

編見

'Gay couple' 以前是一個戲劇名詞，指十八世紀英國戲劇的黃金時代中常見的一對鬥氣鬥咀的歡喜冤家。最著名的例子是莎士比亞劇《無事生非》中的Benedick與Beatrice。

性別角色及期望的確會隨時代轉變。《中大通訊》訪問了防止性騷擾委員會主席李子芬教授，聽她分享去年進行的網上問卷調查分析結果，為校園繼續推動性別平等平權提出方向。

十八萬人是多少人？河北省的蒙古少數民族有十八萬，全球每半天大約有十八萬名嬰兒出生，十八萬也是中大的校友數目。每一名中大畢業生都自動成為校友評議會一員。評議會一向積極支持中大各項活動。今期請來評議會屬下籌募策劃小組的陳志新博士、李健先生和黃顯榮先生，談談他們在為中大人的福祉忙些甚麼。

恭喜藍輝耀教授(圖)獲得2015年中華醫學科技獎一等獎！〈口談實錄〉訪問了藍教授，看他如何從一位在廣州習醫的學生，走到今天成為發揚中大精神，受中醫理論啟發，研製出治療腎病新方法的得獎學者。

Editorially Speaking

'Gay couple' used to be a dramaturgical term referring to the stock characters in eighteenth century English drama where a man and a woman insult and torment each other but comically reconcile at the end of a play. The most famous examples are probably Shakespeare's Benedick and Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Gender roles and expectations do change with the times. The *Newsletter* talks to Prof. Diana T.F. Lee, Chairperson of the Committee Against Sexual Harassment, who shares the results of the online survey conducted last year to point to future directions for further promoting gender equalities on campus.

What does the number '180,000' suggest? It is the population of the Mongol minority in Hebei, roughly the number of babies born worldwide in half a day, and the number of CUHK alumni (who automatically become members of the CUHK Convocation). This body of fine products of CUHK has been busy supporting the University's initiatives. Hear its fundraisers Dr. Chan Chi-sun, Mr. Arthur Lee and Mr. Simon Wong on what fine deeds have been done or are being planned.

Congratulations to Prof. Lan Hui-yao (photo) for winning the First Prize in the Chinese Medical Science and Technology Award 2015! 'Viva Voce' talks to Professor Lan and traces the path he has travelled from a medical student in Guangzhou to an acclaimed researcher who has, in the fine CUHK tradition, combined China and the West.

Photo by ISO staff



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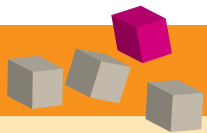
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口談實錄 Viva Voce



台前幕後皆凝神 Focusing Attention for Performance

著名崑劇演員沈丰英與蘇州崑劇院多位知名演員應崑曲研究推廣計劃邀請，3月19日在利希慎音樂廳上演經典折子戲。出場前，沈丰英一貫凝重，反覆練習。Renowned *kunqu* artist Shen Fengying and the Suzhou Kunqu Opera Theatre were invited by the *Kunqu* Research and Promotion Project to perform excerpts at Lee Hysan Concert Hall on 19 March. Before making her entrance on stage, Miss Shen grabs the last minute for practising.



一切從平等互重開始 Gender Equality and Mutual Respect

香港的《性別歧視條例》在1996年生效，此前一年，中大率大專院校之先，制訂防止性騷擾政策，列明處理性騷擾的指控或投訴途徑，並成立防止性騷擾委員會（下稱「委員會」），在校園促進性別平等、互相尊重的意識。

為了解大學成員對政策的認識程度，對性騷擾、性別平等、平權等課題的看法，以及如何應對校園性騷擾，委員會去年進行了校園性騷擾網上問卷調查，以大學全體員工和學生為對象。調查收到二千九百份有效回應，當中36.8%是男性，63.2%是女性。

委員會主席李子芬教授（右圖）指出：「分析調查結果後，我們總結出幾個值得注意的現象，作為日後工作方向的參考，以完善政策和宣傳教育等活動。」

男女認知大不同

問卷要求受訪者表達對三個有關性別平等的陳述句的意見。整體上，受訪者傾向贊同性別平等的觀點。最不贊同的說法依次為「就算入息相同，男女出外消費應由男性負責付錢」，「女性比男性更應避免婚前性行為」，「女性講粗言穢語比男性更討厭」。

分析所得，男士顯然更受諸如「男強女弱」等性別角色典型影響。李教授說：「這些典型必須淡化，因為這類標籤否定性別表現的多樣性，會令男性及女性遭受壓力，阻礙個人發展。」

李教授強調，兩性各有長處，尊重與生俱來的分別，順應分工，發揮最大效能是好的，但不應純因性別而判斷個人能力，或者設定牢不可破的框框：如粗活定由男士幹，細心唯女性獨有。

問卷列出七項行為，例如不受歡迎的身體接觸、約會要求、帶性含意的眼神、姿勢和各種訊息，詢問受訪者是否認同該等行為足以構成性騷擾。結果顯示男性的尺度比女性寬鬆。

問卷陳述七個有關性騷擾的謬見，詢問受訪者是否贊同。受訪者偏向不贊同，但從統計學角度看，七項回應數字均標出顯著性別分歧，男性比女性更傾向認同性騷擾只是渲染、誤會、警覺性不足或反應過激所導至的結果。

李教授說：「男士對於性騷擾的看法和定義，顯然沒有女性那麼確定。我們必須從性別平等着眼，多做工夫。」最近委員會與Anti480反性暴力資源中心合辦的「Gentle Men 青年大使計劃」，即透過體驗式學習，從不同角度探討性別議題，提高參加者對性別角色和個人成長等的認識，重新理解「男性」的形象。

迴避啞忍非良策

絕大部分（91.8%）受訪者表示從沒有在校園遭受性騷擾，聲稱受性騷擾的有8.2%。當中26.2%「直接向對方表示不滿」，大部分（51.8%）則選擇走課、曠課、改修學科、轉換工作部門等，避開騷擾者。

「這於事無補，」李教授說。「騷擾者會把迴避曲解為認同或寬恕，繼續下去。直接明確表示感到冒犯，責令對方立刻停止行動，才能解決問題。」

「認為自己受到性騷擾，應盡快把事情告知你信任的人，可以是家人、好友，或委員會的性騷擾調停/投訴小組。小組除了幫助界定某種行為是否屬於性騷擾，也會建議處理辦法。趁記憶猶新，用文字記錄事發本末細節也非常重要，有助投訴、舉證和日後調查。」李教授補充，當事人如果不想交校方處理，也可找平等機會委員會或地方法院處理，總之不應啞忍。



遭受性騷擾者感到情緒低落（32.4%）、覺得校園不安全（29.7%）、無法專心讀書/工作（25.5%）、感到在校內受到不公平的看待（22.1%）。

很多受害人不願意尋求輔導。李教授提醒，即使投訴或個案未能確立，事主也應盡早尋求輔導，抒解情緒，跳出困境重新出發。大學的僱員支援計劃提供二十四小時電話熱線服務，學生事務處輔導及發展組也有輔導服務。她說：「我們要多下工夫，糾正人們對輔導的負面觀念。尋求輔導不是弱者的表現，遭受性騷擾也無須自責。」委員會建議大學提供更多適切的渠道和資源，讓受騷擾者能及早得到專業輔導。

主管教育宜加強

遭受性騷擾的回應者中，9.9%表示曾就事件向上司或向大學校方查詢/提出投訴，當中33.3%說上司與涉事雙方詳談，了解事件；提供或建議輔導；轉介至委員會。

李教授強調，上司有責任清晰傳達大學防止性騷擾政策，提高下屬相關意識。接到投訴，更應盡快認真處理。「員工勇敢踏出第一步求助，上司如何回應對事態發展非常關鍵。我們特別制訂了給主管人員的指引，上載網頁，清晰列出他們在預防性騷擾上的角色，以及如何應對和處理有關事件，希望更多主管人員能體察投訴者的需要，給予援助。」

教育宣傳更聚焦

「曾閱覽過」和「曾聽聞過」大學防止性騷擾政策的回應者各有21.4%和42.9%。「沒有聽聞過」的佔35.6%。

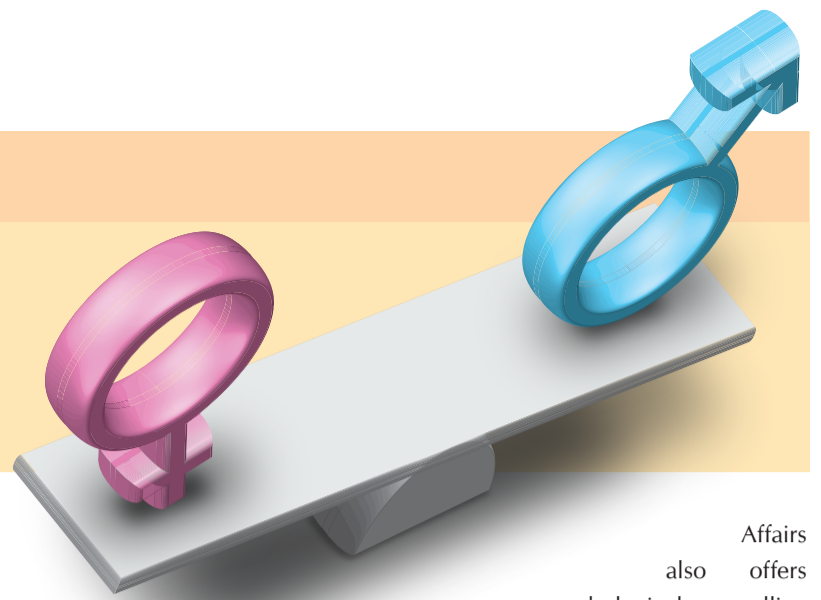
「樂觀的說，差不多有一半大學成員認識防止性騷擾政策，過去所做的工作是有效的。至於那三成多沒有聽聞政策的，也顯示我們還得努力不懈。最終目的不是有多少人聽聞或閱覽過有關政策，而是能把兩性平等互相尊重的意識深植在各人心中，令校園成為一個免於性騷擾的威脅、人人得以愉快工作學習、發揮所長的地方。」李教授說。

CUHK was the first among all local tertiary institutions to set up a policy against sexual harassment and established the Committee Against Sexual Harassment (the Committee) to promote gender equality and mutual respect on campus in 1995. Last year, the Committee conducted an online survey to explore the level of understanding shared by CUHK staff and students on the University's policy and procedure against sexual harassment, as well as their views on sexual harassment and gender equality, personal experience of sexual harassment on campus and their reactions. A total of 2,900 completed questionnaires were received. Among the respondents, 36.8% were male and 63.2%, female.

Prof. Diana T.F. Lee (photo above), Chairperson of the Committee, remarked, 'After data analysis, there are several observations which can serve as important references for enhancing our policy, publicity and education planning.'

Views on Sexual Harassment: Gender Differences

Respondents were requested to express their views on three statements related to gender equality. The one receiving the most disagreement was 'even if men and women have equal income, men should pay for all expenses when they go out together', followed by 'women rather than men should not engage in premarital sex', and 'swearing and obscenities are more repulsive in the speech of a woman than of a man'. In general, most of the respondents tended to agree that men and women should be treated equally.



The results also showed that males tended to be affected by the stereotypical gender role of men being dominant and strong, and women, submissive and weak. ‘We ought to reduce gender stereotyping on campus—not only does it exert pressure on both men and women, but it also hinders their personal and career development,’ Professor Lee observed.

According to Professor Lee, even though biological differences between men and women do exist, presuming one’s work ability based on gender stereotype should not be encouraged. For example, it is not necessary to assume that all labour-intensive duties should be carried out only by men and that women are more detail-oriented than their male colleagues.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed that acts such as ‘unwelcome physical contact’, ‘repeated attempts to make a date which is unwanted’, ‘sending e-mails, messages from online social networks, phone calls, letters or faxes which are of a sexual nature’ are sexual harassment. The results showed that men in general shared a more lenient attitude towards sexual harassment.

When asked for their views regarding seven misconceptions on sexual harassment, the respondents tended to disagree with all of them, though gender differences in all seven statements were statistically significant. The results showed that male respondents were more inclined to believe that sexual harassment was only a result of exaggeration, misunderstanding or over-reaction.

Professor Lee said, ‘It is obvious that, when it comes to the definitions and views on sexual harassment, male respondents are less certain. The findings suggested that we have to put more emphasis on the education of gender equality.’ Recently, the Committee co-organized a ‘Gentle Men Youth Ambassador Scheme’ with Anti480, which aims at enhancing the understanding of gender roles and personal development, re-considering the image of ‘men’, and discussing related gender issues through experiential learning.

Don’t Keep It to Yourself

A great majority (91.8%) of the respondents indicated that they had never experienced sexual harassment on campus, while 8.2% confessed that they had. Among the latter, 26.2% had ‘confronted the harasser’. Most respondents (51.8%) tended to adopt an evasive attitude by trying to ‘avoid contact with the harasser’, e.g., by skipping classes, changing courses, or transferring to other departments.

‘It won’t help,’ said Professor Lee, ‘the harassers will take avoidance as forgiveness to their advantage and will continue their offensive acts. Tell them boldly that their actions are unacceptable and order them to stop their misconduct immediately; that’s the way to solve the problem.’

‘When one feels one has been sexually harassed, one should immediately talk to the people he/she most trusts, such as a family member, a close friend, or seek help from the Committee. The Committee will help determine whether the action in question is considered “sexual harassment” and offer ways to tackle the issue. Keeping a written record of the incident in detail will be useful for filing complaints and for future investigations’, Professor Lee added. If the victim does not want to report the case to the University, he/she can also look for help from the Equal Opportunities Commission, or take civil action in the District Council. Most importantly, don’t keep it to yourself.

Among those who had experienced sexual harassment on campus, most of them indicated that they felt ‘depressed’ (32.4%), ‘insecure’ (29.7%), were ‘unable to concentrate on studies/work’ (25.5%) and ‘felt unequally treated on campus’ (22.1%).

Professor Lee reminded victims of sexual harassment to seek counselling advice as soon as possible, even before the complaint is filed or the case is established. However, many are unwilling to do so despite abundant resources on campus. The Employee Assistance Programme provides a 24-hour hotline service. The Office of Student

Affairs also offers psychological counselling services to students. Professor Lee said, ‘We need to do a lot more to re-educate people about the importance of counselling. Seeking help is not a sign of weakness and victims of sexual harassment should not blame themselves. The Committee recommends the University to provide more appropriate channels and resources for victims of sexual harassment to obtain timely professional counselling.’

Educating the Leaders

Among respondents who had experienced sexual harassment, 9.9% indicated that they had reported their cases to their supervisors or the University. 33.3% of them indicated the supervisors had talked with both parties concerned in order to have a better understanding of the case, provided or suggested counselling services and referred the case to the Committee.

Professor Lee emphasized that supervisors and heads of departments have the responsibility to communicate the University’s policy against sexual harassment clearly to their colleagues, as well as to raise the awareness against sexual harassments among them. They should act upon a complaint promptly and seriously. ‘If anyone has the courage to take a step forward and ask for help, the way the management responds to the situation is crucial. We have uploaded specific guidelines on the website for supervisors and managers, indicating their roles in preventing sexual harassment and the procedures for handling the issue. We hope that supervisors can show as much understanding and support to the complainants as possible.’

A More Focused Education

Respondents who had ‘browsed’ and ‘heard about’ the University’s policy against sexual harassment were 21.4% and 42.9%, respectively; while 35.6% of them ‘haven’t heard about it’.

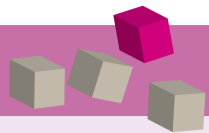
‘Almost half of CUHK members are aware of the University’s policy against sexual harassment—an encouraging figure to show what we did in the past had been effective. But we still need to work harder, as about one-third of them have never heard of the policy. The ultimate goal is not simply to get more members of the University to learn about our policy, but to promote the values of gender equality and mutual respect, as well as to ensure a safe environment on campus, where everyone can realize their potentials and be free from the threat of sexual harassment,’ Professor Lee remarked.



調查結果詳情請瀏覽委員會網頁

Details of the survey findings can be found in the Committee website:
<http://policy-harass.cuhk.edu.hk>.





我輩責無旁貸——毋忘母校 集腋成裘

It's Up To Me and You: pitch in to support your alma mater

文/ 資訊處陳莊麗
By Eliza Chan, ISO



也許不少中大人都不曉得，中大學生一畢業，即自動成為香港中文大學校友評議會的成員。假若你也是中大畢業生，你便是校友評議會十八萬會員之一。

每一位中大校友不但是校友評議會的成員，也是其服務對象。校友評議會成立於1993年，服務繁多，俱以大學的福祉為依歸，譬如頒授獎項及獎學金予傑出學生、籌款、就香港高等教育發展作出研究等。

校友評議會在1月26日舉行2016年度籌款計劃啟動典禮，《中大通訊》訪問了校友評議會屬下「籌募策劃小組」的召集人及兩位副召集人，談談校友評議會的工作，以及他們對回饋大學的感想。

校友評議會決定把今年籌得的善款，用於支持籌建中的中大醫院和博群計劃。中大醫院屬非牟利私家醫院，預計2019年竣工，將為中產人士提供收費合理的優良醫療服務，以及紓緩公共醫療系統的壓力。博群計劃則支持學生參與社會服務以促進全人教育。

校友評議會主席暨籌募策劃小組召集人陳志新博士，在典禮致辭時，表示樂見愈來愈多校友捐助母校。陳博士現為中大校董會成員及新亞書院校董。

校友評議會常委李健先生及黃顯榮先生，與陳博士皆為籌募策劃小組成員。校友評議會轄下共有六個小組，負責籌款、聯絡推廣、社會事務、教育事務、檢討及草擬會章、擘劃校友評議會未來發展等。

陳博士說：「校友可藉着參與小組的活動服務母校。以籌募策劃小組為例，我們訂立的籌款目標均以大學利益為重。我們小組經過連串會議所定出的籌款意向，須得常務委員會核准方可作實。」

我問籌募策劃小組可有定下籌款目標，陳博士說：「我們不曾設下目標。你也知道，籌建中大醫院須募集六十三億港元，而博群計劃則是長期項目，營運資金不能中斷。故此，我認為善款應是『多多益善』才對。」

他們都是日理萬機的專業人士，兼顧校友評議會會務，勞心勞力，不問而知。然而，踴躍參與校友評議會的工作，接觸志同道合的校友，行善助人，使他們從中領略到難得的滿足感。

中大復康巴士是鼓舞他們再接再厲的慈善項目之一。

「看見繫上校友評議會名字的復康巴士，在校園宛延陡斜的路上行走，頗覺感動。」李先生說。

黃先生認為投入校友評議會的工作，是他回饋中大的好方法。他說校友評議會十分歡迎不同背景的校友出一分力。

「校友評議會委員會成員都是經過選舉選出，你和我以及每一位校友，都有同等機會加入委員會。」

這三位為大學籌款的校友，一致認為中大的特色是社會責任感和團結；藉行善和籌款，他們傳揚大家所珍視的中大傳統，印證中大善與人同，眾志成城的精神。



左起：李健先生、陳志新博士及黃顯榮先生 From left: Mr. Arthur Lee, Dr. Chan Chi-sun and Mr. Simon Wong

Perhaps not many students and alumni realize that all students graduating from CUHK shall become members of the CUHK Convocation automatically. So if you happen to be an alumnus or alumna, you should count yourself a member of this 180,000-strong organization.

Established in 1993, the Convocation is an open organization that welcomes and serves every alum. It has committed itself to a variety of activities and functions crucial to the interests of the University, such as giving out awards and scholarships to outstanding students, fundraising, conducting research on the development of Hong Kong's higher education, etc.

At the kickoff ceremony of the Convocation's annual fundraising campaign on 26 January, the *Newsletter* talks to the convenor and associate convenors of the Convocation's fundraising sub-committee to talk about the role played by the mega organization and what makes giving to their alma mater a meaningful thing to do.

The Convocation's annual fundraising campaign this year is designated to support the CUHK Medical Centre and the I-CARE Programme. The CUHK Medical Centre, a not-for-profit private hospital, is scheduled for completion in 2019. It is expected to provide affordable medical services to the middle-class and relieve the pressure on the public health care sector. The I-CARE Programme supports students' engagement in public services to round out their education and personal development.

Chairman of the Convocation as well as convenor of the fundraising sub-committee, Dr. Chan Chi-sun, said he was thrilled to see more alumni giving to their alma mater. Dr. Chan is concurrently a CUHK Council member and trustee of the New Asia College.

Together with Dr. Chan, Mr. Arthur Lee and Mr. Simon Wong, both members of the Standing Committee, serve on the fundraising sub-committee. The Convocation has six sub-committees taking care of fundraising, liaison and promotion, public affairs, education affairs, the review and drafting of the Convocation's constitution and rules, and the future development of the Convocation.

'All the sub-committees are channels for alumni to serve the University. Take, for example, the fundraising sub-committee which must have the best interests of the University in mind. The sub-committee comes up with fundraising proposals after a series of meetings, and they must be approved by the Standing Committee,' Dr. Chan said.

When asked if they had set any fundraising targets, Dr. Chan said, 'We won't set any targets. As you can see, to build the hospital requires HK\$6.3 billion, and I-CARE Programme is a long-term project of continuous engagement. I would say "the more the merrier".'

They all live their lives on the fast lane, and apparently their involvement in the Convocation calls for considerable commitment in time and effort. To them, being an active member offers the opportunity to work with like-minded alumni and to experience first-hand the contentment of seeing how charity can give rise to life-changing possibilities for many.

The Rehabus is perhaps one of the best examples of how a successful charity project can spur the fundraisers on to achieving even more.

'It is quite touching to see the van bearing the name of the Convocation weave its way up and down the hilly campus to transport students with disability,' Mr. Lee said.

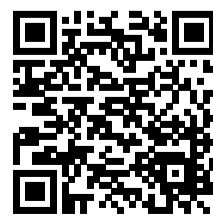
To Mr. Wong, the Convocation offers an ideal platform for giving to CUHK. He also adds that the Convocation welcomes alumni from different backgrounds to get involved.

'The committee members are elected, meaning that everyone, including you and me, enjoy an equal chance to serve on the committee.'

The fundraising team unanimously attributes the characteristics of CUHK to civic responsibility and collegial solidarity. Through fundraising and charity, the three alumni spare no effort in preserving the CUHK ethos as a tradition we cherish, exemplifying the spirit of giving that binds the CUHK community together. ■

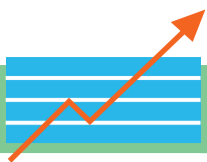
讀者欲捐款予2016校友評議會籌款計劃，請於 www.alumni.cuhk.edu.hk/convocation/fundraising2016.pdf 下載單張連捐款表格或掃描右方二維碼

Readers who wish to support the Convocation Fundraising Campaign 2016 can download its leaflet and donation form at www.alumni.cuhk.edu.hk/convocation/fundraising2016.pdf or by scanning the QR Code on the right



校友評議會捐贈的復康巴士
The Rehabus donated by the Convocation





揮霍卻盈利

Profligate but Profitable

三大信貸評級機構之一的穆迪投資服務公司，於3月12日公布維持香港的信貸評級為Aa1，但將香港的信貸評級展望，從「穩定」下調至「負面」，並指是由於本港受中國經濟金融的穩定性所影響。

遭信貸評級機構冷待，其實也不用恐慌，因為即使評級不俗亦不代表可以避過厄運。雷曼兄弟申請破產前數天，穆迪將之評為A2級；而在美國政府接管美國國際集團 (AIG) 的前一周，穆迪亦把AIG的無擔保優先債務評為Aa3級。

事實上，信貸評級機構評分偏頗，常遭人詬病。美國金融危機調查委員會將2008年的金融海嘯歸咎於這些評級機構，批評它們「採用錯漏百出的電算模型、受到金融機構付鈔以評級的壓力、只不斷追求爭取市場佔有率、即使盈利也沒有足夠資源做好份內事、缺乏有效的公共監察。」

最近改編成同名電影的小說 *The Big Short* (港譯《沽注一擲》)，作者米高·路爾斯在書中便提到信貸評級機構加劇了金融危機，他引述了一名於高盛負責抵押債務證券的前職員說：「評級機構其實並沒有自己的抵押債務證券模型，銀行會提供本身的模型予穆迪……總之，大概八成曾淪為具風險的BBB級債券，現在看起來就像AAA級債券一樣。」

就如煙草一般，評級機構可致命，也可致富，持有萬寶路香煙品牌的公司Altria Group, Inc.，其股價在過去五年上升了150%，比美國S&P指數 (57%) 和蘋果公司 (111%) 表現更理想。同一期間，穆迪公司的股價飆升了200%，超於蘋果公司和美國S&P指數。

傳奇投資者兼投資公司巴郡 (BRK) 持有人華倫·巴菲特在2015年「給巴郡股東的信」中透露，巴郡擁有約13%的穆迪公司，買入價為2.48億美元，穆迪公司在2015年年底的估值為24.75億美元，即升值九倍。

筆者認為吸煙和相信評級機構均危害身心健康，不過，這兩門生意的公司股價，表現卻異常令人滿意。



On 12 March, Moody's Investors Service, one of the three largest credit rating agencies (CRAs), affirmed the rating of Hong Kong's long-term debt at 'Aa1' but downgraded the outlook from 'stable' to 'negative' citing risks from 'China's economic and financial stability'.

The frown of an CRA need not be met with panic, as a good rating may not forestall mishaps. Moody's rated Lehman Brothers' debt 'A2' days before Lehman filed for bankruptcy. They rated the American International Group (AIG)'s senior unsecured debt 'Aa3' a week before the US government stepped in to bail out AIG.

In fact, the CRAs have been much faulted for their partiality in rating securities. The US Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission attributed the 2008 financial crisis to these agencies for their 'flawed computer models, the pressure from financial firms that paid for the ratings, the relentless drive for market share, the lack of resources to do the job despite record profits, and the absence of meaningful public oversight.'

Michael Lewis, author of *The Big Short* which has been turned into a recent movie of the same name, said in the book that the CRAs fueled the financial crisis. He quotes

a former Goldman Sachs trader in collateralized debt obligations (CDO): 'The rating agencies didn't really have their own CDO model. The banks would send over their models to Moody's...somehow, roughly 80% of what had been risky triple-B-rated bonds now looked like triple-A-rated bonds.'

Like cigarettes, CRAs can kill you but also get you rich. The stock of Altria Group, Inc., which owns the Marlboro cigarette brand, rose 150% over the past five years, outperforming the US S&P 500 index (57%) and Apple Inc. (111%). In the same period, Moody's Corporation (MCO)'s stock rose by 200%, surpassing those of Altria, Apple and the S&P 500 index.

In his 2015 'Letter to Berkshire Shareholders', Warren Buffett, the legendary investor and owner of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK), revealed that BRK owned about 13% of MCO at the cost of USD 248 million. The stock of MCO was valued at USD 2.475 billion at the end of 2015, i.e., an 900% appreciation.

The author believes smoking and believing in the CRAs are hazardous to your well-being. Nevertheless, such businesses perform exceptionally well in their stock prices.



舌尖上的翻譯

很多職業女性儘管在工作崗位英語說得流利便給，在家與外傭溝通，卻每覺詞窮，尤其是交代菜市場購物清單的時候。

我們的母語是中文 (先不管普粵)，如何把豆腐 (別忘了還有軟硬布包之分) 豆乾豆泡生筋支竹腐竹，換化成英語世界裏未必逐一有對應的指稱，再輸入母語是菲律賓語 (或印尼語或泰國語) 而用第二語言英語與我們溝通的腦袋，勾出適當的物象，是一個牽涉起碼三個文化和語言的複雜認知過程。說的不累，聽的也累。

即使只牽涉兩個語系，食物的翻譯也絕非易事。同樣是蝦，英文有prawn和shrimp，很多人認為是大小之分。往英國名廚Jamie Oliver的網站，搜尋 'sizzling Moroccan prawns' 和 'brown shrimps on toast' 的圖片，便一目了然。

炸蝦球，是把蝦仁剝爛攪至起膠，搓成丸狀，用較便宜的小蝦可以了，所以英文名之為 'deep fried shrimp balls'。至於茄汁明蝦，用的是大蝦，那就翻譯為 'prawns with tomato sauce'。兩者之別，台灣出版的《培梅食譜》看來抓對了。但也有人說prawn和shrimp不是大小之別，可能是生物類屬的分別，美國人便不是那樣分的。看Anthony Bourdain介紹的美國南方名菜 'shrimps and grits'，那伴着玉米糊的蝦確也不小，起碼比龍井蝦仁的河蝦大。

時代不同，地域不同，外來食物的中譯也百花齊放。Toast，牛津英文字庫的定義是 'sliced bread browned on both sides by exposure to radiant heat'，Wikipedia解釋亦近。



張愛玲1944年在上海發表的小說《紅玫瑰與白玫瑰》，佟振保下班回來，王嬌蕊正在喝茶，「碟子裏盛着酥油餅乾與烘麵包」，「烘麵包」指的應是這個。在香港，1960年代的幼稚園學生大都用粵語唱過不合聲調的兒歌：「烘麵包，烘麵包，味道真好。快快做，快快做，給我吃飽。加點糖，加點油……」。但同一時期，香港冰室也在賣各式「多士」，簡稱「多」—「油多 (牛油)」，「奶油多 (煉奶加牛油)」，「占多 (果醬)」，「醬多 (花生醬)」，焦香加上美味塗料，份外引饞。

同是取其音，台灣把toast譯為「吐司」。台式食店隔岸移植，這個譯名也開遍大陸，而且，定義延伸至還沒有加工烤過的

麵包，維基百科和百度百科都沒區分麵包在烤前烤後的名稱。台灣烘焙大師吳寶春曾學藝歐洲，但在他的麥方店網頁，「吐司」類載的都是白麵包，沒有切片再兩面烘至微焦。你以為他的黑糖吐司是在還帶微熱的烘麵包上灑上黑糖，要趁糖粒將溶未溶之時啖之的美味嗎？對不起，想多了，黑糖一早就在麵團進爐前混和了。在這個食物上，以粵方言為主的香港對詞義的區分要來得仔細一些。

舶來品多會經過音譯的階段，butter來到中國，曾叫做「白脫油」，有說是用吳語的音譯。張愛玲的散文《談吃與畫餅充饑》提到一種方角德國麵包，「外皮相當厚而脆，中心微濕，是普通麵包中的極品，與美國加了防腐劑的軟綿綿的枕頭麵包不可同日而語。我姑姑說可以不抹黃油，白吃。」這裏說的「黃油」應就是「牛油」。有趣的是幾十年前的香港也愛稱未經切片的長方條狀麵包為枕頭包或方包，現在兩個名稱都少用了。

台灣教育部重編國語辭典修訂本仍收有「白脫油」一詞，說明是「由英語butter翻譯得名」。現時在台的叫法是「奶油」，該辭典解釋：「一種從牛奶提煉出來的脂肪性食品。黃色或白色，特具香味。通常用來塗麵包，作餅乾、蛋糕等。也稱為『白脫油』、『牛乳油』、『牛油』、『酥油』。」可「奶油」在大陸的食譜是指用雞蛋、牛奶和糖打成的cream，即香港說的「忌廉」。那麼，我們常點的奶油白菜又是什麼呢？《培梅食譜》用的是清湯、奶水、油和太白粉，其他食譜各師各法，不外乎用牛油、牛奶、cream自由組合。烹調方式的演變，也在賦予各種譯詞新的意義。

女教員支援網絡成立 Female Professorial Staff Support Network Launched

中大女性及家庭友善政策小組於3月8日婦女節舉辦午餐會，逾五十位教職員出席，包括校長沈祖堯教授、常務副校長華雲生教授及副校長張妙清教授。席間，身兼政策小組召集人的張教授並宣布成立女教員支援網絡 (www.wffp.cuhk.edu.hk/female-professorial-staff-support-network/)。



2014年成立的政策小組，旨在照顧女性員工的需要，讓她們可以兼顧工作與家庭。根據政策小組的問卷調查顯示，女性僱員認為支援網絡有助事業發展。是以政策小組決定成立女教員支援網絡，以促進女性教學人員間的互動，協助年輕學者追求理想。政策小組在取得更多資源後，會陸續成立支援其餘類別女性員工的網絡。

On 8 March, more than 50 faculty members gathered together at a luncheon organized by the Task Force on Women and Family-Friendly Policies to celebrate the International Women's Day. In attendance were Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor; Prof. Benjamin W. Wah, Provost; and Prof. Fanny M.C. Cheung, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and co-convenor of the task force. Professor Cheung announced the launch of the Female Professorial Staff Support Network (www.wffp.cuhk.edu.hk/female-professorial-staff-support-network/).

Established in 2014, the task force aims at identifying and addressing the needs of women and colleagues with family responsibilities. Through a survey conducted by the task force, colleagues felt that a support network will be much appreciated. The Female Professorial Staff Support Network is launched to promote professional and social interactions among female academics with the intent to assist and mentor junior female faculty members in the pursuit of their goals. As more resources and manpower become available, the task force will establish other support networks to cover other colleagues.

教育學院表揚傑出師生 Education Faculty Honours Outstanding Members



教育學院於3月5日舉行頒獎典禮，副校長潘偉賢教授（前排右五）擔任主禮嘉賓，頒授模範教學獎予李潔冰教授（前排左二）、黃綺妮教授（後排右二）、謝志成教授（後排左二）、

薛慧萍教授（後排右一）及林國棠先生（後排左一）。教育學院院長梁湘明教授（前排左五）則頒授院長榮譽錄獎狀予三十七名本科生及三十二名碩士和博士生。典禮上，2014年中大校長模範教學獎得主之一張善婷小姐（前排右一）與在座的師生及家長分享教學心得和經驗。

The Faculty of Education's annual award presentation ceremony was held on 5 March to recognize excellence in teaching and learning. Prof. Poon Wai-yin (5th right, front row), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was the guest of honour and presented the Faculty's Exemplary Teaching Awards to the five teachers—Prof. Lee Kit-bing Icy (2nd left, front row), Prof. Wong Yi-lee (2nd right, back row), Prof. Tse Chi-shing (2nd left, back row), Prof. Sit Hui-ping Cindy (1st right, back row), and Mr. Lam Kwok-tong (1st left, back row). Prof. Leung Seung-ming Alvin (5th left, front row), Dean of Education, presented the certificates to 37 undergraduate and 32 postgraduate students who were put on the Dean's Honours List for their outstanding academic achievements.

On the same occasion, Ms. Cheung Sin-ting Juanita (1st right, front row), a recipient of the CUHK Vice-Chancellor's Exemplary Teaching Award 2014, shared with teachers, students and parents her views on and experience in teaching.

宣布事項 Announcements

公積金計劃投資回報成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	2.2016		1.3.2015–29.2.2016	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	-1.98%	-0.86%	-13.18%	-13.07%
平衡 Balanced	-1.36%	0.01%	-9.46%	-9.34%
穩定 Stable	0.18%	1.60%	-4.12%	-2.81%
香港股票 HK Equity	-2.26%	-2.32%	-21.06%	-21.76%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	-2.85%	-2.86%	-20.57%	-20.31%
A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker	-1.49%	-1.14%	-22.11%	-20.89%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.06%	0.016%	0.78%	0.09%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.03%	-0.008%	1.01%	0.39%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	0.96%	0.84%	-6.31%	-8.87%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	0.28%	0.29%	-3.02%	-2.89%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	0.25%	0.30%	-1.59%	-2.86%

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:

www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動。

Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month.

教職員公積金計劃 (1995) —— 投資簡報會

Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995)—Investment Forum

財務處安排於4月15及18日舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two investment forum sessions are scheduled for 15 and 18 April. Details are as follows:

15.4.2016 (星期五Friday) 12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
李兆基樓1號演講廳 LT1, Lee Shau Kee Bldg.

- 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Fund
- 香港指數基金 Hong Kong Index-linked Fund
- A50中國指數基金 A50 China Tracker Fund
- 穩定基金 Stable Fund

18.4.2016 (星期一Monday) 12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
李兆基樓7號演講廳 LT7, Lee Shau Kee Bldg.

- 平衡基金 Balanced Fund
- 增長基金 Growth Fund
- 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Fund
- 穩定基金 Stable Fund

薄備簡餐。請各成員踴躍出席。

參加表格可於財務處網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html) 下載。

查詢請致電薪津及公積金組電話：3943 7236/7244。

Light lunch will be provided. Your attendance at the forum is highly recommended.

The enrolment form can be downloaded from the Bursary website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html).

For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 3943 7236/7244.

教學人員年度考績 (2014-15)

Annual Appraisal Exercise for Teaching Staff (2014-15)

2014-15年度工作表現評審已完成，有關薪金組別A2級的教授或以下的教學人員年度考績(2014-15)亦已展開。相關資料和年度考績指引，請參閱人事處網頁。其他有關年度考績的詳情，已透過電郵方式通知有關教學人員。

Following the completion of the Annual Performance Assessment (2014-15), the Annual Appraisal Exercise for Teaching Staff (2014-15) up to Professor on Pay Band A2 or equivalent has commenced. Information about the annual performance assessment and the appraisal guidelines can be found at the Personnel Office website. Other details on the Annual Appraisal have already been covered in a mass e-mail separately sent to relevant staff members.

暑期運動訓練班招生

Summer Sports Programme

體育部將於5至8月開辦多項暑期運動訓練班供教職員及學生參加，另組織四項教職員球拍類比賽，以鼓勵校內同仁培養運動習慣。暑期運動訓練班網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/peu/summersports/indexc.htm) 將於4月7日下午5時推出，4月13日上午9時起接受報名，先到先得，額滿即止。如有查詢，請聯絡吳國輝先生 (3943 6092)。


To arouse staff and students' interest in physical exercise, the Physical Education Unit will organize summer sports courses from May to August. In addition, four racquet sport tournaments will be organized for staff. The Summer Sports Programme webpage (www.cuhk.edu.hk/peu/summersports/indexe.htm) will be launched at 5:00 p.m., 7 April. Enrolment starts at 9:00 a.m., 13 April, on a first-come first-served basis. For enquiries, please contact Mr. Tony Ng at 3943 6092.

腦前行2016

Brain Trekking 2016

中大王連大腦腫瘤中心將於4月23日舉辦第九屆「腦前行」慈善步行籌款，藉此提高公眾對腦腫瘤的關注及病患者的支持，所得善款全數用作中心之研究及教學經費。詳情如下：

CUHK Otto Wong Brain Tumour Centre will organize the 9th charity walkathon, 'Brain Trekking 2016', on 23 April. The event aims at raising public awareness of brain tumours and supporting brain tumour patients. All funds raised will be used for research and education undertaken by the centre. Details are as follows:

日期 Date	2016年4月23日 (星期六) 23 April 2016 (Saturday)	
時間 Time	早上8時30分至中午12時 8:30 a.m. – 12:00 nn	
地點 Venue	山頂廣場 The Peak Galleria	
捐款方法 Donation Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 支票捐款 Cheque Donation• 銀行存款 Bank Deposit• 網上捐款 Online Donation	
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藍輝耀教授 Prof. Lan Hui-yao

- 卓敏生物醫學講座教授
- 以「慢性腎臟病進展的機制及臨床防治研究」獲頒2015年中華醫學科技獎一等獎
- Choh-Ming Li Professor of Biomedical Sciences
- Awarded First Prize in Chinese Medical Science and Technology Award for his project entitled 'Research into the Mechanism and Control of Clinical Progression of Chronic Kidney Diseases'

請簡介你得獎的研究。

當人體組織纖維化，即有傷疤，會令組織結構受損，逐步喪失功能，繼而器官衰竭，如心、肺、肝及腎衰竭。我經多年研究，發現TGF-β 1/Smad信號傳遞在形成傷疤組織起了關鍵作用。是次研究是與南方醫科大學、東南大學、山東大學、中國科學院昆明植物研究所及復旦大學合作，深入而系統化找出導致腎纖維化的機制，期能對症下藥。

研究確定在TGF-β 1/Smad信號傳遞中一個名為Smad3蛋白分子過多，是引致纖維化的原因，而本用以抵抗纖維化的Smad7蛋白分子則丟失了。套用中醫理論來說，是陽（Smad3）盛陰（Smad7）衰所致。我們又發現存於常見柑橘類果皮的柚皮素能有效抑制Smad3，常用的陳皮就含有柚皮素；而積雪草酸則可刺激Smad7的產生，中醫就以積雪草來活血消腫。把兩者結合入藥，可望成為治療慢性腎病的新法。

怎樣想到應用中醫理論來治療？

根據我從事病理學研究多年的心得，「失衡」是致病主因。中醫理論基礎是強調陰陽平衡，五臟六腑和諧協調，最切合用於治療「失衡」上。

相關研究去年也獲國家教育部頒發高等學校科學研究優秀成果獎，再次獲獎，有甚麼感想？

研究既無止境，也無捷徑。愈是研究，愈發現更多問題。獲獎不過是代表研究工作一個階段的總結，而非終點，反倒是一股動力，鞭策我開展下一階段的研究。去年獲得的優秀成果獎，是校內團隊的研究。今年獲中華醫學科技獎，則結合了中大和內地多間大學研究團隊的努力。

那麼下一步的工作是甚麼？

我們計劃把研究成果轉為臨床應用，研發抗纖維化的藥物和療法，主力研究柚皮素和積雪草複方。研究過程中，我們亦發現了TGF-β 1/Smad信號傳遞的失衡是導致喪失抗腫瘤能力的主因，揭示一個新研究方向——TGF-β 1/Smad信號傳遞在腫瘤微環境中的作用和機制。

甚麼原因促使你專注腎臟疾病的研究？

我在廣州中山醫學院畢業之時，腎臟科在內地還未發展為專科，我應邀參與建立和發展腎臟科，由此從事腎臟病病理研究。再說，腎病是威脅人類健康的主要疾病之一，晚期患者更需要血液透析（俗稱洗腎）或腎移植以延續生命，不容輕視。

唸醫科的你，為何不行醫而以研究和教育為志業？

我在臨床實踐中，發現慢性疾病總是帶有傷疤組織，可是，這些傷疤如何形成，卻仍然是一個謎。是以，我轉戰研究工作，矢志要破解箇中奧秘，以期研發有效的療法。畢業後便開始教書，深深了解到通過教學，才能把想法和理念傳承下去，發揚光大。故我定下「重研重教」為人生宗旨。我的研究團隊成員以研究生為主，從澳洲、美國至香港，二十多年來，已培育了八十多位博士生及博士後研究生，當中不少已在世界各地的專科領域中擔任領導者角色。過往的研究取得佳績，都是要歸功他們。看到他們的卓越成長，令我倍感欣慰，也是人生的最大樂趣。

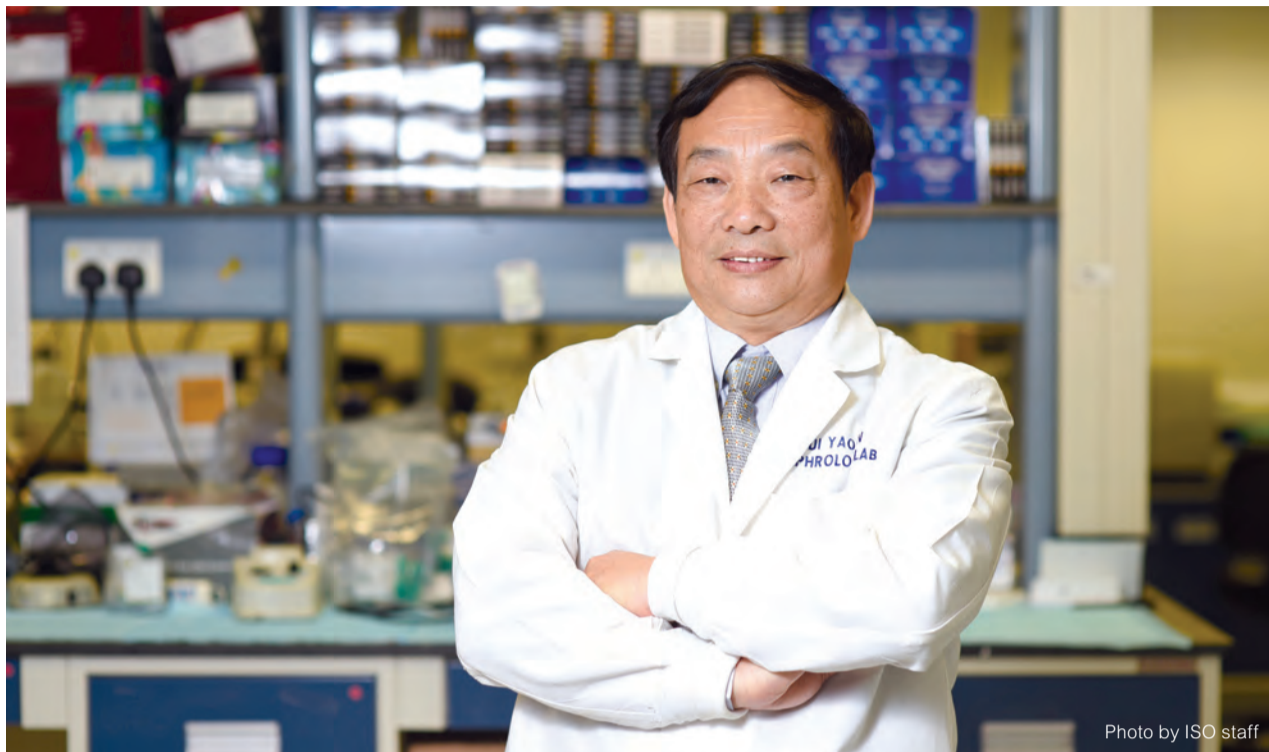


Photo by ISO staff

Please briefly introduce your award-winning research project.

When fibrosis occurs in human tissues, the scarring that ensues can damage the tissues, causing them to gradually lose their functions. This is followed by organ failure, such as that of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Through my years of research, I have found that TGF-β 1/Smad signalling pathway plays a critical role in tissues scar formation. This research project marks our collaboration with Southern Medical University, Southeast University, Shandong University, Kunming Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Fudan University. Together, we conducted an in-depth and systematic study to find out the mechanism of renal fibrosis, with the aim of finding the right treatment.

Our research discovered that the cause of fibrosis is due to excessive Smad3 molecules in the TGF-β 1/Smad signalling pathway, while Smad7 molecules, a protector from fibrosis, are missing. From a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) perspective, the cause can be attributed to an imbalance of a strong yang (Smad3) and a weak yin (Smad7). We also found that Smad3 can be inhibited by naringenin, commonly found in citrus peel. Asiatic acid, used by TCM practitioners to facilitate blood circulation and reduce inflammation, can stimulate Smad7 production. Combining these two in medicine can be expected to offer a new treatment for chronic renal disease.

What made you think of applying TCM theory for treatment?

Based on my pathological research over many years, 'imbalance' is the primary cause of disease. TCM theory emphasizes a yin-yang balance. Treatment for 'imbalance' can be achieved through harmonious coordination of the body's vital organs.

This research project received the Higher Education Outstanding Scientific Research Output Awards from the Ministry of Education last year. What does winning another award mean to you?

There is no end or shortcut in research. The deeper you probe, the more issues you will uncover. Winning an award doesn't signify an end in our work but is a driving force impelling us to embark on the next stage of research. The award we received last year was a recognition of the work of our CUHK research team, whereas the award conferred

to the project this year honours the combined hard work of CUHK and several universities on the mainland.

What will you be working on next?

We plan to use our research in clinical practices to develop anti-fibrosis medicine and treatments, with a focus on formulating naringenin and Asiatic acid compound prescriptions. In the process, we discovered that TGF-β 1/Smad signalling imbalance leads to the loss of the body's tumour-fighting ability. This pointed to a new research direction—the function and mechanism of TGFβ 1/Smad in the tumour microenvironment.

What made you specialize in renal disease research?

At the time when I graduated from the Zhongshan School of Medicine in Guangzhou, nephrology had not yet developed into a medical speciality on the mainland. Upon invitation, I became involved in setting up and developing the nephrology department and from then on, started to engage in nephrology research. Furthermore, renal disease is one of the major threats to human health. End-stage patients are required to undergo peritoneal dialysis (popularly known as cleansing the abdomen) or kidney transplant to prolong their lives. So this problem merits serious medical attention.

As a medical graduate, why did you not choose to practise medicine but take up research and education as your lifelong career?

In my clinical practice, I found that chronic diseases are invariably linked to scarred tissues, but how the scars are formed still remains a mystery. Subsequently, I switched to research work to unravel the causes, hoping to produce effective treatments from R&D work. After graduation, I started teaching and it made me realize that through teaching, I could pass on my insights and vision and magnify their impact. This is why I have incorporated a dual emphasis on research and teaching into my lifelong goal. Over the past 20 years, I have groomed over 80 PhD students and post-doctoral fellows in Australia, the US and Hong Kong. Many of them now hold leadership roles in specialist medical disciplines in various parts of the world. They must also be credited for the outstanding research work we produced together in the past. It is gratifying to witness their professional growth and excellent accomplishments and this is the greatest joy of my life. 📖

