



藝術系導師莫一新先生
Mr. Mok Yat-san, instructor at the Department of Fine Arts

這個冬天，沙田公園很藝術 Sha Tin Park Gets Artistic with CUHK Installations

七名藝術家從這百多位受訪者中選出三十八位最特殊的為展品藍本。人形展板上受訪者的容貌都經馬賽克效果處理，莫一新解釋：「談到個人的夢想，是蠻私密的事情。為了不令他們尷尬，我們決定採用馬賽克鑲嵌的形式，一方面希望能呈現受訪者的容貌，但又避免樣子一下子讓人認出。」

這些作品看似一樣，細看之下，其實各有不同風格。楊承謙喜歡簡潔的線條和造型，鮮艷的顏色。另一位參與學生胡嫻姿則會視受訪者的故事而定，「例如他的夢想是成為一隻風箏，我就會用風箏的圖像去配合。例如他喜歡畫臉譜，我就會用類似的簡單圖案。」

特殊的互動

藝術直接與公眾接觸，往往產生意想不到的「火花」，作品遭破壞是其一。繫在人形展板的大氣球被人放走或偷走。莫一新笑說：「想不到他們會用這樣特殊的方法，與我們的作品互動。」

莫一新希望參與這次活動的學生學到如何與不同人接觸溝通，解決層出不窮的突發事件。他舉例：「安裝作品那天，本來約好運送的貨車上午到達，結果等到黃昏七點半才到，打亂了整個計劃，他們必須即時調度和反應，安排人手，和安裝工人溝通。這是公共藝術創作過程的家常便飯。如果紙上談兵，肯定感受不到。」

楊承謙事前已預計到會有困難，但實際會遇到甚麼困難，卻真是經歷過才知道。他的經驗之一是：「許多人都把這個公園叫作沙田中央公園，受訪者一直這樣稱呼，我們在展板上原文照錄，誰知道沙田公園管理當局對於多了『中央』兩字很介意。」

胡嫻姿則說，沒想到完成和設置作品後，還有那麼多工作要跟進。「要親自帶導賞團，向公眾講解計劃內容，又要接受傳媒訪問，並有很多事後檢討，做各種報告。同學們開玩笑說：要等到作品拆走以後，才會真正告一段落。」而她認為最大的得着，是學到如何把自己的創作意念及整個計劃

的構思，向不同人闡述。

莫一新對此很同意：「做個人創作，藝術家完成作品後，就讓觀眾根據自己不同的背景和能力去理解作品；所以可以

很自我。但公共藝術完全是兩回事，它的最大目的是和人溝通，並且以作品為橋樑，令公眾接受藝術，使藝術融入公眾。」

最漂亮的畫面

不約而同，師生最感到愜意的是公園使用者與他們作品之間的和諧。莫一新說：「公園有一塊大草坪，假日有很多外傭在那裏聚集、用餐、休息。大家很融洽，和作品形成一道很美的畫面。」

胡嫻姿也說：「看到一家大小或者外傭在自己的藝術品附近吃午餐、溜兔子，在那兒或坐或躺，和藝術品那麼親近。這種感覺讓我感到很舒服。」

既然「夠膽發夢」，自不會沒有夢想，楊承謙說：「希望日後可以繼續走藝術的道路。」胡嫻姿的夢想則是：「更好地把藝術和自己的生活融合，並且把藝術帶給人們。」

What's your dream? In a society as materialistic as Hong Kong, do people have dreams other than buying luxury houses and cars?

Under the guidance of Mr. Mok Yat-san, instructor at the Department of Fine Arts, seven CUHK students Chung Nga-yan, Kong Ka-ki, Sze Mei-ting, Chan Suet-yi, Remex Wu, Yeung Shing-him Bernard and Ung U-tong took part in 'Budding Winter', a community-arts programme organized by the Home Affairs Bureau. Titled 'Dare to Dream', their public art project involves the installation of 38 pieces of board figures and balloons in Sha Tin Park. These board figures represent the dreams of 38 individuals who hang out in Shatin.

These seven budding artists are students of the course on public art offered by Mr. Mok, who said, 'The previous students of my course were armchair strategists. The projects they did for the course were not realized. But this batch of students are lucky. They get to produce their artwork and display, them in public.'

(續下頁 To be continued)

你有夢想嗎？在香港這樣的功利社會，在今天這個時代，人們除了追求住豪宅、開名車這些金錢能衡量的價值外，還會不會有夢想呢？

鍾雅欣、江嘉琪、施美婷、陳雪兒、胡嫻姿、楊承謙和吳雨桐七位中大藝術系學生，在該系導師莫一新的帶領下，參與民政事務局主辦的「綻綻@冬日」社區藝術計劃，以「夠膽發夢」為主題，在沙田公園豎立了三十八塊繫上大氣球的人形展板，代表了他們曾訪問過的三十八位「沙田友」的夢想和心聲。

這七位年輕藝術家都是莫一新所開公共藝術課的學生，莫先生說：「以往修這門課的同學，只是紙上談兵，根據理論做一些假設的計劃。這次卻真正有機會實踐，把作品做出來，放在公共空間展示。」

可曾有夢想？

中大負責的藝術創作以「夠膽發夢」為主題，莫一新說是想把一些為人所忽略或遺忘但卻很可貴的東西發掘出來，希望令受訪者和公眾反思：究竟自己是否有夢想？

他說：「如果沒有夢想，那問題可大了。為甚麼會沒有？如果有，這夢想是否已實現？還是極度不切實際，遙不可及？」

他們總共訪問了百多人，有的是在公園、商場或街頭隨機抽選的路人，有的是區內學校的學生。

莫一新說：「我們希望涵蓋面盡量廣一點，受訪者除了年輕人之外，還有老人家，也有外籍傭工。」



Dreaming in Public

The theme of the project is 'Dare to Dream'. Mr. Mok said that they wanted to rediscover something precious that had long been neglected or forgotten. They wanted the interviewees and the public to contemplate: Do I really have dreams? Mr. Mok said, 'If you don't have a dream, then you have a problem. Why don't you have one? If you have one, has it come true? Or it is too far-fetched to be realized?'

They interviewed over 100 people in the park, at shopping malls, on the streets, and in schools. Mr. Mok said, 'We want to cover as many kinds of people as possible. Besides young people, we also want to interview the elderly and domestic helpers.'

The seven artists selected 38 interviewees whose dreams they thought to be most special and made board figures of them. The faces of the interviewees on the board figures have been mosaicked. Mr. Mok explained, 'A person's dream is something very private and personal. We had their faces mosaicked so that we can show their faces without them being easily recognizable.'

The works of the seven students are different in style. Bernard likes simple patterns and bright colours while Remex designed her piece based on the stories of her subjects. She said, 'If the interviewee's dream is to become a kite, I'll use relevant images to express it. If he likes the facial makeup of Beijing opera, I'll use similar images.'

Unexpected Interaction

When art meets the public, unexpected things happen. Vandalism is one of them. The big balloons attached to the board figures have been stolen or set free. Mr. Mok

said, 'We didn't expect they would use such a special way to interact with art.'

What Mr. Mok hoped his students could learn from this project was to communicate with different parties and respond to unexpected events. He gave an example: 'On the day we installed the works, the truck that transported our artworks, which was supposed to arrive in the morning,

But the management authority of the park felt very uncomfortable with it as their official name doesn't have the word "Central".'

Remex did not expect that there would be so many follow-ups after they had finished installing the pieces. 'We have to give art tours, explain the idea of the project to the viewers, do media interviews, and do a lot of reviews

and reports. My classmates joked that our jobs would not finish until all the installations are taken away.' What she believed to be the greatest gain is that she learned how to explain her creative ideas and the ideas of the project to different people.

Mr. Mok could not agree more, 'For personal creation, the artists will leave it to the viewers to interpret their works. That kind of art can be very private. But public art is different. It is meant to communicate with people, to help people understand art and make art blend in with public life.'

Favourite Scenes

What both the instructor and the students consider the most rewarding is the harmony between park users and their installations. Mr. Mok said, 'On holidays many domestic helpers gather on the lawn in the park to eat or rest. The harmony between them and the art works is beautiful.'

Remex also said, 'The scene of families and domestic helpers having lunch, walking their rabbits, or just sitting or lying down in the vicinity of my work makes me feel good.'

These young artists too have their own dreams. Bernard said, 'I hope that I can make art my career.' Remex said her dream is 'to make art blend in perfectly with life and bring art to the people'.



胡楓姿
Remex Wu



楊承謙
Yeung Shing-him
Bernard

didn't show up until 7:30 in the evening. That was a big disruption to our plan. So my students had to be resourceful and rearrange manpower according to changing circumstances. This is something that happens all the time in public art production and is what armchair strategists will never experience.'

Bernard expected problems but he had no idea what they would encounter until he saw them. One of his experiences was: 'Many people call the park Sha Tin Central Park. That was how the interviewees called it. We put their words verbatim on the board figures.'



公共藝術，誰的藝術？ Public Art, Whose Art?

有人說，公共藝術是城市文化的表情符號，是城市內在的外化，是城市價值取向的風標。

狹義上講，公共藝術是指放置在公共空間的藝術品；廣義來說，公共藝術還包括由公眾舉辦或參與的藝術活動。

公共藝術不同於博物館、畫廊或私人收藏的藝術品，它的特點是不能脫離所在的場所，必須配合歷史文化、當地公眾的一些特殊條件，還要配合人文環境、自然環境或都市環境。

莫一新說：「公共藝術不是純粹藝術家個人創意的表現，而是涉及和不同人溝通、配合、協作，最後可能還要妥協。因為受到實際空間和場地條件的限制，一些個人的藝術取向、美學追求未必能充分發揮或展現。」

他還指出：「公共藝術的可貴之處是為公眾發聲，話語權不應只是掌握在精英，包括藝術家、商業贊助的老闆或權勢人士手上。所以公共藝術要盡量關注弱勢社群，這次我們的藝術計劃『夠膽發夢』以市民大眾為主角，就是希望把話語權放回社區。」

Someone described public art as the facial expressions of a city's culture, the externalization of a city's inner world, and the weathercock of a city's values.

In a narrow sense, public art refers to artworks placed in public space. In a broader sense, public art includes art activities organized and participated in by the public.

Different from art in museums, galleries or private collections, public art is inseparable from its locale. It has to blend in with its historical culture, humanistic context, its natural or urban environment, and satisfy the needs of the people living there.

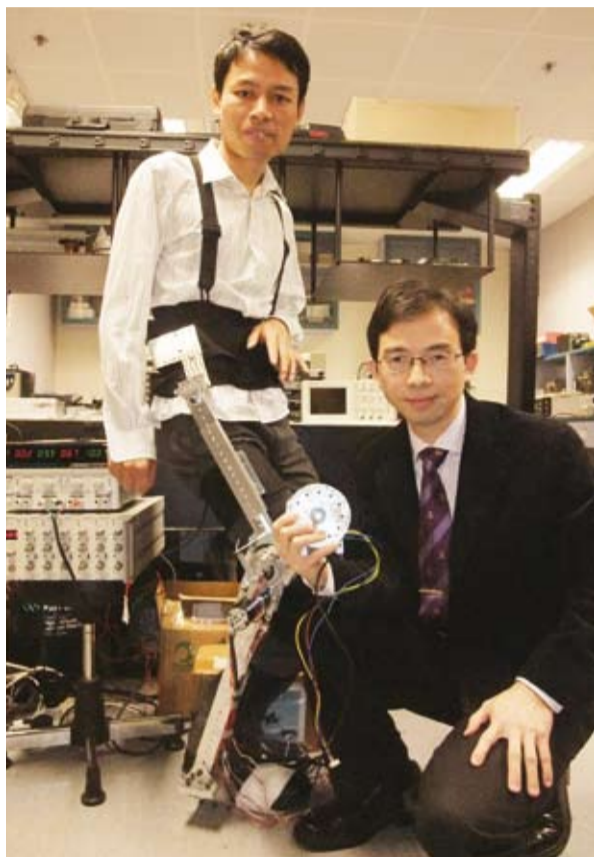
Mr. Mok said, 'Public art is more than the expression of the creative ideas of the artists. It involves communication, cooperation with different people and compromise may be necessary. Because of geographical limitations, not all the personal artistic ideas and aesthetic pursuits of the artists can be realized.'

He also pointed out that one of the characteristics of public art is to speak for the public. 'The power of discourse should not lie in the hands of artists, sponsors or big shots only. Public art should care about the underprivileged. By featuring the common people, our project "Dare to Dream" wants to give back the power of discourse to the community.'



智能膝架護膝助步

CUHK Develops Smart Knee Brace



常見於老年人的膝部關節炎，會嚴重影響長者的活動能力。現今社會人口日趨老化，因此，對於膝部活動輔助儀器的需求非常龐大。

機械與自動化工程學系廖維新教授(右)採用名為「磁流變液」的智能液體製成磁流變驅動器，配合馬達，開發出「智能混合助力膝架」，比現時市面上的輔助儀器更為靈活及耐用，除能保護膝蓋外，亦為其提供助力，令長者及膝關節病患者可正常走動。

這項發明估計另需兩年進行人體測試及調整，便能與商界合作推出市場。廖教授說：「這種膝架不但適用於長者，亦能裨益患有小兒麻痺症等肌肉或關節衰退的病人。」

廖教授及同系的杜如虛教授(小圖)，早前獲美國機械工程師學會選為2009年度院士。廖教授為智能結構及振動科技方面的專家，杜教授則為製造工業研發多種創新機械，並在條件監控及失誤判斷方面建樹良多。

As our population ages, one of the challenges our society faces is to improve the mobility of senior citizens suffering from knee osteoarthritis.

Prof. Liao Wei-hsin (right) from the Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering developed a

smart assistive knee brace that uses a combination of electric motors and magnetic-rheological fluid. The innovative device is more flexible and durable than existing products. It can protect the knees of the elderly and those with knee joint disease and give them support when walking.



The device will soon undergo human trials and fine-tuning before commercialization. Professor Liao said, 'The brace is designed to be worn by not only the elderly, but also those with poliomyelitis or other muscular problems and degenerative joint disease.'

Professor Liao and Prof. Du Ruxu (small photo), from the same department, have been elected fellows of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 2009. Professor Liu is an expert in smart structures and vibration technologies, while Professor Du has developed many innovative manufacturing devices and made significant contributions to monitoring and diagnosis of manufacturing processes. 📷

理學院培訓初中尖子揚威國際賽

Students Trained by Science Faculty Excel in IJSO

理學院自2007年起，連續三年受香港教育局資優教育組委託，培訓中學尖子參加「國際初中科學奧林匹克」比賽。2009年，六名學生於12月2至11日遠赴阿塞拜疆參加第六屆賽事，共奪得三金三銀，創出香港自2006年參賽以來最輝煌的成績。

是次參賽的四十九個國家/地區共派出二百五十多名理科高材生角逐獎項。香港隊六位成員雖然只是中三、四學生，但比賽中所考核的物理、生物及化學知識卻達中六程度。七位理學院導師及兩位資深中學老師組成專家隊伍，為學生設計一連串多元化的教學活動，包括課堂講授、實驗訓練、小組討論、出外考察和參觀等。

根據過往經驗，學生的心理質素及團隊精神在賽事中至為關鍵，故今年理學院在隊員出發前精心安排了一整天的培訓和聯誼活動，藉此加深團隊精神，並舒緩緊張情緒。理學院院長伍灼耀教授特於當日與學生共晉午膳，勉勵他們將學習所得融會貫通，全力應戰。

伍教授表示：「中大理學院一向對培育資優學生和推動普及科學教育不遺餘力。今次香港學生再次揚威國際科學比賽，肯定了中大和學界在推動資優科學教育的努力。」他希望這六位同學的優秀成績能激發香港學生對科學求知的興趣。

Since 2007, the Faculty of Science has been commissioned by the Education Bureau to train secondary students competing in International Junior Science Olympiad (IJSO). In 2009, six students competed in the Sixth IJSO held in Azerbaijan from 2 to 11 December. They garnered three gold and three

silver medals—the best result for Hong Kong since the city began participating in the event in 2006.

The Olympiad invited more than 250 scientifically gifted secondary students from 49 countries or regions. The Hong Kong team members were all Secondary 3 or Secondary 4 students, but the scientific knowledge required in the contest was of Secondary 6 level. The training team was made up of seven instructors from the Faculty of Science and two senior secondary school teachers. They designed a series of teaching activities for the students, including lectures, training on practical experiments, seminars, field trips and visits.

According to experience, mindset and team spirit are keys to success in the competition. Therefore, the Faculty of Science arranged a day of training and social activities for the team members to enhance their team spirit and ease their tension before they set off. Prof. Ng Cheuk-



伍灼耀教授(右一)與參賽學生午膳
Prof. Ng Cheuk-yiu (1st right) at lunch with Hong Kong team members



yi, Dean of Science, had lunch with the students that day to boost their morale.

Professor Ng said, 'The Faculty of Science of CUHK has spared no effort in providing training to the gifted and promoting science education. The remarkable performance of the Hong Kong students in this international scientific competition is testimony to the efforts of CUHK and the education sector in promoting science education for the gifted.' He hoped that the excellent performance of these six students could arouse Hong Kong students' enthusiasm for scientific knowledge. 📷

清華—中大聯合研究中心成立三周年

Tsinghua-CUHK Joint Research Center Turns 3



清華大學深圳研究生院—香港中文大學工程學院媒體科學、技術與系統聯合研究中心成立三周年，在2009年11月27日於清華大學深圳研究生院舉行學術研討會暨共建協議續約儀式。

來自深圳市政府、中大、清華大學計算機系及深圳研究生院、香港失明人協進會、深圳市殘疾人聯合會、深圳市殘友軟體有限公司的代表共四十餘人參加了研討會。

會上，中大副校長程伯中教授（前排左一）與清華大學深圳研究生院副院長馬輝教授（前排左二）代表雙方院校續簽了媒體聯合研究中心的共建協議，以鞏固已有的合作成

果，進一步加強合作。中大蒙美玲教授、清華大學蔡蓮紅教授代表聯合研究中心作工作報告，詳細規劃中心今後的工作。

自聯合研究中心於2006年成立以來，清華和中大以該中心為載體，積極開展學術交流與合作。中心獲國家自然科學基金委員會及香港研究資助局聯合研究計劃、粵港科技合作資助計劃和深港創新圈資助，完成多項科研專案，取得多項發明專利，並培養了多名研究生。

A symposium and an agreement renewal ceremony took place on 27 November 2009 at the Graduate

School at Shenzhen, Tsinghua University (GST) to mark the third anniversary of the Tsinghua-CUHK Joint Research Center on Media Sciences, Technologies and Systems.

The symposium was attended by over 40 participants from the Shenzhen Municipal Government, CUHK, the Department of Computer Science and Technology of Tsinghua University, GST, the Hong Kong Blind Union, the Shenzhen Disabled Persons' Federation, and Canyou Software Company Limited.

Prof. P.C. Ching (front row, 1st left), CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Prof. Ma Hui (front row, 2nd left), vice-dean of GST, signed an agreement to renew the collaboration agreement for the center, further consolidating the collaborations between the two universities. Prof. Helen Meng from CUHK and Prof. Cai Lianhong from Tsinghua presented an overview of the center's accomplishments and future plans.

The establishment of the center in 2006 has actively promoted the academic exchange and collaboration between CUHK and Tsinghua. The two universities have completed projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme, the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Cooperation Scheme, and Shenzhen Innovation Circle. In addition, the center has also obtained several patents and trained a number of postgraduate students. 📄

英語教學單位成立二十五周年

25 Years of English Language Teaching at CUHK

成立於1984年的英語教學單位，是協助中大達成「為學生提供雙語和多元文化教育」的使命感的重要部門。

該單位現有四十名教職員，每年為約四千名來自各學院和學系的學生提供英語培訓，結合本科內容教學和語言教學，提供學術英語、特殊目標英語和專業英語的課程。

2007年1月，柯安迪教授（後排左四）重返單位擔任主任。柯教授曾在1996至98年間在單位任教兩年，今次重返出掌要職，就是為2012年新的四年制本科課程實施後，本科學生人數倍增做好準備。屆時學生在英語教學所需修讀的英語學分，將由三學分增至九學分，增幅達兩倍。

單位於2009年舉辦了一連串二十五周年誌慶活動，重點是蒙特瑞國際研究學院Prof. Kathleen Bailey（後排左三）來訪，在12月15至17日作了一系列演講。編纂了多本著作的Professor Bailey與單位和大學淵源深厚，曾在1996至97年間出任單位的教授，其後擔任國際英語教學協會主席，該會是世界最大的英語教師專業組織，在全球一百四十個國家有一萬一千會員。

Professor Bailey針對制訂新英語課程之挑戰，共發表四場演講，出席者包括雅禮中國語文研習所同仁、廣州華南師範大學南海學院外語系系主任Prof. David Bel。



2009 marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the University's English Language Teaching Unit (ELTU), which was formed in 1984 as part of the University's commitment to the 'bilingual and multicultural dimensions of student education'.

Today, the ELTU's staff of 40 work with approximately 4,000 students every year, from every faculty and from most departments across the University, placing ELTU at a unique interface between content education and language instruction, in the form of English for academic purposes, English for specific purposes and English for professional purposes.

In January 2007, Prof. Andy Curtis (back row, 4th left) re-joined ELTU, having worked in the unit from 1996–

1998, as the director, with the primary responsibility of helping to prepare ELTU for a 200% increase in English at the undergraduate level, as the number of required credits will triple—from three credits to nine credits—when the new four-year degree programme starts in 2012.

The 25th anniversary was marked with a series of events throughout 2009, culminating in the visit by Prof. Kathleen Bailey (back row, 3rd left), from the Monterey Institute of International Studies, who was invited to give a series of presentations on 15, 16 and 17 December.

Professor Bailey has co-edited several books, and she has a long-standing connection with ELTU and the University, having been a reader in the unit in the 1996–1997 academic year. She went on to become president of the Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), Inc., the world's largest professional association of TESOL, with some 11,000 members in over 140 countries.

The four presentations given by Professor Bailey, which were also attended by colleagues from the Chinese Language Centre and by Prof. David Bel, head of the Faculty of Foreign Languages at the Nanhai Campus of South China Normal University in Guangzhou, addressed some of the challenges of developing a new English language curriculum. 📄

博士生奪科技創新獎

PhD Student Wins Innovation Award

——十六歲的工程學院
——博士生吳敵，憑着挖掘金融數據的研究佳績，以及把研究成果商品化的創新精神，奪得第六屆中國青少年科技創新獎，頒獎儀式於2009年12月初在北京舉行。

吳敵三年半前來港攻讀中大系統工程與工程管理學系的博士研究課程，隨該系于旭教授從事金融數據挖掘研究。他曾於多個國際知名會議的刊物發表七篇論文，其中兩篇更榮獲有關會議的最佳論文獎。此外，他亦積極轉化其研究成果為商品，短短數年間，已囊括多個創業大獎。

在中大創新科技中心的支援下，吳敵兩年前與三位合夥人成立公司，把研發成果轉化為一項名為「股精天下」的股票投資策略網上平台 (www.stockmaster.hk/login.aspx)。



他說：「于旭教授不但指導我的研究工作，更鼓勵我們將研究成果轉化為能夠服務市民的投資系統，實踐科技為人服務的要義。我亦非常感激學系的支持及資助，讓我有機會參加各項國內外的創新科技比賽，從而在本港及國內建立一定的知名度，對創業尤其有幫助。中大創新科技中心的支援，助我實現構想，把當初一一個簡單概念發展成真正能為投資者服務的智能計算平台。」

Mr. Wu Di, a 26-year-old PhD student of the Faculty of Engineering, was awarded the Sixth China Youth Science and Technology Innovation Award in a ceremony held in Beijing in December 2009 for his remarkable research on financial data mining and his innovative move in commercializing his research results.

Three and a half years ago, Wu Di came to the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management

to study data mining in finance under Prof. Yu Xu. He has published seven papers in proceedings of a number of international conferences and two of them won best paper awards. His efforts at commercializing his research results has won him a number of entrepreneur awards.

With the help from the CUHK Centre for Innovation and Technology, Mr. Wu and three partners turned his research results to launch a stock investment website 'Stock Master' two years ago (www.stockmaster.hk/login.aspx).

Mr. Wu said, 'Prof. Yu Xu has offered me guidance on my research and encouraged us to turn our research results into an investment system that can serve people, realizing the idea of serving humanity with technology. I'm grateful to the department for supporting and funding me to take part in innovation competitions in and outside the country. This has made my name known and is helpful to starting up my career. The support of the Centre for Innovation and Technology also helped me to turn a simple idea into an intelligent platform that can serve investors.'

博士畢業生獲青年科學家獎

PhD Graduate Wins Young Scientist Award

由於業務運作所需，許多機構都在大量蒐集個人資料，例如統計局的人口普查數據及醫院的醫療紀錄等。這些資料涉及個人私隱，因此必須適當處理。但目前的技術有不少漏洞，以致資料提供者的身分有外泄之虞。

2008年獲本校計算機科學及工程學系博士學位的蕭小奎博士，在該系陶宇飛教授的指導下，開發了嶄新的數據保密技術，可確保在發布涉及個人私隱的資料時，能隱藏若干足以辨識身分的資訊，以資保障。蕭博士這項名為「保護私隱的數據發布技術」的研究，早前獲香港科學會頒發2009年度物理與數學科學範疇的青年科學家獎。

現為新加坡南洋理工大學助理教授的蕭小奎博士對獲獎感到欣喜，並感激論文導師陶宇飛教授和各中大老師的指導。

Many organizations are collecting data involving personal information, such as census data and medical records. To protect personal privacy, these data must be digitally processed and modified. But the existing technology is not perfect enough to prevent personal information from being disclosed.

Dr. Xiao Xiaokui obtained his PhD from the Department of Computer Science and Engineering of CUHK. Under the supervision of Prof. Tao Yufei, he developed a new data privacy technology to ensure that identifiable personal information will not be disclosed when data involving privacy are published. His work titled 'Privacy Preserving Data Publishing' has been awarded the 2009 Young Scientist Award in Physical/Mathematical Science of the Hong Kong Institute of Science.

Currently an assistant professor at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, Dr. Xiao was pleased to receive the award and grateful to Professor Tao and other CUHK teachers for their guidance.

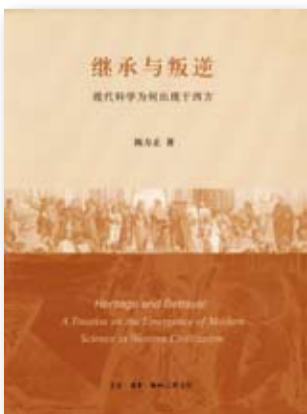


發現與成就

DISCOVERIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

中國文化研究所研究員獲圖書獎

ICS Research Fellow Wins Book Award



中國文化研究所名譽高級研究員陳方正博士之新著《繼承與叛逆——現代科學為何出現於西方》榮獲第五屆國家圖書館文津圖書獎，頒獎禮已於2009年12月22日在北京國家圖書館舉行。

此獎每年頒發一次，每次通過社會投票與專家評審相結合的方式，評出十本有關社會科學和自然科學類的大眾圖書。

Heritage and Betrayal: A Treatise on the Emergence of Modern Science in Western Civilization,

the new book of Dr. Chen Fong-ching, honorary senior research fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, has won the Fifth Wenjin Book Awards of the National Library of China. The awards ceremony took place on 22 December 2009 at the National Library of China in Beijing.

Each year, 10 books on the social and natural sciences are chosen for the awards based on public and expert opinions.

發現與成就 DISCOVERIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

以下項目詳情，請上網閱覽：

Details of the following item are available at: www.cuhk.edu.hk/iso/newsletter/

❑ 八項研究項目獲撥款
Eight Research Projects Receive Grants



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

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入[中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

常務副校長到任

Provost Assumes Duty

常務副校長華雲生教授已於2009年12月30日到任。常務副校長負責襄助校長掌管大學教務，總理校內所有教研計劃之籌策、拓展、執行、評估與提升，統領為本科生及研究生提供優質教育的工作。華教授是世界知名計算機科學家，他同時出任本校計算機科學與工程學講座教授。



Prof. Benjamin W.S. Wah assumed duty as Provost of the University on 30 December 2009. Deputizing for the Vice-Chancellor as the principal academic officer of the University, the Provost will work closely with the Vice-Chancellor on strategic planning, development, implementation, assessment and improvement of all academic programmes, and oversee the delivery of quality education to both undergraduate and postgraduate students. A world-renowned computer scientist, Professor Wah also serves as Professor of Computer Science and Engineering.

王宏志教授復掌翻譯系教席

Prof. Wong Wang-chi Lawrence Reassumes Duty at Department of Translation



人文學科講座教授王宏志教授，於2009年12月31日休假完畢，復掌翻譯系教席，並任中國文化研究所翻譯研究中心主任及人文學科研究所香港文化研究中心主任。王教授過去三年休假期間，出任新加坡南洋理工大學文學院院長、人文與社會科學學院主任、中文及翻譯研究講座教授。

Prof. Wong Wang-chi Lawrence, Professor of Humanities, has re-assumed duty at the Department of Translation and as director of the Research Centre for Translation of the Institute of Chinese Studies and director of the Centre for Hong Kong Cultural Studies of the Research Institute for the Humanities on 31 December 2009, after a leave of absence for three years to serve as Dean, College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences; Chair, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Professor of Chinese and Translation Studies at the Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

大學圖書館系統農曆新年假期開放時間

University Library System Opening Hours During the Chinese New Year Holidays

日期Date	大學、崇基、新亞、聯合及法律圖書館 UL/CC/NA/UC/ Law Library	建築學圖書館 Architecture Library	醫學圖書館 Medical Library
13-16.2.2010	閉館 Closed	閉館 Closed	閉館 Closed
17-19.2.2010	9:00 am – 7:00 pm	9:00 am – 5:00 pm	8:30 am – 9:00 pm
20.2.2010	9:00 am – 5:00 pm	閉館 Closed	9:00 am – 5:00 pm

* 有關法律資源中心在此期間之開放時間，請查閱法律圖書館網頁。

Please refer to the Law Library homepage for LRC's opening hours during this period.

中大師生優先報考普通話水平測試

Privileged Putonghua Test Enrolment for CU Link Cardholders

由普通話教育研究及發展中心舉辦的第三十九期普通話水平測試將於2010年4月24至30日舉行，現接受中大師生於2010年1月12至27日優先報名。持「中大通」者可享達一百元折扣，並免費參加三小時導試班（學費原為二百四十元），名額有限，先到先得。另有語音診斷服務和其他導試課程，詳情請參閱中心網頁：www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~pth。查詢請致電：2609 6749，或電郵：pth@fed.cuhk.edu.hk。

The 39th Putonghua Proficiency Test (PSC) will be held by the Centre for Research and Development of Putonghua Education during 24-30 April 2010. CU Link cardholders

enjoy privileged enrolment from 12 to 27 January 2010—HK\$100 off the examination fee and a free three-hour lecture on the test (worth \$240) on a first-come, first-served basis. Details are available on the centre's website: www.fed.cuhk.edu.hk/~pth. For enquiries, please contact the centre at 2609 6749 or pth@fed.cuhk.edu.hk.

Caring Campus嘉年華暨uBuddies啟動禮 Caring Campus Carnival cum Launch

為建立一個充滿關顧氣氛的中大校園，學生事務處學生輔導及發展組於2009至10年度展開一連串關顧校園的行動，將於本月底舉辦的Caring Campus嘉年華暨uBuddies啟動禮是活動重點之一，詳情如下：

In order to create a supportive and caring environment on campus, the Student Counselling and Development Service of the Office of Student Affairs has launched the 'Caring Campus Campaign' in the University in 2009-2010. A major activity will be the Caring Campus Carnival cum 'uBuddies' Launch to be held on 29 January 2010 (Friday). Details as follows:

日期 Date	29/1/2010 (星期五Friday)
時間 Time	嘉年華 Carnival: 11:30 am – 3:30 pm 開幕及uBuddies啟動禮 Opening Ceremony and Performance: 12:45 – 2:00 pm
地點 Venue	文化廣場Cultural Square
分享及演出嘉賓 Performing Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 前警務處處長李明達校友 Mr. Lee Ming-kwai, ex-commissioner of the HKSAR Police Force 心理學系張謙教授及The Academia Winds Prof. Cheung Him (Department of Psychology) and The Academia Winds 中醫學院蔡梓銘同學 (電視歌唱比賽季軍) Mr. Danny Choi (School of Chinese Medicine), 2nd runner-up in a TV singing contest 音樂系African Drum Ensemble African Drum Ensemble, Department of Music 精武武術學會 The Chinese Martial Arts Society
豐富節目 Carnival Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 攤位遊戲 (心理學系系會、社會工作學系系會、學生會社會服務工作隊、學園傳道會、醫學院院會) Booth games by the Psychology Society, the Social Service Team, the Social Work Society, the Campus Crusade for Christ and the Medical Society 精美小食 (酒店及旅遊管理系系會) Food stall by the Society of Hotel and Tourism Management 李明達校友示範製作節日小點 Cooking demonstration by Mr. Lee Ming-kwai 「關顧之路」資訊展、「校園關顧情」短片首映禮、精品展銷 Board display, 'Caring Campus' video preview, souvenir sale, etc.

藝文風景

A TOUCH OF CLASS



Heterogeneous, 水墨設色紙本
周秀蘭，藝術系四年級

Heterogeneous, ink and colour on paper
Chau Sau-lan, Year 4, Department of Fine Arts



1 從《現代文學》創刊到網絡無邊際的千禧年代，文學創作 是興旺了，還是衰頹了？

Between Modern Literature magazine and the Internet age, has literary writing become more or less vibrant?

現在喜歡文學的人跟發表文學作品的雜誌都愈來愈少，表面看來是衰頹了，但是創作的媒介、形式和主題都多樣了，文字可以用影像、音效配合，在網上發表的平台特多，這樣也可說是興旺了。不過，用英文寫作的極少，用中文寫的文字功夫也良莠不齊，大概是因為中學裏教的古文少了，基本功不足吧。這是個危機。

There are fewer literature lovers and literary magazines, so at a glance, it's less vibrant. But the opposite seems true when you look at medium, form and topic. Words are complemented by images and sound effects; there are online publishing platforms. However English writers are few and the standard varies among Chinese writers, the latter perhaps owing to the fact that secondary schools don't teach much classical literature and students lack rudimentary skills. It's a crisis.

2 您曾說沒有人文教育的大學絕不會是一所好大學。中大在這方面又如何？

You said that a good university must have humanities education. How fares CUHK in this regard?

中大有很好的人文主義傳統，名為「中文大學」，便是尊重中國人文傳統。1970年我在美國一聽說香港有這樣一所大學，立刻便跑來了。中大的師資絕對是水平以上，但有時會受到制度規限。譬如說退休年齡，對人文學者來說，年紀大了，經驗多了，書看多了，思想會更通透，但往往這便是退休之時。所以我非常感激中文大學，我本來退休了，又讓我在晨興書院當院務委員。當然，沒有制度，雜亂無章，甚麼都做不到；但過分的制度會對思考造成束縛。

The Chinese University has a great humanistic tradition. It is thus named out of respect for the Chinese humanistic tradition. When I was in the US in the 1970s, I heard about this university in Hong Kong, and I came here right away. The teachers here are above par but they're sometimes shackled by the system. For example, older scholars are experienced, well read and therefore more lucid in their thinking, but then retirement looms. I'm very grateful to CUHK for letting me stay on past retirement age to serve as a fellow of Morningside College. Of course, without system, chaos reigns. But too much system hinders thinking.

3 您會向大學新生推薦哪些必讀的書、必看的電影和必聽的音樂？

What books, films and music would you recommend to freshmen?

所有中國人都要看魯迅，他的《狂人日記》代表了中國現代懷疑思想的開始，對傳統思想不盲從，提出種種問題把個人主觀的意識帶出來。大學生畢業前應看最少一本俄國小說，就杜斯妥也夫斯基的《卡拉馬佐夫兄弟》吧。這書很難看，借一個一般人不敢碰的問題——弑父，討論道德與宗教。所有香港人都應該看西西的《我城》，這是道地的香港小說。音樂入門一定要聽莫札特，《魔笛》充滿新意；再深入一點便是馬勒的《大地之歌》，它受了中國唐詩的影響。《帝女花》歌詞美不勝收，可媲美明清最好的戲曲，與《阿依達》不遑多讓，學生應學習欣賞。最好的中國電影是費穆的《小城之春》，要欣賞那情景交融的含蓄美感，頹敗背景下的感情張力。學生應接觸以前的文化，古今對比。重今輕古是很危險的。

All Chinese should read Lu Xun. His *Diary of a Mad Man*, which marked the beginning of modern Chinese skepticism, spoke against blind obedience to tradition and underscored the subjectivity of the individual. Students should read at least one Russian novel before graduation, such as Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov*. It's a difficult book that discusses ethics and religion by means of a taboo subject—patricide. All Hong Kongers should read Xi Xi's *My City*, a very local novel. The musically uninitiated can try Mozart. *Die Zauberflöte* is an inventive piece of work. For something deeper, Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde*, which was influenced by Tang poetry. Students should learn to admire the breathtaking beauty of the lyrics of Cantonese opera *Princess Chang Ping* (Di Nü Hua), which is comparable to the very best Western operas, such as *Aida*. They should learn to appreciate the greatest Chinese film ever made, Fei Mu's *Spring in a Small Town*, how atmosphere and characterization are beautifully and subtly fused together, and how emotional tension is created in the midst of dilapidation. Students should be familiar with past culture and be able to compare it with the present. Valuing the new at the expense of the old is dangerous.

4 香港作為文化研究的對象有甚麼吸引之處？ What is Hong Kong's appeal as a topic of cultural studies?

香港是一個很混雜的社會，中西交流，它的本土文化基本上源自草根，有很強的動感和創意，我形容為「不按牌理出牌」。香港人的傻勁就是動感的來源，我留在香港就是因為這個。

Hong Kong is a heterogeneous society where East and West interact. Its local culture, which originated in the grassroots, is dynamic and inventive. I describe it as a kind of 'playing against the rules'. Hong Kongers' instinctive energy is what feeds this dynamism and it's why I'm here.

5 香港的人文空間這幾年可有改善，還是更壞了？ Has Hong Kong's humanistic space improved or deteriorated in recent years?

好了一點。人文空間跟公民社會掛鉤，就在兩年前的天星碼頭事件之後，香港的公民自覺性開始提高了，討論、寫作、講話的人多了，關心香港的文物保存、討論西九，這都同人文空間有關係。可惜政府沒有注意到。政府太過理性化了，總是倚賴調查啦、數據啦、表格啦這些。

It's improved. Humanistic space is linked to a civil society. Hong Kong's civil consciousness was awakened by the Star Ferry Pier incident two years ago. People are discussing, writing and talking about the conservation of historical relics, about West Kowloon. These have to do with humanistic space. Unfortunately the government hasn't noticed. It's too rational, always relying on surveys, statistics and forms.

6 中大最詩情畫意的地方在哪裏？ Where lies the poetry of CUHK?

七十年代，這些地方多的是，都同大自然有關。那時候我還年輕，常在中大爬山，在吐露港還有划小艇呢。現在最詩情畫意是在聽音樂、看書的時候。人多擠逼，真正詩情畫意的地方可能都消失了，只得尋找自己心靈的空間。

In the 70s, there were many poetic spots—all natural landscape. I was young then, and I used to hike on campus. I even paddled on Tolo Harbour. Poetry today comes in the form of music and

books. The campus is too crowded now. Poetry has vanished from physical spaces. It is to be sought only within the soul.

7 今不勝昔的感嘆，是否代代皆然？ The present doesn't live up to the past. Is that true of all generations?

人到了某一個年紀，很自然便會懷舊。譬如我認為電影是老的好，俄國十九世紀的小說無可比擬。但立身行事，我不希望用這種態度。因為懷舊到了極致，人便會抽離，無法投入當下。所以我刻意對當下保持興趣，從中找一些令我震撼的東西，例如一場指揮得好的音樂會，一本好書，當然也包括周星馳的電影。我不想變為終日想當年的老夫子，高高在上說這也不對，那也不行。我將要退休，該漸漸淡出，另一方面多支持後輩，讓長江後浪推前浪。

Nostalgia comes with age. I prefer old films and believe nothing compares to the Russian novels of the 19th century. But I don't let it become my attitude, because when nostalgia reaches a certain point, one withdraws from the present. I maintain a deliberate interest in the here and now; I try to find things that impress me, such as a great concert or a good read, and of course Stephen Chow's films. I don't want to be an old man lost in a haze of reminiscences, criticizing the world from his lofty perch. I'm retiring soon. I should make a gradual exit and give support to the young, so they can take centre stage.

8 數十年後，甚麼最堪追憶？ What has been most memorable?

你知道波德萊爾這句話：現代性便是短暫性、飛逝性和偶然性。事物的興起與殞落都來得太快，一下子便沒有了，來不及珍惜和懷念。有時候我對將來非常悲觀，我甚至想，將來的人都是失憶的，可能只想現在與將來，不想以前。如果要追憶，就是從許鞍華等人開始製作《獅子山下》、從新浪潮開始到八十年代末這段期間香港的勃發創意，我想將來的人一定會想起這個。

Baudelaire said modernity is the transient, the fleeting and the contingent. Things come and go too quickly, leaving one no time to cherish and reminisce. When in one of my occasional bouts of pessimism, I believe that amnesia will reign and people will spare no thought for the past. But I think the vibrant creativity that began with Ann Hui and other directors filming *Under the Lion's Rock*, with New Wave Cinema, and that ended in the late 80s, will be what's reminisced.

9 不少人預告二十一世紀是中國的，那麼中國研究在歐美的地位會不會因此提高？

The 21st century is said to be China's century. Will this enhance the status of China studies in the West?

在歐美研究中國的人對中國的興起非常重視，特別是研究政治經濟的。但我心目中的中國是一個文化，應該跟西方的平等。不同的文化就需要對話交流，互相學習，這個跟國家有錢沒錢無關。話說回來，我倒是有點憂慮，中國的經濟發展太快了，那麼，中國文化裏比較精緻的一面可能都給暴發戶行為取代了。

In the West, those studying China, especially its economy, attach a lot of importance to the rise of this country. But to me, China is a culture which should be equal to Western culture. Different cultures need to interact and learn from each other. This has nothing to do with the economic status of the countries. That said, I am a little concerned that China's too rapid economic development will mean that the more refined aspects of its culture will be replaced by a nouveau-riche aesthetics.

10 從哈佛退休時，您說要過一些靜思的生活，可有實現？ When you retired from Harvard, you said you were after the vita contemplativa. Did that materialize?

沒有，太忙了。我做不到不理人間，自己靜思。我對身處的地方的文化有承擔，總希望能為它做一點事，所以暫時還未能實現這種理想中的退休生活。

No, I've been too busy. I can't bring myself to withdraw from the world. I hope to be able to contribute to the culture of the city where I live. That's why my ideal retired life has yet to materialize.

預告 Coming

下回《十方吐露》將訪問陳鎮榮先生
Mr. Chan Chun-wing Terence will be featured in the next instalment of 'TEN QUESTIONS FOR'.