToo，在臉書發文〈我被我的前教練性侵犯〉，得到四萬七千多個回應，不少人讚賞她勇敢，特首主動承諾政府會嚴肅處理，涉事教練日前已提堂。但她此舉並未在本地引發類似在歐美的浪潮。

中大防止性騷擾委員會（下稱委員會）教育及培訓工作小組成員**馮應謙**教授說：「反性騷擾的覺醒需要長久的醞釀。香港以華人為主，兩性觀念還是傾向保守甚或落伍。一般認為女性被輕薄並不光彩，最好秘而不宣，受害人感受的壓力可能倍於西方社會。」

馮教授補充，防止性騷擾強調的是認識和履行自己應有的權限，「權利並非任意罔為的免死金牌或侵犯別人的通行證。社會上每人在性、私隱、精神和實質的空間，都應享有不受他人侵佔的自主權。」

講解運動宗旨和大學防止性騷擾的政策。年內將籌辦多場講座、電影欣賞及戲劇表演等，還將在圖書館、文化廣場和各書院陳列主題展板。

納薩爾案多名證人曾向美國體操協會投訴，卻得不到預期的同情與支援，甚至換來冷嘲熱諷。除了息事寧人的心態外，員工未能識別事態和不諳處理步驟也是主因。李教授說：「在大學裏，部門主管、系主任、院長等往往是受害人求助的第一站，他們的反應和處理手法甚為關鍵。委員會將在年底推出改良版的網上培訓課程，希望所有擔當管理角色的教職員都能參與，增進有關的認知和掌握。相信大家為了建造和諧校園，都不會介意在百忙中抽出一點時間。」

李教授說，界定性騷擾最重要的元素是一個合理的人如何評價某場合的某行為是否過火。馮教授提到要視乎情境特徵，「在模糊地帶，必須靠溝通建立共識。不單在同學、朋友、師生、上司與下屬之間，即使夫妻、男女朋友之間都需要。溝通是雙向表達和了解意願，無視社會階級、職位、勢力的差別，換言之，是平等和尊重的體現。」

從尊重出發

委員會主席**李子芬**教授比喻：「假使個人空間是個圈子，怎樣劃定是個人權利。它與他人的圈子或有重疊之處，除此之外便是非請勿進的界限。每個人對這些界限要有清晰的意識，而且要絕對尊重。強行逾越，認為自己的權利凌駕對方而放縱一己之欲，罔顧他人意願而把任何行為加諸他人身上時，就抵觸了尊重，更構成騷擾與侵犯。」

委員會在今年3月21日啟動為期一年的「從尊重出發」運動，希望藉此提升大學成員對互相尊重和防止性騷擾的意識，攜手建立一個性別平等、沒有性騷擾的校園環境。正如校長**段崇智**教授在啟動禮上說：「中大是一個擁有多元文化的校園，而多元文化是建基於互相尊重，平等相處。」主席由5月開始探訪各學院院務處、書院聚會和專業及行政服務部門，

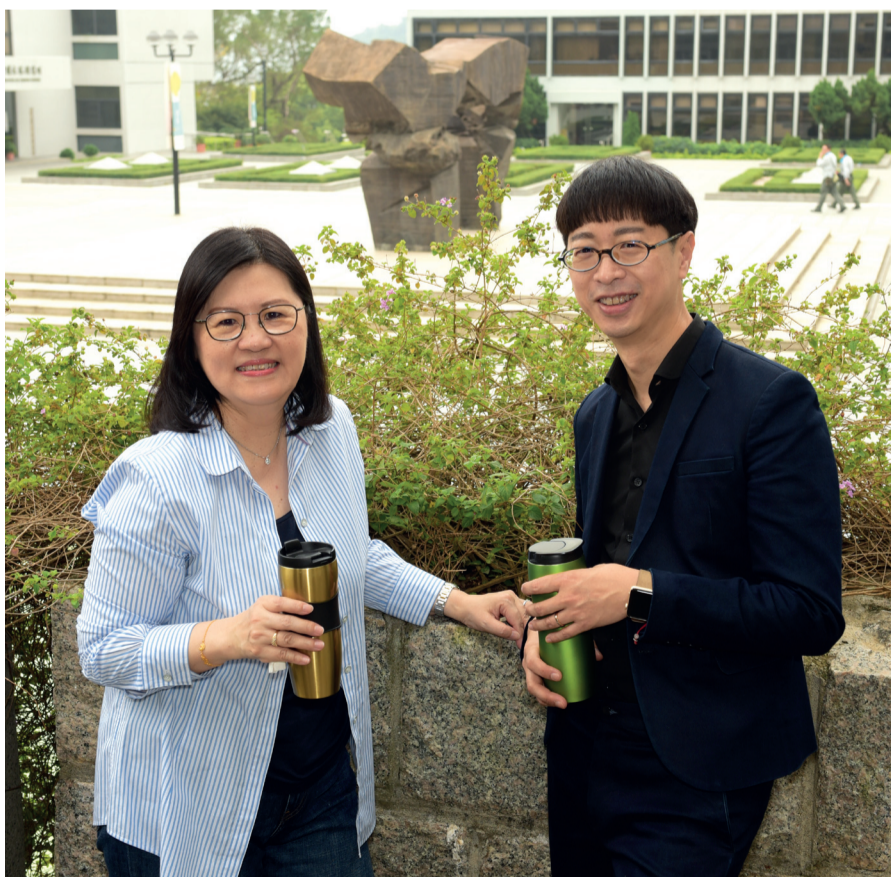
覺醒與釋懷

#MeToo喚醒了一些人對疑似性騷擾的經驗的警覺，去年9月至今，委員會接到查詢的數量比前一年同期高了百分之五十，調查和調停個案增幅亦同。李教授說：「事發之時，受害人因年輕或種種原因，不懂應對，但事件造成的精神創痛可以縈繞多時。如能適當處理，未嘗不是給當事人一個交代或說法，讓她或他可以放下心結，向前邁步人生。」

#MeToo波濤洶湧，但也不是所向披靡。有將之比作煽動群眾情緒的獵巫行動，未審先判的單方面指控。也有論者認為#MeToo某程度上是認定法律系統無效，故繞道而行，甚至取代了法律。本年1月，一百名法國女士聯署譴責#MeToo為過火的「清教徒主義」行為，妨礙求愛調情的性自由。本地更有人貶斥呂麗瑤不過是崇洋學舌。

馮教授說：「反性騷擾和性侵犯態度正確，但有模糊地帶。法律或有其不足之處，但是訴諸社交媒體不是唯一的解決方法。我們無需急於評論#MeToo的功過，不過無可否認這運動起了賦權作用，令受害人看到希望。儘管侵犯者位高權重，但是受害人並不卑微，你們的聲音仍是有力量的。」

期望有一天，會有人在社交媒體上分享互相尊重的故事，瘋傳「#Respect」。



▲ 李子芬教授（左）、馮應謙教授（右）
Prof. Diana Lee (left) and Prof. Anthony Fung (right)

Over the past months, 'sexual harassment' has captured the attention of people worldwide.

Last October, *The New York Times* and *The New Yorker* disclosed the alleged serial sexual harassment and assault cases perpetrated by **Harvey Weinstein**, American film producer, over the past 30 years. Later, actress **Alyssa Milano** urged women who were sexually harassed or assaulted to use #MeToo on Twitter to share their experiences. The American Olympics gold medal gymnast **McKayla Maroney** then openly accused the national team doctor **Larry Nassar** of sexually molesting her since she was 13. One hundred and fifty-six women testified against Nassar, and in January, he was handed a jail sentence of 175 years.

As of early December 2017, over three million #MeToo posts from more than 80 countries were found on social media platforms. Later that month, the *Time* magazine named the 'Silence Breakers' as 'Person of the Year', paying tribute to 61 persons of different genders, sexual orientations and ethnicities who stood up against sexual harassment or assault.

Recently, 18 women accused **Jean-Claude Arnault**, whose wife is a Swedish Academy member, of sexually assaulting them, leading to the Academy's announcement on 4 May that the Nobel Prize for Literature would be withheld this year.

Ripples in Hong Kong

Last November, Hong Kong hurdler **Vera Lui** posted on Facebook the allegation that she had been sexually assaulted by her former coach. She got 47,000 responses and won the support of many. The Chief Executive pledged that the government would take the matter seriously, and the coach was arraigned subsequently. However, her revelation has not detonated a bomb as big as that in the West.

Prof. **Anthony Fung**, a member of the Education and Training Unit of the Committee Against Sexual Harassment (CASH) of CUHK, said, 'The awareness against sexual harassment takes a long time to nurture. Hong Kong is a predominantly Chinese society where gender concepts are conservative or even out-of-date. There is still much secrecy surrounding sexual assaults against women. For that reason, the victims may be under greater pressure than those in the West.'

Professor Fung added that sexual harassment prevention stresses the awareness and proper execution of one's rights. 'Rights don't give us the license to offend. Everyone should enjoy autonomy on sex, privacy, and personal as well as actual space.'

Starting from Respect

The Chairperson of CASH, Prof. **Diana Lee**, said, 'If one's personal space is a circle, then how to draw that circle is one's right. One's circle may overlap with others', but what's outside of the overlapping area should be off-limits. People should have a clear idea of where these boundaries lie, and should respect other people's boundaries. To forcibly cross these boundaries means giving free rein to one's desires

and imposing one's will over another's, which is a breach of respect and may lead to harassment and assault.'

The year-long Respect Awareness Campaign, launched on 21 March to raise the University community's awareness of the importance of mutual respect and anti-sexual harassment, is based on the concept of a gender-equal and harassment-free campus. As Vice-Chancellor Prof. **Rocky S. Tuan** said at the kick-off ceremony, 'CUHK embraces diversity, and diversity must be built on mutual respect and equality.' Starting from May, Professor Lee will start visiting the Faculty offices, College assemblies, and professional and administrative services units to explain the objectives of the campaign and the University's policies on anti-sexual harassment. In the months to come, the Committee will



organize a series of seminars, film screenings, and drama performances on respect and anti-harassment, in addition to panel displays in the Cultural Square, libraries, and Colleges.

After Nassar's victims lodged their complaints with the USA Gymnastics (USAG), what they received at first was not sympathy and assistance but cynicism and ridicule. Besides not wanting to get into troubles, the USAG staff might not have the knowledge of the seriousness of the matter or how to deal with it. Professor Lee said, 'At a university, the department and unit heads and the deans are the first persons most victims turn to for help, and how they respond is crucial. The Committee will launch a revised online training course. I hope all staff with supervisory duties will enrol in the course. I am sure that, for the sake of a harmonious campus, they won't mind taking the time to complete the course.'

Professor Lee said the rule of thumb for defining sexual harassment is whether a reasonable person would find the act in question unacceptable under the circumstances. Professor Fung remarked that contextuality counts. 'Where there are grey areas, there should be communication. Classmates need to communicate, and so do friends, teachers and students, supervisors and subordinates, and even spouses and people in love. Most importantly, communication is two-way and should not be discouraged by differences in social class, position, and power. In other words, communication is a sign of equality and respect,' said Professor Fung.

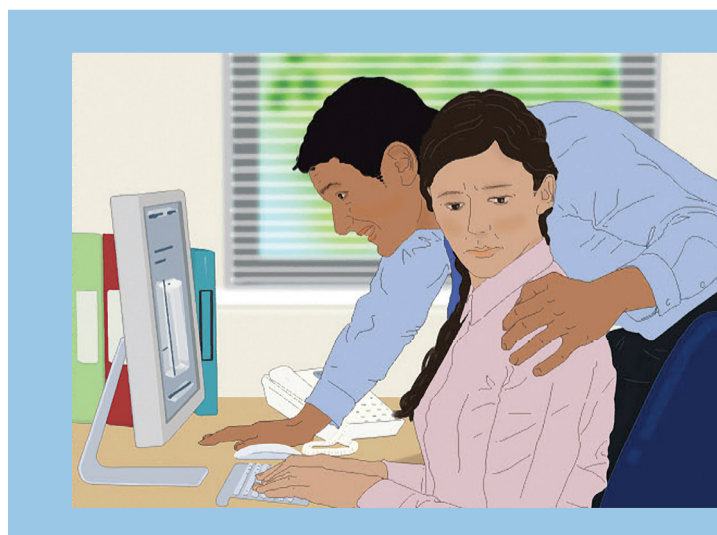
Wake-up Calls for Some

#MeToo has awakened in some the long-buried memories of what might pass for sexual harassment. Since last September, the number of enquiries received by CASH has increased by 50%, compared with that in the same period of the previous year. So has the number of cases for investigation and conciliation. Professor Lee said, 'At the material times, the victim, either because of age or other reasons, might not know how to react. But the mental trauma could linger on. If it can be handled well, the victim may be able to drive away the demons, put it all behind and move on with his/her life.'

#MeToo has gone viral, but not without contrary opinions. Some consider it a witch hunt that preys on the emotions of the public, while some call it a type of swift justice, asking why it can bypass or even supersede the law. In January, 100 French women issued an open letter condemning #MeToo as a puritanical overreach that stands in the way of sexual freedom. And some in Hong Kong accuse Vera Lui of being a copycat of the movement.

Professor Fung said, 'It is right to detest sexual harassment and assault, but there are grey areas. While the law may not be adequate, resorting to social media is not the only way to solve the problem. We don't have to rush to a conclusion on #MeToo, but undeniably this movement has empowered the victims and given them hope. The perpetrators may be people in power, but their victims are not necessarily powerless. Their voices still count.'

It will be nice to see that someday, what goes viral on our social media is '#Respect' with stories on mutual respect. 📱



◀ 勾肩搭背可以是友誼的表現，但如果不喜歡，就應該即時明示，不要因朋輩壓力而啞忍。

Putting an arm on another's shoulder could be a sign of friendship, but if the other person finds the act repulsive, he/she should speak up in spite of peer pressure.

洞明集 / IN PLAIN VIEW

浮光劍影

從電影交流透視港日關係

Swordsmen of the Screen

Cinematic Exchanges between Hong Kong and Japan



日本電影業於1958年創下十一億二千萬入場人次的紀錄，相當於每名日本人一年看電影十一次，但到了1967年，票房數字跌幅逾半，當年正是邵氏兄弟的黃金時代。中大日本研究學系邱淑婷教授說：「自從邵氏兄弟推出新派武俠片，便日漸取代日本武士片在亞洲市場的領導地位。」

二次大戰後的政經新秩序，催生港日電影製作的交流與合作。雙方首次合拍的電影是《楊貴妃》，由溝口健二導演，永田雅一和邵逸夫共同監製。1953年，永田雅一和邵逸夫牽頭成立「東南亞電影製片人協會」，每年舉辦影展。邵逸夫藉著與日本合作，學習彼邦的拍攝技術，提升產量。當年他聘用西本正等日籍攝影師，引入了伊士曼彩色拍攝及闊銀幕技術，並開發新題材如新派武俠片，成功打開年輕人市場。

六十年代初的歐美和日本動作片都緊湊刺激，西方有《鐵金剛》系列和意式西部劇，日本則有黑澤明的《用心棒》、《椿三十郎》，香港觀眾不再滿足於節奏緩慢、忠奸分明、招式兒戲的傳統武俠片，邵逸夫遂推出新派武俠片。電影研究專家余慕雲指出，邵逸夫買了二百多部日本武士片給邵氏導演觀摩，胡金銓的《大醉俠》和張徹的《獨臂刀》等新派武俠片，靈感實際是來自那批武士片。這些電影都給予觀眾更大的官能刺激、速度感和真實感。「在黑澤明電影的決鬥場面，三船敏郎通常快速打敗敵人，不像傳統武俠片的主角邊打邊說話，遲遲不分勝負。」

在新派武俠片興起之前，香港影壇多以女性擔任主角，男性則多數是陪襯角色，當時流行的「黃梅調」電影更常以女演員反串男角。張徹的《獨臂刀》刻劃男性的陽剛之氣，樹立了新派武俠片的典範，創下香港首個「百萬票房」紀錄，其後香港更出現愈來愈多以男性為主角的電影。「近代的武俠片亦不難發現武士片的痕跡，許鞍華亦坦言其《書劍恩仇錄》的拍攝風格，部分受《七武士》和《柳生一族》影響。」

邱教授認為新派武俠片只取日本武士片之「形」，底蘊仍是中國俠義精神。邵氏僱用日本人執導現代歌舞片、警匪片、推理片及愛情片，卻沒有讓他們執導新派武俠片。「這說明了邵逸夫聘用日本人，只為了學習他們已活用的西方技術。」她又說，武士道與中國俠義精神相似，都是講求捨身取義，但武士道後來被權貴扭曲，變得盲目忠君，只表現「不怕死」，卻忽視道義。事實上，戰後不少探討武士道的日本電影，都沒有歌頌忠君或不怕死的思想，而是還原武士道「忠於良心」的精神，所歌頌的是平輩間的手足之情（日本人稱為「仲間意識」）。「日本人喜歡《三國演義》，是因為男性情誼的元素。吳宇森的《英雄本色》勾劃出浪漫而悲壯的男性情誼，亦受日本觀眾歡迎。」

邱教授說：「研究港日電影關係，不僅讓人了解中日歷史和香港歷史，電影也揭示如經濟、政治或兩性關係，而不純粹是藝術或娛樂。」以愛情電影《支那之夜》（1940）為例，片中李香蘭（原名山口淑子）扮演嬌羞、柔弱的中國女子，與日本人譜寫異國戀曲，這男強女弱的關係，反映當時日本在政經文化的優勢。此模式在戰後至六十年代的港日或台日合拍電影依舊普遍，例如《香港之夜》的寶田明和尤敏。直至日本經濟於九十年代初步入衰退，日本演員在合拍電影中擔當女角之現象才開始更普遍，如日韓的《初雪之戀》（2007）。

The Japanese film industry reached its zenith with a total 1.12 billion cinemagoers in 1958, equivalent to every Japanese citizen going to the cinema 11 times that year. However, the figure more than halved in 1967, by which time the Shaw Brothers had entered its golden era. 'Ever since Shaw Brothers launched the new-style swordplay films, Japanese samurai films' leading role in Asian cinemas was eventually displaced,' says Prof. **Kinnia Yau** of CUHK's Department of Japanese Studies.

The post-WWII politico-economic order led to many cinematic collaborations between Japan and Hong Kong. The first of its kind, *The Princess Yang Kwei Fei*, was directed by Kenji Mizoguchi and was co-produced by Masaichi Nagata and Run Run Shaw. In 1953, Nagata and Shaw took the lead to found the Southeast Asian Motion Picture Producers' Association, which organized the annual Southeast Asian Film Festival. By working with the Japanese, Run Run Shaw had intended to import cinematographic techniques to improve the quality and quantity of Shaw Brothers' productions. In addition to employing some Japanese cameramen such as Nishimoto Tadashi, he also brought in the Eastmancolor motion-picture technology, widescreen film, and new genres like the new-style swordplay films. These innovative attempts eventually opened up a young market.

Action films flourished in the European, US and Japanese cinemas in the 60s, with Hollywood's 'James Bond' series, Italian 'Spaghetti Westerns', and Akira Kurosawa's *Yojimbo* and *Sanjuro*. The slow-paced, black-and-white characterization, visibly feigned duels in the traditional swordplay films could no longer appeal to the Hong Kong audiences. Film researcher Yu Mo-wan revealed that Run Run Shaw bought his directors more than 200 samurai films from which to learn cinematographic techniques. Characteristics of the samurai films could be found in King Hu's *Come Drink with Me* and Chang Cheh's *The One-Armed Swordsman*, with a high concentration of sensory stimuli, faster motion and authenticity. 'In the fighting scenes of Kurosawa's films, Toshiro Mifune beats his enemies in the blink of an eye. In contrast, the protagonists in the traditional swordplay films spoke a lot while fighting and dragged down the story.'

Before the advent of the new-style swordplay films, female leading roles dominated the Hong Kong cinema. In the then popular *huangmei* opera genre, the male roles were even played by actresses. Chang Cheh injected

masculine heroism into *The One-Armed Swordsman*, setting an example for the new-style swordplay films. His film hit the big time, which grossed over HK\$1 million, a new box-office record at the time. Hong Kong cinema became more masculine thereafter. 'The influence of samurai films could still be felt in contemporary swordplay films. **Ann Hui** admitted that *The Romance of Book and Sword* she directed was partly inspired by *Seven Samurai* and *The Shogun's Samurai*.'

Professor Yau opines that only the form of samurai films was adopted in the new-style swordplay films, whose essence was still the Chinese *wuxia* spirit. Japanese directors had directed films in the musical, crime, mystery and romance genres, but not the new-style swordplay films. 'Obviously Run Run Shaw only wanted the western techniques that came with the Japanese directors.' *Bushido* shares a lot in common with the Chinese *wuxia* spirit, both of which embrace righteous self-sacrifice. The former was gradually distorted, however, and became identified with a blind loyalty to royalty. The samurais were still fearless of death, but the pursuit of righteousness was neglected. In fact, many post-war *bushido* films reflected the conscientiousness and *nakama* (camaraderie among peers) of the samurai culture, instead of blind loyalty or glorified death. 'The Japanese are fond of *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* because of its *nakama* elements. The heroic romance and *nakama* portrayed in **John Woo's** action film *A Better Tomorrow* also appealed to Japanese audiences.'

'Studying cinematic exchanges between Hong Kong and Japan not only deepens our understanding of Sino-Japanese relations and Hong Kong history, but also touches on larger economic, political and gender issues,' Professor Yau says, 'Films are not merely art or entertainment.' In the romance film *Shina No Yoru* (1940), the actress Li Hsiang-lan (aka Yoshiko Yamaguchi) played a shy and fragile Chinese woman who fell in love with a Japanese man. The unequal gender relationship embodying men's superiority reflected Japanese superiority in the political, economic and cultural spheres. In the 60s, this was still common in some Japan-Hong Kong or Japan-Taiwan co-productions. *A Night in Hong Kong* starring **Akira Takarada** and Yu Min was an example. It was until the early 90s when Japan entered a prolonged economic slump that more Japanese actresses played the supporting female roles, for example, in the Japan-South Korea co-produced *Virgin Snow* (2007).

J. Lau

校園消息 / CAMPUS NEWS

三項目獲科研優秀成果獎

CUHK Receives Three Outstanding Scientific Research Awards



中大三項研究獲國家教育部頒發2017年度高等學校科學研究優秀成果獎(科學技術)，共兩個自然科學二等獎及一個科技進步二等獎。獎項旨在嘉許科研成果超卓的中國高等院校，頒獎典禮於4月14日在中大舉行，由國家教育部部長陳寶生先生(中)頒發獎項。

獲自然科學二等獎的研究項目為生物醫學學院黃聿教授

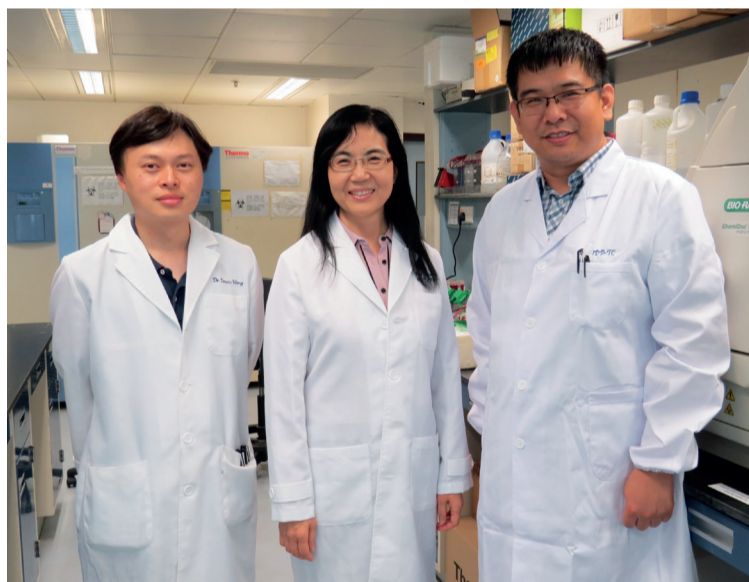
的「代謝綜合症內皮細胞功能紊亂的分子機制及藥物靶點的研究」，以及生命科學學院姜里文教授的「植物蛋白選擇性轉運和降解的分子調控機理」。獲科技進步二等獎的是工程學院副院長黃錦輝教授之「面向『兩文三語』的大規模社交媒體檢索與理解平台研製及產業化」。

Three CUHK research projects received the Ministry of Education's Higher Education Outstanding Scientific Research Output Awards (Science and Technology) 2017, including two second-class awards in natural sciences and one second-class award in scientific and technological progress. The awards aim at recognizing outstanding research projects undertaken by tertiary institutions in mainland China. The award presentation ceremony was held on 14 April on campus. Mr. Chen Baosheng (centre), the Minister of Education, presented awards at the ceremony to the winning teams.

Projects winning the second-class awards in natural sciences were 'Molecular Mechanism and Novel Therapeutic Targets in Treating Endothelial Dysfunction of Metabolic Syndrome' led by Prof. Huang Yu of the School of Biomedical Sciences, and 'Molecular Mechanisms of Selective Transport and Degradation of Plant Proteins' led by Prof. Jiang Liwen of the School of Life Sciences. The project receiving a second-class award in scientific and technological progress was 'Bilingual Trilingualism-based Retrieval and Understanding Platform on Large-scale Social Media' conducted by Prof. Wong Kam-fai, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

中大研究瞄準肝癌關鍵基因

Taking Aim of the Essential Oncogene Triggering Liver Cancer



本港約三成成年人患上非酒精性脂肪肝，此病是肝癌的誘因之一，現時醫學界尚未清楚箇中病理，亦缺乏有效藥物。中大醫學院內科及藥物治療學系于君教授(中)及其團隊透過基因排序，發現高「角鯊烯環氧化酶」(squalene epoxidase, 簡稱SQLE)會誘發非酒精性脂肪肝及相關肝癌，並進一步發現抗真菌藥物「特比萘芬」可降低SQLE引發的細胞內膽固醇酯堆積和氧化應激反應，能有效遏止非酒精性脂肪肝誘發的肝癌細胞生長和肝癌的發生機率。研究成果已於4月18日獲選為國際著名醫學期刊《Science Translational Medicine》的封面文章。研究團隊將繼續研究特比萘芬在治療及預防非酒精性脂肪肝誘發肝癌的效用，冀把結果轉化為臨床應用，為病人謀福。

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) affects 30% of the adult population in Hong Kong, which is also one of the leading triggers for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The pathological mechanism behind, however, remains largely unknown and no drug is available for the cancer prevention or treatment. A research team led by Prof. Yu Jun (centre) performed RNA-sequence analyses and revealed squalene epoxidase (SQLE) as the top outlier metabolic gene overexpressed among the NAFLD-HCC patients. They also identified an antifungal drug, Terbinafine, which effectively suppressed SQLE-induced cholesteryl ester and oxidative stress accumulation, leading to reduced NAFLD-induced cancer cell proliferation. The study was published in the international medical journal *Science Translational Medicine* on 18 April as a cover story. The research team will continue to investigate the efficacy of Terbinafine in treating and preventing NAFLD-HCC, in the hope of translating their findings into applications that benefit patient care.

築構大灣區可持續未來

For a Green Future in the Greater Bay Area



中大中國城市住宅研究中心着重推動粵港澳大灣區綠色建築的專業發展和學術交流，培養年輕一代從事綠色建築行業，加強教職人員對行業的認識。中心獲中國綠色建築與節能(香港)委員會邀請，於4月1日至4日在珠海舉辦綠色建築宣貫培訓香港特區班及第五屆綠色建築學術交流暨專業參訪活動，中大高級環境規劃技術學碩士生及住房研究社

會科學碩士生皆有參與。是次學術交流暨專業參訪活動包括兩個與綠色建築發展論壇、一個聯展及兩個參訪，來自港澳台多名專家積極參與其中，分享海峽兩岸綠色建築領域的實務經驗。活動讓海峽兩岸暨港澳地區各界人士聚首探討綠色建築，學生從學者及專業人士身上獲益甚深，對投身相關行業大有幫助。

CUHK's Center for Housing Innovations dedicates to promoting the professional development and academic exchanges in the Greater Bay Area, equipping young generations the essentials in green buildings, and fostering the industry knowledge of its faculty members. Invited by the China Green Building (Hong Kong) Council, the Center organized the GBL Manager Training and the 5th Green Building Academic Exchange from on 1 to 4 April in Zhuhai. CUHK students from MSc in Advanced Environmental Planning Technologies and MSSc in Housing Studies participated in the academic events, including two forums on green building development, an exhibition and two site visits. The events gathered the industry professionals and scholars from the cross-strait areas to communicate and exchange views vis-à-vis the green building industry and academic field. Students also learnt from the professionals and specialists, which benefited them tremendously in their future careers.



小巧便攜的空氣監測站 A Portable Air Pollution Alert System

空氣中的有害物質無處不在，肉眼無法識別，對人類健康造成威脅。黃波教授的團隊研發出「點藍天空」手機程式，為用戶提供實時空氣污染水平，準確度達八成。用戶更可利用程式規劃出行路線，避免吸入污染濃度高的空氣。

The threat to human health comes from exposure to near-invisible toxins that are present in polluted air. Prof. Huang Bo's team has developed a mobile app 'TouchAir', which can estimate real-time air pollutant concentrations with 80% accuracy. Users can plan their daily trips according to the data and avoid breathing in high levels of pollutants.



五分鐘測試腦力 Five-minute Dementia Screening

蒙特利爾認知評估 (MoCA) 能夠準確及可靠地辨識早期認知障礙。本港人口老化問題日益嚴重，莫仲棠教授和黃沛霖博士編寫了一套「HK-MoCA」，五分鐘辨識認知障礙症患者，測試更可透過電話進行。

The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) is a sensitive and reliable tool in detecting cognitive impairment at early stages. As Hong Kong faces an ageing population boom, Prof. Vincent Mok and Dr. Adrian Wong have developed a five-minute protocol of the MoCA, which can be conducted over the phone to reach more potential patients.

同心戮力建竹橋 To Serve with Verve

由姚連生建築教授吳思融領導的「一專一村」團隊，最近於重慶渝北區杜家村建成全中國農村最大跨度的竹橋——「一心橋」。竹橋長達二十一米，是現代竹橋建造技術的一大突破。

The One University One Village team, led by Yao Ling Sun Professor of Architecture Prof. Edward Ng, has recently constructed the longest bamboo bridge—Yi Xin Qiao—in a rural village of the Chongqing province. The completion of the 21-metre-long bridge marks a breakthrough in using bamboo in architecture.



到任同仁 / NEWLY ONBOARD



3/2018

- Dr. Ma Gan 馬淦
Postdoctoral Fellow,
Dept of Mechanical & Automation Engineering
機械與自動化工程學系博士後研究員

4/2018

- Miss Chan Kit Ying 陳潔盈
Project Co-ordinator II, Office of Research & Knowledge Transfer Services
研究及知識轉移服務處二級計劃協調員
- Dr. Chan Lok Yung 陳樂蓉
Postdoctoral Fellow, Dept of Paediatrics
兒科學系博士後研究員
- Miss Chan Sin Ying 陳倩瑩
Executive Officer II, Centre for Cardiovascular Genomics and Medicine, Lui Che Woo Institute of Innovative Medicine 呂志和創新醫學研究所
心血管基因組醫學中心二級助理主任

- Miss Chau Chung Ling 周松齡
Project Co-ordinator II, Hong Kong Jockey Club Sports Medicine & Health Sciences Centre, Faculty of Medicine
醫學院香港賽馬會運動醫學及健康科學中心二級計劃協調員
- Miss Chow Yuk Fan 周玉芬
Project Co-ordinator II, Chow Yuk Ho Technology Centre for Innovative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine 醫學院周毓浩創新醫學技術中心二級計劃協調員
- Prof. Stephen C. Hetherington
Visiting Professor, Dept of Philosophy
哲學系訪問教授
- Miss Lam Yin Tung 林彥彤
Speech Therapist, Dept of Otorhinolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery
耳鼻喉—頭頸外科學系語言治療師
- Miss Lau Po Yan 劉寶欣
Project Co-ordinator II, Hong Kong Jockey Club Sports Medicine & Health Sciences Centre, Faculty of Medicine 醫學院香港賽馬會運動醫學及健康科學中心二級計劃協調員

- Dr. Lee Po Wan 李寶雲
Staff Tutor II, School of Continuing & Professional Studies 專業進修學院二級專任導師
- Prof. Leung Shui Yee 梁水意
Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy
藥劑學院助理教授
- Dr. Li Yiqun 李逸群
Research Associate, Dept of Statistics
統計學系副研究員
- Prof. Liu Fengbin 劉鳳斌
Visiting Professor, School of Chinese Medicine
中醫學院訪問教授
- Dr. Sameen Naqvi
Postdoctoral Fellow, Dept of Statistics
統計學系博士後研究員
- Dr. So Tiffany Yuen Tung 蘇宛彤
Clinical Lecturer, Dept of Imaging & Interventional Radiology
影像及介入放射學系臨床講師
- Ms. Tam Ka Yi 譚家怡
Executive Officer II, Office of University General Education 大學通識教育部二級助理主任

- Miss Wan Yuk Lam 溫玉琳
Executive Officer II, Institute of Chinese Medicine 中醫中藥研究所二級助理主任
- Miss Wong Kin Fan 王建芬
Project Co-ordinator II,
Dept of Information Engineering
信息工程學系二級計劃協調員
- Dr. Wong Yuk Lau 黃旭柳
Research Associate, School of Biomedical Sciences 生物醫學學院副研究員
- Dr. Xu Chaoqiang 徐超強
Postdoctoral Fellow, Dept of Physics
物理系博士後研究員
- Prof. Zeng Si 曾思
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law
法律學院助理教授
- Dr. Zhao Yuan 趙園
Research Associate,
Dept of Information Engineering
信息工程學系副研究員

The information in this section is provided by the Personnel Office. 此欄資料由人事處提供。

宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS



續任 Reappointment

依據《香港中文大學條例》5 (6) 條及大學規程7規定，張妙清教授獲續任大學副校長，任期二年，由2018年8月1日起生效。

In accordance with Section 5(6) and Statute 7 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, Prof. Fanny M.C. Cheung has been re-appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University for a further period of two years with effect from 1 August 2018.

新任書院院長 New College Master

大學校董會委任黃永成教授繼辛世文教授出任善衡書院院長，任期四年，由2018年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Wong Wing-shing has been appointed by the Council as the Master of S.H. Ho College for a period of four years with effect from 1 August 2018, succeeding Prof. Samuel S.M. Sun.



2018 教學人員年度評審

2018 Annual Review Exercise for Academic Staff

有關教學人員「晉升/教授級薪金組別提升」，以及「退休/屆退休年齡後延任」的年度評審現已展開。詳情可參閱人事處通函編號 (GC01/2018)，或人事處網頁「員工資訊」一欄下之「人事政策通告」(www2.per.cuhk.edu.hk)。

The reviews on the 'Advancement/Crossing of pay bands' and the 'Retirement/ Extension of service beyond statutory retirement date' for academic staff have commenced. For details, please refer to the General Circular (GC01/2018) of the Personnel Office. It is also available at the Personnel Office website (www2.per.cuhk.edu.hk). Please visit 'Personnel Announcement' under 'Staff Area'.



丁公的兩座山

Seeing Through Ting Yin-yung's Mountains

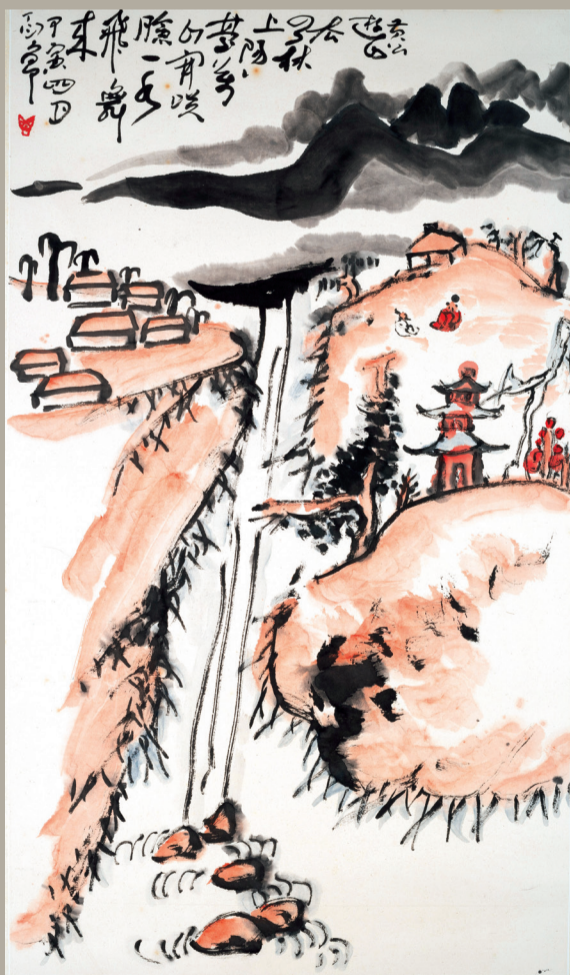
文物館上年舉辦的展覽「小園花放——香港中文大學藝術系六十周年書畫藏品展」中有一幅藝術系藏丁衍庸丁公的晚年之作《遊山樂》，其構圖簡潔、筆墨稚拙，配上自題詩云：「黃公遊山去，雲林上陽臺。萬山開笑臉，一水飛舞來」，詩情畫意中更見天真爛漫，不僅讓人看了不覺嘴角微揚，心情大好，亦不難憑畫想像丁公其人之可愛可親。

丁公是藝術系創系教授之一，深受其門生愛戴。其授課多是即席示範，也不時依同學所出題目即興為之。加之揮毫快速，因此作品題材多樣，數量龐大，也時有驚喜之作。完成後，他幾乎都寫贈課堂圍觀者，或任由珍愛者取走，慷慨襟懷，可見一斑，亦讓後學不禁為生不逢時深深扼腕！

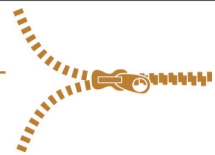
文物館新入藏《登高圖》即是其中一件課堂寫贈之作。據受畫者及丁公學生徐志宇先生憶述，當日上課正逢重九，徐先生即興提議老師示範應節之作，丁公欣然應允「為志宇作登高圖」（題跋語），遂繪成這幅趣味橫生的山水畫。不過畫中佇立山頭的二人雖亦有丁公畫一貫的卡通味，但取法八大的畫面山勢險絕，筆墨蒼涼，與《遊山樂》之活潑明麗迥然有別。

畫上題詩亦是丁公即席創作，前三句是：「九月九日在他鄉，他鄉無日不思鄉。欲望故鄉在何處」。走筆至此，丁公為第四句寫下「高強」二字便沒有繼續。翻查丁公生平，可知道他1949年移居香港之後，一直無法回鄉。不僅珍藏的古代書畫被毀，更與家人兩地相隔，無法見面。題畫詩無法續上，會否因為情緒激動，難以成句？不得而知。可知的是在色彩悅目的《遊山樂》以外，丁公心底確實還有《登高圖》中思鄉愁緒彌漫的黑白世界。

今年適值丁公辭世四十周年，其於中大藝術系的門生友好將珍藏數十載的丁氏遺作捐贈文物館作永久度藏，並於2018年5月12日至9月2日假文物館展廳二舉辦展覽，取名「筆墨留情——丁衍庸與香港中文大學藝術系門生友好的藝緣」。所有展品都是丁公真情流露之作，從幽默戲謔到勉勵嘉許、婚壽祝賀等，無不寄託了他對學生友好的深摯情誼，讓我們得以窺見藝術家豐富的內心世界與待人處世的一片赤子之心。



▲ 《遊山樂》(左) · 《登高圖》(右)



趕校巴的日子

Busy Busing



眾所周知，搭校巴不是甚麼時候都可以找到座位，就算有，一排兩座位或三座位，出入及選坐甚麼位置，都有不同的策略考量。如果校巴只有一個上落口，坐或站哪裏的策略更形重要。不消說，懸空手帶考驗你腕力及平衡力，尤其是當巴士沿山蜿蜒而上時。

中大地勢陡峭，校巴成為校園主要交通工具。自七十年代初各成員書院遷進馬料水以來便一直如是。祖父輩的校巴沒有空調，於是得來「熱狗」的暱稱，汗流浹背的乘車經驗，相信是每一代中大人的集體回憶。

美國的校巴有一個不太光彩的過去。黃色校巴的其中一個任務，就是把黑人孩子送到全黑人的學校上課。到了1954年，美國最高法院在 *Brown v. Board of Education* 一案中，裁定這樣的政策違憲，教育隔離政策才停止。

*Brown*案之前的美國校巴把學童隔離；中大的「熱狗」則把混熟了的同學分送各處課堂宿舍，它在中大人的校園生活中其實扮演重要角色。

和所有公共交通工具一樣，你會有時候只差數秒鐘或一個空座位而上不到校巴。但和其他公共交通工具不一樣，你不用擔心車資。人擠也不一定不好，去年的「迫巴士大挑戰」中，八十七位男同學便一起擠上一部「熱狗」，擠上同一部巴士的女同學也有七十九位。

中大的校巴現已包括空調及電動車種。開車的可能是中大最友善和最忠誠的員工，他們的專業及服務精神，令中大客運的安全及準時記錄持久出色。以後無論課堂有多緊迫，下車時不忘向車長點點頭、示個好，似乎是應有之義。

IT IS NO SECRET THAT there are not always enough seats for everyone on a school bus. Even if there are, the two-seat and the three-seat rows present different strategies of occupation and egress. Logistical concerns become more acute if the vehicle has only one point for embarkation and disembarkation. And the hanging straps are a drill for the standing's wrist muscle and sense of balance when the bus is wriggling uphill.

Given the campus's hilly topography, CUHK's fleet of buses has been the principal means of transportation since the foundation Colleges moved to Ma Liu Shui in the early 1970s. Air-conditioning was not a feature of the grandfather buses, which were jocularly nicknamed 'hot dogs', a stand-in metaphor for 'steam baths'.

School busing in the US has an ignominious past. Until the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*, one of the errands of the yellow buses was to take coloured schoolchildren to schools that were designated to separate them from their non-coloured peers. The landmark case held that such segregation was unconstitutional.

Pre-*Brown* school buses divide; our 'hot dogs' unite and move people up and down the hills, from depots to classrooms or hostels, and hence are instrumental, to say the least, in the education of generations of CUHK students.

Like all public transport, you may find yourself only seconds or an empty seat away from getting on a departing bus. But unlike other forms of public transport, you don't have to pay for the service. And crowding is not necessarily always undesirable. In the School Bus Challenge 2017, 87 male students managed to squeeze into a 'hot dog'. Seventy-nine female students got onto the same bus.

Those on the driving seats of the CUHK buses, which now include air-conditioned and electric ones, may be among the friendliest and most loyal staff on campus, whose performance ensures an impressive record of safety and punctuality. That a lecture or tutorial starts in five minutes is no excuse for not acknowledging or thanking their dutiful toil when disembarking.

口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

李繼業先生

Mr. Ralph Lee

大學安全事務處處長
Director of University Safety

你從事安全事務多年，如何界定「安全事務」？

「安全事務」的範圍很廣泛，無論在工地、實驗室、餐廳，甚至辦公室，都與之有關。此外，安全事務還包括職業健康，例如員工在工作間接觸或吸入危險化學物質、在辦公室使用電腦時姿勢不正確所衍生出來的健康問題，都是我們關注的範疇。政府在1997年實施《職業安全及健康條例》，但中大於條例生效前已成立專責部門負責安全事務。由於大學涉足很多創新技術和研究工作，現行法例亦未必緊貼和涵蓋所有情況，所以我們進行安全健康評估時，需要搜集很多資料，甚至參考相關範疇的文獻。

在大學推廣安全意識，跟在其他機構有甚麼不同？

在以前的工作崗位，我主要確保在職人士的職業安全和健康；現在的服務對象層面廣闊很多，有教職員、學生、建築承辦商，甚至途人。中大校園是對外開放的，假日有不少遊客來訪，我們也要保障其安全。

另外，過往我在其他崗位接觸的受眾大多是土生土長的香港人，現在就須要服務來自不同地方的人士。大家因為文化背景不同，對安全意識的看法也不一樣，例如處理化學物品時戴手套、不應戴手套按升降機的按鈕等，我們也要耐心解釋背後原因，好說服他們改變習慣。

你在中大護理學院畢業，對你的工作有沒有幫助？

我在中大取得護理學學士後，再於澳洲取得職業衛生碩士，數年後考獲美國職業環境衛生師的資格。我了解工作環境和健康之間的關係，這方面的知識有助我認識職業病的成因、治療和預防的方法。另外，護理學知識對我評估醫學和生物科技工作的風險也有莫大幫助。

有沒有在工作的地方遇上意外發生？

加入中大前，我在另一所大學從事健康安全事務工作。有次接報一個前實驗室的工地冒出白煙，我們到達現場時探測到氯氣，校方隨即疏散教職員和學生，事後消防員找到一盒白色的不明粉末並檢走化驗，證實是二甲基二氯化錫，估計在裝修期間，工人把該化學物品誤當普通垃圾並且不小心打翻。工人見冒煙，嘗試潑水拍打，反而釋出更多刺鼻的氣體，三名同事吸入氣體送院。調查後發現，原來實驗室負責人在交場時，在閣樓遺下了積存多年的化學品，而建築工人對化學物品不太認識，釀成是次意外。之後，我們在該校推行了一個強制申報制度，以確保所有師生交還實驗室，或學系實驗室負責人交場進行裝修工程前，已經妥善處理所有化學物品，以保障他人安全。

在中大上任後，我希望推行類似申報制度，如果實驗室要進行維修保養，負責人在交場前必須申報已經處置所有化學物品；現在中大也有申報制度，但只屬自願性質。

未來的工作方向是甚麼？

我會鼓勵部門多與友校交流，雖然坊間不少機構都設有從事安全事務的部門，但大學就像一個微型社區，有不同性質的單位和學科，自成一個板塊，所以我想加深大學同行往來溝通，集思廣益。另外，我們也會主動加強校內溝通，例如舉行聚焦小組討論，邀請學生參與，提高大家的安全意識。以實驗室為例，老師未必能夠分身監察每位同學的工序，所以我們要提高同學本身的安全意識，防患於未然。他們畢業後，我希望他們能帶這份意識去工場，終身受用。

現時中大有八百多個實驗室，但我們只有數名同事負責巡查工作。在中長期方面，我會爭取增聘人手，以應付校內不斷提升的需要。另外，因應消防處修改《危險物品條例》，大學將增建十八個危險品倉庫，我們會協助籌建工作。

Being an experienced safety professional, how would you define 'safety'?

'Safety' casts a wide net and covers construction sites, labs, canteens and offices etc. It also addresses occupational health hazards such as contact or inhalation of dangerous chemicals in the labs and musculoskeletal disorders in computer users arising from improper posture and workstation setup. Even before the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance was passed in 1997, CUHK had already established an office dedicated to campus safety issues. As a university is at the cutting edge of technology and research, there are bound to be grey areas in the current laws and regulations. In assessing safety and health issues, we therefore may have to do some research and even delve into the relevant research literatures.



Did you find it different promoting safety on a university campus?

In my previous job, my main task was to ensure the occupational safety and health of workers. The clientele I serve now is much wider and includes staff, students, contractors or even visitors. CUHK is an open campus. To provide a safe environment for weekend visitors is our responsibility, too.

The backgrounds of the clientele are much diverse now. People from different cultural backgrounds may have different ideas about safety, e.g., whether to put on gloves when handling chemicals and whether or not to remove the glove when pressing elevator buttons. It takes some explaining to change behaviour.

You're a graduate of CUHK's Nethersole School of Nursing. Does it help your work now?

After CUHK, I went to Australia for a master's in occupational hygiene. Several years later I obtained a US Certified Industrial Hygienist qualification. I know something about the relationship between the environment and health, which helps me understand the causes, treatment and prevention of occupational health hazards. CUHK's nursing programme has also equipped me well for assessing the risks of medical and biotechnological research work.

Can you share with us an accident from your experience?

Before joining CUHK, I worked for another local university. One day, white fumes were reported at a construction site which was formerly a lab. We arrived and detected chlorine. A packet of white powder was later found and, upon analysis, proved to be dichlorodimethyltin. The workmen had treated the packet as garbage and accidentally spilled it and, when it began to fume, sprinkled water on it and hence releasing more pungent gases. Three colleagues were sent to the hospital after inhaling the gases. It was found later that the said chemical was left there when the premise was handed over. After the incident, we put in place a mandatory reporting system whereby the owner or responsible officer of a premise has to ensure all chemicals have been properly disposed of before vacating.

I hope to propose a similar system at CUHK to further safeguard against the risks of chemicals inadvertently left on lab facilities that will undergo maintenance or decoration. The present check-and-report system is only on a voluntary basis.

What's your workplan as Director of University Safety?

I would like to see more professional exchanges with our counterparts in other universities. A university is like a community with units and programmes of quite different natures. Closer relationship among the safety outfits in different universities will do much good. On the other hand, we will hold, for example, focus groups with students and staff to raise the awareness of general safety across campus. A teacher may not be able to give equal attention to what every student does in the lab. It's important that the students themselves are adequately versed in safety knowledge. I think it would even benefit them when they take this awareness to work after graduation.

CUHK has over 800 labs but we only have a few colleagues to supervise the safety thereat. I hope to expand my team in due course to meet increasing service demands. With the amendments to the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, the University will have to build 18 more dangerous goods stores on campus, which will be another part of my office's future work. 📷

中大安全事務知多點
More on safety@cuhk

