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# 鈎沉深海遺珍

## ——水下文化遺產的保護及國際法沿革

1 1804年沉沒的西班牙戰艦「仁慈聖母號」上的金幣和銀幣。該艦財貨重達十七噸，約值五億美元。於2007年發掘和打撈艦隻的美國奧德賽海洋勘探公司最初將工程保密，只以代號「黑天鵝」稱之。及後西班牙政府入稟美國聯邦法院，爭奪「仁慈聖母號」擁有權。官司歷時五年，最終法院於2012年裁定根據主權豁免原則，該艦為西班牙所有

2 1708年沉沒、載有價值一百七十億美元、產自秘魯的金、銀與祖母綠的「沉船中的聖杯」——「聖荷西號」。船隻2015年於哥倫比亞海岸尋獲，哥國旋稱持擁有權，但西班牙卻指出聖荷西號原為該國寶船，理應歸其所有。與此同時，秘魯亦加入爭奪戰，稱船上金銀於秘魯鑄造，該國才是寶藏主人

3 2018年於黑海發現、擁有超過二千四百年歷史的古希臘商船，為現時世上最古老沉船。商船與公元前五世紀、現存大英博物館的「海妖花瓶」上的船隻圖案極為相似

4 原由新西蘭開往香港的「文特諾號」。船隻1902年於赫基昂加港口觸礁沉沒，上面載有四百九十九名奧塔哥和南部大區中國淘金礦工的遺體，打算經香港運回廣東家鄉安葬

5 滿載唐代珍寶的黑石號。新加坡政府子公司自印尼手中購入整批寶藏，於世界各地巡迴展出

大海廣袤無邊，變幻莫測，歷來均引發人類無窮想像。有關海洋的小說和電影如《金銀島》和《加勒比海盜》情節瑰麗奇詭，更為海洋、海盜和尋寶探險添上浪漫情懷。時至今日，歷史學家所言十七至十八世紀的海盜黃金時代早已遠去，但尋寶熱卻從未消褪：葬身怒海的船隻遺骸，成為尋寶客最新目標。然而後者的「得」，往往意味着考古和人文寶藏無可挽回的「失」。在過往多次沉船打撈和爭奪事件，法律挺身而出，試圖成為平定風浪的定海神針；但這支神針，是否真能震懾四方？



在2月22日舉行的「大中華法律史研討會系列」第五講，法律學院副院長（學術事務）Steven Gallagher教授以「中國沉船、尋寶者和水下文化遺產制度的歷史」為題，引領聽眾潛入深海，追蹤沉船命運、了解有關國際法和條約的來龍去脈，同時探討香港和中國在保護水下文化遺產方面的現況。

### 源於海難的救助法

不同於非法掠奪，普通法中的「救助法」規定尋獲沉船者有權分取船上部分珍寶，因為該法的訂立目的，旨在推動救援。透過給予自發救援人士一筆「救助酬金」（通常為船上一部分財寶），救助法鼓勵人們拯救在海中遇險的人、船隻和貨物。而要取得報酬，救援須有一定成果。救助法的誕生，源自十二世紀轟動英法的「白船海難」。今天，此法適用於全球大部分司法管轄區。

### 寶藏花落誰家？

救助法允准救援者獲取經濟報酬，卻不會將貨物歸其所有。要決定誰能擁有寶藏，沉船地點至為關鍵，因為根據1982年訂立的《聯合國海洋法公約》，各國能在其海岸線對開十二海里（約二十二公里）的水域行使主權，坐擁和處理該範圍內發現的所有物品和船隻殘骸。唯一例外是享有主權豁免的戰艦和非商用政府船隻，不論在任何海域，它們都屬於其來源國。

撤除上述，尋寶客仍有望分一杯羹。若沉船處於國際水域、原物主不可考，而船隻並非軍事或政府艦艇，或是相關主權國放棄船隻，他們便可謀擁寶藏。

### 沉船的人文價值

瓜分寶藏不代表圓滿落幕。這些深海寶藏的價值並不止於金錢。「沉船在各方面都是無價寶——它是我們的水下文化遺產，訴說着前人的風俗和國家之間的互動。它讓我們知道有這樣一些人、一些國家，為接通外界而在凶險無比的大海中航行。」Gallagher教授解釋。

從考古角度看，這些深海沉船久未為人觸碰，保存完好，是珍貴的研究材料。但沉船遺址多為航海者的墓塚，是載有人體遺骸的悲劇現場。貿然闖入，將遺骸當成珍寶掠奪，是對逝者不敬，道德上大有爭議。

### 法律定浮沉？

為遏止掠奪水下遺產，聯合國教育、科學及文化組織於2001年頒布《保護水下文化遺產公約》（下稱《水下遺產公約》），清晰定義水下文化遺產為整體或局部處於水中最少一百年，具有「文化、歷史或考古價值」的遺址、建築、運輸工具、工藝品或所有其他人類生存的遺跡。海底鋪設的管道、電纜和使用中的裝置則不計在內。

《水下遺產公約》重申水下遺產為「人類文化遺產的組成部分」，以及「各國人民和各民族的歷史及其在共同遺產方面的關係史上極為重要的一環」。以往《聯合國海洋法公約》並未觸及救助法衍生的掠奪問題，這裏則確立救助法不適用於水下文化遺產，並指出原地保留為優先選擇，不得進行商業開發。關於遇難者遺骸，《水下遺產公約》亦規定須特別處理。

《水下遺產公約》從人類共同福祉着眼，明顯與以資本邏輯運作的救助法大相逕庭。公約陳義高遠，效力卻成疑問：除西班牙和葡萄牙，所有海事強國如英美等均沒有簽署。大型商業打撈如奧德賽公司的「黑天鵝」計劃和唐代黑石號計劃仍有發生。再者，不少在東南亞水域未過一百年門檻的二戰沉船被人恣意盜撈，以取得需求甚殷的廢鐵和未被核污

染的鍍鋼。Gallagher教授嘆喟：「文化遺產法大多是理想，而不是法律。」看來，法律的定海神針，始終敵不過人類的貪婪。

### 中國式水下遺產保護

說回「中國沉船」，中國近年積極拯救國家和人文遺產，源於1985年在國際市場上遭遇挫敗，缺乏資金在佳士得拍賣行購回十五萬件統稱為「南京船貨」的中國瓷器。經此一役，中國不惜千金、不遺餘力贖回和宣傳其深海瑰寶。2007年，中國從南中國海床直接起出南宋初年沉沒、境內現時最古老和大型的沉船「南海一號」，並置於專門興建的海上絲綢之路博物館內，讓訪客直睹挖掘和考古過程。

### 香港如何？

香港靠海而立，海上貿易蓬勃，水下文化遺產對本港尤其重要，有助了解香港遠至殖民時代前的航海和貿易史。現時本港主要透過兩條法例保護水下遺產：《環境影響評估條例》規定所有基本工程項目須先進行「文物影響評估」，而海洋項目則須開展「海洋考古調查」。

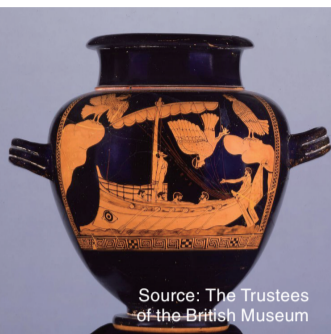
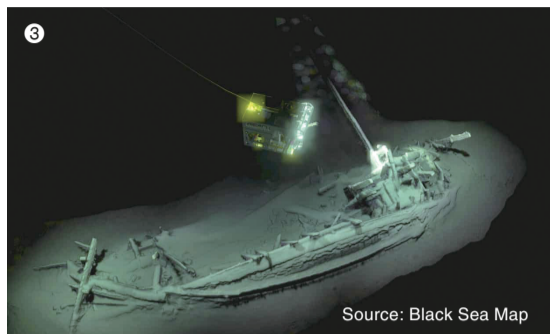
至於第二條《古物及古蹟條例》則賦予政府將1800年前的工藝品、構建的場地或建築定為古物或古代遺物，並將富歷史、考古和古生物學價值的場地或建築定為古蹟的權力。關於條例的成效，Gallagher教授不諱言：「這些條例和評估都是良制，問題是人們是否遵從。」

保護水下遺產方面，香港還可做甚麼？專研衡平法和文化遺產法的Gallagher教授引述Bill Jeffrey博士與香港海事博物館在合作研究中的建議，例如建立全港水下遺產資料庫及找出重要遺址，按《古物及古蹟條例》宣布為古蹟等。他續說：「落實研究所有建議，在香港海事博物館配對資助下，開支不過三百萬港元，這遠比本港一些大型公共建設造價為低，與新加坡為購得黑石號寶藏豪擲三千二百萬美元相比，更是微不足道。這樣用錢最得其所。」

「大中華法律史研討會系列」前身為2014至2016年廣受歡迎的「中國習慣法研討會系列」，今年為第二屆。研討會向公眾開放，邀請各範疇專家剖析大中華地區法律不同方面的歷史沿革。

# Remembrances of Things Past and Sunk

On the rescue of underwater cultural heritage and the evolving international laws



With its unfathomable depth and buried mysteries, the sea has long charmed mankind. Works like *Treasure Island* and *Pirates of the Caribbean* speak to our adventurous fancy and fill us with romantic notions about the sea, piracy and treasure hunting. While what historians call the Golden Age of Piracy (the period from the 17th to the 18th centuries) is long gone, treasure hunting is still very much alive, the treasures today being none other than corpses of ships lost in the angry waves. What modern treasure hunters gain are often losses in archaeological and human terms. In many cases, the law comes to the rescue and is used as Poseidon's trident to settle and subdue; but can it?

In the fifth lecture of this year's Greater China Legal History Seminar Series held on 22nd February titled 'Chinese Shipwrecks, Treasure Hunters and the History of Underwater Cultural Heritage Regimes', Prof. **Steven Gallagher**, Associate Dean (Academic Affairs) at the Faculty of Law, walked the audience through the fate of the vessels lying in the placid depths, what international laws and conventions come into the picture and how Hong Kong and China fare in preserving their underwater cultural heritage.

## Law of Salvage as Shipwreck Legacy

Far from being unlawful, the modern treasure hunters' claim to the vessel's valuables is legally established by the law of salvage. As the root of *salvage* (save) indicates, the law of salvage encourages the saving of lives, ships and cargo in peril, through entitling voluntary salvors to an economic reward for a wholly or partially successful recovery. The birth of the law can be traced back to a shipwreck in the 12th century—that of the White Ship. Today, the law of salvage applies to most jurisdictions around the globe.

## Who Owns the Bounty at Sea?

Salvage law offers economic rewards but not ownership to the salvor. As to who owns the treasures, the location of the wreck is important, as under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982), a country has complete sovereignty over waters 24 nautical miles (around 44 kilometres) from its coastline and owns whatever is found within. Warships and government ships enlisted for non-commercial purposes, however, enjoy sovereign immunity. In the latter case, their originating countries' right of ownership supersedes that of the state in whose waters the wreck lies.

That still leaves a big pie for the finders keepers: for wrecks recovered in international waters, provided that the owner cannot be traced, or that they are not from military or government ships or if the relevant sovereign state disowns the wreck, the treasure hunters are allowed to claim ownership of them.

## Shipwrecks as Cultural Heritage

Dividing up the treasures is not the end of the story. The sunken riches are treasures not just in economic or monetary terms. 'The shipwrecks are treasures in many ways. They are underwater cultural heritage (UCH) which tells the customs of people, interactions between nations, and the national and individual endeavours undertaken in trading on the dangerous seas,' explained Professor Gallagher.

From an archaeological perspective, the deep-sea vessels make good objects of study as most often they have been untouched by man for a long time and remain well preserved. More subtly, wreck sites are often graves of human remains. To venture in and loot them as treasures is often deemed an act of desecration.

## What does the Law Do to UCH?

To prevent pure commercial exploitation of the salvage, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) declared the Convention on the Protection of the UCH (CUPUCH) in 2001. UCH is given a more rigorous definition than in UNCLOS as sites, structures, vehicles, artefacts and all other traces of human existence having a 'cultural, historical or archaeological character' that have been wholly or partially under water for at least 100 years. Pipelines, cables and installations placed on the seabed and still in use are not counted as UCH.

CUPUCH reaffirms the importance of UCH as 'integral part of the cultural heritage of humanity' and 'a particularly important element in the history of peoples, nations, and their relations with each other concerning their common heritage'. A big leap from UNCLOS which steers clear of the law of salvage, CUPUCH stipulates clearly that the salvage law does not apply to UCH. Instead, in situ preservation is preferred as the first option, and there should be no commercial exploitation. On the touchy subject of human remains, the convention also mandates special treatment.

It is obvious that CUPUCH, which stresses the common good, and the salvage law, which endorses the capitalist spirit, are uneasy bedfellows. Despite painting a desirable picture, CUPUCH is much limited in powers, as the major maritime powers, except Spain and Portugal, all refrain from signing the convention. Hugely lucrative commercial ventures, including Odyssey's Black Swan project and the Belitung Tang wreck project, still took place. Moreover, many WWII wrecks in Southeast Asian waters yet to reach the 100-year threshold are now being plundered for scrap metal and for valuable pre-nuclear age radiation-free steel plating. As Professor Gallagher remarked, not without a hint of regret, 'Cultural heritage laws are mostly aspirations; they are not laws.' Poseidon's trident, it seems, is no match for human avarice.

## How are Things in China?


Back to the 'Chinese shipwrecks' in the lecture title, China's involvement in rescuing its national and cultural patrimony is fuelled by a major disappointment in 1985 when it did not have enough capital to buy the 150,000 Chinese porcelains—the Nanking cargo—auctioned in Christie's. Since then, the country has spared neither money nor efforts in securing and publicizing its submarine treasures. In 2007, Nanhai No. 1, a vessel sunk in early Southern Sung dynasty and the oldest and largest of its kind ever found in China, was raised from the South China seabed. The Maritime Silk Route Museum was built to house the haul and let visitors watch the excavation process.

## What about Hong Kong?

UCH is particularly important to Hong Kong, a city that thrives upon maritime trade. The recovery and study of UCH can shine light on its long maritime and trade history even before the colonial period. In Hong Kong, the protection of UCH is mainly delivered by two ordinances. The Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIA) ensures that Heritage Impact Assessments are carried out at the early planning stage of all capital projects, and with underwater projects, Maritime Archaeology Investigation must be conducted.

The second ordinance in force, Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (AMO), protects the UCH by recognizing artefacts, sites or structures made by humans before 1800 as antiquities or relics, or declaring sites or structures that possess historical, archaeological or palaeontological significance as monuments. As to their effectiveness, Professor Gallagher observed, 'The ordinances and assessments are great systems. The matter is whether they are followed.'

What should Hong Kong further do to protect UCH? Professor Gallagher, an equity and cultural heritage law professor, cited the opinion expressed in a proposal co-authored by Dr. **Bill Jeffrey** and the Hong Kong Maritime Museum: to create an inventory of all of the city's UCH and to identify significant sites and nominate them as monuments under AMO, among others. He added, 'The cost of all these is just three million Hong Kong dollars, with dollar matching by the Museum. It's not as costly as some of the city's public works, and far less than the US\$32 million Singapore spent on the Tang wreck. It's money well spent.'

Originating from the popular Chinese Customary Law Seminar Series held from 2014 to 2016, the Greater China Legal History Seminar Series is now running for the second year. The public series invites experts in different fields to discuss the historical development of a great variety of legal issues of interest to the Greater China region.  Amy L.

① Coins on the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes* sunk in 1804, which carried 17 tonnes of gold and silver coins worth around US\$500 million. Its discoverer Odyssey Marine Exploration kept the whole business confidential and code-named the salvage as 'Black Swan' in 2007. The company was later sued by Spain who wanted to get back the ship in the US federal court. The court ruled finally in 2012 that Spain won and owned the wreck on grounds of sovereign immunity

② San José, the 'holy grail of shipwrecks' sunk in 1708, loaded with gold, silver and emerald from Peru worth US\$17 billion. Colombia claimed the wreck discovered off its coast in 2015, while Spain, as its country of origin, contested the claim. Peru also joined in the scramble, asserting its right to the golds in whose land they were minted

③ The world's oldest shipwreck identified in the Black Sea in 2018. The 2,400-year-old Greek merchant ship bears striking resemblance to the vessel depicted on the 5th century BC Siren Vase

④ Remains of SS *Ventnor* which sailed from New Zealand to Hong Kong. Sinking off the Hokianga Heads in 1902, the ship carried the remains of 499 Chinese gold miners in Otago and Southland, which had been exhumed to be brought back to their homeland in Guangdong

⑤ The Belitung Tang wreck with Tang Dynasty's treasures on board. It was sold by Indonesia to a subsidiary corporation set up by Singapore to tour around the world


 聽說無障礙 Speech Therapy


 言語治療重建溝通

## Clearing of the Forest for Better Communication

孩童牙牙學語，第一個學會的單字是「媽」(maa1)，由雙唇音m和長元音aa組成。發音時，孩童雙唇由閉合張開，舌頭壓低，氣流呼出，一字背後，孩童要協調不同構音器官，經過反覆嘗試才習得。然而，說話能力並非人人與生俱來，有孩童因先天或後天不足而難言，也有成年人因為意外、疾病而失語。無論是哪一種溝通障礙，都求得教專業人士——言語治療師。

中大醫學院耳鼻喉一頭頸外科學系言語治療科有見社會需求愈趨殷切，2018年9月開辦兩年全日制「言語語言病理學碩士」課程，從三百多名申請人中錄取了三十三名，為業界培訓人才。這個課程包含醫學、語言學和電子工程學內容，涵蓋語言、語音、吞嚥、流暢、聲線和輔助溝通系統六大範疇。

### 一年文憑 兩年碩士

言語語言病理學碩士課程收生時，首選已完成一年兼讀制的「溝通障礙與科學專業文憑」的學生。課程主任李月裳教授(上圖)解釋：「坊間都會被言語治療師的光環吸引，但在世界各地，都有修讀這科的學生因抵受不了學習壓力而有情緒問題，退學率很高。我們希望學生在修讀文憑的一年時間，已淺嘗學科內容，並了解自己是是否適合做言語治療師，才決定是否委身。」

除了在理論課中使用電子教學和翻轉課堂教學法外，臨床實習也是課程的核心部分，學生要進行至少三百小時臨床實習，接觸廣東話和普通話的個案。李教授說：「課程獨特之處是學生可以選擇專修『進階專題臨床實習』，接觸一些複雜病案，例如裂顎兔唇、高功能自閉症、聽力障礙，以及進行內窺鏡吞嚥檢查等，從而全面認識各種溝通障礙。」

以聽障者為例，他們植入人工耳蝸恢復聽覺後，要循序漸進學習辨聲，由先分辨無聲和有聲，到大小聲、高低音，最後才辨別字音。出現進食或飲水困難的長者，言語治療師便會鍛鍊其舌頭和咽喉等肌肉，改善其吞嚥能力，免其受插喉餵食之苦。

言語治療師要斷症，便要運用測試工具。言語治療科過往開發一系列電腦輔助評估工具，例如於2015年夥拍電子工程學系、語言學及現代語言系，開發出測試聽覺感知的「香港粵語聲調辨識測驗」和「香港粵語口語雙字詞辨識測驗」，分別



▲ 言語治療科舉辦社區活動，為接近二百個家庭提供言語治療篩查  
The Division of Speech Therapy organizes the Speech Therapy Screening Day and serves around 200 local families

測試粵語聲調和雙字詞語，憑測試結果科學化地判斷患者的溝通障礙類型和程度。學生在這個課程中也可學習應用這些測試工具。

### 實戰考試評成績

成績評核方面，這個醫學院轄下課程採用了醫科執業試常用的「客觀結構化臨床考試」。學生須依序通過十個試題站，每站測試一種臨床技巧，例如斷症或建議治療方案，學生向模擬病人問症或觀看影片後作答。

現時世界各地言語治療師奇缺，在美國言語治療師與人口比例為1:2,290，香港是1:20,000，內地更達1:1,300,000。香港政府將於2019-20學年起為中小學開設言語治療師常額職位，每兩家學校便可增設一名言語治療師，若現時全港約一千家中小學校全面參與，便要僱用五百人；上年度財政預算案亦撥款為安老院舍提供言語治療服務，可見不同界別對言語治療師的服務需求日增。

由小孩到長者，由言語障礙到吞嚥困難，縱然服務對象和性質不同，但有一共通點：療程漫長，患者要反覆練習，言語治療師也要因應患者的進展，用無比的耐心和彈性調節療程，與患者甚至其家人建立互信關係。工作艱巨，但就是因為難為，言語治療師才配得起這個光環。

When babies start babbling, most often the first word they utter is 'ma', which consists of a bilabial 'm' and a long vowel 'a:'. To pronounce it, babies part their lips and lower their tongues, allowing air passage from the mouth. Uttering such a simple sound requires babies to coordinate different articulators and practise repeatedly. But innate and postnatal defects will impede this development. Accidents and diseases will also rob adults of this basic ability. A speech therapist's job is to help tackle the different kinds of communication disorders.

In view of the soaring demand for speech therapists, the Division of Speech Therapy under the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, launched a two-year full-time Master of Science in Speech-Language Pathology programme in September 2018 and admitted 30 students out of more than 300 applicants. The interdisciplinary programme with input of medicine, linguistics and electronic engineering covers six domains including language, speech, swallowing, fluency, voice and multi-modal communication.

### '1 + 2' Study Mode

This postgraduate programme offered by CUHK distinguishes itself from its kinds with the '1+2' study mode. Priority is given to applicants who have completed the one-year part-time Postgraduate Diploma Programme in Communication Disorders and Sciences. 'The image of a speech therapist is so glamorous that many students are drawn to it. But the dropout rate is high around the globe because the stress is unbearable to many. We hope that our students could have a taste of the subject during their diploma study to decide whether they are really cut out to be speech therapists before enrolling in the full-time master's programme,' explained programme director Prof. Kathy Lee (photo above).

While e-learning and flipped classroom are used in theory classes, students must complete at least 300 hours of clinical practice handling Cantonese and Mandarin cases. 'The edge of our programme is that students may



▲ 言語治療科開發出各類專業診斷工具，如「香港粵語聲調辨識測驗」  
The Division has developed various signature assessment tools, e.g., the Hong Kong Cantonese Tone Identification Test

choose the advanced clinical stream and gain experience in dealing with more complex cases such as craniofacial anomalies, high-functioning children with autism, hearing impairment, and conducting endoscopic examination of swallowing. Students could then have a comprehensive understanding of various communication disorders,' said Professor Lee.

For example, a hearing-impaired person who has received cochlear implants will first learn to tell silence from sound, then to classify different levels of loudness and pitch, and lastly to identify speech sounds. For the elderly who have swallowing disorder, speech therapists would help them strengthen their tongue and throat muscles and improve their swallowing ability. This could free the elderly from the torment of using feeding tubes.

Speech therapists rely on assessment tools to conduct diagnosis. The Division of Speech Therapy has developed a number of computer-assisted assessment tools. For example, the Division cooperated with the Department of Electronic Engineering and the Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages in 2015 to develop the 'Hong Kong Cantonese Tone Identification Test' and the 'Cantonese Spoken Word Recognition Test', which assess tone perception ability and word recognition ability, respectively. Based on the test results, speech therapists can figure out the type and the degree of communication disorders. Students will be taught to use these tools in the programme.

### Objective Structured Clinical Examination

When it comes to exams, the programme under the Faculty of Medicine adopts objective structured clinical examination (OSCE) which is commonly used in medical licensing examination. Students are required to go through 10 OSCE stations. In each station, students are assessed on one clinical skill, e.g., diagnosis or treatment, after examining simulated patients or watching video clips.

Speech therapists are in short supply globally. In the US the ratio of speech therapists to population is 1:2,290. In Hong Kong, the ratio is 1:20,000. In mainland China, it is 1:1.3 million. The Hong Kong Government is creating school-based speech therapist posts for primary and secondary schools from 2019–20 on. Every two schools could hire one speech therapist. If such measure is implemented by a total of around 1,000 schools in the city, about 500 vacancies will need to be filled. On the other hand, in the 2018–19 Budget, the Government proposed to provide speech therapy services for elderly service units. All these are evidence of the surging demand for speech therapy services from different sectors.

From children to the elderly, from language disorder to dysphagia, service receivers and their problems may come in different forms, but one thing remains the same: finding cure is a long way to go. Speech therapists need to have abundant patience and flexibility to adjust treatments based on service receivers' particular conditions, and foster trust with them and even with their family members. It's an arduous journey, but also the reason why speech therapists are worth their salt. 🍷

M. Mak

## 到任同仁 / NEWLY ONBOARD



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請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

## 宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS



### 2018年度長期服務獎獲獎者名單

#### List of Long Service Award 2018 Awardees

在2018年度，大學共有二百五十三位僱員在長期服務獎計劃下獲獎，當中二十九位獲得「三十五年長期服務獎」，一百三十二位獲得「二十五年長期服務獎」，九十二位獲得「十五年長期服務獎」。長期服務獎獲獎者名單已刊登在人力資源處網站（首頁▶Highlights▶2018年度長期服務獎獲獎者名單）(<https://www.hro.cuhk.edu.hk/zh-tw/list-of-long-service-award>)。

In the year 2018, a total of 253 staff members are eligible for the awards under the Long Service Award Scheme, including 29 awardees for the 35-year Award, 132 awardees for the 25-year Award and 92 awardees for the 15-year Award. The list of long service awardees is posted on the Human Resources Office's website (Home▶Highlights▶The List of Long Service Award 2018 Awardees) (<https://www.hro.cuhk.edu.hk/en-gb/list-of-long-service-award>).

### 中大網站問卷調查

#### Survey on the CUHK Website

中大網站是大學其中一道重要的傳訊橋樑，為校內外人士發放資訊。歡迎大家對中大網站提出意見，以提升網站質素。請往以下網址，或到中大網站的「提出意見」頁面填寫問卷。

The CUHK website is one of the major communication channels for the University to deliver information to the internal and external parties. To keep the website's quality at its best, you are cordially invited to give your precious opinions regarding the website. You may visit the webpage below or go to the 'Send Your Comment' section on the CUHK website to fill out the survey.

[www.cuhk.edu.hk/english/survey-2019.html](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/english/survey-2019.html)





## 復刻南音絕響 Flashbacks to Cantonese Naamyam



中國音樂研究中心在3月2日與西九文化區戲曲中心合辦「地水南音《大鬧廣昌隆》唱片發布暨演唱會」，推出研究中心的第八輯杜煥南音專輯之際，邀得阮兆輝教授、陳祖澤博士、陳志輝教授等嘉賓，聯袂一眾曲壇精英演繹南音絕藝。南音是上世紀初盛行的廣府方言說唱曲藝。是次中心出版的新專輯，收錄警師杜煥在香港富隆茶樓的現場錄音，呈現杜氏技藝原有神髓，傳承南音餘韻。

The Centre for Chinese Music Studies co-organized the 'Revenge in Guang Chang Long CD Launching Ceremony and Concert' with the Xiqu Centre, West Kowloon Cultural District on 2 March. Prof. Yuen Siu-fai, Dr. John Chan Cho-chak, Prof. Andrew Chan Chi-fai and other *naamyam* artists presented a concert of traditional *naamyam* at the ceremony. Cantonese *naamyam* is a traditional form of Cantonese narrative singing that gained popularity in the early 20th century. To pass on this cultural heritage, the Centre published the recording *Revenge in Guang Chang Long* by one of the most renowned *naamyam* artists Dou Wun. It was made of a live tea house performance that preserved Dou's voice and the atmosphere of the traditional setting for the singing.

## 合力栽培 人工智能專才 Joining Forces to Nurture AI Talent



工程學院與商湯科技簽訂合作協議，共同推動本地人工智能的教育發展，計劃於未來三年聯手培育新一代人工智能人才，增進中學生對人工智能的知識及興趣。

商湯將聯同中大舉辦中學生人工智能國際交流展示活動，發掘表現優異的學生，鼓勵他們投考大學工程學科。雙方亦會在教育事宜上積極合作，鼓勵學生探索人工智能科技，教導他們正向而道德地使用人工智能，以及認識其限制和風險。

The Faculty of Engineering and artificial intelligence company SenseTime Group have agreed to collaborate to promote AI education among Hong Kong students. Under the agreement, CUHK will join hands with SenseTime to nurture the next generation of AI talent over the coming three years.

Through the participation in international AI competitions, exchange programmes and exhibitions, promising students will be encouraged to enrol in the engineering programmes in universities. The two parties also plan to engage in future educational activities that aim at encouraging the youth to explore AI and improve their understanding of the positive and ethical use of AI, as well as its limitations and risks.

## 重新定義精神健康 Redefining Mental Wellness



學生事務處心理健康及輔導中心於2月28日舉辦年度精神健康推廣日，以「重新定義」為主題、視覺藝術畫和風車為吉祥物。活動鼓勵師生重新審視自己的性格特徵與信念、重視的人和事，並合宜地重新評估自己的際遇，以發掘新的人生可能。副校長吳基培教授（右四）在開幕儀式上說：「有時我們遇到挑戰，感覺困難，試試跟自己說：不是困難，只是有點複雜，然後運用你的創意，轉個角度，可能就見到一片新天地。」活動吸引不少學生組織參與，或在台上表演音樂及魔術，或在台下主持攤位遊戲。

On 28 February, the Wellness and Counselling Centre of the Office of Student Affairs organized the annual Mental Wellness Promotion Day with 'ReDefinition' as the main theme and 3-D artworks and pinwheel as the mascots. The event encouraged students and staff to explore new possibilities by reappraising their situations and to reexamine their priorities, characteristics and beliefs. Pro-Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dennis Ng (4th right) shared his views at the opening ceremony: 'When we are having a hard time dealing with challenges, try to talk to ourselves: they are not difficult, just complicated. Be creative and change your perspective, and you will see a different picture.' Student societies participated in the event by delivering music and magic performances and holding booths.

## 與清華北大聯辦雙學位課程 Teaming Up with Tsinghua and PKU

中大校長段崇智教授與清華大學校長邱勇教授代表兩校於2月26日簽署課程合作備忘錄，兩校將合辦本科雙學位課程，首批課程包括電腦科學與經濟學兩個專業。完成相關四年制雙學位課程者將獲由清華及中大頒發的學士學位證書。預計首屆學生將於2020-2021學年入學。

翌日，段教授與北京大學校長郝平教授簽署課程合作協議。兩校將合辦的首批本科雙學位課程包括語言學及中國語言及文學兩個專業，最快於2019-2020學年招生。學生完成四年制課程後，可同時獲中大與北大頒發的學士學位證書。

CUHK joined hands to establish undergraduate dual degree programmes with Tsinghua University. An agreement signing ceremony was held on 26 February with Prof. Rocky S. Tuan, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK and Prof. Qiu Yong, President of Tsinghua signing the agreement on behalf of both sides. The two universities will first launch dual degree programmes in computer science and economics. The first batch of students for these two programmes is expected to get admitted in 2020-2021. Upon programme completion, separate bachelor degree certificates will be issued to students by Tsinghua and CUHK.

The next day, Professor Tuan went on to sign agreement on undergraduate dual degree programme with Prof. Hao Ping, President of Peking University. Dual degree programmes in the two disciplines of Linguistics, and Chinese Language and Literature are expected to be launched in 2019-2020 the earliest. Students will be awarded bachelor degree certificates by CUHK and PKU upon programme completion.

## 治療「腦縮」新發現 New Light on Treating 'Little Brain' Diseases



生命科學學院陳浩然教授及其研究小組最近發現一種名為AQAMAN的小分子化合物，能有效解離有毒蛋白質聚集體，抑制神經退化。AQAMAN有望開發成藥物，用作治療小腦萎縮症及其他多聚谷氨酰胺 (polyQ) 疾病，為此種至今尚無法可治的罕見疾病患者帶來曙光。陳教授的研究成果最近獲《生物化學期刊》以封面文章刊登。

Prof. Edwin Chan from the School of Life Sciences and his research team have discovered a small molecule compound termed Anti-polyQ Aggregation for Machado-Joseph-Associated Neurodegeneration (AQAMAN) that can dissociate toxic protein aggregates and restrain neurodegeneration. AQAMAN has the potential to be developed into therapeutic usage, giving hope to individuals who suffer from Machado-Joseph Disease, the most common form of spinocerebellar ataxias, as well as other incurable polyglutamine (polyQ) diseases. Professor Chan's research findings have been published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* as a cover story.

## 以書會友 Bonding with Books



中大博群計劃於3月6日起舉辦第四屆博群書節，以「閱讀是一場又一場的穿越」為主題，活動包括多場讀書會、漂書園、展覽推介書目及新書選購優惠等，為校園營造閱讀氛圍，讓中大人的情懷以書連結。

今年博群書節獲贈超過二萬五千本二手書籍，讓中大員生於3月11至18日期間，在化身寫意漂書園的邵逸夫堂大堂悠閒慢讀，徜徉書海；每位中大員生可選取最多八本贈書。書節亦邀得多位文化界名家到中大主持共十四場讀書會，已舉行的包括賴明珠談翻譯村上春樹作品、林在山記翻譯林行止政論之種種。餘下節目可參閱書節網址<http://www4.cuhk.edu.hk/icare/index.php/zh/projects/university-lecture-on-civility/213>。

The 4th I-CARE Book Festival organized by I-CARE Programme of CUHK kicks off on 6 March. Themed 'Reading is Voyaging through Time and Space', this festival consists of a series of Book Talks, a Book Crossing Pavilion, Preferential Offer of New Books and other activities to foster a culture of literacy on campus, and to connect the CUHK community through the sharing of books.

The Book Festival received over 25,000 second-hand books for the Book Crossing Pavilion during 11-18 March. CUHK students and staff immersed themselves in the sea of books in a cosy book room situated in the foyer of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. Each participant was allowed to take away a maximum of eight books for free. Through 14 Book Talks, the Festival brings students and staff to renowned scholars, authors and translators. They include, among others, Lai Ming-chu who talked about translating Haruki Murakami, and Joyshan Kung about translating Lam Hang-chi's editorials. The rest of the programmes can be found on the Festival's webpage <http://www4.cuhk.edu.hk/icare/index.php/en/projects/university-lecture-on-civility/213?lang=en>.



## 徐悲鴻的小粉絲模式



▲ 任伯年像  
徐悲鴻  
布面油畫  
51 × 39 cm  
1927年  
徐悲鴻紀念館藏

▶ 蘇武牧羊  
任伯年  
紙本水墨設色軸  
148.5 × 83.3 cm  
癸未 (1883年)  
中國美術館藏



你想必曾聽過徐悲鴻的鼎鼎大名，或者看過他異常受酒樓和商店青睞的各種駿馬圖。如果告訴你這個中國現代美術和美術教育奠基者也有小粉絲的一面，你會否好奇他的偶像是誰呢？

對徐氏有研究的人都知道，他平生最推崇的是清末畫家任伯年，曾有「故舉古今真能作寫意畫者，必推伯年為極致」之語，又稱他為「仇十洲（仇英）以後中國畫家第一人」。任伯年於1895年11月4日逝世，徐悲鴻當時才幾個月大，不幸與偶像緣慳一面。但這無阻他按任氏照片為其繪畫油畫肖像和寫下《任伯年評傳》以表仰慕。徐氏兒子在一篇報道中更曾透露他最後一次看到父親買畫就是買了四張任伯年的精品，當時父親如獲至寶的笑容叫他難忘——那是在徐氏去世前一個月。

讓大師如此迷戀的大師是怎麼樣的人呢？任伯年生於鴉片戰爭爆發的1840年，出身貧寒，父親任淞雲是小商人，也是民間畫師，任伯年本人也是終其一生鬻畫維生。不過與我們常聽的潦倒藝術家故事不一樣，任伯年二十九歲從紹興移居上海後，逐步建立了成功事業，在世時已是名利雙收。彼時十里洋場的多元文化和文人名家匯聚的交游圈滋養了任伯年的藝術，讓他形成了對後世影響深遠的風格。中國美術館館長吳為山將之概括為「源出民間，化俗為雅；吸收文人，雅中帶俗；巧借西法，化西為中；融會貫通，自成一家」。任氏下筆瀟灑靈動，所繪造型突出且充滿戲劇感，構圖亦不囿於繪畫格式與媒介的局限。無論冊頁卷軸，均好以大特寫呈現物事，直使林木之風響沙沙可聞，華服之重墜伸手可觸，教人神馳廣闊無垠的畫裏大千之餘，顛覆破格處亦發人深思。

由2019年3月22日至8月18日，文物館新展覽「妙筆傳神：中國美術館藏任伯年人物畫特展」除合辦方中國美術館惠借的八十二項精選任畫外，也會展出徐悲鴻紀念館借出的任伯年油畫肖像，以及中國美術館吳為山館長創作的任伯年塑像，讓觀眾透過徐、吳兩位中國藝術傳承者的目光了解任伯年這位重要藝術家，為展覽帶來更豐富的角度。

Heidi Wong

## 晚期肺癌 標靶藥接力續命 Late but Not Lacking in Hope



根據衛生署的統計數字，2016年香港共有三千七百八十人死於肺癌，佔癌症死亡人數約26%，是癌症頭號殺手。大部分肺癌病人確診時已到晚期。然而，近年醫學界憑標靶治療屢見奇功，一再延長晚期肺癌病人的壽命。中大醫學院腫瘤學系系主任李樹芬醫學基金腫瘤學教授莫樹錦說：「現在我們是找出肺癌的生物標記，例如癌症的驅動基因，然後就是針對這些生物標記來決定採取甚麼療法。」

吸煙引起的肺癌與不吸煙人士罹患的肺癌不同。前者是煙中致癌物導致大量基因突變，因此標靶治療的成效有限，但不吸煙的病人基因突變相對單一，亞洲病人近五成是「表皮生長因子受體」（EGFR）基因突變，標靶藥正好對症下藥。莫教授說：「我們在2009年發表一項研究，在一千多名晚期肺癌病人中，服用標靶藥物的病人七成病情受控，而接受傳統化療的病人只有四成多見效。」相反，如果病人並非帶有EGFR，則傳統化療的成效較佳。

針對EGFR的第一代口服標靶藥「吉非替尼」是公立醫院的常規藥物，2012年更納入關愛基金的安全網。服用此藥的無惡化存活期約十個月，然而，約一半病人服用九個月至一年左右，癌細胞會產生T790M的抗力基因，導致吉非替尼失效。醫學界遂開發出針對T790M的第三代標靶藥「奧希替尼」。假設晚期肺癌病人先後有EGFR和T790M，依次服用第一代和第三代標靶藥，便可延續平均約兩年壽命。

現在，晚期肺癌治療並非單單要病人苟延殘喘，僅僅保命而已，而是要他們活得有質素，在尊嚴和盼望中與癌共存。

According to the Department of Health's statistics, lung cancer claimed 3,780 lives, accounting for 26% of all cancer deaths and being the top killer cancer in 2016. Most patients would already be in the late stage when the disease is diagnosed. In recent years, targeted therapy has shone a light of hope on late-stage lung cancer patients and prolonged their lives. 'Now what we do is to identify the biomarkers of lung cancer such as driver oncogenes and then decide the treatment based on the biomarkers,' said Prof. **Tony Mok**, Chairman of the Department of Clinical Oncology and Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation Professor of Clinical Oncology of the Faculty of Medicine at CUHK.

The type of lung cancer caused by smoking is different from that non-smokers suffer. As the carcinogens in cigarette lead to a large number of various mutations, targeted therapy has limited effectiveness. On the contrary, the mutations in non-smokers are confined to a few. Around half of the Asian patients have epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation. 'In 2009, we published a study showing that 70% of some 1,000 patients with late-stage lung cancer have their cancer growth controlled after having targeted therapy, compared to only 40% for those receiving conventional chemotherapy,' said Professor Mok. Conventional chemotherapy, however, has proven to be more effective than targeted therapy for patients with non-EGFR mutation.

The progression-free survival with Gefitinib, the first-generation oral EGFR inhibitor, is around 10 months. It is listed in Hospital Authority Drug Formulary and has been covered by the Community Care Fund for patients with financial difficulties since 2012. However, around half of the patients taking Gefitinib for nine months to a year would have T790M mutation in cancer cells and develop resistance to Gefitinib. In response to T790M mutation, Osimertinib, the third-generation targeted therapy, has been developed. Suppose a patient suffer from late-stage lung cancer caused by EGFR mutation and then have T790M mutation. He will have his life prolonged by an average of two years if he receives the first-generation and third-generation targeted therapies accordingly.

Now, the treatments for late-stage lung cancer are not only to keep the patients alive but to offer them an opportunity to live in hope and dignity.

M. Mak

Photo by ISO Staff

口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

# 黃俊文教授

## Prof. Patrick Wong

研究資助局「人文學及社會科學傑出學者獎」得主談語言的基因、華人社會的自閉症，以及他對口音的執着。

The recipient of the Humanities and Social Sciences Prestigious Fellowship from the Research Grants Council talked to *CUHK Newsletter* on the genes of language, autism in the Chinese context, and his obsession with accents.

語言學及現代語言系  
Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages

何鴻樂認知神經科學講座教授  
Stanley Ho Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience

大腦與認知研究所所長  
Director of Brain and Mind Institute (BMI)

能否簡介一下你的獲獎研究「多巴胺相關基因與語言學習」？

不同的大腦神經網絡管控着不同的語言成分——例如音韻、語法、語意——的處理和學習功能。各種基因經這些網絡表現出來，調節網絡內擔當信使的神經遞質。這些我們假設與神經遞質多巴胺有關的基因，因此和語言息息相關。我們正在從語言學習者身上收集數據，分析他們的基因資料，以驗證該假設。

研究將帶來甚麼實際影響？

語言障礙影響大約8%的人口。此項研究有望建立語言障礙的神經遺傳學基礎，最終制定一套以生物學為基的測試，更客觀的診斷語言障礙，與現時通用的行為評估法互為補足。

怎樣結緣語言學？

我自小對各國語言很着迷，喜歡分析它們怎樣演化至今天的模樣。語言學是對語言的系統研究，能讓我滿足好奇，並了解語言和人體生理構造的關聯。

你會說多少種語言？

只有中文和英文。但由於所有主修語言學的學生都必須修幾門外語，所以我曾學過德文、法文和拉丁文。

請詮釋一下大腦與認知研究所強調「從分子到行為」的研究取向。

語言和認知是能從行為上觀察和測量的現象。這些行為與大腦相連，而大腦功能由基因調控。研究所是以致力從基因分子到行為的層面，研究語言和認知障礙，希望更全面的探個究竟。

研究所為何着力研究華人社會的自閉症？

人類許多行為都受文化局限，眼神接觸和注視便是一例。研究指出，東亞人和北美人面對同一幅圖畫，注視的方式並不一樣。東亞人傾向既看前景也看背景，而歐裔北美人會將大部分注意力放在前景，往往是臉部。

自閉症的特徵之一是社交障礙，眼神接觸微弱或缺少是指標之一，但這觀察是由研究歐裔人而來。如果眼神接觸等特徵會因文化而異，那麼評估不同地域的人就應慎重衡量這些特徵。

你是語言障礙及音樂失認症方面的專家。二者關係如何？

世上大多數語言都屬口語。口語關乎聽覺，需要調動大腦負責聽覺的部位。音樂顯然也關乎聽覺。因此兩者首要的關聯是都用上聽覺神經系統。其次，兩者都受規則、語法約束。我們許多研究都在探討，如果某人在語言或音樂其中一方面有障礙，另一方面會否同樣受影響。

你可有語言學家的職業習慣，例如暗中分析和你傾談的人？

我常常留意別人說話的發音而非內容。我會從對方的口音猜測他們來自哪裏、幾歲開始學外語。有時會太入迷以致跟不上他們究竟想要告訴我些甚麼。

**Could you tell us in layman's terms about your award-winning research project—dopamine-related genes and language learning?**

Different brain networks are responsible for the processing and learning of different components of language, e.g., sound pattern, grammar, meaning. Different genes are expressed in these networks or they regulate the neurotransmitters within these brain networks. Thus, these genes, which we hypothesized are related to the neurotransmitter dopamine, are associated with language. What we are doing now is to empirically test this hypothesis by gathering data from language learners and by specifically analysing their genetic data.

**What impact does this research have for the real world?**

It provides a model for the neurogenetic basis of language disorders which affect about 8% of the population. We may ultimately develop a biologically-based, objective test for language disorders to complement the typical behavioural assessment.

**How did you get into linguistics?**

Ever since I was a child, I've been fascinated by different languages. I liked to analyse languages and understand how they become what they are. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and it gives me the opportunity to learn more about languages and how language is associated with our biological makeups.

**How many languages do you speak?**

Just Chinese and English. But all linguistics majors have to learn a number of different languages, so I did learn German, French and Latin.

**BMI emphasizes the 'from molecule to behaviour' approach to research. Please elaborate.**

Language and cognition are phenomena that we can observe and measure behaviourally. These behaviours are linked to our brain, and brain functions are regulated by genes. At the BMI, we are interested in studying language and cognitive disorders across this spectrum—from DNA molecule to behaviour—so that we can understand them most comprehensively.

**Why has BMI been focusing on studying autism in the Chinese context?**

Many of our behaviours are culture-bound. Eye contact and gaze is one example. Research suggests that East Asians and North Americans, when presented with the same picture, do not look at it the same way. East Asians tend to balance looking at the background and foreground while people of European descent in North America would pay more attention to the foreground, which in a lot of the cases is the face.

One characteristic of autism is impairment in social interaction including poor quality or lower frequency of eye contact. But that is a conclusion drawn from research on European subjects. If eye contact and gaze or other traits differ across cultures, we should consider carefully how these traits should be evaluated when working with individuals from different cultures.

**You're an expert in both language and music disorders. How are the two related?**

The vast majority of languages in the world are spoken languages. They are auditory and require us to use the parts of our brain that are responsible for hearing. Music is obviously also auditory. So the two are related first because they use the auditory neural system. The two are also governed by rules or grammar. In a lot of our studies, we try to understand whether someone who has a disorder in one domain—language or music—would also have a disorder in the other.

**As a linguist, do you have the habit of analysing your interlocutors?**

Oftentimes, I pay attention to the sound pattern of someone's speech rather than its content. For example, I would like to know from their accents where they are from and the age at which they acquire a second language. Sometimes I even lose track of what they are trying to tell me. 🎧

Christine N.

