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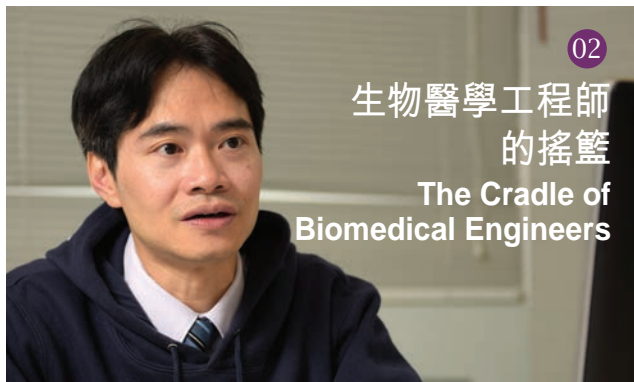
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生物醫學工程師的搖籃

大家都試過緊張，但緊張可有分等級？要怎樣量度？生物醫學工程學本科課程一年級生的習作之一就是要設計量度緊張的儀器，解答這些問題。

「得知要設計量度緊張程度儀器那一刻，真的不知從何入手？唯有上網查看緊張會有那些徵象，最後挑選呼吸速度、心跳速度和體溫為量度準則，我們深知這只是粗略的推算。教授也強調不是求『果』，而是重視我們求『因』，並思索如何解決，這種訓練是為了培養我們的創新思維和解難能力，也是生物醫學工程師必備的條件。」生物醫學工程學2014年畢業生黃兆誼說。

兆誼現為機電工程署見習生物醫學工程師，職責是確保醫院管理局、衛生署、政府化驗所及菲臘牙科醫院等的各項醫療設備正常運作。

生物醫學工程學方興未艾，簡單而言，是將工程學應用於生物醫學上，研發提升疾病防治效率的技術與儀器，廣為熟悉的有磁力共振掃描、冠狀動脈介入（俗稱通波仔）及微創手術，皆是生物醫學工程師的研究成果。這學科亦已被納入香港工程師學會的專業界別。

天時地利人和

統計處的推算數字指，到2041年，六十五歲以上的人口，將由現時的一成三急升至三成。人口老化，加上市民的健康意識日漸提高，勢必對醫療服務及科技有更大的需求，對生物醫學工程學人才的需求亦相應增加。中大於2010年開辦生物醫學工程學本科課程，「旨在培養生物醫學工程師，應對社會的殷切需求，這是天時。」課程主任湯啟宇教授說。

「地利及人和則是中大兼有工程學院和醫學院，課程雖隸屬於工程學院，但獲醫學院協力支持，學生要修讀生物和醫學科目，由醫學院的教師教授，更可邀請兩院的教授擔任其畢業專題研究指導老師。」

生物醫學工程學課程涵蓋四大專業範疇：醫療設備及生物感測器、醫學圖像及信息學、生物材料及再生醫學、生物分子工程及納米醫學。學生修讀基礎課程後，可按其興趣選讀其中一個範疇的學科。

理論與實踐兼備

張曉婷和羅秀金是首批入讀課程的學生，她們說，課程既有工程學科如工程數學、電路理論，也有生物醫學知識如人體結構、解剖學及生物動力學，更着重如何把兩者融會結合。教學內容則多以真實情況為藍本，曉婷說：「我的一項專題習作，就是改良俗稱吊鹽水機的靜脈滴注器，確保注射劑量無誤，並在儀器出現毛病時，即時停止注射及響起警號。」課程不時邀請威爾斯親王醫院的醫護人員講解醫院的運作、空間應用和醫療器材的使用，讓學生了解怎樣參與提升醫療水準的工作。秀金最印象深刻的，「是教授經常帶我們走出課室，到不同醫院參觀，認識醫療儀器的使用。」

湯教授指出，醫療儀器的用家是病人及醫護人員，生物醫學工程師必須聆聽用家的感受，針對其需求，不斷研發新技術、新器材。因此，課程十分重視學生的親身經驗，他說：「參觀醫院外，我們還安排學生於暑假期間到威爾斯親王



湯啟宇教授
Prof. Raymond Tong

醫院學習，他們亦可參與工讀計劃，到生物科技公司、護理機構、醫療器材製造商或醫院實習六個月至一年。

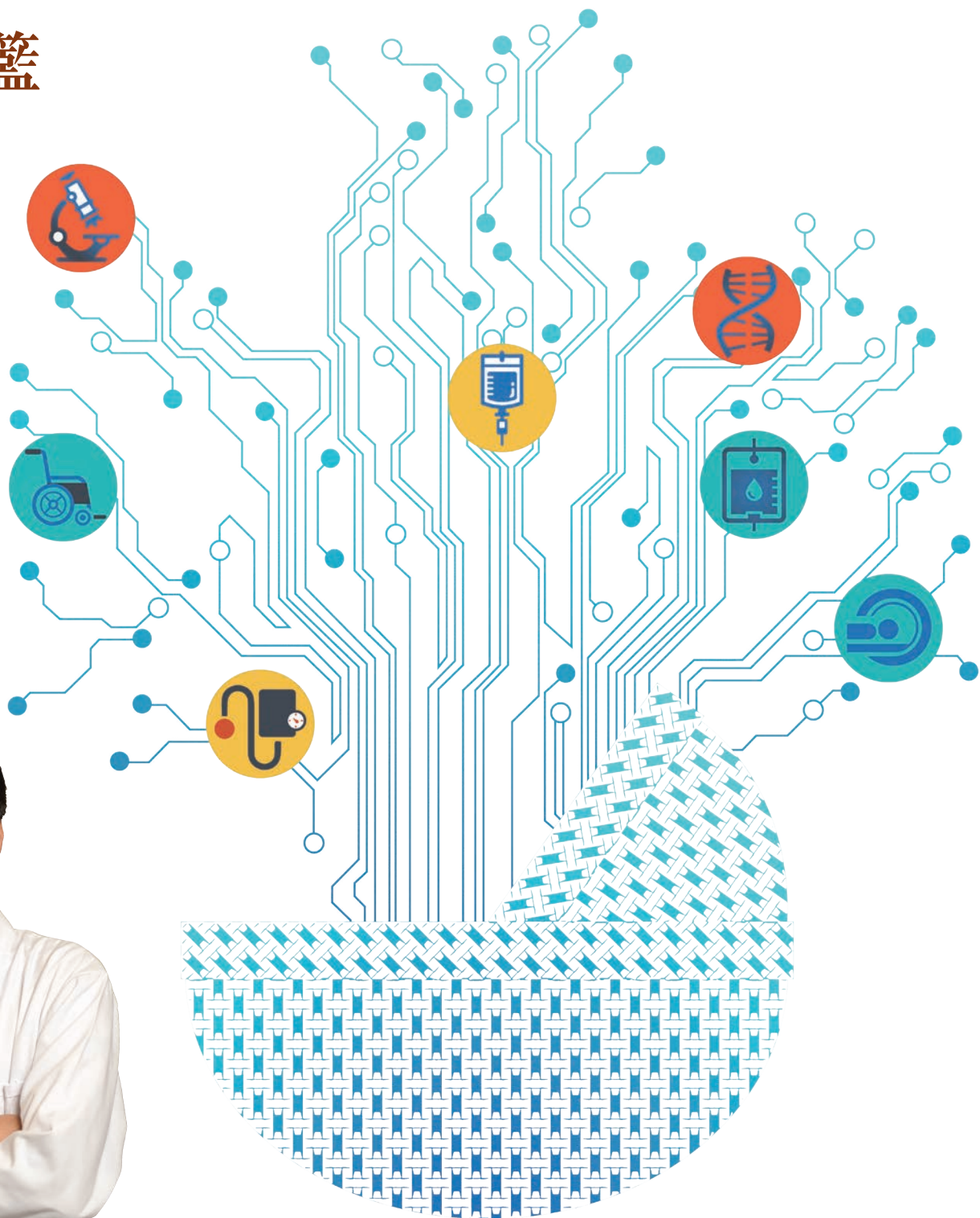
「我們又與英美著名的院校如帝國學院、哥倫比亞大學、西北大學合作，讓學生在畢業前最後一個暑假，到該等院校參與生物醫學工程研究，為期十週。」

2015年畢業的盧博文對這樣的安排很滿意，「親身體驗不但令課程更生動，也讓我更清晰知道我的興趣在於研發醫療器材。在帝國學院參與感測裝置的研究後，我決定留在中大修讀生物醫學工程學碩士，暑假過後，將赴英繼續深造，攻讀博士。」

曾到哥倫比亞大學參與骨細胞研究的曉婷亦表贊同，「美國的生物醫學工程研究相當成熟，令我大開眼界，即使日後不一定投身研究行列，也是美好的人生體驗。」

三所研究單位作後盾

教學以外，醫學院和工程學院的合作延伸至研究層面，兩院聯合成立周毓浩創新醫學技術中心，研發及實踐臨床醫學技術，造福病人。湯教授補充：「大學其後又成立了香港中文大學天石機器人研究所和組織工程與再生醫學研究所，有關的研究成果有助完善教學內容，預計課程將更充實及緊貼社會需要。」



前景充滿機會

湯教授表示，像兆誼和博文當生物醫學工程師或從事研究工作，是課程畢業生順理成章的發展，不過，出路還有很多，「舉例說，醫院要有專人洽購合適的醫療儀器；醫療儀器製造及供應商則需要僱員充分理解儀器的操作方法；又如監管醫療器材的法規，便牽涉生物醫學工程的專業知識。」

以曉婷為例，她畢業後留校修讀內科科學哲學碩士，希望把所學應用於腫瘤治療。其間她留意到不管是轉化科研成果至應用，或是監管醫學儀器，皆涉及法律程序，遂於2015年攻讀法律博士，並準備今秋再唸法學專業證書課程。

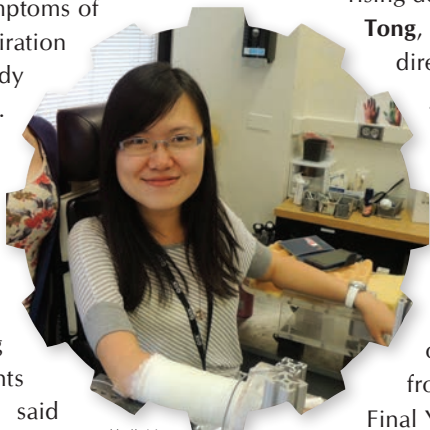
秀金則選擇入讀中大醫科，一方面是對醫科有興趣，另一方面是希望更了解病人的需要。今年已是五年級生的她希望學以致用，為患者提供適切的療法。

湯教授說：「美國勞工部預測，生物醫學工程領域是未來發展最急速的專業之一。香港也一樣，機電工程署、醫院、衛生署、國際主要醫療儀器製造商、香港醫療儀器公司、珠三角的醫療儀器製造廠，以至研究機構如新近進駐香港科學園的卡羅琳醫學院海外分支劉鳴煒復修醫學中心，均需要生物醫學工程人才。根據這些發展及過去畢業生的就業情況，我推算未來五年生物醫學工程畢業生發展的路向涵蓋在醫院工作的生物醫學工程人員、產品設計及製造、法規及研究等（詳見右頁附圖），機會處處。」

The Cradle of Biomedical Engineers

Everyone gets stressed. Can stress be classified by levels? How to measure it? To answer these questions, freshmen in the Biomedical Engineering (BME) programme were asked to design a stress measuring instrument.

'At first, we have no idea how to start. So we searched the Internet for the signs and symptoms of stress. Finally we chose respiration rate, heart rate and body temperature as the criteria. This was of course a rough assessment, but how we got the result was more important than the result itself. The project aimed at fostering our innovative thinking and problem-solving skills—the basic requirements of a biomedical engineer,' said **Suye Wong**, class of 2014 of the BME programme.



黃兆誼
Suye Wong

Suye now works at the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD), responsible for maintaining the medical devices of the Hospital Authority, the Department of Health, the Government Laboratory and the Prince Philip Dental Hospital.

Biomedical engineering is an emerging field that applies engineering to biomedicine so as to develop and enhance medical technologies and devices. Common technologies such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), angioplasty and minimally invasive surgery are the fruits of years of research by biomedical engineers.

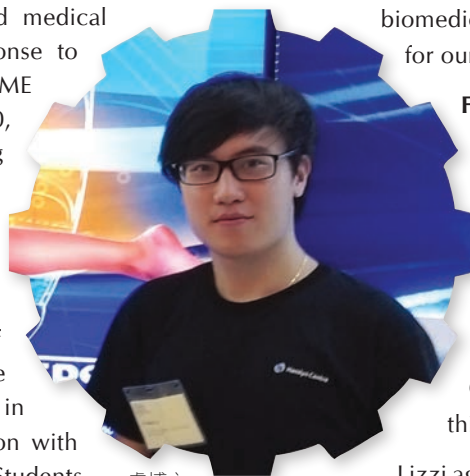
A Programme with Competitive Edge

According to the Census and Statistics Department, the proportion of elderly aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 13% today to 30% in 2041. The ageing population and the increase in health awareness will significantly

push up the demand for advanced medical devices and technologies. In response to this need, CUHK launched the BME undergraduate programme in 2010, 'The programme aims at nurturing biomedical engineers for the rapidly rising demand,' said Prof. **Raymond Tong**, the BME programme director.

'Though under the Faculty of Engineering, the programme has a competitive edge in having a close collaboration with the Faculty of Medicine. Students have to take biology and medicine courses offered by faculty members of Medicine. They can also request professors from both Faculties to be their supervisors for the Final Year Project.'

The BME programme covers four specialty areas, namely, medical instrumentation and biosensors; medical imaging and informatics; biomaterials and regenerative medicine; and biomolecular engineering and nanomedicine. Students are free to concentrate on one of the four upon completing the foundation courses.



盧博文

biomedical engineering research attachment for our final year students.'

Frank Lo, class of 2015, was very satisfied with the arrangement. 'Hands-on experience is a hallmark of the programme. It helped me to identify my interest in developing medical devices. Upon completing the attachment at Imperial College, I decided to pursue an MPhil in BME at CUHK. I will go to the UK for my PhD this fall.'

Lizzi agrees with Frank. She went to Columbia University to participate in a bone cell research. 'BME is a mature discipline in the US. The trip was eye-opening for me and a wonderful experience though I may not be a researcher.'

Research Backup

The Medical and the Engineering Faculties have further collaborated in the establishing of the Chow Yuk Ho Technology Centre for Innovative Medicine to enhance knowledge transfer of innovative technologies into clinical practice for the benefit of patients. Professor Tong added, 'The University then set up the CUHK T Stone Robotics Institute and the Institute of Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine. Research findings of these institutes will not only enhance our teaching content but also contribute to a more down-to-earth curriculum.'

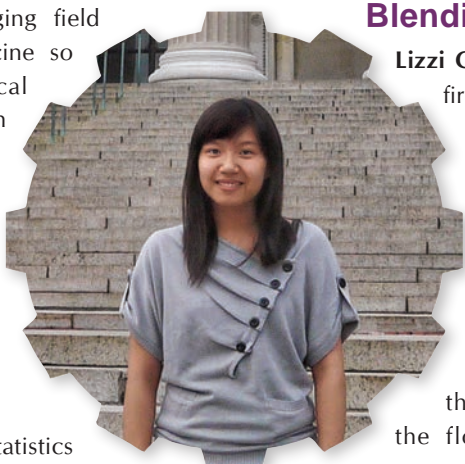
In Hot Demand

BME graduates like Suye and Frank naturally work as biomedical engineers or seek further studies. But there are more than that. Professor Tong said, 'For example, hospitals require professional staff in purchasing the appropriate devices, whereas medical instrument manufacturers look for marketing executives who are familiar with the products. In anticipation of legislation for medical device regulation, the demand for expertise with biomedical engineering knowledge will increase.'

Lizzi finds another path. Upon graduation, she pursued an MPhil in medical sciences at CUHK with the goal of contributing to cancer therapy. She soon realized that legal knowledge is vital in both technology transfer and setting regulatory standards for medical devices. In 2015, she went to the Faculty of Law and read Juris Doctor. Lizzi plans to continue her studies in Postgraduate Certificate Programme in Laws in the coming September.

Currently a Year 5 medical student in CUHK, Liliana is not only interested in medicine but also likes to learn more about the need of patients. She hopes to offer personal therapy by applying what she learnt in BME.

Professor Tong said, 'BME is viewed as one of the fastest growing professions in the US, the same as in Hong Kong. Based on the local development in BME and past employment survey, I project that the major career fields for BME graduates are clinical engineering, design and manufacturing, regulatory affairs and research (see left figure). Job opportunities are ample for our graduates.'



張曉婷
Lizzi Cheong

Blending Theory and Practice

Lizzi Cheong and **Liliana Law**, among the first BME cohort, pointed out that the programme not only provides both engineering and biomedical courses such as engineering mathematics, circuit theory, physiology, anatomy and biomechanics, but also emphasizes on combining the two disciplines. Lizzi said, 'One of my projects is to modify the intravenous drip to ensure the flow rate is correct and cease operation with alarm in case of malfunction.'

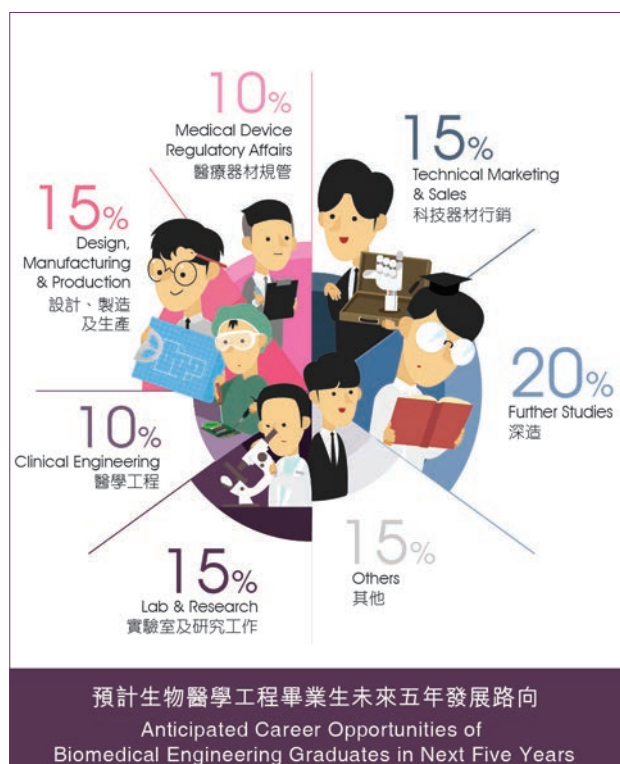
Students learn their roles as biomedical engineers in advancing the medical standard by attending lectures on hospital's daily operation, space allocation and the use of medical devices given by healthcare professionals from the Prince of Wales Hospital (PWH). What impressed Liliana most was that 'professors led us to visit hospitals and witness the use of medical instruments from time to time.'

Professor Tong explained that the primary users of medical instruments are patients and healthcare professionals. Biomedical engineers should consider the users' views ahead of developing new technologies and devices. He said, 'In addition to hospital visits, we provide opportunities of learning at PWH during summer holidays. Students can also apply for the Work-Study Programme to spend six months to a year, as full-time employees in biotechnology companies, healthcare centres, medical device manufacturers or hospitals.'

'We also joined hands with renowned institutions in the UK and the US, including Imperial College, Columbia University, Northwestern University, etc., to offer 10-week



羅秀金(中)
Liliana Law (centre)





中大獲巨額資助研究炎症性腸病

CUHK Receives Funding from Helmsley Charitable Trust to Investigate Inflammatory Bowel Disease



紐約赫爾姆斯利慈善基金向中大頒發一百八十萬美元，資助研究炎症性腸病。該研究項目名為「ENIGMA研究：探索東半球炎症性腸病腸道微生物群之謎」，由中大、墨爾本大學、昆士蘭大學及內地的炎症性腸病研究中心進行跨地域合作。這是中大近年來獲得最大金額的研究資助之一。

炎症性腸病是一種影響腸道的慢性非傳染病，香港的發病率在過去二十年內增加了三十倍。ENIGMA研究團隊由著名臨床醫生、微生物學家及科學家所組成，將致力找出誘發其中一類炎症性腸病克隆氏症的主要微生物群和相關環境因素。中大的團隊由黃秀娟教授（圖）、于君教授及沈祖堯教授帶領，黃教授說：「我們腸胃內的微生物，以至我們的日常飲食，均有可能是誘發克隆氏症的因素。若能掌握到克隆氏症發病的機制，有助從日常飲食和調節腸胃微生物組合方面著手，研發出合適的治療方法。」

The Leona M. & Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust in New York awarded CUHK a US\$1.8 million grant for 'The ENIGMA Studies—Eastern Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) Gut Microbiota' (ENIGMA). This is one of the largest grants received by CUHK in recent years. ENIGMA is a cross-boundary collaborative research project among CUHK, the University of Melbourne, the University of Queensland and key IBD partner laboratories in mainland China.

IBD is a non-infectious chronic inflammatory disease of the intestine. In Hong Kong, the incidence of IBD has increased by 30-fold in the past two decades. Crohn's disease, a major sub-type of IBD, is now becoming more common world-wide. The ENIGMA Consortium comprised of leading clinicians, microbiologists and scientists aims to make discoveries about key microbial organisms and related environmental factors that cause or contribute to the development of Crohn's disease. The CUHK team is led by Prof. Siew Ng (photo), Prof. Jun Yu and Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung. Professor Ng said, 'The food we eat and the bacteria in our gut are likely to be critical to disease development. Understanding the mechanisms underlying Crohn's disease pathogenesis will enable us to develop optimal dietary and bacterial modification therapies and bring us closer to finding cures for Crohn's disease.'

校長獲頒國際勳章

Vice-Chancellor Receives International Medal

荷蘭烏得勒支大學（烏大）向校長沈祖堯教授頒發國際勳章，表揚他對加強兩校合作的貢獻。烏大董事局主席 Marjan J. Oudeman 女士（左）表示：「沈教授多年來致力推動中大與烏大之間的合作，促進兩校成為策略合作夥伴；沈教授獲頒國際勳章，可謂實至名歸。」

沈教授為烏大九十年代以來第十位勳章得主。



Oudeman女士於本年4月13日率團訪問中大，兩校代表就公共衛生、移民及城市發展項目展開會談，冀開拓青少年發展及生命科學等領域的合作機遇。中大與烏大建交於2003年，除學生及教員交流計劃之外，兩校於骨骼肌肉研究及再生醫藥、語言及神經科學、法律、環境及氣候改變，以及人文科學研究等範疇均有合作。

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK's Vice-Chancellor and President, was awarded an International Medal by Utrecht University, the Netherlands for his contributions in strengthening cooperation between the two universities. Mrs. Marjan J. Oudeman (left), President of the Executive Board of Utrecht University said, 'He has been a tremendous promotor in building bridges between our universities which have now grown into a strategic partnership. The International Medal is a fitting and well-deserved acknowledgment of his years of dedication.' Professor Sung is the 10th recipient of the medal since its introduction in the late 1990s.

Mrs. Oudeman visited CUHK on 13 April with a delegation. A roundtable discussion was held to review the progress and plans in three areas of collaborations: public health, migration, and cities. The two universities also took the opportunity to explore other topics of common interest, such as youth development and life sciences. The partnership between CUHK and Utrecht University began in 2003. Research collaborations have been robust in recent years, including musculoskeletal research and regenerative medicine, law, environment and climate change, and the humanities, in addition to active faculty and student mobility.

提高長者及智障人士的法律保障

On Legal Protections of the Elderly and the Intellectually Disabled



法律學院人權與公義研究中心鄒密密教授（上圖左三）及榮譽訪問學者李霏霏女士（上圖左一）在4月8日舉辦「香港長者法工作坊」，與安老服務界人士探討影響長者日常生活的法律與倫理問題。工作坊由中大知識轉移項目基金、聯合書院基金研究津貼計劃及利希慎基金研究津貼計劃資助。大會邀得兩名法律專家及一名律師暨精神專科醫生主講，內容包括設立監護人照顧無心能力的長者的原則，並探討如何預防長者受到財務剝削、身體及精神虐待等。

社會工作學系上年底舉辦的「智障人士受性侵害的處理」研討會引起社會對議題的廣泛關注，學系遂將議題拓展至法律保障的範疇，並於4月1日與民間法律改革小組合辦了「有關易受傷害證人/受害者的法律權利報告」研討會（右圖），五

位講者包括學系黃敬歲教授、立法會議員張超雄博士、法政匯思成員吳宗鑾大律師、臨床心理學家陳雅文女士及風雨蘭中心主任伍穎琳女士。講者於會上除了向參加者講解現時有關法律的不足外，還提出改善法律程序和支援服務的建議。

Prof. Mimi Zou (3rd left, left photo), Associate Director, and Ms. Jennifer Lee-Shoy (1st left, left photo), Honorary Visiting Scholar of the Centre for Rights and Justice at the Faculty of Law, organized a workshop on Hong Kong Elder Law on 8 April. The workshop, which drew participants mainly from the elderly service sector to learn about a range of day-to-day legal and ethical concerns affecting their clients, is funded by the CUHK Knowledge Transfer Project Fund and United College's Lee Hysan Foundation Research Grant and Endowment Fund Research Grant Schemes. The speakers consist of three experts in law and psychiatry. They explored various elder law issues in Hong Kong, including the principle of mental capacity underpinning guardianship, prevention of financial, physical, and emotional abuse of elderly persons.

The symposium on 'How to improve the legal protection and support services for victims of sexual assault who have intellectual disability' organized by the Department of Social Work last December aroused public awareness. To extend the issue to the area of legal protection, the Department

co-organized a seminar on 'Report on Better Protection of Legal Rights for Vulnerable Victims/Witnesses' (below) with the Civil Society Law Reform Committee on 1 April. The five guest speakers include Prof. Phyllis Wong from the Department, Dr. Hon Fernando Cheung from the Legislative Council, Barrister-at-law Mr. Chris Ng from Progressive Lawyers Group, Ms. Chan Yawen, a clinical psychologist, and Ms. Tiffany Ng from Rainlily. The speakers explained the current inadequacy of relevant laws. They also proposed some recommendations for improving relevant legal procedures and supporting services.

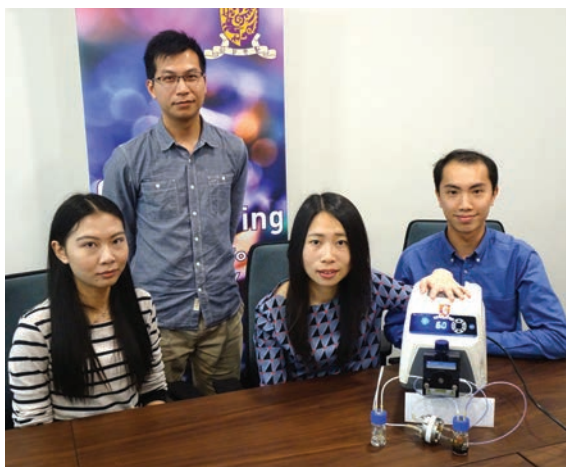


與會者對現行法例及智障人士權益深表關注
Participants opine on the prevailing laws and ordinances as well as the equity of people with intellectual disability



全球最高能量密度水系液流電池 Aqueous Redox Flow Battery with Record Energy Density

機械與自動化工程學系盧怡君教授(右二)及其科研團隊研發出高能量新型鋅-碘溴液流電池,刷新了目前水系液流電池能量密度的紀錄。水系液流電池是兩種電解液通過離子交換來產生電能的裝置,具有安全、環保、系統設計靈活、壽命長達數十年的特點。研究團隊在鋅-碘液流電池中添加溴離子後,其能量密度即時提升至高達每升101瓦時(Wh L⁻¹),電池容量增加至少兩成。



這種新儲能系統兼備能量密度和循環性能,非常適合應用於市場日益龐大的電動汽車。盧教授表示:「電動汽車如應用這種電池,可大幅降低價格,行駛里程也更長。同時,這種電池更安全,不怕普通的碰撞,有利提高電動汽車的安全度。」這項研究突破已發表於國際知名學術期刊《能源及環境科學》,並獲英國皇家化學會旗下雜誌《化學世界》重點報道。

A high-energy-density zinc/iodine-bromide redox flow battery (ZIBB) has recently been developed by Prof. Lu Yichun (2nd right) and her research team of the Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering. ZIBB achieved the highest reported energy density for aqueous redox flow batteries. Aqueous Redox Flow Battery is a device that generates electricity by electron transfer between two electrolytes. It is safe, friendly to the environment, with high design flexibility and long life which lasts for several decades. With the introduction of Bromide ions, Professor Lu's research group boosted the energy density of ZIBB to as high as 101 Wh L⁻¹, an improvement of at least 20% in capacity relative to a control system.

This new energy storage system with high energy density and a stable cycle life has potential in the growing market for electric cars. 'The price of electric cars would be significantly lowered if this type of battery was adopted, with much longer driven mileage. Moreover, this type of battery is much safer as in a regular crash,' Professor Lu commented. The breakthrough was published in the renowned journal *Energy & Environmental Science* in early 2017, and was recently featured by the magazine *Chemistry World*, published by The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.

聯合國新城市議程與《香港2030+》 UN New Urban Agenda and 'Hong Kong 2030+'

香港約每十年便檢討城市發展策略,而《香港2030+》是政府對香港跨越2030年的策略研究。4月1日,中大城市研究學士課程及城市設計碩士課程與聯合國兒童與青年事務委員會及聯合國可持續發展網絡舉辦「城市構想家園地2.0」,以「環球視野,本土行動:聯合國新城市議程與香港2030+」為題,讓大眾了解聯合國新城市議程,共同為香港的未來獻策,並作為《香港2030+》公眾諮詢的參考。香港特區政府規劃署副署長李志苗女士應邀出席,百多名城市規劃專業人士、學者、年輕人及市民參與,討論如何將聯合國新城市議程納入香港城市發展,並提出具體實踐方案。

Hong Kong has reviewed the territorial development strategy around once every decade. 'Hong Kong 2030+' is a comprehensive strategic study to update the territorial development directions beyond 2030. CUHK's second Urban Thinkers Campus was held on 1 April, co-organized as part of the UN-Habitat coordinated World Urban Campaign by the BSSc in Urban Studies and MSc in Urban Design Programmes at CUHK, the UN Major Group for Children and Youth, and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. With the theme 'Global Vision, Local Action', the event brought together over 100 participants to discuss the synergies between 'Hong Kong 2030+' with the UN's New Urban Agenda document. The forum was graced by Ms. Li Chi-miu, Deputy Director of Planning Department of the HKSAR Government. It brought over 100 urban planning and related professionals, academics, young people and citizens together to reflect on the Hong Kong 2030+ process, and to explore solutions that shape Hong Kong's urban future with reference to the New Urban Agenda.



新任副校長 New Pro-Vice-Chancellor

大學校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》第5(6)條及規程7規定,委任吳基培教授為副校長,任期三年,由2017年8月1日起生效。

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has appointed Prof. Dennis K.P. Ng as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University for a period of three years with effect from 1 August 2017, in accordance with Section 5(6) and Statute 7 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance.



新任大學輔導長及協理副校長 New University Dean of Students and Associate Vice-President

大學校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程10第5段規定,委任陳浩然教授以兼任方式出任大學輔導長,任期三年,由2017年8月1日起生效。陳浩然教授亦獲委於同一期間兼任協理副校長。

Prof. Edwin H.Y. Chan has been appointed by the Council as University Dean of Students, in accordance with Statute 10.5 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance. He has also been appointed as Associate Vice-President. Both appointments are on a concurrent basis for a period of three years with effect from 1 August 2017.



新任書院院長 New College Master

大學校董會委任陳德章教授繼李沛良教授出任伍宜孫書院院長,任期四年,由2017年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Anthony T.C. Chan has been appointed by the Council as the Master of Wu Yee Sun College for a period of four years with effect from 1 August 2017, to succeed Prof. Rance P.L. Lee.



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

基金 Fund	3.2017		1.4.2016-31.3.2017	
	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	1.88%	1.51%	14.64%	15.50%
平衡 Balanced	1.33%	1.21%	9.19%	10.89%
穩定 Stable	0.78%	0.68%	3.08%	2.58%
香港股票 HK Equity	3.38%	2.13%	19.26%	20.98%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	1.67%	1.69%	20.23%	20.59%
A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker	-0.52%	-0.49%	5.15%	4.99%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.09%	0.02%	0.78%	0.15%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.23%	0.14%	1.35%	0.48%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-0.55%	-0.64%	1.94%	0.40%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	0.76%	0.77%	-6.03%	-5.93%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	0.18%	-0.03%	-3.11%	-4.18%

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

雅共賞 / ARTICULATION

王者大器 萬壽無疆

在文物館大堂正中，四平八穩的擺放了一只雄渾巨碩的青花大尊，巍巍然有王者之風。該器外壁書有萬字，頂部兩圈，每圈七十七個；方唇及底足邊各四十八個；外口沿下尊腹至底共一百三十圈，每圈七十五字，合共整一萬個。除卻一字，其餘均為篆體「壽」字，可見是一具吉祥之器。這些壽字共有三種大小，排列整齊，較大的形態各異，尊腹的小字則有重複，共十組九百七十五個不同設計，其排列、分布和寫法，自有規律可尋。

萬中無二的原來是一個「萬」字，與九千九百九十九個「壽」字，合成「萬壽無疆」的祝願。中大文物館在1999年獲贈此器，其時館長林業強教授譽之為「鎮館之寶」。2013年，一件類似的珍品在佳士得創下高逾六千四百萬港元的拍賣價，足證此言非虛。

即便如此，這樣一件寶器之前竟一直籍籍無名。在1951至1952年間，長袖善舞而又樂善好施的利國偉爵士偶然在倫敦一間古董店得見此物，以三百英鎊購之，其後船運往香港之費用尚不止此數。本地的鑑賞家以朝廷器物當有御窯款識，而此尊闕如，咸認為應屬外銷品或安南製品。此後數十年，這件古雅器物一直忝作傘架，直至1980年代初，北京故宮博物院展出一件幾近一模一樣之物，激發利爵士邀請故宮的專家細為其青花大尊鑑證。結果顯示，其時世上共見三只同類的萬壽尊，北京故宮博物院和南京博物院各有一只，此為第三只。此說一出，這萬壽尊便免於盛傘之役，而被工工整整的珍藏在特製盒子裏。利爵士其後將之惠贈文物館，時維1999年9月9日，正巧妙應了尊上壽字長久之數。

此尊耐人尋味之處，又豈止其命運之曲折離奇。由於有關文獻匱乏，海內外學者對其緣起難有定論。一般認為此應為康熙年間燒製者，然而康熙在位逾半世紀（1662-1722），究竟是何年所製，又為誰而製，仍難稽考。觀其「萬壽無疆」的寓意，督燒此尊的時節大抵有三，一是元旦，二是冬至，三是萬壽節，即皇上壽辰。曾有說此尊是康熙五十二年（1713年）進呈以賀其六十大壽的貢品，然而文物館2011年入藏的一個康熙六字款青花「萬壽尊賦」筆筒，則揭露了另些線索。該筆筒應為1680年代康熙初年的製品，外壁書有詠萬壽尊的賦文一篇，林業強教授推算萬壽尊應為同期燒製，後再結合官方史書、地方志、《起居注》紀事等文獻記載，推測為康熙二十二年（1683年）所造，康熙時年三十，同年亦為太皇太后七十大壽。

自上世紀八十年代以還，類似的大尊間有發現。鑑於清代萬壽節進貢「以九為度」，有說當年應起碼燒造了九件萬壽尊。是否屬實，日後的研究當會發掘出更多線索，帶領我們更深入認識這件曠世之作。



「萬壽尊賦」筆筒
The brushpot bearing the Poem on the Ten Thousand Shou Vase

Long Live the Majestic Vase

Positioned squarely in the middle of the museum gallery, the monumental blue-and-white vase has an aura that is undeniably imperial. Inscribed with precisely 10,000 characters, all but one of which are variations of *shou* (壽)—which means longevity, the vase is emphatically auspicious. These *shou* characters appear in three sizes. While the large and mid-sized characters vary in design, some small characters are written in identical style. More interestingly, the arrangement, selection, and variation of the small characters follow some sort of pattern.

The auspicious meaning of the vase is further enhanced by the fact that the one exceptional character—not of *shou*—turns out to be *wan* (萬), which means 'ten thousand'. This prodigious number is only eclipsed by the vase's whopping market value in 2013, when a comparable work was auctioned for over 64 million dollars at Christie's, which duly referenced the CUHK vase and the research of our esteemed former director Prof. Peter Lam. Professor Lam has heralded the vase as the 'iconic treasure of the museum' upon its accession in 1999.

Still, this rare treasure remained little known for a long time. Around 1951 or 1952, prominent businessman and philanthropist Sir Quo-wei Lee chanced upon it in a London antique shop and acquired it for 300 pounds, which was less than the cost to ship the vase back to Hong Kong. Local connoisseurs, who preferred imperial wares inscribed with reign marks, believed it to be an export ware or Vietnamese ware. The vase was relegated as an umbrella stand for the next few decades, until an exhibition of artworks from the Palace Museum in the early 1980s showed an almost identical work, which prompted Sir Quo-wei to invite the Palace Museum expert to authenticate his vase. When the experts confirmed that it was the third piece in existence—other than the works in Beijing and Nanjing Museum,

the once convenient umbrella stand was duly stored in a custom-made box. Sir Quo-wei donated the vase to the Art Museum on 9 September 1999, a date which curiously echoes the number of *shou* characters on the vase. Perhaps more auspiciously, the number nine puns with the meaning of everlasting longevity.

The dramatic life of the vase in recent memory is by no means the most fascinating aspect of this object. The paucity of documentation on this object intrigues scholars, and the uncertainty concerning it no doubt contributes to its appeal. While there is consensus among experts that it was a product of the Kangxi period, we have yet to find out exactly when and for whom it was made in the emperor's long reign from 1662 to 1722. The textual content of ten-thousand *shou* suggests three possible occasions that called for the commissioning of the vase: (1) Chinese new year, (2) winter solstice, and (3) the emperor's birthday. The vase was once believed to be made in 1713 for the Kangxi emperor's 60th birthday. However, Professor Lam discovered and subsequently acquired in 2011 a brushpot that contains a long poem on the ten-thousand *shou* vase. As the brushpot can be dated to the early Kangxi period around the 1680s, and as the text on the brushpot provides a context for the manufacture of the vase, the vase is now believed to be made at around the same time. Current thinking leans towards 1683, a year in which the Kangxi emperor turned 30 and his grandmother the Grand Empress Dowager's had her 70th birthday.

Since the 1980s, a few more *wanshou* vases have been discovered. It is probable that at least nine such vases were produced, since traditionally birthday gifts to the emperor should be presented in groups of nine or multiples of nine. Whether or not this number pertains to a set commissioned specifically for the emperor (or the grand empress dowager), we remain hopeful that future research will shed light on this intriguing masterpiece.



青花萬壽字大尊
景德鎮窯
高76.1公分
利國偉爵士惠贈
Large vase with ten thousand *shou* characters
Jingdezhen ware, underglaze blue porcelain
Qing period
H. 76.1cm
Gift of Sir Quo-wei Lee, 99.611

尊上唯一的「萬」字

進行一個分析冗語的動作

近年語言出現兩極發展。網絡語言以簡捷為尚，近音造詞、拼音縮寫、表情符號，無所不用其極。另一方面，卻又出現了渲染鋪張的冗言贅詞，尤其是各種公開發言，往往絮絮叨叨。

去年1月24日，本港錄得五十九年來最低溫的攝氏三度。逾百冒寒登山觀霜的市民因路面結冰，寸步難移，需出動消防員上山營救。消防處發言人事後形容任務的艱險說：「我們的同事要徒步行走兩三公里，冒着很滑的路面和很危險的狀況去到現場，作出救援行動。」

四十一個字的訊息，已包括三種類型的冗贅。第一是詞義重疊：「徒步」已是不借助交通工具，只靠步行之意，「徒步行走」實屬疊床架屋。

第二是強加描畫：「冒着很滑的路面和很危險的狀況」無非形容消防員如何冒險營救，「危險」就是狀況，無需再加名狀。

第三是多此一舉：把動詞「救援」變為抽象名詞，在其前濫用「作出」以補動詞的功用，在其後又濫加「行動」以表隆重，而不安於簡簡單單的只用一個動詞。所以，本來只需「救援」二字，卻像加了酵母的麵糰似的，擴大成「作出救援行動」六字。

這番話其實可以削減三分之一至二十六字：「我們的同事要徒步兩三公里，冒着路面濕滑之險去現場救援。」又或：「我們的同事要徒步兩三公里，冒着路面濕滑去現場救援，險象橫生。」也只是三十個字。



何時開始，我們必須用「作出」、「做出」、「進行」等詞語去修飾原是動詞的名詞，又用「行動」和「動作」等詞去強調這個是一個名詞？所以，「進行探訪的活動」、「作出一場演講的項目」等囉嗦用語時有所聞。2016年8月，台灣出產的「純粹喝奶茶」因含有茶胺酸，遭新加坡、香港下架。《中國時報》的報道正是又一傑作：「行政院衛福部……表示，飲料內的茶胺酸僅供調味用，劑量也在台灣所設下的規範內，目前不會採取任何下架的動作。」類似這樣化簡為繁、以拙代巧的表述，在服務業比比皆是。當地有餐廳貼出告示，若顧客點菜時沒註明要燙何種青菜，便「不再做詢問的動作」，轉眼在網上傳得火紅。可幸香港地鐵附例只說明不得在已付車費區域內「進食或企圖進食」，而沒說成「做出一個進食的動作」。

這種臃腫發脹的句子，充滿了壞細胞，在兩岸三地稱之為「語言癌」或「語癌」徵象，成因眾說紛紜——中文英化的壞影響，藉複雜句子結構故作高深的心理，或意圖仿效日本「打工敬語」用「拉長句」表達禮貌。最無異議的是一般人在公開講話的時候，往往在話語與思想的落差之間，需要利用贅字來填充空白，爭取思考的時間，以接續發言。

從語言學的角度，由於話語不同文字，稍縱即逝，適度的重複或冗贅是確保訊息傳遞的手段。然而，在書寫的時候，最好還是服膺簡潔順達的原則吧。

素筆顯宏願

Politics Square and Fair



成立於1970年的中大政治與行政學系（政政系）在2015年推出全新的系方網頁，並設計了新的學系標誌，顯示學系開放、專業而又充滿活力的形象。

「本系主力研究不同的政治制度與現象；政治體制是一個架構，與學系標誌的框架設計相呼應。」當時負責督導新網頁設計的政政系入學及公關委員會主席周保松教授解釋道。

然而，這框架並非完全密封，細心留意就會發現，標誌周邊有好幾個刻意留白的缺口。

「每個制度都有被重新塑造與改變的可能，也應該是開放的，讓持不同意見的人參與討論。」

除了學術氣氛自由開放，政政系也是一個追求卓越、以人為本的學系。學系標誌向外延伸的箭頭，代表對學問要有上下求索的決心，也點出政政系的成員儘管政治理想不同，但同屬一個友善的群體，且願意積極主動接觸現實社會，樂於和持不同意見的人士交流，擴闊胸襟與眼界。

標誌右方的交錯點組成兩個「人」字，點出政治乃「眾人之事」；左邊的「正」字，提醒求學必須心正，研究政治或從政的最終目的，非為謀取私利，乃要以眾人的福祉為依歸。

標誌採用全黑色，襯托純白的背景，予人沉穩專業的形象。而黑色更是所有顏色的總和，用以代表政政系廣闊的政治光譜、兼容不同政見的學術風氣，最為合適。

政政系的標誌沒有鮮艷色彩或花巧裝飾，然而其開放多元、穩重而生氣勃勃的形象，已然呼之欲出。

Established in 1970, the Department of Government and Public Administration (GPA) at CUHK launched a new website in 2015 with a new logo to represent the identity of GPA as an open, vibrant and professional academic department.

‘In GPA, we study a variety of political systems and phenomena. A political system is a framework, much like the rectangular frame of our Department’s logo,’ explains Prof. **Chow Po-chung**, chairman of GPA’s Admissions and PR Committee at that time.

But the logo does not represent an enclosed structure. Take a closer look and you’ll find several openings on its sides.

‘The design suggests that a social or political system should always remain open. It should be flexible and provide a platform for individuals with different opinions to interact.’

In addition to being an open and diverse learning community, GPA is also committed to excellence in teaching, learning and research. The outward pointing arrows in the logo signify an ambitious pursuit of knowledge. They are also symbols of the Department’s vibrant culture, as the GPA members are always ready to step out of their comfort zones, reach out to the community and communicate with people with different values and beliefs.

The diagonal lines in the logo form two Chinese characters *ren* (人, people), which suggest the close relationships between political decisions and people in the society. The left character, *zheng* (正, justice) reminds all GPA students of the importance of social justice and that the objective of studying or going into politics is to serve the people, instead of pursuing personal interests.

Against a white background, the logo evokes a sense of confidence, seriousness and professionalism. Black is also the summation of all colours, which is most suitable to represent GPA’s diverse culture and the broad spectrum of political views shared by its members.

With a minimalist design, the GPA logo successfully creates an impressive visual identity for a department that is determined to embrace openness and diversity. It also represents the professional ethics of its members, who are always prepared to accept more challenges and strive to achieve higher goals.

口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

Photo by ISO Staff

葉榮枝先生 Mr. Ip Wing-chi

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Alumnus of Economics (1975) and Fine Arts (1977), New Asia College
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Founder of LockCha, Council Member of China Tea Science Society,
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如何與茶結緣？

我畢業後在中大中國文化研究所任助理研究員，主要研究古物。當時羅桂祥博士想找人研究一批紫砂茶壺，館長委派我負責，我於是在1979年在中大舉辦了香港首個茶具展覽，自此與茶結緣。有次與羅博士赴宜興參觀紫砂工廠，接觸了顧景舟、朱可心等紫砂壺大師，看到美輪美奐的茶壺，眼界大開。可惜當時宜興茶壺不能直接外銷，我倆幾經波折，終於聯繫上南京國營出口公司，向工廠訂了一批紫砂茶壺，並於1981年在香港的亞洲藝術節展出，時任南京博物院副院長宋伯胤及顧景舟皆有出席這盛會。其後，我跟羅博士成立公司管理這批紫砂壺，更在1984年活化了建於1845年的三軍總司令官邸，把它改建為香港茶具文物館。

你致力舉辦活動推廣中國文化與茶道，背後的推動力在哪？

這與新亞書院的中國文化氛圍有關。我當年有幸親炙牟宗三教授、唐君毅教授、饒宗頤教授等國學名宿，也曾拜訪陳蕃士老師，在他的辦公室品嚐潮州功夫茶。在眾多儒雅學者的薰陶下，我自然與中國文化結下不解緣。唐教授曾慨嘆中華民族失去凝聚自身的力量，這令我萌生對中國文化的承擔感。茶是文化的載體，我樂意讓更多人藉此細味中國文化。推動茶文化之路着實不易，我在1991年創立樂茶軒，2003年開辦金鐘的茶館時遇上沙士，差點破產，幸得多人仗義相助，安渡難關。孟子有云：「得道多助」，我們只要做事正面，自然會得到多方支持。

茶怎樣承載中國文化？

茶是中國人不可或缺的生活，自然承載中國文化之種種。以潮州功夫茶為例，一般主客四人卻只有三個杯子，這就蘊含了禮讓以及儒家長幼有序的精神。主人家會親自泡茶奉客，開火煮水後，將茶葉放入紫砂壺，三個茶杯「品」字形排列，待水開即沖燙杯壺，同時沖洗茶葉。斟茶時，主人提壺巡迴穿梭三杯之間，最後還得把「餘津」依次一點一滴點入三杯之中，此過程稱為「關公巡城」和「韓信點兵」。大家揖讓一番後，主人再依長幼次序以茶奉客。

你鑽研出太極茶禮，請介紹箇中理念。

中國文化萬事互通，人的學問也是綜合的學問，與現今分門別類的思考方式不同。茗茶以外，我喜愛書法和太極，都有助我觸類旁通，對生命感悟甚深。例如書法講求持筆中正、平腕等等，我初學時，卻發現持筆中正時，腕便不平；腕一平，筆卻會歪。我後來學習太極，練習抱球動作時，發現手臂一張開便容易平腕。後來很多茶友發現泡茶的姿勢令他們手腕痛，我靈機一動，構思出太極茶禮，將太極的動作融入斟茶的動作，使人泡茶時坐得舒服，手腕不會受傷。

茶道與茶藝有何不同？

茶道滋養人心，一盞熱茶助人放慢步伐，在靜謐中自省修身，體會無處不在的「道」；茶藝則是泡茶與飲茶的技藝。

品茶是慢活，都市人生活步伐緊湊，要勸服年輕人踏出第一步，有何心得？

要年輕人放慢步伐的確不易，教育是切入點。我現正與新亞學長陳萬雄博士籌備成立中國茶文化學院，冀為本地大學及專上學院的通識課程教授茶文化，讓年輕人體味茗茶樂。

要在中大選一處賞茶的好地方，你會選哪裏？

身為新亞人，我必然選天人合一亭，在此「與天地共飲」。「天人合一」是中國文化的核心，天地人三者在自然界是互通的，放下操控，回歸自然與天地連結，才能安頓自己，覓得立身處世之道。



How did you and tea meet?

After graduation, I worked as an assistant researcher at CUHK's Institute of Chinese Studies. The curator assigned me to study some purple clay teapots when Dr. Lo Kwee-seong approached us for a teapot project. In 1979, I organized the first tea ware exhibition in Hong Kong on CUHK campus. Dr. Lo and I visited the purple clay teapot factory in Yixing, met masters such as Mr. Gu Jingzhou and Mr. Zhu Kexin, and saw many beautiful teapots. Those couldn't be directly imported from Yixing. We thereby searched far and wide for an importer and eventually found a state-owned export enterprise in Nanjing, resulting in the display of some exquisite teapots at Hong Kong's Asia Arts Festival in 1981. I was particularly happy to have the honourable presence of the then Associate Director of the Nanjing Museum, Mr. Song Boyin, and the teapot master Mr. Gu Jingzhou at the event. Afterwards, Dr. Lo and I founded a company to manage the exhibits. In 1984, we even converted the Flagstaff House built in 1845 into the Museum of Tea Ware.

What drives you to the promotion of Chinese culture and the Tao of Tea?

The cultural ambience at New Asia College plays a crucial role in it. I was fortunate enough to have been lectured by renowned scholars such as Prof. Mou Zongsan, Prof. Tang Junyi, Prof. Jao Tsung-I and Mr. Chen Leishi. I enjoyed my bonding with Mr. Chen as we sometimes shared some Chaozhou kungfu tea in his office. Since then I have never stopped from embracing Chinese culture and should naturally want to contribute to its preservation and promotion. Drinking tea is a good conduit to help more people appreciate our culture. The road to promote tea culture has never been easy. I founded LockCha in 1991. When I opened the tea house in Admiralty in 2003, I was driven to the edge of bankruptcy because of SARS, only to be bailed out by some helping hands. The experience confirmed my belief in a saying by Mencius: A just cause enjoys abundant support.

How is tea a conduit of Chinese culture?

Tea drinking is part of life in Chinese culture and has deeper meanings. Take Chaozhou kungfu tea as an example. Traditionally a host would serve three guests in most instances, but only three small cups are prepared. The Confucian values of deference and respect to elders can be seen here. The tea brewing is solely prepared by the host. After boiling water, the host will put some tea leaves in the purple

clay teapot and arrange the three cups in a triangle. The teapot, cups and leaves are rinsed when the hot water is ready. Afterwards, the host pours the tea into the cups evenly in a circular manner. The tea will be poured into every cup until the last drop. After a ceremony of invitation and deference within the group, the host will serve the guests according to seniority.

You've combined Tai Chi with tea. Tell us about it.

The Chinese believe in universal interconnectedness. A holistic approach is preferred to compartmentalized thinking. In addition to tea appreciation, I also like Chinese calligraphy and Tai Chi. They help develop my lateral thinking. The Chinese calligraphy brush, for instance, should be vertically held with the wrist in a suspended position. When I was still a beginner, I couldn't maintain a suspended wrist while keeping the brush vertically. I learnt Tai Chi later on. To my surprise, the ball-holding posturing required by Tai Chi enabled me to keep a suspended wrist. Many friends complained that tea brewing hurt their wrists. I immediately thought of integrating Tai Chi with tea brewing. Now, those who practice this routine can enjoy tea brewing without hurting their wrists.

What's the difference between the Tao of Tea and the Art of Tea?

The Tao of Tea is soul-nourishing. A cup of hot tea slows us down, helps us reflect in tranquility and comprehend the Way or Tao. The Art of Tea concerns the craft of brewing and tasting.

Tea tasting is slow living. Isn't it anathema to city dwelling and the young generation?

It's not easy for the young generation to slow down. Education is a path to it. I'm now working with Dr. Chan Man-hung on founding the Chinese Tea Culture Institute. We hope to offer general education courses on tea culture in tertiary institutions in order to initiate the young to tea appreciation.

If you want to enjoy a nice cup of tea at CUHK, where will you go?

As a member of New Asia College, I'd undoubtedly choose the Pavilion of Harmony to drink to the heaven and the earth. The concept of the 'Union of Man and Nature' is core to Chinese culture: The heaven, the earth and humans are interconnected. We should give up the sense of control and connect with nature, so as to make peace with ourselves and discover the way of living. ☺