



P2

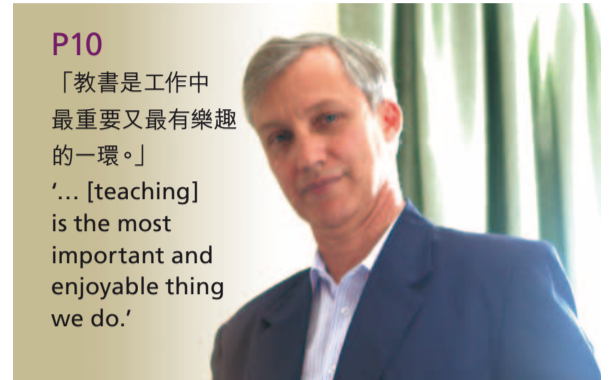
「了解到非歐洲背景作者用英文創作，最終能另闢蹊徑，真是很有意思。」

'It is interesting to see how ... people from non-European backgrounds create in English and eventually find their own voices.'



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大學刊物  
電子書添新貌  
University  
Publications  
Available as  
e-Books



P10

「教書是工作中最重要又最有樂趣的一環。」

'... [teaching] is the most important and enjoyable thing we do.'



## 如花美眷 似水流年

大學會議廳暫作牡丹亭，讓古代才子佳人，在絲竹管弦襯托下，織造青春夢，傾訴思慕情。著名昆劇演員俞玖林（右）和沈丰英在3月20日現身祖堯堂，於中大「崑曲研究推廣計劃」啟動儀式上演出一折《牡丹亭·驚夢》，盡顯崑曲之美。（詳見頁7）

## Beauty Etched in Time

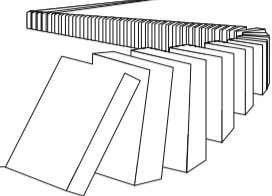
For a few minutes, one of the University's conference halls turned into the Peony Pavilion where the scholar and the beauty compose their youth dream of love to the accompaniment of a Chinese instrumental ensemble. On 20 March, renowned kunqu artist Yu Jiulin (right) and Shen Fengying appeared in Cho Yiu Hall to perform an excerpt from 'Interrupted Dream' of The Peony Pavilion at the launch ceremony of the CUHK Kunqu Research and Promotion Project. (see p. 7)

## 大學課程透析

### Anatomy of an Academic Programme

傳授知識、激盪思想、推動研究和創造知識，都是大學作為最高學府的核心使命。傳授知識更是使命的基本，而課程則是其載體。

The transmission of knowledge, the stimulation of the thinking mind, the promotion of research and the creation of new knowledge are the core missions of universities as seats of higher learning. And, of all these mandates, the transmission of knowledge ranks as the most important, and the academic programme is its vehicle.



Prof. Simon N. Haines and students  
Prof. Simon N. Haines與學生

The Department of English at CUHK runs one of the best and most unique English programmes in the territory, one which stands out for its comprehensiveness and its bicultural dimension.

The programme has a structure focusing on literary studies in English and applied English linguistics, which are supplemented by training in English communication. All English majors at CUHK have to take required courses in all three aspects in the first two years, and in the remaining years, are given freedom to explore either the literary or the linguistics side of English. Why both literature and linguistics? Prof. **Simon N. Haines**, chairman of the department, observed that it is common practice in second-language environments to blend applied linguistics courses with literature ones. 'It makes good sense for students to learn something about the structures, physical qualities, cultural aspects and usage patterns of the language they are learning at the same time as reading its literature. Indeed it makes so much sense that I wonder why this combination isn't more common in native-language environments, too!'

### Literary Studies

In literary studies, students are given a taste of English literature—which refers to all literature written in English—from a variety of cultural and historical contexts in their first two years, and if they decide to continue with that, they can choose authors, topics or periods they like by selecting from a wide range of elective courses. This way, both breadth and depth in knowledge and exposure are ensured. Professor Haines said, 'We try to balance the "long duration" story of literature in English, in introductions to and deeper considerations of the earlier periods right back to the Renaissance and including Romanticism and Modernism, with courses on contemporary Hong Kong and world literatures in English, and some performance and creative writing subjects as well. Plus a literary tour of England! We hope to achieve a good mix of past and present, local and global, reflective and performative.'

### Applied English Linguistics

Linguistics increases awareness of how language works and how it relates to mind and society. By equipping

# The Excellence and Excitement of the English Programme



Students acting in the Chinese Universities Shakespeare Festival  
英文系學生在中國大學莎劇比賽演出

students with linguistic concepts, the programme enables them to approach texts from a technical angle which could unveil new dimensions of meaning.

In applied English linguistics, students study basic sound systems and grammatical structures of the English language for a couple of years, before deepening, if they so wish, their understanding of the systemic foundations of English usage. Prof. **Gwendolyn Gong**, coordinator of the applied English linguistics undergraduate programme, believes the study of linguistics provides students with critical analytic thinking and knowledge relating to the contemporary social world, as well as the ability to advance knowledge by conducting quantitative and qualitative research, understanding the development of language in a variety of settings, and becoming aware of the differences among languages and the particular features of the English language.

### Graduate Capabilities

The English programme has been evaluated highly in the internal quality assurance exercise and 'graduate capabilities' has been marked out as its strength. So what kinds of graduates does it strive to produce? 'Fluent, confident, decent and articulate young people who are ready to take their places in the bicultural and bi- or trilingual professional environment of Hong Kong, as well as in its region, and in the wider world,' remarked Professor Haines. But he added that while any Hong Kong English department is exceptionally well-placed to produce graduates with fluency in English, the CUHK Department of English, like the whole of this University, also has the Chinese horizon in mind. 'We are looking to produce intelligent graduates who will be able to play a key role in Hong Kong's increasingly mainland-oriented future,' he said.

### Employment and Further Studies

Learning other languages to the point where one is bicultural and bi- or trilingual means developing the open-mindedness and flexibility to move between local and global perspectives. And these are the very qualities employers today seek.

Prof. **Evelyn Chan**, coordinator of the English literary studies programme for undergraduates, stressed that students' employment prospects are taken into account in the programme design. 'Employers need people who can think critically, analytically and creatively, who have good communication skills in English in this highly interconnected world in which English is the lingua franca, but who are at the same time also perceptive

so that they can interact with people from different backgrounds.' The department is introducing a final-year Capstone Course as part of the 3+3+4 reforms, and it is expected to further strengthen students' preparation for the workplace.

The department stays closely in touch with the local business sector as well as with various institutions of post-graduate education here and elsewhere, and, through its alumni association, tries to ensure that all of its graduates are capable of attaining meaningful employment and also of continuing on to further education.

### Assessments, Enhancements

To ensure quality, each year, the department evaluates every course it offers with the aim of ensuring that its particular outcomes and assessment methods are well-suited to each other and relevant to the department's goals. Prof. **Jason Gleckman**, undergraduate coordinator of English Literary Studies until last year, pointed out that the department's dedication to high-quality teaching and research is reflected by the continually improving test scores of the incoming undergraduate students.

The department has been on the forefront of adopting new classroom technologies and innovative teaching practices such as making use of internet forums, WebCT, Moodle, Facebook, Blackboard, and video conferencing. It is regularly visited by scholars of international repute from other universities around the world, who give lectures and seminars on campus. Students are also encouraged to visit English-speaking countries, if possible, through scholarships and exchanges abroad.

### A Life-changing Experience

**Fung Hiu-hon Michelle**, final-year student of the department, said she was determined to get into the English programme at CUHK after the 'enchanted experience' of visiting the department's booth on information day when she saw all of its professors, staff and students, in the smart department tee-shirts. 'They were passionate about the programme. The student helpers impressed me most as they introduced the curriculum in such an effortless manner that it seemed they had been studying English linguistics and literature for a long time. I was surprised when they told me they had just finished their first year and had not studied anything in those fields previously. That certainly eased my worry of not knowing much about English literature. There are compulsory introductory courses to give students a better picture of studies in literature and linguistics.'

Of all the courses she's taken, one in particular was integral in helping to establish what literature means for her—'Introduction to World Literature in English' which comprises literature by writers whose mother tongues are not English. 'It is interesting to see how ... people from non-European backgrounds create in English and eventually find their own voices. The course ... shortened the distance between me and my discipline.' And literature has changed her view of the world ever since. It has confirmed her belief that there are universal qualities and values across nations and cultures and globalization offers opportunities for connections based on common humanity and for promoting the uniqueness of individual cultures. 'I learnt to be more humble and open to other cultures,' said Michelle.

Apparently the need for humility and openness do not only apply to students of the department. Professor Haines also remarked that the subject has a 'freshness and novelty for non-native speakers, so that they are often more appreciative than the rather more blasé native-speakers are.' For those running the programme, there's a feeling that they are opening a whole new world to their students, not just pointing out some new features of a familiar territory. 'This is potentially very exciting for everybody. We all discover new things about our subjects.'

## 激活學習的英文課程

香港中文大學英文系開辦的英文本科課程，以其全面性和立足於中西文化的傳統稱著香港。

該課程結構糅合英語文學及應用英語語言學，並輔以英語傳意的訓練。主修生首兩年必須修讀這三個範疇的科目，往後則可自由選擇專修文學或語言學。為甚麼兼重文學和語言學？英文系主任Prof. Simon N. Haines指出，在學習第二語言時，將應用語言學和文學融合，是很普遍的做法。「學生閱讀文學作品時，同時學習該種語言的結構、基本特性、文化背景，以及字句用法，這很合情合理，我甚至奇怪為甚麼在學習母語時，這方法並不普遍。」

### 遊走文學世界

學生在頭兩年初嘗文學之趣，所謂文學，是泛指所有用英語創作、不同文化及歷史背景的文學著作。要是想深入了解，可按興趣從眾多選修科中選擇個別的作者、題材或時期。Professor Haines說：「英語文學『歷史悠久』，我們盡量保持平衡，入門與進階程度齊備，遠至文藝復興、浪漫主義，近至現代主義，以及當代香港和世界各地的英語文學，包羅萬有，還提供表演和創意寫作的科目。學生還會有一趟赴英的文學之旅！概括而言，課程融會了過去與現在、本土與世界，以及內省與表達等元素。」

### 掌握英語竅門

語言學有助了解語言的應用及語言與思考和社會的關係。學生掌握了語言學的概念，便可從技術角度分析文本，從而發掘另一重意義。

在應用英語語言學的範疇，學生先學習英語的基本語音系統和文法結構等，一兩年後，如欲繼續深造，可進階至英語用法的系統基礎。應用英語語言學本科課程統籌主任江琮娟教授認為，修讀語言學可培養學生的批判分析思考能力，理解語言在不同環境中的發展，認識語言之間的差異，以及英語的特色。



Prof. Gwendolyn Gong  
江琮娟教授



Students and staff at the department's booth on information day  
英文系師生於中大資訊日介紹攤位



The English Department organizes the Andrew Parkin Drama Cup for all English majors and minors to improve their spoken English and self-confidence.

姜安道戲劇盃是供英文系主、副修學生參與的比賽，旨在改善學生的英語口語能力，並增強他們說英語的自信。

### 畢業生獲稱許

在大學內部質素保證檢討中，英文課程其中一項獲讚賞的是其畢業生的能力。究竟學系培養了怎樣的畢業生？Professor Haines說：「英語流利、自信有禮、善於表達的年輕人。他們已準備就緒，投入香港、區內，以至世界各地雙語或三語的環境中工作。」他補充，儘管本地其他大學的英文系也可培育英語流利的畢業生，但中大英文系秉承了中國視野的優勢。「香港的未來愈發與內地相關，我們的目標是培養有才識的畢業生，日後擔當更重要的角色。」

### 就業和進修

學習另一種語言，如能達到深諳兩種文化、通曉雙語或三語的程度，意味着思想開明，可靈活掌握本土及全球觀點；這是當今僱主極其渴求的人才。

英語文學研究本科課程統籌主任陳紫茵教授強調，畢業生的就業前景是在課程設計的考量之中的。「僱主需要的是具批判能力和有創意的人才，而在這個緊密聯繫且又以英語為通用語的世界，僱員更須有良好的英語溝通技巧，並尊重和了解不同文化。」此外，為配合三三四新學制，英文系將會為準畢業生開設「總結科目」，加強他們的就業準備。



Prof. Evelyn Chan  
陳紫茵教授

系方與本地商界、本地和其他開辦研究院課程的院校，以及校友會緊密聯繫，以助畢業生覓得合意工作或繼續進修。

### 不斷完善

為確保質素，學系每年檢討所有科目，旨在保證各科的成效和評估方法切合所需，符合目標。前英語文學研究本科課程統籌主任Prof. Jason Gleckman指出，學系致力提供高質素的教學和研究，這可從本科生入學成績持續提升反映出來。

學系不單積極採用嶄新教學科技及創新教學法，例如內聯網討論組、WebCT、Moodle、面書、Blackboard和視像會議等，又常邀世界知名學者來校主持講座或研討會，並鼓勵學生參加交流計劃，往訪英語國家，體驗與學習。

### 改變終身的經歷

英文系三年級生馮曉寒還記得，當年在中大資訊日英文系攤位，穿上醒目系衣的教職員和學生，十分友善，對英



Fung Hiu-hon Michelle  
馮曉寒

文系的課程滿懷熱情。「學生工作人員給我印象尤深，他們不費吹灰之力介紹課程，如數家珍，好像唸英語語言學及文學已有多年，但原來他們只是剛完成一年級，之前更未接觸有關學科，這使對英國文學沒多大認識的我鬆一口氣。」那次體驗令她決定修讀英文課程。

在曉寒修讀的多個科目中，「世界語文學導論」最能幫助她理解文學的意義。該課程教授的英語文學作品，都是出自非以英語為母語作者的手筆。「了解到非歐洲背景作者用英文創作，最終能另闢蹊徑，真是很有意思。」她的世界觀也自此因文學而改變，由此確信有些普世道德情操和價值是跨越國度和文化而存在的，而全球化更提供了一片有利聯繫共通人文精神、促進獨特的個別文化發展的土壤。「我學懂以更謙遜和開放的態度對待其他文化。」曉寒說。

其實不止學生，教員們也有所改變，Professor Haines指出，「世界語文學導論」一科「對非以英語為母語的學生來說很新穎，他們往往較以英語為母語的學生更心存感激。」對教學人員來說，則有着為學生開闢一片新天地的成就感，而非僅僅在熟悉的領域中指出新特色。「這真是夠每一個人振奮的，我們都在自己的學科中有新的得着。」



## 給產品一份履歷 無線射頻辨識系統 'Résumés' for Products RFID Systems



未來某天，我們到圖書館找一本據電腦資料顯示未有借出的書，可是遍尋不獲，不知道誰放錯了。這時圖書館管理員只需利用一部感應器，甚至我們可以使用下載了有關程式的手機，很快便可追蹤到匿藏在圖書館某書架上的那本書。這是「無線射頻辨識」(RFID)技術的其中一項應用可能。

據中大利豐供應鏈管理及物流研究所所長張惠民教授解釋，無線射頻辨識技術顧名思義，是利用無線射頻辨識和獲取數據的技術，其實算不上是新鮮事物，上世紀第二次世界大戰時已在軍事上用來辨識敵我，直至七十年代才開始發展作民用，而近年隨着資訊科技發達，這項技術已趨成熟，應用亦日漸廣泛。

RFID的基本原理是利用感應器發射無線電波，觸動感應器所及範圍內RFID標籤的晶片運作，發出電磁波回應感應器。RFID技術的應用層面十分廣泛，對改進工農業生產、物流運輸、工商企業，以至各類公私機構的服務均影響很大。現時香港平均每人擁有三張的八達通，還有香港各汽車隧道的自動收費系統，使用的就是RFID技術。

「RFID標籤和現在仍通行的條碼在技術上有很大的分別，」張教授說。「條碼必須使用閱讀器直接以光源照射，距離不能太遠，但RFID則只需標籤在感應器可及範圍內即可，所以通訊距離遠得多，現時一般可達一百米。RFID的速度也較快，條碼閱讀器每次只能掃描一個條碼，RFID卻可以同時處理過百個標籤。RFID標籤內的數據一般都可以增刪，但條碼做不到，而且標籤識辨的是每件商品的數據，條碼只能分辨每類或者每批次商品的資料。現時發展RFID最大的障礙是開發費用昂貴，並非一般產品或服務供應者負擔得來。不過將來技術普及，成本相應降低，這個問題應該可以解決。」

利豐供應鏈管理及物流研究所，於2006年在利豐集團贊助下成立，由工商管理學院和工程學院的專家組成。研究所前年獲利豐集團和香港創新科技署資助，開展一項RFID技術應用於成衣業供應鏈服務的研究。張教授解釋說，現時美國零售業已普遍使用RFID技術來盤查商品，但對商品的生產過程卻無從控制。「我們的研究是希望能夠從商品的原材料開始，已加上RFID的標籤，一直到整件商

品推出市場售賣，每個過程都有自己的標籤。每件商品從材料供應、生產配備、批發零售，整個供應鏈過程的數據一清二楚；可以說是為每一件商品撰寫一份『履歷』，」張教授說。「除了有助追蹤及盤查商品外，這份『履歷』的最大意義在於可作為整個供應鏈服務的評估標準，只要『翻查履歷』，便可以準確知道在甚麼環節出了甚麼問題，或者需要注意些甚麼細節，從而提升整個供應鏈效率，以至減少耗損。」

這項研究成果於去年為研究所贏得香港貨品編碼協會的兩個RFID獎項，其中一個是「最具創意EPC/RFID應用大獎」金獎。研究成果也引起美國零售商的關注，去年在美國零售業大會上作簡介後，各界紛紛查詢何時可以把技術作實際應用。「技術上我們是完全掌握得到，但在推出作實際應用前，還有些關鍵地方需要完善，」張教授說。

「現時我們只集中研究RFID技術在成衣業內的整體供應鏈服務，但最終目的是把研究成果推廣至其他產業。RFID技術的應用，愈早完善得更好、更普及，而成本能更低，大家便樂意採用，社會的得益也愈大。」

Some day in the future, when we try to locate a book that's been misplaced in the library, the librarian will only need to use a sensor or we, users, use an application downloadable onto mobile phones, to find out exactly where the book is. This is one of the possible applications of Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology.

Prof. Cheung Waiman, director of the Li & Fung Institute of Supply Chain Management & Logistics at CUHK, explained that the technology of RFID uses radio frequency to identify and obtain data. It's nothing new—it was adopted by the military in WWII to distinguish between friendly and enemy troupes. But it wasn't until

the 1970s that it was developed for civilian use. With technological advances in recent years, the technology is now more mature and has wider application.

The basic theory of RFID works like this: a sensor transmits radio waves that trigger RFID tag chips within its radar to send out electromagnetic waves. RFID can contribute much to the improvement of industrial and agricultural production, logistics and transport, commerce and industry, as well as the services of public and private organizations. At present, every person in Hong Kong owns an average of three Octopus cards and thousands of drivers subscribe to the autotoll systems of various tunnels—which all use RFID technology.

'Technologically, RFID tags and barcodes are very different,' Professor Cheung explained, 'A barcode has a scanner that projects light directly on it from a short distance away. In RFID, the tag just needs to fall within the radar of the sensor, which means a much longer distance—currently of up to 100 metres. It's also faster. A scanner can read a barcode each time, whereas an RFID reader can handle over a hundred tags. Data in RFID tags can be added or deleted but not that in barcode. Besides, RFID tags can distinguish among the data of individual products as opposed to every category or every batch for barcode. The biggest problem with RFID is its start-up cost which is not affordable for ordinary products or service providers. But with the popularization of the technology, the cost is expected to drop.'

The Li & Fung Institute of Supply Chain Management & Logistics was established in 2006 with support from the Li & Fung Group. It brings together experts from the Faculty of Business Administration and the Faculty of Engineering. The institute received sponsorship from the Li & Fung Group and the Innovation and Technology Commission of Hong Kong to launch a research project on applying RFID technology to supply chain services in the garment industry. Professor Cheung explained that retailers in the US have largely adopted RFID for stock-taking, they have



## IN PLAIN VIEW

no means to keep track of the production process. 'Our research aims at giving every step in the process its own tag, from raw materials to the finished products. The data in the entire chain must be crystal clear, from material suppliers, production facilities to wholesale and retail. It's like a "résumé". Besides enabling tracking and stock-taking, this "résumé" allows one to assess all supply chain services. One can see at a glance which part has a problem and what detail needs attention. This raises efficiency and reduces the rate of wear and tear.'

The study's findings received two RFID Awards from GS1 Hong Kong, including the Gold Award for Most Innovative Use of EPC/RFID. They also drew much attention from US retailers when presented at the Retail Congress in the US last year. 'We have completely mastered the technology, but before it can be fully applied, some crucial areas need to be polished,' remarked Professor Cheung, 'At present, we focus on studying how RFID technology plays a role in supply chain services in the garment industry, but our ultimate goal is to apply it to other industries. The earlier its application is perfected, popularized and its cost reduced, the more society will stand to benefit.'



張惠民教授於美國倫塞勒理工學院取得工商管理碩士及決策科學與工程系統哲學博士學位。張教授是利豐供應鏈管理及物流研究所所長及網際物流研究中心主任，並為決策科學與企業經濟學系系主任。

張教授加入中文大學前，曾在美國甲骨文公司擔任技術人員。他與業界的連繫十分緊密，除知識轉移外，且為DHL、香港機場管理局、港龍航空、埃森哲、新鴻基地產、SML國際商標集團及香港創新科技署提供顧問服務。張教授的研究興趣在於供應鏈管理和物流的科技應用。

Prof. Cheung Waiman, director of Li & Fung Institute of Supply Chain Management & Logistics, and director of Center of Cyber Logistics, received his MBA and PhD in decision sciences and engineering systems, respectively, from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Currently he is the chairman of the Department of Decision Sciences and Managerial Economics.

Prior to joining the Chinese University, Professor Cheung had worked as a technical staff for Oracle Systems in the US. He is very keen on working closely with local industries for knowledge transfer and has conducted studies and consulting works for DHL, Airport Authority Hong Kong, Dragonair, Accenture, Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd., SML Group Ltd., and the Innovation and Technology Commission of Hong Kong. His research interests are mainly in applying IT on logistics and supply chain management.

## Style Speaks

[www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/features/style-speaks/](http://www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/features/style-speaks/)

### Numbers

In the publications produced by the Information Services Office, we adopt the following style conventions when it comes to referring to or presenting numbers on the page.

For numbers one to nine, we spell out the whole words. From 10 onwards, we use the Arabic numerals. Illustrations:

*Out of the six finalists, only one could win the trophy.*

*Out of the 35 contestants, only 12 could qualify for the final.*

*Out of the 20 athletes, only two would be selected for the urine test.*

The same logic applies to numbers indicating sequence, e.g.,

*First, fifth, ninth, 10th, 28th, 100th, ...*

Note that the above does not apply in the following situations.

First, if the number appears at the beginning of a sentence, it should always be spelled out as a word, as in:

*Twenty-five students attended the consultative committee meeting.*

Second, Arabic numerals should be used in tables, percentages, after the \$ sign, and in a long list:

*CUHK faculty members include 4 Nobel laureates, 1 Fields Medalist, 1 Turing awardee, 28 IEEE fellows, etc.*

Editor

## 藝文風景



### A TOUCH OF CLASS



《鳶尾花》 水墨設色紙本·45 x 35 cm

馮明釗 生命科學學院

*Iris* ink and colour on paper, 45 x 35 cm

Fung Ming-chiu, School of Life Sciences



## 博群大講堂

### The University Lecture on Civility

博群大講堂先後於3月15及21日請來著名導演許鞍華女士及中文大學偉倫人文學科講座教授白先勇教授主講，共吸引了一千三百多名師生參加，為了親炙名家大師，不少學生席地而坐。

Miss Ann Hui, renowned film director, and Prof. Pai Hsien-yung, Wei Lun Professor of Humanities, CUHK, were invited to host the University Lectures on Civility on 15 and 21 March, respectively. The lectures attracted over 1,300 students and staff, with many occupying the floor and aisles.

### 功成百煉許鞍華 Ann Hui's Pain and Gain

「成功比失敗更難捱。」許鞍華剖白執導三十年的心路歷程。「電影《投奔怒海》令我暈頭轉向，它的成功令我失敗了許多年，感到很大壓力，很想下一部更好……其實，成功靠天時地利人和，不是一人的功勞。今天到中大對我意義很大，電影是應該直達觀眾的，這種交流是拍攝以外最有意義的事。」

雖然享負盛名，獲獎無數，但許鞍華從未言退，「成功之後還要繼續努力。」她寄語年輕人：「你們面臨的時代，比我們那一代更富挑戰性。人人都是作者，可以用攝錄機拍片給全世界人看。表演者與觀眾的區別消失了，世界變得很平等，但要突出則很困難。」要有成就，先得活出真我：「我教導演班，沒幾位學生能讓我一眼就認出。我唸電影時，同學充滿棱角，平素已經很出格。要展現自己！個性不鮮明，作品哪有個性？」

‘Success has been harder to stomach than failure,’ stated Ann Hui summing up her 30 years as a film-maker. ‘The overwhelming success of *Boat People* triggered my failure in the following years. I was under a lot of stress to make the next one better. A film’s success depends on

a lot of factors, not just the effort of any one person. Coming to CUHK today is very meaningful because film-making is about communicating directly with the audience.’

Despite the many awards she’s won, Hui has not thought of retiring because ‘one needs to work hard even if one has succeeded.’ Her words to students are, ‘You’re now living in an era far more challenging than ours. These days, everyone can be a producer. He/she can use a digital camera to make a film and make it accessible to audiences all over the world. The boundary between performer and viewer is gone. The world has become very equal but it makes it harder to stand out.’ She said to achieve something, one needs to be true to oneself. ‘When I was in film school,



my classmates came from different cultural backgrounds, and many of them were unique and used to thinking out of the box. This is what you want—showmanship in daily life. Be yourself! If you have no character, how can your work have one?’

### 白先勇的青春夢 Pai Hsien-yung on the Resilience of Youth



「我從很年輕的時候已經喜歡做夢，一做就是幾十年，現在我仍在做夢，大概是不願醒來。」這是白先勇教授主講「永遠的青春夢」時的開場白，引得哄堂大笑。

他續道：「大學生就該多有夢想，我就是在年輕時，夢想求新望變，希望為文壇帶來新氣象，在大三時，一次跟同學談起何不辦一本文學雜誌？」他的這個青春夢，催生了《現代文學》，為台灣文壇新闢一片不設門戶的青蔥園地，成為台灣六十年代最有影響力之文學雜誌。

白教授憶述《現代文學》創刊的過程，由於財政困絀，「付不出稿費，只好厚着面皮邀稿去，難得是余光中教授提供

詩作。稿子不夠，就由我們來寫和翻譯外國文學作品。我寫《玉卿嫂》便是因為缺稿。」他還特別展示了全體編委為紀念出版首期而到照相館拍下的照片，時維1960年，「這就是我們的青春夢。」

退休後，白教授本計劃寫作自娛，但眼看崑曲這塊中國文化瑰寶漸被遺忘，他又做起推動崑曲的夢來，投入製作青春版《牡丹亭》，自2004年起至今已在世界各地演出逾二百場，令年輕一代燃起了崑曲熱。

白教授鼓勵學生說：「大學生夢想愈多愈好，雖然很多的夢想都是實現不了，但沒有關係。沒有夢想，青春會虛渡。」

‘I have loved dreaming since I was very young. My dream lasted several decades. I’m still dreaming. Perhaps I will never wake up.’ This was the prologue of Prof. Pai Hsien-yung’s lecture ‘The Resilience of Youth’.

Professor Pai said, ‘College students should have many dreams. Take me as an example, I dreamed of changing and enlightening the literary circles in Taiwan when I was young. Once in Year 3 of my college studies, I discussed

with my classmates “Why don’t we publish a literary magazine?” It was this dream of Professor Pai that founded *Modern Literature*, the most influential literary magazine in Taiwan in the 1960s.

Professor Pai recalled publishing *Modern Literature* during hard times. ‘We had the brass to invite contributions for free as we didn’t have the money. Many thanks to Prof. Yu Kwang-chung for contributing his poems to our magazine. We had to write and translate articles since we didn’t have enough manuscripts. This was why I wrote *Yu Qing Sao*.’ He showed the audience a photo of the editorial team of *Modern Literature*, taken in 1960 to commemorate the inaugural issue. ‘This is evidence of our youthful dream.’

After retirement, Professor Pai had originally planned to write for leisure. While witnessing the neglect of *kunqu* though, he dreamed of promoting this precious art. As a result, Professor Pai devoted himself to producing *The Peony Pavilion: Young Lovers’ Edition*. With more than 200 shows having been performed over the world since 2004, *kunqu* has been rejuvenated among the younger generation.

Professor Pai encouraged the students, ‘Dream as much as you can. It doesn’t matter though many dreams can’t be fulfilled. Without dreams, youth goes to waste.’

## 啟動崑曲研究推廣計劃

### Kunqu Research and Promotion Project Launches



崑曲為中國百戲之母，中大蒙宜高科技創業集團主席余志明先生（左）及夫人余陳麗娥女士（中）慷慨捐助二百三十萬港元，啟動「崑曲研究推廣計劃」，以及支持「崑曲之美」課程的教學演出。為表謝忱，大學特於3月20日舉行崑曲研究推廣計劃啟動儀式暨捐款鳴謝典禮。

余先生是中大校友，夫婦二人受白先勇教授啟蒙而愛上崑曲，曾多次支持香港學界的崑曲推廣工作。他希望藉這推廣計劃讓學生欣賞到崑曲的精美雅致，從而尋找民族文化的認同，讓中華文化的輝煌傳統綻放新光芒。沈祖堯校長（右）特別鳴謝余氏伉儷的支持，讓這珍貴的藝術種子得以撒落在中大這片土壤上。計劃的榮譽主任、偉倫人

文學科講座教授白先勇教授表達了對計劃與崑曲前景的期盼，並笑稱，以往都是他自己到處求大學校長開崑曲課，而在中大，卻是由沈校長在年前先主動邀請他開課。青春版《牡丹亭》主演者俞玖林和沈丰英則於現場示範《牡丹亭·驚夢》。

推廣計劃由明清研究中心主任華璋教授主持，一方面整理、研究、出版崑曲文化遺產，另一方面是要建立世界性的崑曲研究基地，促進香港與國際間的戲曲學術交流、對話及合作。

「崑曲之美」則為中大首度開辦的崑曲教育課程，於本年1月推出，白教授不但親授三課，更特別安排江蘇省蘇州崑劇院蒞校示範演出。

The University held the Kunqu Research and Promotion Project inauguration-cum-donation ceremony on 20 March to thank Mr. Yu Chi-ming Gabriel (left), chairman, iTVentures Group and Mrs. Teresa Yu (centre), for their generous donation of HK\$2.3 million to support the project and the performances for the course 'The Beauty of Kunqu Opera'.

A CUHK alumnus, Mr. Yu and his wife fell in love with kunqu under the guidance of Prof. Pai Hsien-yung,

Wei Lun Professor of Humanities, CUHK. They have been supporting the promotion of kunqu in schools since then. Mr. Yu hopes that the project can foster appreciation for the art among students who will help to rejuvenate Chinese culture. Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (right), Vice-Chancellor, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Yu for sowing the seeds of kunqu on CUHK campus. Professor Pai, concurrently honorary director of the project, pointed out that he had to make requests to university presidents elsewhere to teach kunqu courses in the past. But, here at CUHK, it was Professor Sung who requested him to talk about the art. During the ceremony, Mr. Yu Jiulin and Miss Shen Fengying, male and female protagonists, respectively, of *The Peony Pavilion: Young Lovers' Edition*, performed an excerpt from 'Interrupted Dream'.

Led by Prof. Hua Wei, director of the Research Centre for Ming-Qing Studies, the project aims at compiling and conducting research on kunqu, and publishing. It targets at becoming the premier international research centre for kunqu and facilitating communication, cooperation, and exchange between Hong Kong and overseas.

Launched in January 2012, 'The Beauty of Kunqu Opera' is the first CUHK's course on this exquisite art. Professor Pai has taught three lectures. He also invited the Suzhou Kunqu Opera Theatre of Jiangsu Province to stage demo performances. 📷

## 青少年泌尿治療中心開幕

### Youth Urological Treatment Centre Opens

由禁毒基金贊助，外科學系成立的青少年泌尿治療中心於3月19日在威爾斯親王醫院舉行開幕典禮，是全港首間專為因吸食精神科毒品而導致泌尿系統失調的青少年提供評估及治療的專科診所。

中心於去年12月開始投入服務，由外科學系兒童及成人泌尿外科醫生主理，並獲得新界東醫院聯網管理層全力支持，以醫管局日間治療服務形式為三十歲以下的吸毒者提供一站式泌尿系統專科治療。

吸食精神科毒品會導致膀胱慢性發炎，繼而尿頻、夜尿、小便赤痛及下腹疼痛，嚴重者更會令膀胱永久受損，失去儲尿及排尿自控功能，甚或腎衰竭。中心提供便捷的跨區域電話預約服務，讓患者或其社工毋需醫生轉介信，並不限居住地區，都能預約求診。中心負責人外科學系泌尿科吳志輝教授（右一）指出，自啟用以來，有四十一名患者到中心求診。療程期間，中心亦會鼓勵患者及早戒毒。

Funded by Beat Drugs Fund and established by the CUHK Department of Surgery, the Youth Urological Treatment Centre (YUTC) held its opening ceremony on 19 March at the Prince of Wales Hospital. The first of its kind in Hong Kong, YUTC provides one-stop urological assessment and treatment specifically to youth suffering from urinary tract dysfunction as a result of psychotropic substance abuse.

YUTC is jointly run by paediatric and adult urologists of the Department of Surgery with the full support of the hospital management of the New Territories East Cluster.



Commencing services in December 2011, it renders day-care service to young substance abusers under the age of 30.

Psychotropic substance abuse leads to chronic inflammation in the urinary bladder, with symptoms including increased urinary frequency, urgency, painful urination, lower abdominal pain, and permanent damage to the urinary bladder resulting in permanent loss of its storage and continence function, with kidney damage

and renal failure as the most serious consequences. YUTC offers a telephone hotline for fast-track appointment booking without the need for referrals by clinicians. Young patients or their social workers can simply call the hotline to make appointments across the territory. Prof. Ng Chi-fai (1st right), co-director of YUTC and professor, Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, pointed out that 41 patients have consulted YUTC over the last three months. The centre will also encourage patients to quit drugs early during the treatment. 📷

## 十二學生獲尤德爵士紀念基金獎學金

### Twelve Students Received Sir Edward Youde Memorial Scholarships


尤德爵士紀念基金於3月11日舉行第二十五屆獎學金頒獎典禮暨音樂會，今年有十二名中大生獲獎。

為慶祝基金銀禧周年，中大音樂系校友葉劍豪博士義務創作了一首樂曲，邀請香港青年管樂演奏家樂團作序幕演奏。葉博士以一級榮譽畢業後，於1997年獲頒尤德爵士紀念基金海外研究生獎學金，赴筓英國繼續進修音樂。基金成立迄今，獲頒不同獎項的中大生已逾七百名。

The Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fund held its 25th concert-cum-prize presentation ceremony on 11 March. This year a total of 12 CUHK students were awarded the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fellowships and Scholarships.

To celebrate the silver jubilee of the fund, Dr. Ip Kim-ho, alumnus of the CUHK Music Department, volunteered to compose a piece of music which was performed by the Hong Kong Young Musicians' Wind Orchestra to kick off the event. Dr. Ip graduated



from CUHK with a first-class Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree and received the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fellowship for Overseas Studies in 1997 to further his studies in music in the UK. During the past years, over 700 CUHK students have been granted different awards under the fund. 



## 人事動態

PERSONALIA

Information in this section can only be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

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請須輸入中大校園電子郵件密碼。





### 公積金計劃投資成績

#### Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

財務處公布公積金計劃內各項投資回報如下：

The Bursary announces the following investment returns on the Designated Investment Funds of the 1995 Scheme.

2012年2月

February 2012

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	5.39%	5.11%
平衡	Balanced	4.36%	3.70%
穩定	Stable	0.96%	1.08%
香港股票	HK Equity	6.55%	7.13%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	6.58%	6.32%
A50中國指數	A50 China Tracker <sup>Δ</sup>	6.28%	4.88%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.15%	0.001%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	0.13%	-0.02%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	2.06%	1.80%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	2.26%	2.20%

2011年3月1日至2012年2月29日

1 March 2011 to 29 February 2012

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	-2.79%	-0.77%
平衡	Balanced	3.36%	1.02%
穩定	Stable	2.50%	4.12%
香港股票	HK Equity	-3.32%	-2.68%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	-4.34%	-4.12%
A50中國指數	A50 China Tracker <sup>Δ</sup>	-7.92%	-6.59%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	1.45%	0.01%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	1.02%	-0.47%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	11.25%	8.05%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	-1.38%	-2.37%

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>Δ</sup> 累積回報是由2011年3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2012年2月該溢價增加了1.59%，而2011年3月至2012年2月之十二個月期間溢價的累計增幅為1.34%。

Cumulative returns are for the past 12 months from 1 March 2011. 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 February, there was an increase in premium of 1.59% and for the 12 months from March 2011 to February 2012, the premium increased by 1.34%.

\* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內的匯率變動。

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

### 教職員公積金計劃 (1995) — 投資簡報會

#### Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995) – Investment Forum

財務處將於2012年4月18及19日下午12時30分至2時，分別於李兆基樓3號及7號演講廳舉行投資簡報會，詳情如下：

Two sessions of investment forum have been scheduled for 18 and 19 April 2012 from 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm at LT3 and LT7, Lee Shau Kee Building, respectively. Details are as follows:

18.4.2012	
增長基金 Growth Fund	• JF資產管理有限公司 JF Asset Management Limited • 景順投資管理有限公司 Invesco Hong Kong Limited
穩定基金 Stable Fund	德意志資產管理 (香港) 有限公司 Deutsche Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited
19.4.2012	
• 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	東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司 Amundi Hong Kong Limited
平衡基金 Balanced Fund	• 霸菱資產管理 (亞洲) 有限公司 Baring Asset Management (Asia) Limited • 研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited

薄備簡餐，參加表格可於財務處網頁下載，查詢請致電薪津及公積金組：3943 1559/7236。Light lunch will be served. Enrolment form can be downloaded from the Bursary website. For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 3943 1559/7236.

### 大學刊物電子書添新貌

#### University Publications Available as e-Books

大學刊物的網上版除原有的便携式文件格式外，現增添了電子書形式，方便讀者瀏覽。《香港中文大學概況》、《可持續校園》及《概覽及統計資料》三份刊物更上載了由創刊號迄今各期，至於其餘刊物的舊期號，稍後會陸續上載，網址為[www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/chinese/publications/](http://www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/chinese/publications/)。

The e-book format has been added alongside for online versions of various university publications. Complete issues of three publications, namely, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong Calendar*, *Sustainable Campus*, and *Facts and Figures*, have been uploaded. For the other publications, back issues will be uploaded in due course. They are available at [www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/publications/](http://www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/publications/).



### 知識轉移處遷址

#### Relocation of Knowledge Transfer Office

知識轉移處已遷往碧秋樓301室，電話及傳真號碼維持不變。如有查詢，請致電3943 1578。

The Knowledge Transfer Office has been relocated to Room 301, Pi Ch'iu Building. All telephone and facsimile numbers remain unchanged. For enquiries, please call 3943 1578.

### 申請登記或更改候選人於選票上的資料

#### Registering/Amending Candidates' Particulars on Ballot Papers

選舉事務處提醒團體或個人，如欲在2012年1月1日至12月31日的登記周期內，向選舉管理委員會申請登記或修改名稱、名稱縮寫或標誌，須於2012年4月15日前提出。表格可於選舉事務處和各區民政事務處諮詢服務中心索取，或從選舉管理委員會網頁 ([www.eac.gov.hk/](http://www.eac.gov.hk/)) 下載，如有查詢，請致電楊先生 (2147 1067)。

The Registration and Electoral Office reminds organizations and individuals who wish to register or amend their names, abbreviations of names or emblems, with the Electoral Affairs Commission (EAC) in the current annual registration cycle, i.e., 1 January to 31 December 2012, should submit their applications by 15 April 2012. The relevant forms can be obtained at the Registration and Electoral Office and all Public Enquiry Service Centres of the District Offices, or by downloading from the EAC website ([www.eac.gov.hk/](http://www.eac.gov.hk/)). For enquires, please contact Mr. Kelvin Yeung at 2147 1067.

### 暑期運動訓練班招生

#### Summer Sports Programme

體育部將於5至7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。暑期運動訓練班網頁 ([www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm](http://www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm)) 將於4月9日下午2時推出，4月11日上午9時起接受報名 (首三天只接受網上報名)，先到先得。如有查詢請聯絡吳國輝先生 (3943 6092)。

The Physical Education Unit will organize summer sports courses for staff and students from May to July. In addition, four racquet sport tournaments will be organized for staff. The Summer Sports Programme webpage ([www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm](http://www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm)) will be launched at 2:00 pm, 9 April. Enrolment starts at 9:00 am, 11 April (online only for the first three days), on a first-come first-served basis. For enquiries, please contact Mr. Tony Ng at 3943 6092.

### 訃告

#### Obituary

新亞書院創辦人之一錢穆先生之夫人錢胡美琦女士，痛於3月26日凌晨在台北於睡夢中辭世，大學同仁深切悼念。

The University mourns the passing of Mrs. Ch'ien Hu Mei-chi, the beloved wife of the late Dr. Ch'ien Mu, one of the founders of New Asia College, on 26 March 2012 in Taipei.



**Prof. Simon N. Haines**  
**Chairman, Department of English**  
**英文系系主任**

**You once mentioned that there is a shared values crisis across our increasingly globalized and materialistic world. How can the Department of English respond to this crisis?**

Any humanities department can and should be responding to this crisis. The world is increasingly secular and obsessed with the immediate, as well as increasingly materialistic. This means that an increasing proportion of our values conversation and reflection has to take place somewhere other than in the religious or spiritual spheres, where a good deal of such reflection has traditionally happened. It has been recognized in European literary scholarship for a long time, at least since the Romantic era, that great literature, along with the evaluation and discussion of it, has always been one vital place, maybe the most vital of all places, where this can happen. But you could say the same of philosophy, or historical studies, or quite a number of the 'liberal arts': including of course the study of religion itself. In any case it seems that a great university should aspire to being a place where such values conversations and recognitions happen widely and regularly. We try to play our part in filling this values space by helping our students understand and work with probably the most influential of all the world's modern languages and literatures. Like any language and any literature, English has values concepts and dilemmas almost coded into its DNA; students can't help but come to terms with them in some way. Teaching is by far the most important thing we do. Our job isn't to 'teach values' in some way: but part of it is certainly to make our students aware of the complex values-world we all live in.

**What's in the pipeline for the department in the next couple of years?**

Same as everyone else in the University: a double cohort, a new curriculum and a certain amount of financial uncertainty! We have revised our course offerings to reflect the new (or returning) four-year curriculum, and we are looking for new resources to provide our students with more opportunities for experience in native-English-speaking environments. Our Shakespeare Festival has become a landmark annual feature of the university calendar on the mainland and in our region, and we're hoping to build on that success too. We are especially keen to expand our postgraduate offerings, since with its large number of native English speakers allied with its 'Chinese University' title the department is an attractive destination for mainland postgraduates. Meanwhile we are in the later stages of developing a new 'capstone course' for our final-year undergraduates which we hope will help them pull together and reflect on everything they have learnt with

us, and then present their findings in a 'mock-interview' setting which will help prepare them for job interviews and presentations.

**You have written extensively about how the modern self is made and how it evolved over time. Could you tell us about your latest writing project?**

My most recent focus is the concept of redemption in the works and lives of Romantic poet William Wordsworth and philosopher Immanuel Kant. We're all sinners. Christ died in order to redeem us. But what happens when the Christianity that says these things is no longer a faith for most people? These concepts live on in a secular environment. Redemption as nature-worship in Wordsworth shows how this formerly Christian concept can mutate. In my book on *The Making of the Post-Christian Imagination*, due out later this year or early next, I discuss a secularized concept of redemption in Wordsworth and Kant.

**Why Wordsworth?**

It was during the Romantic period (1780-1830) that for the first time in history, poets started to think of their writing as redemptive. But for poetry to feel redemptive, it had to become less poetic and more philosophical, or argumentative. The most representative figure of that kind of poetry in English was William Wordsworth. Wordsworth's poetry imbues rocks, rivers and landscapes with moral qualities as it pleads for the conversion of others and of himself to a state of moral goodness through a belief in poetry. And conversion, or for that matter, salvation, atonement and forgiveness, are just some of the manifestations of an underlying desire for redemption. So while Christ paid with his life, language was the poet's 'coinage', what he paid with by spending his life writing it.

**What's it like teaching English majors at CUHK?**

As any university teacher will understand, this is the most important and enjoyable thing we do. Talking about something you regard as the most important subject in the world (which is how we all tend to think of our disciplines) to intelligent young people who are there specifically to learn about it—this has to be as good as it gets in life! Writing books and papers is rewarding in a different way, but it isn't the same as reaching those minds directly in the classroom, or at least trying to. Socrates said this: no writing is as important as the direct impression made on the soul of the listener. But as for teaching at CUHK, as opposed to other universities, my only comparisons are with universities in the UK and Australia. I'd say that there one could naturally assume a greater breadth and depth of reading in English, and more familiarity with the idea of critical disagreement. But here there is a higher general level of enthusiasm and the wish to succeed and do well, in a subject which may have an important bearing on one's success in any future career. CUHK has some top-quality English majors, and whether or not they are planning on academic careers (many of our best graduates do not become academics) they know that fluency in English will make a big difference to them. Also, it's often more interesting to teach in a field where the students still have a great deal to learn. They are appreciative, and the teacher for his or her part is obliged to think more carefully and broadly about the subject.

**你曾說價值觀危機蔓延整個漸趨全球化及物質主義的世界，英文系可以如何應對？**

任何一個人文學科學系都有能力和責任回應這危機。傳統上，有關價值的討論及思考，多在宗教和精神層面出現，但是世界愈來愈世俗化，執迷當前，注重物質，這意味着在宗教與精神以外的領域將出現更多這類討論和思考。長久以來，最低限度從浪漫主義時期起，歐洲的文學界有識之士一直認為文學巨著與其伴隨的評價及討論，為有關價值的思考提供了一個重要甚或是最重要的園地。但你可以說，

哲學、歷史，甚或「博雅」學科，當然包括宗教研究，也同樣可以創造這樣的空間。無論如何，一所優秀的大學是應當致力讓本身成為價值討論和思考蓬勃發展的場所的。我們嘗試發揮填補價值討論空間的功能，靠的便是協助學生理解及使用這大抵是全球最具影響力的現代語言及文學。就如任何語言和文學，英語的價值觀和局限早已存於其基因中，學生只得自行調適與之磨合。教學顯然是我們最重要的工作，責任不在於「教導價值」，而是讓學生省察我們是活在一個價值複雜的世界中。

**未來數年，英文系有何計劃？**

就如大學各部門一樣：應付雙班年、新課程以及財政上的少許不明朗。學系已修訂課程陣容，以配合新的（或可說是回歸）四年制課程，並發掘新資源，讓學生有更多沉浸於英語本土環境的機會。我們有份主辦的中國大學莎劇比賽，已成為內地和區內大學界年度盛事，期望可再接再厲，發揚光大。英文系積極擴充研究生課程，學系有為數不少以英語為母語的教員，加上「中文大學」這名號，對擬繼續深造的內地生可謂十分吸引。此外，專為四年制準畢業生而新設的「總結科目」，籌備工作已近尾聲，希望這安排可協助學生把在大學所學整合沉澱，並利用「模擬面試」，為日後求職作好準備。

**你就現代自我觀如何形成並隨時代演變著述甚豐，可否談談最新的作品？**

我最新的研究是從英國浪漫詩人威廉·華滋華斯和德國哲學家康德的著作和生平中，探討他們對救贖的理解。按基督教的說法，我們都是罪人，基督之死是為了拯救我們。但倘若基督教不再是大部分人的信仰，那又如何？這些概念在世俗環境仍然存在，華滋華斯將救贖視為對自然的崇敬，便顯示了這原屬基督教的概念可以怎樣遞變。我即將出版的 *The Making of the Post-Christian Imagination*，談的便是華滋華斯和康德的世俗化救贖概念。

**為甚麼是華滋華斯？**

有史以來詩人首度賦予詩作救贖意味，是在浪漫主義時期（1780-1830）。但是詩作要帶救贖性，便得少點詩味，多點哲理或思辯。在英語作品中，這類詩人的表表者當數華滋華斯。他賦予筆下的自然山水充沛的道德性，籲請眾人及自己透過對詩歌的信念，尋求轉化，回歸高尚的道德情操。轉化、又或由此導致的救恩、贖罪和寬恕，均反映潛藏深處對「救贖」的渴求，這樣說，基督付出的是生命，而詩人所付出的，就是窮其一生，用其語言來寫詩。

**在中大教授英文主修課，感受如何？**

任何大學教學人員都會體會到，教書是工作中最重要又最有樂趣的一環。向一班天資聰慧、專誠求教的年輕人傳授你認為是世上最重要的學科（賣花讚花香，這是當然的了），人生夫復何求！著書立論又是另一種滿足感，但跟在課室中直抵（或起碼嘗試直抵）學生的心靈又不一樣。蘇格拉底曾說，言傳在聽者腦海直接刻畫的印象，遠非任何撰述可比。提到在中大任教跟其他院校的相異之處，我只能與英國和澳洲的大學比較。在那兒，你可假設學生有較廣較深的英文閱讀經驗，也較慣於批判性爭論；至於這兒，他們普遍較熱衷於追求成功和出人頭地，對有利於將來事業發展的科目十分積極和努力。中大有些頂尖的英文主修生，無論他們將來會否走學術的路（很多高材生未必會晉身學者之列），他們都明白英語流利就是不一樣。此外，教授一個學生尚大有進步空間的學科，總是更為有趣的。學生心存感激，當老師的自會對其教學更謹慎從事、深思遠慮了。

下期預告 **Coming**

賽馬會公共衛生及基層醫療學院黃仰山教授  
**Prof. Wong Yeung-shan Samuel,**  
**The Jockey Club School of Public Health and**  
**Primary Care**