

**假期**結束了,「暑假去哪了?」中大人的夏日去處多彩多姿,翻到第4頁看看吧。  
本刊出版之日,細胞及分子生物學畢業生譚樂血應已負笈加州大學。他在離港前和我們談到從小的學習過程。聽不到不代表學不到,樂血正視缺陷,接受幫助,積極爭取,終踏上美好前程。

一般人眼中,建築是前程錦繡的「師級」專業,建築學院陳丙驊院長身為老行尊,由他來談建築師應有的素質和承擔,最合適不過。

今時今日,誰沒有十來個密碼傍身?可這些暗號真令人愛恨交纏。能跟它們說再見嗎?初登場的〈字裏科技〉與大家探討一下。

苦瓜因苦而得名,又因此而有「涼瓜」這個委婉之稱。逸夫書院餐廳用一種食材做出兩種味道,兼顧承受力不同的味蕾,是涼是苦,總叫人甘之如飴。



The holidays are over. Some CUHK members had a fascinating summer. 'What'd They Do in the Summer?' on page 4 will show you what they did and where they went.

When you see this, Cell and Molecular Biology student, Tom Tam, will have graduated and left for UC Riverside to pursue doctoral studies. Before he took off, Tom spoke to us about coping with an inborn hearing impairment and how he has overcome his disability with help and trodden a path to a bright future.

For many, architecture is a much admired profession. There's no better person than Prof. Nelson Chen, director of the School of Architecture and a veteran in the field, to talk about the professional qualities and mission an architect of the 21st century should possess.

How many passwords do you have? Ten? Do you remember them all? Do you need them all? The debut instalment of 'Tech Talks' will examine these and other issues close to your heart.

The bitter melon is so named because it's bitter. In Cantonese, it's sometimes also known as 'cool melon'. The Shaw College canteen brings out both characteristics of this popular ingredient by playing with our taste-buds.



失聰學生譚樂血邁向科學家之路 (頁2)  
Hearing impaired student Tom Tam achieves academic success against all odds (p. 2)



Photo by Cheung Wailok@Hiro Graphics

**由建築師到院長  
The Architect of Architecture Education**

建築學院新任院長陳丙驊教授為本刊拍照時,巧遇參加迎新營的學生。(頁8)  
Prof. Nelson Chen, new director of the School of Architecture, bumps into a group of O camp participants during the photo shoot. (p. 8)

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# 無聲世界的動人生命樂章

## Life's Marvellous Music in a World of Silence

在中大主修細胞及分子生物學的譚樂皿 (Tom) 天生深度失聰，自出生起便活在無聲的寂靜世界，但他堅信後天努力定可跨越先天缺陷，因着本身的付出，加上遇上耐心指導的良師，以及得到大學的支援，Tom衝破重重障礙，今年以一級榮譽成績畢業，更獲得尤德爵士獎學金資助三年學費，9月前赴加州大學河濱分校攻讀環境毒理學博士課程，實現成為科學家的志願。

Tom兩歲時，其母留意到無論是打雷或飛機經過，他都毫無反應，遂帶他往檢查，始發現他有深度失聰。他三歲起在語言訓練中心學習發音和咬字，及後就讀主流小學和中學。雖然好些發音仍不能掌握，得靠助聽器和讀唇，但Tom現時基本上可慢慢與他人口頭溝通。

「小學上課時不知老師在說甚麼，放學後需由家人解釋一遍，做功課要比其他同學多花逾倍時間。」其後，Tom的一耳接受了人工耳蝸植入手術，另一耳用上助聽器，並學習了唇讀，上課前備課，下課後積極向教師請教，成績漸見理想，2010年以優秀高考成绩考入中大細胞及分子生物學課程。

Tom說，大學對他的支援並不少，例如上課時如要看影片，學系會特別配上字幕，幫助他了解內容；學生事務處借給他無線調頻發射器（即FM咪），讓他給予老師授課時配戴，透過接收器更清楚講課內容。

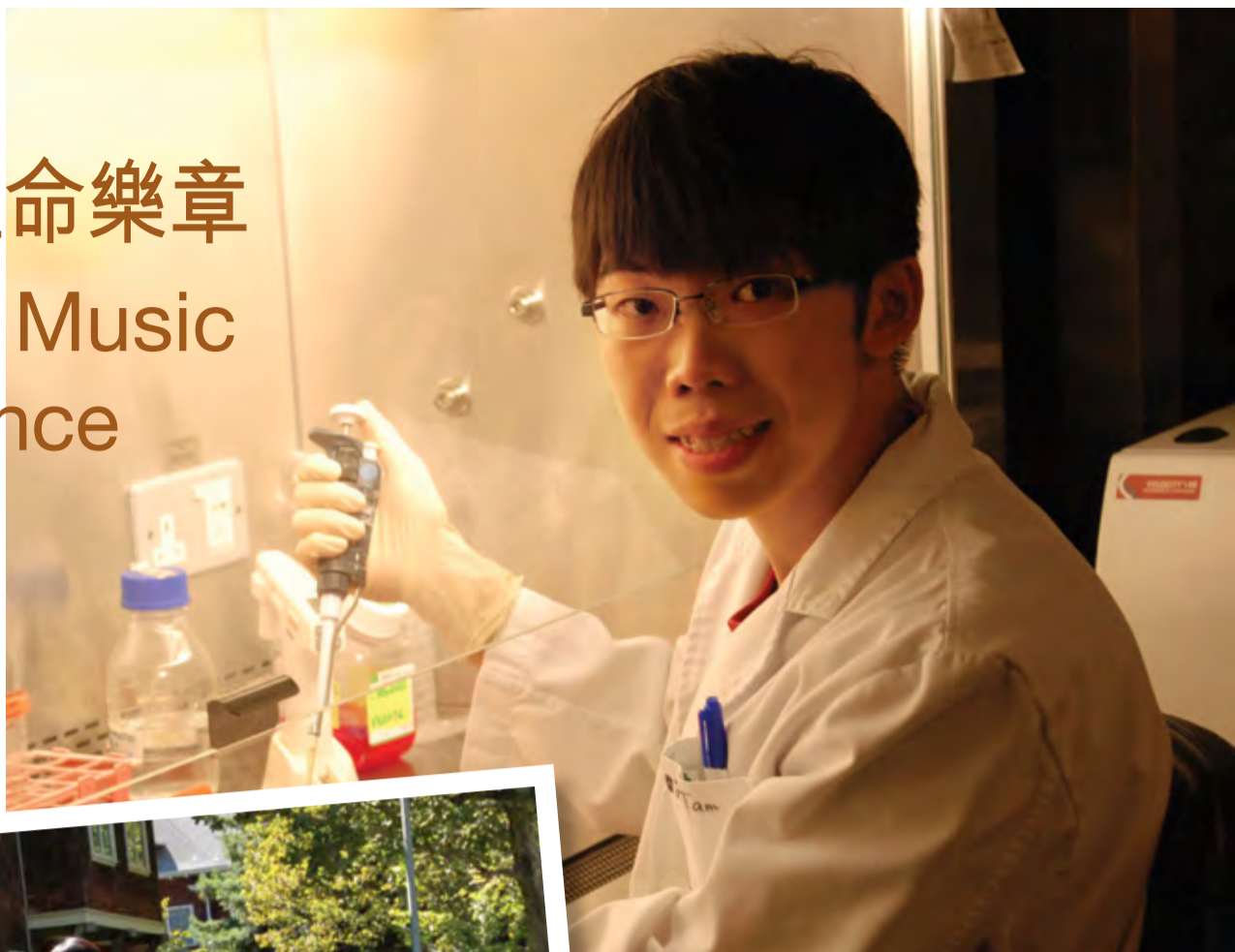
Tom主動爭取各種學習機會，在三年級時於美國加州大學戴維斯分校當交換生。他發現外國大學對聽障生提供的支援模式更多，例如有專人陪他們上課，並將教授講述內容即時輸入電腦，在屏幕上顯示，或安排同學為他寫筆記，「如我要兼顧抄筆記，便很難看到教授的嘴型，有了這服務，我就可專注看教師授課。」Tom的成績因此不但顯著進步，更放膽選修一些如天文學等過往未接觸過的學科。

一年的交流，他體會到適切的支援可助聽障人士開拓更遼闊的人生，返港後遂建議校方增設該類服務，校方也迅即回應。學生事務處與教學單位聯絡，招募與Tom修讀同一課程的同學，替他抄寫課堂筆記，給他增加不少學習上的便利。

Tom感謝校內遇上不少樂於指導的老師，在學習路上扶他一把。他報考了IELTS英文試以申請海外交流，並修讀了應試工作坊，任教的英語教學單位副講師李麗怡 (Miranda) 表示，Tom比一般同學更主動勤力，課後常發電郵問問題，或相約時間當面求問，又會頻做寫作練習，給她批改，尋求改進方法，因此Miranda對他印象很深。兩人現時亦師亦友，不時聯絡交流近況。

生命科學學院方永平教授曾教授Tom「蛋白質與酶」一科，方教授同樣形容Tom「勤力、永遠準時上課」，並很欣賞他的學習態度：「他求知慾很強，不明的會求問，不肯定的會釐清，每週總有電郵來問問題；派給同學參考的模擬試題，他是少數會先做一次並問意見的學生。」

雖然學習過程頗艱苦，但Tom視各種困難為挑戰，他亦勉勵他人：「不要自怨自艾，自己並非最慘的一個，遇上障礙要自己努力多作嘗試，始終會有改善。」



Besides studying, Tom sought out opportunities to broaden his horizons. In Year 3, he went on exchange for a year at the University of California Davis where he found a diverse range of support for the deaf. He was assigned an assistant to input what the professor taught word by word into the computer so that he could read what was being said immediately on a monitor. There were also students taking notes for him. 'If I take notes, I won't be able to read the teachers' lips. But if somebody's doing it for me, I can focus on lip reading.' With these services, Tom made tremendous improvements in his academic performance, which encouraged him to take courses in new disciplines such as astronomy.

During the year of exchange, Tom realized that with the right support, the hearing impaired could make progress. After returning to Hong Kong, he proposed to the University to put in place the new services he had encountered at UC Davis. The Office of Student Affairs quickly coordinated with the relevant teaching departments to recruit volunteer students to work as note-takers for Tom. This made learning much easier for him.

Tom is grateful for having met many devoted teachers who gave him guidance. To prepare for the IELTS, the English test that students applying for overseas exchange have to take, Tom enrolled in a preparation workshop offered by the English Language Teaching Unit. **Miranda Lee**, an assistant lecturer of the unit who taught him, was impressed by his eagerness to learn. She said Tom always sent e-mails to ask her questions, did exercises and sought her comments on them. Now the two are friends.

Prof. **Fong Wing-ping** was Tom's teacher on the course 'Proteins and Enzymes'. In his eyes, Tom is 'diligent and always punctual'. He highly commended Tom on his attitude to learning. 'Tom is thirsty for knowledge. He would ask if he didn't understand and would clarify if he was in doubt. He kept on sending me questions via e-mail every week. I distributed a mock exam paper to the whole class, and he was among a few who actually finished it and asked for advice on performance.'

Although Tom's path has been strewn with obstacles, he saw them as challenges and has succeeded in overcoming them. He has a few words of encouragement for those in a disadvantaged position: 'Wallowing in self-pity won't do you any good. Don't keep thinking that you are the most unfortunate. Never give up. Practice really does make perfect.' 📖

Cell and Molecular Biology student, **Tom Tam**, has suffered from severe hearing loss in both ears since birth. However, with perseverance, support from the University and the help of loving teachers, he managed to overcome this inborn defect. Tom graduated with first-class honours and won the Sir Edward Youde Overseas Scholarship. This September, he will pursue doctoral studies in environmental toxicology at the University of California, Riverside, to fulfil his dream of being a scientist.

When Tom was two, his mother noticed that he did not respond to thunder or planes flying overhead. She took him to the doctor who diagnosed Tom with profound hearing loss in both ears. From then on, Tom started learning pronunciation at a centre for the deaf, and enrolled in a mainstream primary and secondary school. With the help of a hearing aid and lip-reading, Tom can now talk slowly and communicate with others well although he still can't pronounce certain words correctly.

'When I was in primary school, I didn't know what teacher was saying during lessons and my parents had to teach me again at home. I spent nearly twice as much time doing homework as my classmates.' Tom then received cochlear implantation surgery in one ear and wore a hearing aid in another. He also learnt to lip-read. His academic performance improved gradually as he prepared diligently for lessons and asked questions zealously after class. In 2010, outstanding A-levels results got Tom into CUHK where he majored in Cell and Molecular Biology.

Tom said the University was extremely supportive of his studies. If there was video broadcast during lessons, it would be subtitled to ensure that he could understand the content. The Office of Student Affairs also lent him a FM transmitter aka FM mic, that he could give to teachers to wear during lessons so their voices would be amplified through the FM system in the classrooms.



## 向「123456」宣戰(上)

幾個月前《華爾街日報》訪問了一位退休的研究者科巴托 (Fernando Corbató)，他在1960年代初在麻省理工學院主持一個早期的計算機計劃，最早為人所知的電腦密碼就在當時出現。科巴托承認，互聯網出現後，密碼已經變成夢魘。「我想沒有人能夠把所有發給他或由他設定的密碼全都記住。」

這點我們萬分同意，我們在網上有林林總總的帳戶，每個都要找一個自己記得住，別人又猜不到的安全密碼，真是戛戛乎其難哉。許多人被排山倒海的密碼淹沒而舉白旗投降，乾脆用「123456」就算了。一項調查檢視了被人盜取的密碼，發現「123456」是2013年最多人用的密碼，其次是「password」，「qwerty」和「iloveyou」也名列十大。

密碼被大規模盜取之事時有發生，最近就據稱有俄羅斯黑客竊取了十二億個用戶名和密碼，以及超過五億個電郵地址。有見及此，有些網上服務供應商就以「雙重認證」加強保安，即除了要求用戶輸入密碼——所謂「所知之事」，還要靠硬件裝置來確認身分——「所持之物」。例如使用網上銀行服務時，除了輸入密碼，還須輸入保安編碼器上一組數字，這就是雙重認證。

有些公司開發了新的裝置，令用戶無須看了編碼器上的密碼，又再輸入電腦那麼麻煩。Google就試驗了不同技術，有的裝置插入電腦的USB埠後，就可以證明你的身分；有些技術則利用智能手機或手錶之類穿戴式裝置，以流動應用程式發信號與電腦溝通，證明用戶身分。

雙重認證的確能加強保安，但不方便。現在有些人認為，解決之道在於人的身體——「所具特徵」。

## War on '123456' (Part I)

A few months ago, the *Wall Street Journal* interviewed Fernando Corbató, a retired researcher who ran an early computing project at MIT (the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and helped deploy the first known computer password in the early 1960s. Corbató admitted that passwords have become kind of a nightmare with the World Wide Web. 'I don't think anybody can possibly remember all the passwords that are issued or set up.'

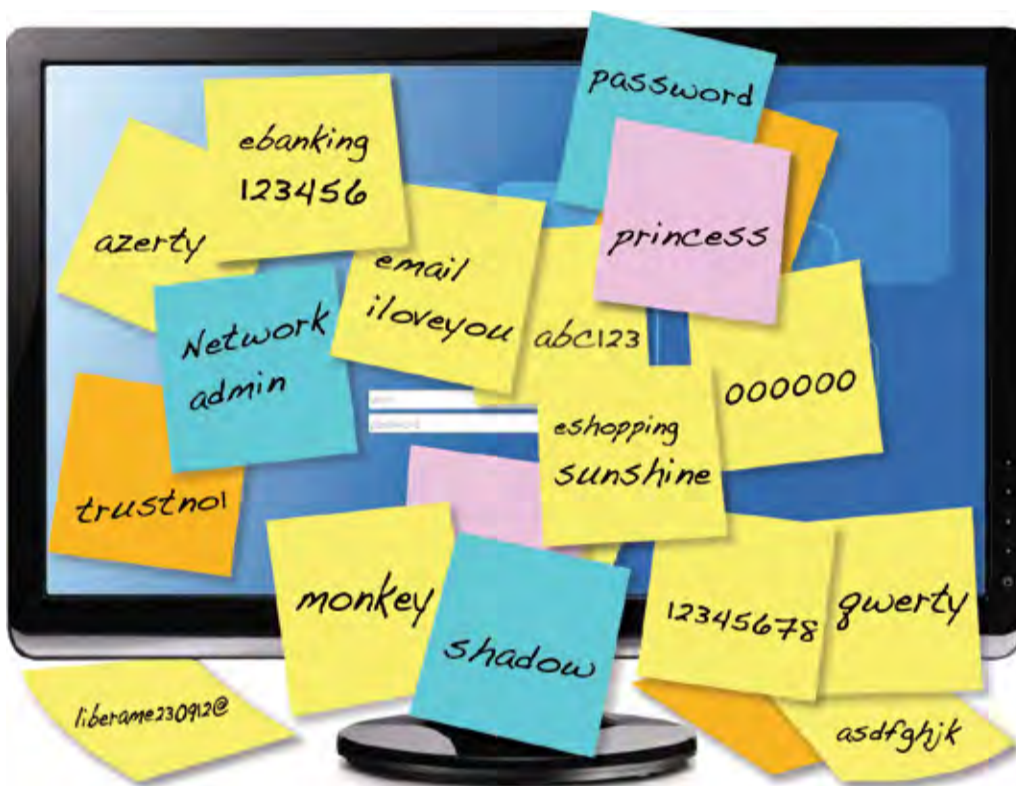
As Internet users frustrated with trying to find a secure password we can remember and that nobody else is able to guess for each of our numerous accounts, we couldn't agree more. Inundated with passwords for myriad Internet and social networking sites, many people simply throw

in the towel and opt for something like '123456', which was the most common password of 2013 according to a study based on the lists of passwords that were stolen. It is followed by another no-brainer—'password'. 'Qwerty' and 'iloveyou' are among those that made it to the top 10.

In view of the fact that there seems to be a major breach each month, including the most recent one in which 1.2 billion username and password combinations, along with more than 500 million email addresses were allegedly stolen by Russian hackers, some online service providers add a security feature known as two-factor authentication, which requires users to log in using a password—'something you know' in security lingo—and confirming their identity through a hardware device (or a token)—'something you have'. In addition to your password, you are required to input a code generated by a device when you are using internet banking services. That's two-factor authentication.

Some companies have developed new devices to save users from the trouble of having to read the password on the token and retype it. Google has experimented with different technologies, including a token that can be plugged into a USB port to communicate with the computer to verify your identity, and apps on smartphones and wearable devices such as watches that can send signal to computers to confirm user identity.

Two-factor authentication adds a second layer of security to your computing account. But it's inconvenient. Now some believe that the key lies in your body—'something you are'.



## 涼瓜炒苦瓜

### Stir-Fried Bitter Melon with Bitter Gourd

「涼瓜不就是苦瓜嗎？」逸夫書院教職員餐廳「開心軒」一道「涼瓜炒苦瓜」，最近引起網上熱議。大家都開玩笑說逸夫師生過得實在「太苦」，還建議餐廳以後增加「茄子炒矮瓜」、「花生炆地豆」等菜式……

其實兩者是同中有異，異中有同。餐廳經理劉錦華解答說，一碟「涼瓜炒苦瓜」須用「雷公鑿」苦瓜兩份：一份切開去瓢備用，保持瓜色青綠與肉質爽脆；另一份則「氹水」瀝乾，其顏色轉深，但味道變得甘美，亦較軟稔。然後兩者一起落鑊，放入少許糖、鹽、雞粉，還有餐廳的特製醬汁，猛火快炒完成。

廚師一雙巧手，令一碟看似尋常的炒苦瓜卻有兩色、兩味，中大人能品嚐如此佳餚，何苦之有？

'Bitter melon is not the same as bitter gourd?' The dish 'Stir-Fried Bitter Melon with Bitter Gourd' served by Shaw College's staff dining room 'Joyful Inn' has caught lots of attention on the Internet recently. Netizens joked that it is 'too bitter' to live in Shaw College, and they also suggested to add 'Stir-Fried Eggplants with Aubergines' and 'Stewed Peanuts with Groundnuts', etc., to the menu...

The dish name in fact refers to the same ingredient treated in subtly different ways. Mr. Fanky Lau, the manager of the dining room, says the chef uses two large-top bitter melons for one dish. First, cut one of them into pieces and remove its seeds, then set aside to keep the bitter melon green and crispy. Meanwhile, blanch the other one in boiling water and drain, so it turns deep green in colour and becomes less bitter with a looser texture. Finally, heat up oil in a wok and put both in, add in seasonings like salt, sugar, meat extract, and the chef's secret sauce, give it a quick stir.

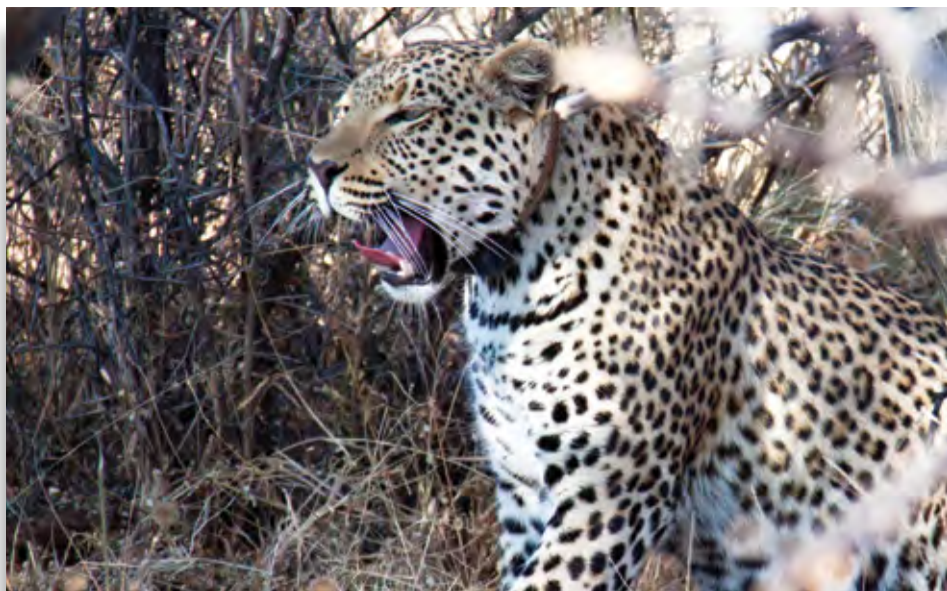
We at CUHK can enjoy such a unique and delicious dish which mixes two shades of green and two flavours. How can anyone think it's bitter to live here?





# 暑假去哪了？

# WHAT'D THEY DO



我在納米比亞自駕遊兩週，某天早上去跟拍美洲豹，很不容易，因為美洲豹愛穿行於茂密的灌木叢。很慶幸能拍到這隻美洲豹的倩影，特別在她外出物色早餐之際。這種機會可一不可再。——生物醫學學院慧凱倫教授

During a self-drive holiday for two weeks in Namibia, we went leopard tracking on a morning. This was very difficult, as leopards like to walk among thicker bush. We were so lucky to get a good view of this leopard when she was out looking for her breakfast. No second chances here. —Prof. Helen Wise, School of Biomedical Sciences



我參加了歐洲核子研究組織CERN的暑期學生計劃，其間出席高能物理講座，參觀粒子探測器，並參與研究項目。我認識了來自不同文化的朋輩，大家就各種話題分享想法。

——物理系學生譚博浩

I took part in the Summer Student Programme at CERN. I attended high energy physics lectures, visited particle detectors and participated in research project. I also met students from different cultures and we shared our ideas on a lot of issues.

—Mr. Benny Tam, physics student

這個夏天，我乘着熱氣球升上土耳其加柏都斯亞奇石林的高空，觀賞壯麗日出，那裏的自然景觀與人文歷史融合得天衣無縫。此圖由我的寶貝女兒清揚拍攝。

——聯合書院院務主任李雷寶玲女士

I flew in a hot air balloon to watch the sensational sunrise in Cappadocia, Turkey, where nature and history come together beautifully. The photograph is taken by my beloved daughter, Katherine.

—Mrs. Christina Li, College Secretary of United College



這個夏天我在馬來西亞和中國大陸部分城市舉辦招生說明會。圖中的我正在向吉隆坡中華獨立中學介紹中大。我向這些大馬學生解釋，香港中文大學並非只教中文的大學，而是全面的研究型大學，也是香港唯一採取兩文三語制的大學。教學語言多元化，與大馬社會十分相似。

——入學及學生資助處處長王淑英教授

I was in Malaysia and some parts of China for student recruitment activities. In this photo I was introducing students of Chong Hwa Independent High School, Kuala Lumpur to CUHK. I told them the Chinese University is much more than what its name implies. It is a comprehensive research university, and the only university in Hong Kong that adopts the 'bilingual and trilingual' policy. The diversity of languages of instruction resembles that of the Malaysian society.

——Prof. Wong Suk-ying,

Director of Admissions and Financial Aid





更多照片可於網上欣賞·說說你的暑假怎樣過吧：  
More photos can be found online. Give us your stories here:  
[www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/video/?nsl442-summer2014](http://www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/video/?nsl442-summer2014)



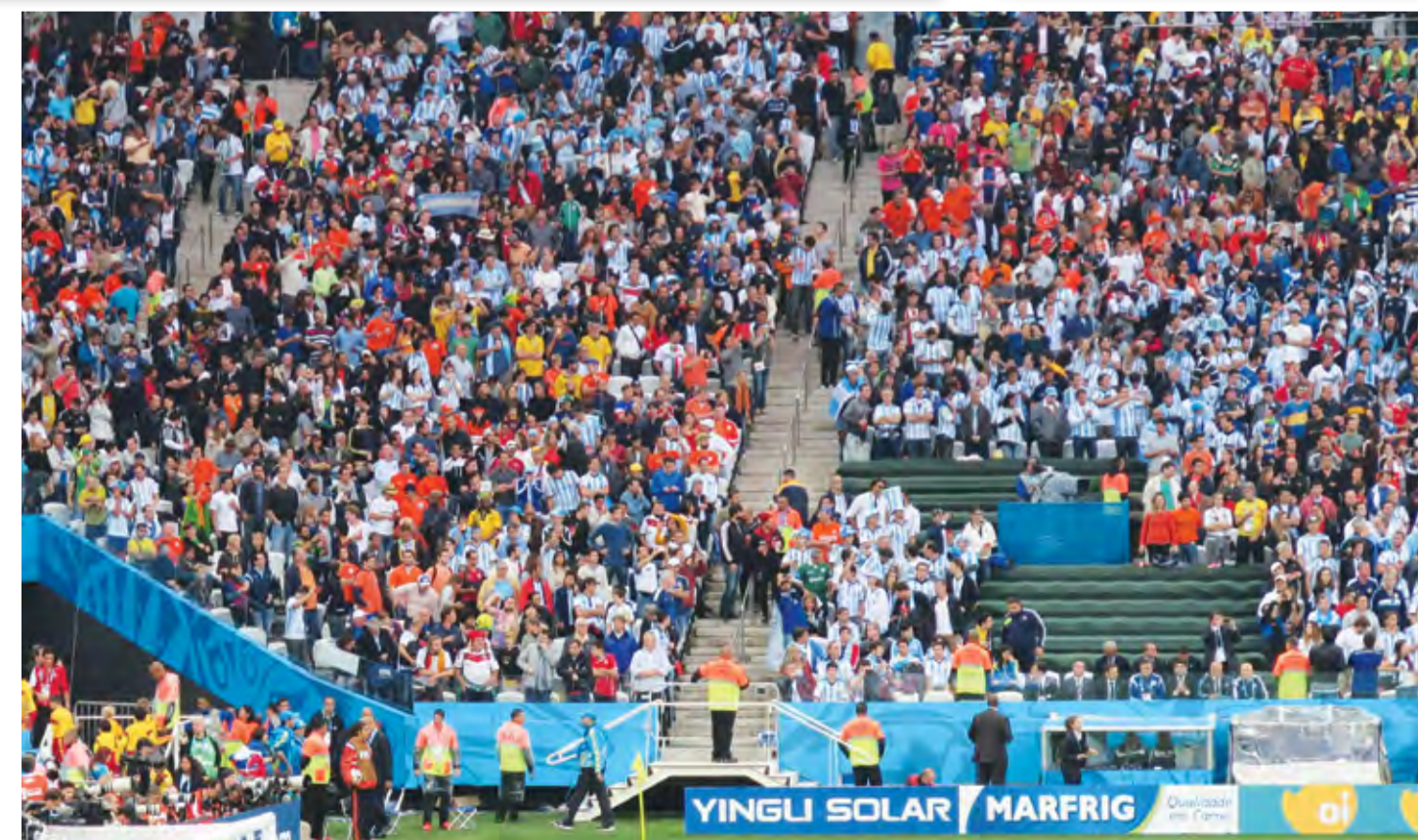
我去了雅典參加醫學會議·其後在迷人的聖托里尼島度假兩天。 —校長沈祖堯教授

I went to Athens for a medical conference and then took a two-day vacation on the beautiful island of Santorini.  
—Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor



我和太太到加州和兒子其康一家團聚。很享受能暫且擱下管理和研究職務·和兒子、媳婦以及三個分別七歲、四歲和四歲(雙胞胎)的孫共聚天倫。打從博士後我就一直很忙·失去許多和家人相處的時間·我心底一直希望彌補。相中的我正在市立圖書館教孫女數學——看來我永遠逃不掉教書工作！  
——善衡書院院長辛世文教授

My wife and I took leave to California to visit my son Bryan's family. I enjoyed the time off from my management and research responsibilities to be with my three grandchildren of 7, 4 and 4 (twins) and their parents. In fact, deep in my heart, I am trying to make up for time spent away from my family since my postdoctoral days. In this photo I was teaching math to my granddaughter in a city library—it seems I can never get away from my education and teaching duties!  
—Prof. Samuel Sun, Master of S.H. Ho College



我在「21世紀·可口可樂盃」全國英語演講比賽贏得冠軍後·獲獎勵在2014巴西世界盃期間遊覽聖保羅。我從沒想過自己可以在二十歲之前踏足南美洲·更遑論可以親眼觀看緊張刺激的荷蘭大戰阿根廷準決賽！  
——法律學生李思上

After winning the '21st Century Coca-Cola Cup' National English Speaking Competition, I was awarded the chance to visit Sao Paulo during the 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil. Never did I imagine that I would set foot on the South American continent before I turned 20, let alone watching the nerve-wrecking Netherlands vs. Argentina semi-final!

—Mr. Paul Benedict Lee, law student

## 賽馬會巨資支持教學醫院及老年學研究所

### Mega Donation from HKJC for Teaching Hospital and Institute of Ageing

香港中文大學教學醫院項目及賽馬會老年學研究所捐款典禮在8月21日隆重舉行。香港賽馬會慈善信託基金慨捐十三億港元，支持中大發展全港首間非牟利及自負盈虧之教學醫院。此為賽馬會歷史上在醫藥範疇最大的單項捐款項目，亦是中大建校以來收到最大的捐款金額。此外，香港賽馬會慈善信託基金另慨捐港幣一千二百萬元，以支持成立香港中文大學賽馬會老年學研究所，由賽馬會流金頌計劃總監胡令芳教授擔任所長。

出席儀式的主禮嘉賓包括香港賽馬會主席施文信先生（左三）、香港賽馬會行政總裁應家柏先生（右二）、香港賽馬會慈善事務執行總監蘇彰德律師（左一）、中大校董會主席鄭海泉博士（右三）、中大校長沈祖堯教授（左二），以及中大醫學中心董事局主席利乾先生（右一）。

CUHK has received a generous donation of HK\$1.3 billion from the Hong Kong Jockey Club (HKJC) Charities Trust for the development of the territory's first not-for-profit and self-financed teaching hospital, which aims to serve the public and enhance the quality of teaching and research. This is the largest single donation ever made by the HKJC to a medical project in Hong Kong, and is also the greatest single donation ever received by CUHK. The HKJC will further donate HK\$12 million to support the establishment of the CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing. The Club's CADENZA Project director Prof. Jean Woo will serve as the director of the Institute.



A donation ceremony was held on 21 August, officiated by Mr. T. Brian Stevenson (3rd left), chairman of the HKJC; Mr. Winfried Engelbrecht-Bresges (2nd right), chief executive officer of the HKJC; Mr. Douglas So (1st left), executive director, the Charities of HKJC; Dr. Vincent H.C. Cheng (3rd right), Chairman of the Council of CUHK; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (2nd left), Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; and Mr. Lee Chien (1st right), chairman of the CUHK Medical Centre Governing Board.

## 小學英國語文網絡計劃

### Dissemination Seminar on Thematic Network on English Language



教育學院優化英語教學研究中心於6月13日舉辦「優質教育基金小學英國語文網絡計劃2013-14年度發布會」（計劃由優質教育基金委辦），分享第一年計劃成果，展示該中心在2013年編寫的資源冊如何在閱讀方面協助學校英語課程發展，並提升教師專業技能。發布會吸引近百位教育界人士參加。

該中心總監及計劃負責人麥陳淑賢教授於專題演講環節探討如何有效利用閱讀材料和不同文體激發學生的創意。三所參與計劃的核心學校則各自主持經驗分享環節，由英語教師分享資源冊的應用，以及其對優化小學英語教學方面的可持續性。

計劃詳情請瀏覽 [uapp2.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/qtn/](http://uapp2.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/qtn/)。

The Centre for Enhancing English Learning and Teaching (CEELT) of the Faculty of Education organized a dissemination seminar on the project entitled 'Quality Education Fund Thematic Network (QTN) on English Language (Primary) 2013-14' (commissioned by the Quality Education Fund of the HKSAR Government) on 13 June to celebrate the success of the first implementation year of the QTN. The seminar focused on sharing the effectiveness of the resource package produced by the CEELT in 2013, and on facilitating school-based English curriculum development and enhancing teachers' professionalism. The dissemination seminar attracted near 100 attendees.

Prof. Barley Mak, director of CEELT and QTN Project team leader, delivered a keynote speech on 'Effective use of reading materials to arouse learners' creativity', highlighting the importance of fostering students' creativity in reading lessons through using different kinds of texts. A parallel sharing session was conducted by each of the three core schools of the QTN, in which the English teachers shared their experiences on the application of the resource package and views on its sustainability in promoting quality English language education in Hong Kong primary schools.

For more details about the QTN project, please visit [uapp2.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/qtn/](http://uapp2.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/qtn/).

## 破解男性不育之謎

### Researchers Find Clue to Male Infertility

醫學院上皮細胞生物學研究中心與深圳市第二人民醫院聯合進行一項有關男性不育的研究，結果指出β-防禦素(DEFB1)不足，可使精子活動能力減弱和生殖道感染，導致男性不育。

男性不育的成因很多，而精子活動能力弱和生殖道受感染是兩個常見成因。值得關注的是，精子活動能力弱的男士，大多亦有生殖道受感染的症狀。惟背後的原因及兩者之間的關連仍未有定案。

生理學講座教授兼上皮細胞生物學研究中心主任陳小章教授領導的最新研究發現，因精子活動能力較弱或生殖道出現感染而不育的男士，其精子上的DEFB1含量較生育能力正常的男士為低。研究亦證實，正常精子在DEFB1受干擾的情況下，其精子的活動和殺菌能力會相對下降。

研究還指出，重組DEFB1治療可大幅改善DEFB1的活性、殺菌能力、精子質素和穿透卵子的能力。換句話說，是項發現為相關的男士不育問題提出了可行的藥物治療方案。有關研究成果最近發表於《科學轉換醫學》。

A recent collaborative research conducted by the Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre and Shenzhen Second People's Hospital revealed that deficient human β-defensin-1 (DEFB1) underlies male infertility associated with poor sperm motility and genital tract infection.

Male infertility is attributed to multiple factors. Reduced sperm motility and seminal tract infection are two common causes. Interestingly, sperm with reduced motility is often associated with genital tract infection. However, the underlying cause and possible association between the two disorders remain largely unexplored.

The research led by Prof. Chan Hsiao-chang, director of the Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre and Professor of Physiology, found that the amount of DEFB1 in sperm from infertile men exhibiting either genital tract infection or reduced sperm motility is much lower than that in normal fertile sperm. Interference with DEFB1 function also decreases both motility and bactericidal activity in normal sperm.

The study further demonstrates that treatment with recombinant DEFB1 markedly restores DEFB1 expression, bactericidal activity, sperm quality, and egg-penetrating ability in sperm from infertile patients exhibiting poor sperm motility and genital tract infection, suggesting a feasible therapeutic approach for related male infertility. The finding has recently been published in *Science Translational Medicine*.



## 最準確人面識別系統 Most Accurate Face Recognition System

信息工程學系湯曉鷗教授及電子工程學系王曉剛教授領導的研究團隊，研發出嶄新的自動人面識別系統，準確度為全球之冠。該系統在人面資料庫 (Labeled Faces in the Wild) 過千組不同光暗、表情及拍攝角度的人面照片中，識別容貌的準確度高達99.15%，超越人類肉眼識別的97.53%準確度。



王曉剛教授表示：「以電腦自動識別人面最困難之處，是既要縮減同一人在不同圖像中呈現的變化，又要擴大不同人面部之間的細微差異點。透過深度學習模型強大的計算和學習能力，中大的人面識別技術可有效處理上述兩類不同檢測，大大提高人面識別的準確性。」

這個新識別系統能在極複雜環境下辨認大量目標，而傳統的視頻監控只可在簡單環境中監測少量目標。執法部門及保安單位利用此項新技術，可從數以萬計的人群中找出目標人物。此技術還有多種用途，包括藉着圖像和視頻訊息追蹤恐怖分子、偵測使用自動櫃員機的詐騙行為、自動標註上傳到社交網站的人面圖像等。

A CUHK research team led by Prof. Tang Xiaou of the Department of Information Engineering and Prof. Wang Xiaogang of the Department of Electronic Engineering has built a novel facial recognition system with the highest accuracy in the world. Tested with thousands of picture sets, this recognition system could recognize faces at an accuracy rate of 99.15%, regardless of changes in lighting, make-up and camera angles, on Labeled Faces in the Wild, compared to the accuracy rate of 97.53% of humans.

'The key challenge of face recognition is to develop effective feature representations for reducing intra-personal variations while enlarging inter-personal differences,' said Prof. Wang Xiaogang. 'With Deep Learning, the system is provided with much more powerful tools to handle the two types of variations, thus significantly improving the accuracy of face recognition.'

Traditional video surveillance can only focus on a small number of objects in a very simple environment. With this new system, users can target thousands of objects in very complex environments, making it a powerful tool for law enforcement and security agencies to seek out individuals among a crowd of thousands. It also has many important applications, such as finding terrorists from surveillance videos, recognizing imposters at ATMs, and automatically tagging face images uploaded to social networking sites.

## 全國大學生羽毛球錦標賽奪佳績 National Universities Badminton Championship

由中國大學生體育協會主辦，大學生羽毛球協會協辦的第十八屆全國大學生羽毛球錦標賽，於8月5日至10日在北京工業大學舉行。共有來自全國九十四所高校的九百多名男女運動員參與。中大派出七女七男球員參與多個比賽項目。



在團體賽中，本校女子隊最後取得季軍佳績。男子隊則獲第十三名。單項賽事方面，林鏞瀾（左二）與林雪庭（右二）兩兄妹，在甲組男女子混合雙打為團隊取得金牌一面。

The University Badminton Team took part in the 18th National Universities Badminton Championship at the Beijing Technology University from 5 to 10 August. The championship attracted over 900 athletes from 94 tertiary institutions from all over China, including the CUHK team, which consisted of seven male and seven female athletes.

The CUHK ladies' team secured third place while the men's team finished 13th in team competitions. Lam Pok-fung (2nd left) and Lam Suet-ting (2nd right) won the gold medal in the Division A mixed doubles.

## 新任學院院長 New Faculty Deans

大學校董會通過院長遴選委員會的推薦，委任下列兩位新任學院全職院長，任期皆為五年：

- 金融研究學者陳家樂教授出任工商管理學院院長，於2014年11月4日到任；
- 著名行為科學家趙志裕教授出任社會科學院院長，於2014年11月11日到任。



陳家樂教授  
Prof. Chan Ka-lok



趙志裕教授  
Prof. Chiu Chi-yue

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has approved the recommendations of the Search Committees for the appointments of the following deans for a term of five years on a full-time basis:

- Prof. Chan Ka-lok, a top finance researcher, as Dean of Business Administration with effect from 4 November 2014;
- Prof. Chiu Chi-yue, an internationally renowned behavioural scientist, as Dean of Social Science with effect from 11 November 2014.

## 公積金計劃投資回報成績 Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	7.2014		1.8.2013-31.7.2014	
	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	1.36%	1.29%	15.41%	15.55%
平衡 Balanced	0.33%	0.52%	9.35%	13.00%
穩定 Stable	0.09%	-0.20%	7.70%	8.07%
香港股票 HK Equity	6.54%	6.98%	17.45%	17.06%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	7.37%	7.46%	16.91%	17.86%
A50中國指數 <sup>△</sup> A50 China Tracker <sup>△</sup>	13.82%	12.35%	10.43%	12.66%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.14%	0.001%	1.33%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.12%	0.01%	1.21%	0.03%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-1.09%	-1.24%	6.91%	4.88%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	-2.18%	-2.20%	0.94%	0.66%

強積金數據請參閱：[www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll\\_benefits/mpf.html](http://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](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html)

<sup>△</sup> 根據受託人最近的決定，現時A50中國指數基金當中的投資組合，將由並非直接持有「A股」的「安碩A50」（股份代號：2823）轉到另一隻同樣追蹤「富時A50中國指數」但持有實股的「南方A50」（股份代號：2822）。財務處將會通過基金經理，由2014年5月開始，逐步將投資組合由「安碩A50」轉到「南方A50」，並於2014年12月完成。

累積回報是由2013年8月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩富時A50中國指數ETF（2823）的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2014年7月該溢價增加了3.45%，而2013年8月至2014年7月之十二個月期間溢價的累計增加為1.67%。

Pursuant to the recent decision of the Board of Trustees, the existing A50 China Tracker Fund will be enhanced by switching the underlying investment from synthetic Exchanged Traded Fund (ETF) 2823.HK to physical ETF 2822.HK. The switching will be gradually performed by the Bursary through investment manager starting from May 2014 and will be completed in December 2014.

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 August 2013. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE A50 China Index ETF (2823). In July, there was an increase in premium of 3.45% and for the twelve months from August 2013 to July 2014, the premium increased by 1.67%.

\* 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.

## 建築學院院長 陳丙驊

### Prof. Nelson Chen

Director of School of Architecture

#### 你為何修讀建築？

回想起來，這實在是天意。我的成長環境全與建造或地盤相關，因此，這應該是理所當然。家父是土木及結構工程師，家母則在二次大戰時期唸建築，而更甚的是，岳丈、他父親和祖父皆是建築師或建造商。

#### 宣道會錦繡堂和尖沙嘴聖安德烈堂兩項教會工程都由你負責，是湊巧的嗎？

我相信這是神的安排。做這兩項工程時，我還沒有信基督教。錦繡堂位處錦繡花園，是由已故岳丈負責策劃的。

聖安德烈堂現在是我和家人在港屬靈的家，我在九十年代中初次來這教會，仍記首次踏進這座有百年歷史的建築物參加崇拜的光景，那是溽暑7月，室內沒有冷氣，之後妻子很興奮，認為牧師和講道內容極棒，女兒們也很喜歡到這裏上主日學，所以，雖然我不斷喊太熱了，但仍繼續回去。某天，教會計劃大規模修葺這座歷史建築，當時的教會建築委員會主席為中大前建築學院院長何培斌教授，他推薦我擔任該工程的建築師。我想出了為這古老建築安裝冷氣而毋須外露喉管的方法。在翻新工程進行的同時，我的屬靈生命也氣象一新。工程完畢後不久，我在那裏受洗。

#### 領導建築公司和學術機構最大的分別是甚麼？

首先，私人執業時做起事來快很多。我在香港建築界執業二十八年，現在是首次有上司——校長、副校長和社會科學院院長。建築學院有責任領導思想，這是在大學工作的挑戰和樂趣。我期望可加強本院與建築界的聯繫，這樣學院仍然是象牙塔，但有許多吊橋通往外面。

#### 建築學院有何長處？你將如何擴而充之？

學院在1991年成立，歷史雖短，教研卻頗有成就，畢業生在業內也表現突出。我們與海外院校有不少交流計劃和聯合工作室。我們最優秀那百分之五學生，可媲美全球頂級院校如哈佛、耶魯、劍橋和倫敦大學學院巴特利特學院的學生。這裏的挑戰是要令中游的學生由「好」變得「更好」。我們的學生有熱誠、用功、關心社會議題。

#### 建築界專業人員未來最大的挑戰是甚麼？

建築師過去在建造過程中的領導角色，漸被削弱和邊緣化。以前視建築師為獨奏者的看法也不合時宜，事實上，建築師講求與他人合作，他們或應視自己為交響樂團的指揮，負責的不單是設計，更要整合顧問和承建商等各相關單位的工作。

#### 建築師要具備哪些素質？

建築是非常具挑戰性的行業，建築師非要有自信不可，但這種自信必須是來自能力才幹，而非驕傲自大，更要開明謙虛，最重要是樂於聆聽意見。至於本院學生的目標，我們致力培養他們的核心能力和批判思維。這是支撐創意和領導的兩根重要支柱。學院不希望他們只是為裝飾而設計或模仿當今受歡迎的建築師，否則他們的設計事業將像恐龍一樣滅絕。

#### 可持續設計在學術課程有何重要？

早在「可持續性」這個詞大行其道之前，建築師已經在做這方面的工作，那時候我們只稱之為常識。最好的作品一定與大自然契合，而非違反自然。



Photo by Cheung Wailok@Hiro Graphics

#### Why did you study architecture?

Looking back, I think it must have been preordained. I grew up surrounded by construction and going to building sites, so I suppose it was inevitable. My father was a civil and structural engineer; my mother studied architecture in university during WWII. Even more impressively, my wife's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all architects and builders.

#### Was it a coincidence that you undertook two church projects—the Fairview Park Alliance Church and St. Andrew's Church in Tsim Sha Tsui?

I believe it was God's plan for me. Both of them were undertaken before I accepted Christian faith. Fairview Park Alliance Church was built in the community that my late father-in-law developed.

I was introduced to St. Andrew's Church in the mid-1990s, and it is now my family's spiritual home in Hong Kong. I remember going to this century-old building for service for the first time. It was a sweltering day in July and there was no air-conditioning. After the service, my wife enthused over how great the preacher and the sermon were, and my daughters were happy in its Sunday school, so we went back, despite my protests over the heat. At some point the church planned extensive renovation to its heritage building. The then chairman of the Building Committee was Prof. Ho Puay-peng, former director of this school. He recommended me as architect for the job. I figured a way to install the air-conditioning without exposing a single pipe or duct. During the renovation process of the church, I was under renovation too, spiritually. Shortly after the project was finished, I was baptized there.

#### What's the biggest difference between leading a firm and an academic institution?

For starters, things get done a lot faster in private practice! I have led my practice in Hong Kong for 28 years. Now for the first time, I have bosses—the Vice-Chancellor, Provost, the Dean. A school of architecture has some obligation in terms of thought leadership. That's one of the biggest challenges and enjoyments of being in a university. I hope to build bridges between our school and the profession, so that it might still be an ivory tower but with many drawbridges.

#### What are the strengths of the school and how would you build on that?

It's still a relatively young school (founded in 1991), yet it has achieved considerable success in teaching and research, and our graduates have done well in the profession. We have a number of exchange programmes and joint studios with leading overseas schools. The top five per cent of our students are on a par with any from the top schools worldwide—Harvard, Yale, Cambridge, Bartlett School at University College London. The challenge is to raise the bar of our median level from good to great, so to speak. Our students are devoted, hardworking, and committed to social agendas.

#### What do you see is the biggest challenge for architectural professionals in future?

The traditional role of the architect as the leader of the building process is becoming eroded and marginalized. The view that the architect is a soloist is also outdated. In fact, architects have always practised collaboratively. Architects should perhaps see themselves as orchestra conductors among all the contributors to a project, and understand that they not only design, but integrate the contributions of all the other players, such as consultants and contractors.

#### What does it take to be an architect?

Architecture is a very challenging profession. It really takes confidence, but it has to be a confidence that is informed by competence, not arrogance. You need to be open-minded and humble, and most importantly, be able to listen well. In terms of the aims for our students, we focus on core competence and critical thinking. These are the twin pillars that support the entablature that represents true creativity and leadership. We do not want them just to design something decorative or to imitate the popular architects of today, or their careers will become extinct in their own time as they become 'design-osaurs'.

#### What role does sustainability play in architecture?

Architects have been doing sustainable design even before sustainability became a buzz word—back then, we just called it common sense. The best work has always worked with nature rather than against it. 🌱



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