



彼築橋也，非焚橋也—— 調解的藝術

The Art of Mediation: Building Bridges, not Burning Them

在普通法的法庭上，往往沒有贏家，與訟各方總是認為己方公義未申，更遑論時間和金錢的損失。1970年代，美國開始興起以較省時間和財力的方法來排難解紛。時至今日，諸如調解一類的替代性爭議解決方案，已經植根於大部分西方社會和中國的司法制度。

調解在香港的應用始於1980年代，但多局限於建築和婚姻訴訟。從近期的民事程序改革，足見香港司法機構決意促進調解於其他糾紛的應用。為回應社會需求，中大法律學院在2009年12月成立調解研究所，就調解提供相關的學術和專業培訓，以及書籍和多媒體參考資料。法律學院院長麥高偉教授說：「隨著《實務指示31—調解》生效，調解研究所乘時成立，正反映了調解在香港的發展和施行。根據該實務指示，律師應告知其當事人調解的應用和相關程序。現在或未來的法律學生，日後將會是香港的律師，他們也須在實質及程序上了解調解的好處。研究所將主力藉各項文獻資料及教學，為法律學生及專業人士闡釋調解的要義和細節。」



研究所由法律學院助理教授Prof. Sarah E. Hilmer領導，還有多位法律學者和資深調解員助陣。Professor Hilmer在香港教學和從事調解工作已經四年，曾著書論述中國與香港特區的調解 (*Mediation in the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong (SAR)*)。在她眼中，調解是一個系統井然的談判過程，自願參與的各方，在一名中立且獨立的調解員協助下，識別爭議所在，分析其屬性，尋求和制訂可行的解決方案，再經談判磋商，達成協議。

Professor Hilmer解釋，調解共分七個步驟，包括調解員陳述、參與各方陳述及調解員總結、識別爭議及訂立議程、分析和釐清爭議會議、調解員和參與各方的私下會議、談判及磋商會議和達成協議。「與具有對抗本質的訴訟程序相比，調解更見靈活，較少官式規限。它賦予參與各方自決及支配最終解決方案條款的權利。」在這過程中，參與者往往更能理解對方的立場，從而改善雙方不愉快的關係。Professor Hilmer認為中國人對調解並不陌生，因為在做生意或討價還價時，器重的也是互信。她打趣說：「中國人，尤其是商界，着重在相互關係中建立信任這一特點，正與調解過程中建立共識的本質一脈相承。似乎在調解未被界定為一種藝術，未曾被賦予明確的程序之前，中國人早已靠此法來排難解紛。」

研究所已將調解學引入法學士、法學碩士、法律博士及法學專業證書等課程。Professor Hilmer以角色扮演和錄像素材，訓練學生的敏銳觸角，讓他們更易洞察參與調解各方源於不同文化背景的價值觀，以及可能導致的矛盾。她發現學生對這另類的「律師工作」甚感興趣，更認為學習經驗能有助他們覺察到不同處境的當事人潛藏的價值觀和動機，而他們也因此得到訓練，學曉不只著眼於法律權利和事實，也應顧及當事人的權益、情緒和心理需要。

司法機構既已公布新的實務指引，香港律師職責所在，必須建議當事人在訴諸法律行動之前，先考慮以調解方式來化解紛爭。Professor Hilmer預期調解的應用將愈加普遍，而研究所兼負培訓法學生和執業律師之責，將對調解發展大有貢獻。她總結說：「調解是建立溝通的橋樑，相對於傳統訴訟的非贏即輸，調解帶來的往往是雙贏局面。」

In the common law court, there is often no winner and the parties to litigation are often left with the sense that justice on their part has not been served, not to mention the time and the costs incurred. In the 1970s, voices advocating a less time-consuming and less costly way of resolving disputes began to be heard in the US. Today,

alternative dispute resolution, of which mediation is one kind, has taken root in most jurisdictions in the Western world and in China.

In Hong Kong, mediation has been practised since the 1980s but confined mostly to construction and matrimonial cases. Recent reforms in the civil procedure reflect the judiciary's determination to promote mediation in other sectors as well. In December 2009, the Faculty of Law of CUHK established the Mediation Institute to provide academic and professional training in mediation as well as access to resources in the form of books and multimedia materials. Prof. Mike McConville, dean of the Faculty of Law, said, 'The Mediation Institute reflects the development and practice of mediation in Hong Kong, considering the recent enforcement of Practice Direction 31 on mediation. Under that Practice Direction, lawyers are obliged to inform their clients about mediation and its process. Current and prospective law students are Hong Kong's future lawyers; they should understand the benefits of a mediation process in substance and procedure. The Mediation Institute focuses on delivering that substance and procedure by means of various mediation resources and mediation teaching, not only for students but also for professionals.'

The institute is staffed by a number of legal scholars and experienced mediators led by Prof. Sarah E. Hilmer, assistant professor of law at CUHK. Professor Hilmer has been teaching and practising mediation in Hong Kong for four years and is the author of *Mediation in the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong (SAR)*. According to Professor Hilmer, mediation is a structured negotiation process in which the participants voluntarily, with the support of a neutral and independent mediator, identify and classify issues in dispute, create and develop options, negotiate those options and reach an agreement.

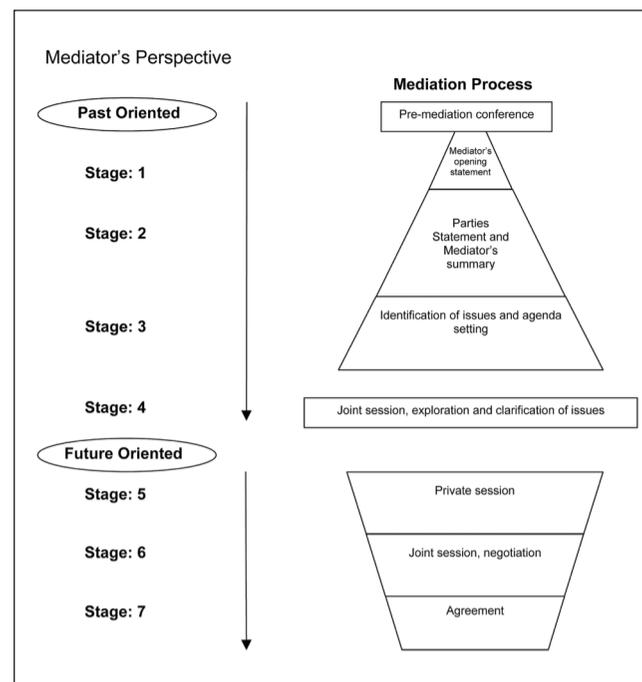
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Professor Hilmer explained that it is a seven-step process (see diagram) and said, 'Compared to the usual litigation process which is adversarial by nature, mediation is more flexible and informal. It empowers the participants to make their own decisions and retain control over an eventual settlement and its terms.' In the process, a party often develops a better understanding of the other party and hence the current unhappy relationship between the parties may be improved. Professor Hilmer thought that the Chinese are no strangers to mediation, as their business or negotiation practice is heavily dipped in mutual trust. She mused, 'The Chinese's emphasis on trust in any kind of relationship, particularly in business ones, echoes the consensus-building nature of the mediation process. It's as if without making it a term of art and prescribing an explicit set of steps to be followed, the Chinese have been relying on this method of dispute resolution for a long time.'

The institute has incorporated mediation in its LLB, LLM, JD and PCLL curricula. Professor Hilmer uses role-plays and videotapes to sensitize students to the latent values

and potential conflicts of parties from different cultural backgrounds. She found her students showing a keen interest in this alternative way of 'lawyering'. Students found the experience valuable as they are made more aware of the deep-lying values and motives of parties in different positions and they are trained to focus not only on the legal rights and facts but also on the interests and emotional and psychological needs of the parties.

With the judiciary's promulgation of a new practice direction, lawyers in Hong Kong are now under a duty to advise their clients who are contemplating legal actions to consider resolving their disputes by mediation. Professor Hilmer expected to see a wider use of mediation in Hong Kong and thought that the institute has much to contribute to this development by way of training CUHK law students as well as practising lawyers in mediation. She concluded, 'Mediation is about building bridges of communication. Instead of the win-lose situation of traditional litigation, it often yields a win-win result.'



Sarah E. Hilmer, 'Discussion of the different stages of a mediation process', *Journal of International Dispute Resolution* 2/2006, pp. 63-68

新聞與活動

NEWS & EVENTS

前美國國務卿談亞洲發展

Former US Secretary of State on Asia's Future

前美國國務卿及史丹福大學胡佛研究所Thomas and Barbara Stephenson公共政策資深研究員康多莉扎·賴斯教授於3月19日應邀蒞校主講「未來的亞洲」。當天演講廳高朋滿座，逾千名中大教職員和學生、政府官員、商界領袖、公眾人士和傳媒出席。演講也直播到本地學校和內地的大學。

賴斯教授於講座中對亞洲未來表示樂觀，但指出緊隨繁榮而來的乃是確保區內安全的責任。她也旁及亞洲各國發展的廣泛課題，並透關分析這些國家面對的困難與機遇。

在講座的答問環節，舉凡她在任期間的美國外交政策以至美國教育的提問，賴斯教授都以一貫的睿智，直抒己見，口齒便給又博古通今，以頂尖學者的修養、練達政治家的丰采，贏得全場觀眾激賞。

賴斯教授於1981年加入史丹福大學，任政治學教授，並於1993至99年出任該校首席副校長一職。2001年起賴斯教授擔任總統國家安全事務助理（國家安全顧問），其後出任美國歷史上第二位女國務卿（2005至09年）。

Prof. Condoleezza Rice, former US Secretary of State and Thomas and Barbara Stephenson Senior Fellow on Public Policy at Hoover Institute, Stanford University, visited the CUHK campus on 19 March to give a lecture on 'The Future of Asia'. Over a thousand CUHK staff and students, government officials, business leaders and members of the public and the press packed the lecture halls. The lecture was also broadcast to local schools and universities in mainland China.



In the Q&A part of the lecture, Professor Rice in characteristic perspicacity gave her honest answers to questions that ranged from her retrospective view of US foreign policy when she was Secretary of State, to American education, captivating the floor with the eloquence and erudition of a top scholar and seasoned statesman.

Professor Rice joined the Stanford University faculty as a professor of political science

At the lecture, Professor Rice expressed her optimism for Asia's future but pointed out that ensuring regional safety was a responsibility that came with prosperity. She touched upon a comprehensive range of issues that concerned the development of Asian countries and presented her trenchant analysis of the problems and opportunities they faced.

in 1981 and served as Stanford University's provost from 1993 to 1999. Professor Rice served as assistant to the president for national security affairs (national security adviser) in 2001 and became the second female holder of Secretary of State of the United States from 2005 to 2009.



濟世為懷的羅德學人

Fresh Rhodes Specializes in Curing and Caring

去年畢業的聯合書院醫科生鄭華哲，在來自本地院校四十多名精英中脫穎而出，獲選本屆港區羅德學人。他是香港自有羅德獎學金二十多年以來，第十三位中大培育的羅德學人，也是本港首位醫科生膺此榮譽。

鄭華哲的父親是傳道人，母親是護士，在他們的薰陶下，加上信仰基督教的影響，自小矢志行醫助人。他表示：「只要見到病人的病情有所改善，我便覺得一切努力和艱辛都是值得的。」

華哲不但學業成績傑出，獲多項校內獎譽，亦把握每一機會，服務社會。在學時他曾擔任威爾斯親王醫院兒童服務小組的隊長，先後往內蒙古自治區的中學義教英語，參加雲南的援助工程，以及往肯亞裂谷一所小型醫院照顧病人。華哲坦言這些經驗「讓我體會人的能力有限，然而，當看見有那麼多人活在困苦中，又怎能視而不見，不加以援手？那管是小小的幫助，只要令他們的生活有所改善，也應去做。」

醫學以外，他探索的世界廣闊無邊。乘着到美國威廉士大學當交換生的機會，他便選修了英國文學、政治學、藝術和雕刻，又加入划艇隊，不斷多方嘗試，開拓潛能。這樣下來，不但擴展了視野，更留意到不同文化的特質，也鍛練了強健的體魄。

現時在醫院實習的華哲將於10月啟程，負笈牛津大學修讀全日制研究生課程，參與癌症研究工作。他計劃學成後，回港行醫。

Mr. Timothy Cheng, a 2009 medical graduate of United College, has beaten some 40 outstanding students from local universities to become this year's Hong Kong Rhodes Scholar. He is the 13th Rhodes Scholar from CUHK since the scholarship was introduced to Hong Kong more than two decades ago, and the first medical student in Hong Kong to be given this honour.

Born of a missionary father and a mother who was a nurse, Timothy was brought up in a Christian environment and from a tender age aspired to serving and curing people. He said, 'It is always most rewarding to see patients getting better everyday.'

Timothy has not only earned numerous awards and scholarships during his studies at CUHK, but also seized opportunities to serve the community. He was the service leader of the Prince of Wales Hospital Children's Service. He took a service trip to Inner Mongolia to teach local secondary school teachers English, did voluntary work in Yunnan, and went to Kenya for a medical elective where



he served in a small hospital in the Rift Valley region. Timothy said, 'Such experience taught me about human limitations but at the same time, I was deeply moved when so much suffering happened before my eyes. Even though I know what I can change is minuscule, I still have to do something for the unfortunate.'

Unlike many medical students, Timothy's world was not limited to anatomy and pathology. While on exchange at Williams College in the US, he expanded his horizon by taking courses in English literature, political science, fine arts and sculpture, and joining the rowing team. That way he sharpened his cultural sensitivities and strengthened his muscles.

Timothy is presently doing his internship at a hospital and plans to go to Oxford in October to begin a research degree in the medical sciences and participate in cancer research. He has his eyes on a medical career in Hong Kong after Oxford, to continue his trajectory of caring and serving. 📷

嶄新指數評估乙肝病者患癌風險

Score to Predict Future Risk of Liver Cancer

腫瘤學系與內科及藥物治療學系耗時十年，共同設計了一套運算簡易的肝癌風險指數，評估慢性乙型肝炎病者的患癌風險，以便優先為高風險病人治療。

全港約有五十萬慢性乙型肝炎患者，當中近四分一會因肝癌或肝硬化等併發症而病故。醫學界建議患者每六至十二個月進行一次肝癌普查。如有需要，醫生可利用持續抗病毒藥物抑制乙肝病毒，減低患癌風險。由於大部分患者須接受長期抗病毒藥物治療及定期肝癌普查，為本港醫療界及病人帶來沉重的經濟負擔。

有見及此，腫瘤學系與內科及藥物治療學系決意研發一套簡單廉宜的評估方法，其研究始於1997年，共招募了兩組人士。第一組為一千零五名慢性乙肝患者，研究人員跟進他們的病情，發現了五項最重要的肝癌因素，分別為年齡、白蛋白數量、膽紅素數量、乙肝病毒數量及肝臟有否硬化。研究人員利用這五項因素，設計出肝癌風險指數，分成高中低三個風險組別。

研究人員其後運用以上指數，為第二組共四百二十四名慢性乙肝患者評估風險，再觀察不同風險組別的患癌比例，以測試該指數的準確性。經計算後，第二組有70%患者屬低風險，而中及高風險的則各有15%。經過十年的觀察，中及高風險的患者分別有29%及32.3%患上肝癌，而低風險組別的則只有2.9%，可見中及高風險患者的患癌機會明顯較高。

因此，中大建議利用肝癌風險指數為所有慢性乙肝患者評估，以便選擇合適療法。低風險患者則可先觀察病情，並於一至兩年後再以指數計算風險級別。

The Department of Clinical Oncology and Department of Medicine and Therapeutics have jointly developed and validated a simple score to predict the risk of liver cancer in patients with chronic Hepatitis B by conducting a 10-year study. This new score can identify and prioritize



(左起) 腫瘤學系陳林教授及莫樹錦教授與內科及藥物治療學系陳力元教授和黃煒榮教授
(From left) Prof. Chan Lam Stephen and Prof. Mok Shu-kam Tony of the Department of Clinical Oncology, and Prof. Chan Lik-yuen Henry and Prof. Wong Wai-sun Vincent of the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics

high risk patients for regular liver cancer surveillance and anti-viral treatment.

Around 500,000 people in Hong Kong suffer from chronic Hepatitis B, and 25% eventually die of liver cancer or cirrhotic complications. Testing every six to 12 months is recommended for early detection. Anti-viral treatment that suppresses the Hepatitis B virus can reduce the risk of liver cancer. However, most patients require long-term anti-viral treatment. The large number of patients in the community has imposed a heavy burden on resources for cancer screening and Hepatitis treatment.

With the aim of developing a tool for the accurate assessment of cancer risk, the two departments initiated a study in 1997. Two cohorts were recruited. In the first cohort, risk factors of liver cancer were evaluated in 1,005 patients. Age, albumin, bilirubin, Hepatitis B viral load and cirrhosis status were found to be the most important

factors associated with future liver cancer development.

The accuracy of the prediction score was subsequently validated in the second cohort of 424 patients. The risk score of each patient was calculated and the proportion of patients in each risk group who developed liver cancer was studied. Seventy per cent of the patients were classified in the low risk group and 15% each in the medium and high risk groups. After a 10-year observation, 29% and 32.3% of patients in the medium and high risk groups developed liver cancer, compared to only 2.9% in the low risk group. The results clearly demonstrated high liver cancer risk in patients with medium and high risk.

According to the results, if the risk level of a patient is known, he/she may select the most appropriate treatment plan earlier. Patients with low cancer risk can be observed with monitoring of the prediction score every one to two years. 📷

錢賓四先生講座歌頌香港文化

Ch'ien Mu Lecture on Celebrating Hong Kong Culture



活中重要的一環，對世界各地的粵人來說，更是強烈的凝聚力。面對時代急劇發展，粵劇前途迷惘，香港行內外有心人遂奔走呼籲，力挽狂瀾。

至於餘下兩場講座的講題為「重視民間音樂、認識本土文化：警師杜煥唱香港」及「香港文人蔡德允女史」，分別於3月12及16日在邵逸夫堂及許讓成樓舉行。

榮教授曾任教中文大學、香港大學、加州大學戴維斯分校及康乃爾大學。他是早年於中國音樂研究中引入西方民族音樂學方法的少數學者之一，在教研和演奏等領域貢獻良多，其中國及香港音樂的研究更是碩果累累，影響遍及內地、本港、韓國、台灣及歐美。

Professor Yung pointed out that many traditional art forms are gradually disappearing, potentially leading to the loss of a sense of shared identity within the community that long practised and enjoyed the art. This arouses the attention of scholars who propose that communities have the 'cultural rights' to preserve their artistic heritage. Cantonese opera has played a central role in the lives of Hong Kong Cantonese. This art form has also reached across oceans to bind the citizens of the Cantonese diaspora. Yet the future of Cantonese opera is in question, and concerned artists and citizens have been calling for external assistance in its survival, preservation, and development.

The other lectures on 'Folk Music and Local Culture: Blind Dou Wun Sings about Hong Kong' and 'Master Tsar The-yun: An Exemplar of Hong Kong's Literati Tradition' were delivered on 12 and 16 March at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall and Hui Yeung Shing Building respectively.

Professor Yung has taught at the Chinese University, the University of Hong Kong, the University of California at Davis, and Cornell University. He is one of the first academics to introduce the methodology of western ethnomusicology to Chinese music studies. He has contributed tremendously to fields of research, teaching and music performance. His studies on the music of China in general and that of Hong Kong in particular have great influence on academia in mainland China, Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, Europe and the Americas. 📷

美國匹茲堡大學音樂講座教授榮鴻曾教授應新亞書院邀請，於3月10至16日主持「第二十三屆錢賓四先生學術文化講座」，以歌頌香港文化為題舉行三場公開演講。

首場講座以「香港人睇香港戲：粵劇與文化權」為題，於3月10日假香港演藝學院舉行，吸引逾百名師生及社會人士出席聽講。

榮鴻曾教授指出，世界各地的傳統藝術逐漸消失，地區社群因而產生了失落感。此現象引起學術界的關注，提出文化權的概念，即地區必須擁有本土文化藝術的基本自主權力，傳統藝術也必須受到絕對保護。粵劇是香港粵人生

Prof. Bell Yung, Professor of Music at the University of Pittsburgh, was invited to chair the 2010 Ch'ien Mu Lecture in History and Culture of New Asia College from 10 to 16 March. During that period, Professor Yung gave three public lectures on the theme 'Celebrating the Literary, Dramatic, and Musical Masters and Masterpieces of Hong Kong'.

The first lecture entitled 'Hong Kong's Own Theatre: Cantonese Opera and Cultural Rights', delivered at the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts on 10 March, attracted an audience of more than 100.

醫院改革之策略性系統評估

Knowledge Event on Hospital Reform

醫院肩負提供基本及先進醫療服務的重要角色，又是醫療體系開支中最大一環。因此，要改革醫療服務，提升效率、質素及應變能力，應先從醫院着手。公共衛生及基層醫療學院與世界銀行學院及亞洲醫療體系強化建設網絡於1月28及29日合辦「醫院改革之策略性系統評估」會議，探討改革政策。

國家衛生部副部長李熙先生、香港特別行政區政府食物及衛生局局長周一嶽醫生及其他主禮嘉賓主持開幕典禮，亞洲醫療體系強化建設網絡主席楊永強教授以「醫院改革之策略性框架」作主題演說。

逾六十位知名學者和醫療保健專家參加會議，他們來自孟加拉、柬埔寨、中國、印尼、蒙古、菲律賓、新加坡、斯里蘭卡、泰國、美國及越南，就醫院改革各抒其己見，分享經驗。

Hospitals play a critical role in providing basic and advanced health care. They comprise the largest expenditure category of health systems and have been the targets of health sector reform aimed at improving efficiency, quality and responsiveness. The University's School of Public Health and Primary Care hosted the 'Knowledge Event on Hospital Reform: A Strategic Systems Approach' in conjunction with the World Bank Institute and the Asia Network for Capacity Building in Health Systems Strengthening (ANHSS) on 28 and 29 January to examine the system components required for effective and efficient restructuring of hospital organizations.



(左起) 葛菲雪教授、Dr. Maria-Luisa Escobar、林秉恩醫生、周一嶽醫生、李熙先生、胡定旭先生、李麗娟女士、霍泰輝教授與楊永強教授主持開幕典禮
(From left) Prof. Sian Griffiths, Dr. Maria-Luisa Escobar, Dr. Ping-yan Lam, Dr. York Chow, Mr. Xi Li, Mr. Anthony Wu, Ms. Shelley Lee, Prof. Fok Tai-fai and Prof. E.K. Yeoh officiating the opening ceremony

Mr. Xi Li, Vice-Minister of Health, Ministry of Health, and Dr. York Chow, Secretary for Food and Health of the HKSAR Government officiated at the opening ceremony with other distinguished guests. Prof. E.K. Yeoh, chairman of ANHSS, delivered the first keynote speech on 'A Strategic System Framework for Hospital Reform'.

Over 60 renowned scholars and health care professionals from around the world including Bangladesh, Cambodia, mainland China, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the US, and Vietnam shared their insights and experiences on hospital reform. 📷

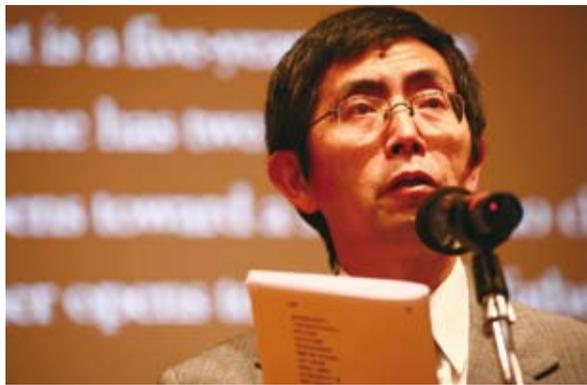
北島的想像和創造空間

Bei Dao on Dimension of Imagination and Creativity

本校人文學科講座教授北島（趙振開）教授於3月19日假香港中央圖書館主持博文公開講座，講題為「想像與創造的空間」，逾二百名各界人士出席聽講。講座由中大與香港公共圖書館合辦。

北島教授指出，在香港這個高度商業化物質化的大都市，如何使詩歌與嚴肅文學倖存下去，使其成為市民特別是年輕人精神生活的日常形態，彌補正規教育中創造性與想像力的不足，是每個居住在香港的作家和知識分子必須共同面對的問題。

他表示，由於香港獨特的歷史背景、社會政治形態及地理位置，以及多語種多種族並存的國際化所需的條件，香港不僅有可能成為國際文化交流的重要平台，甚至有可能成為大中華地區漢語文學與文化的中心之一。然而，香港卻絕不能過度依賴政府、私人財團或教育機構，而是要以民間的力量，借助並協調各方的資源，逐漸改變惡劣的文化生態環境。



Professor Bei Dao (Zhao Zhenkai), Professor of Humanities, CUHK, hosted the Bowen Public Lecture on 'Dimension of Imagination and Creativity' at the Hong Kong Central Library on 19 March, to an audience of over 200. The lecture was jointly organized by CUHK and the Hong Kong Public Libraries.

In a highly commercialized city like Hong Kong, Professor Bei Dao pointed out, writers and intellectuals had to grapple with issues, including how to keep poetry and literature alive, how to make them a part of the psychological life of Hong Kongers, especially young people, and how to make up for the inadequacy of formal education in enlivening imagination and creativity.

He then explained that Hong Kong's unique historical background, social and political dynamics, geographical niche, as well as the coexistence of multiple languages and races for internationalization, make it not only an important platform for intercultural exchange, but also possible of becoming a centre of Chinese culture. However it is up to the general public, rather than the government, private corporations or education institutions, to improve Hong Kong's cultural environment. 📖

文學節光采綻放校園

Literary Festival Gems Come to Campus

兩項由英文系統籌的2010年Man香港國際文學節活動於3月15日在校園舉行。

印度作家Vikram Chandra主講「Reading Gangsters, Writing Cops」。一身便服的他與聽眾分享如何與警察和黑幫打交道，以為其九百頁的罪案驚悚小說——*Sacred Games*搜集第一手資料。該書透過探員Sartaj Singh的經歷，描寫孟買地下社會。四十九歲的Mr. Chandra推出首部作品*Red Earth and Pouring Rain*即獲英聯邦協會最佳首作獎和David Higham Prize小說獎，他現於加州大學柏克萊分校教授創意寫作。

同日下午，英文系系主任Prof. Simon Haines（左）則主持「與Les Murray對話」。Les Murray（右）是著名澳洲詩人，T.S. Eliot Prize for Poetry、Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry及Mondello Prize的得主。他於席上朗讀其詩作和暢論寫作。

Two events of the Man Hong Kong International Literary Festival 2010, both organized by the Department of English, were held on campus on 15 March.

'Reading Gangsters, Writing Cops' featured Indian novelist Vikram Chandra, whose first novel *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995) won both the Commonwealth Writers Prize for Best First Book and the David Higham Prize for Fiction, and who now teaches creative writing at UC Berkeley. The 49-year-old Chandra, clad casually in shirt and jeans, told the audience how he had spoken to cops and members of the underworld while conducting first-hand research for his crime thriller *Sacred Games*, a 900-page account of the underworld of Mumbai through the life of inspector Sartaj Singh.

In the afternoon, celebrated Australian poet Les Murray (right) engaged in a dialogue with Prof. Simon Haines (left), head of the English Department, in 'Les Murray in



Conversation'. Murray read his own poems and talked about writing. Considered an outstanding Australian poet of his generation, he is the recipient of the T.S. Eliot Prize for Poetry, the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry and the Mondello Prize. 📖

為印尼哈嚨丁大學提供健康教育培訓

Health Promotion Training for Hasanuddin University

印尼哈嚨丁大學公共衛生學院一行四十一人，包括三十七名研究生及四名教授，於3月9及10日到訪公共衛生及基層醫療學院。

學院特為訪者安排培訓課程，由 Dr. Gracia Fellmeth負責，主題是健康行為及本港如何推廣健康教育。除了多個講座和以實例為本的研討外，哈嚨丁大學的師生亦參觀了香港衛生署衛生防護中心，以及全港首間把健康教育納入正規課程的林大輝中學。

學員表示此行不但獲益良多，並有助他們於印尼推廣健康教育。培訓活動除了加深兩校的友誼，也促進雙方更緊密的交流合作。

Thirty-seven postgraduate students and four lecturers from the Faculty of Public Health of Hasanuddin University, Indonesia, visited the CUHK School of Public Health and Primary Care for an external training programme on 9 and 10 March.

The training programme was led by Dr. Gracia Fellmeth. Themes of the training were health behaviours and health promotion in practice in Hong Kong and they were delivered by means of lectures, case-based learning and visits to the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, HKSAR Government and Lam Tai Fai College, the first local school to have implemented health education in its formal curriculum.

The participants found the programmes useful. This external training programme strengthened the relationship between the two universities, paving the way for future collaborations. 📖





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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.

2010年2月

February 2010

基金	Fund	1995 計劃 Scheme (未經審核數據 unaudited)	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長	Growth	0.63%	1.50%
平衡	Balanced	0.76%	1.17%
穩定	Stable	0.25%	0.65%
香港股票	HK Equity	2.19%	2.59%
香港指數	HK Index-linked	2.46%	2.43%
港元銀行存款	HKD Bank Deposit	0.03%	0.001%
美元銀行存款	USD Bank Deposit*	-0.004%	-0.03%
澳元銀行存款	AUD Bank Deposit*	2.12%	1.91%
歐元銀行存款	EUR Bank Deposit*	-1.73%	-1.74%

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的匯率變動

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

公積金計劃 (1995) — 投資簡報會

Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995) — Investment Forum

財務處安排於4月19日(星期一)及4月20日(星期二)下午12時30分至2時正於富爾敦樓103D室舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two investment forum sessions are scheduled for 19 and 20 April, from 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm in Room 103D, John Fulton Centre. Details are as follows:

19/4/2010	
香港股票基金及香港指數基金 Hong Kong Equity and Hong Kong Index-linked Funds	東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司 Amundi Hong Kong Limited (formerly known as Crédit Agricole Asset Management 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
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
20/4/2010	
增長基金 Growth Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited 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
平衡基金 Balanced Fund	研富資產管理 RCM Asia Pacific Limited

薄備午餐，請踴躍出席，查詢請致電薪津及公積金組(2609 7236 / 7244)。

Light lunch will be provided. Your attendance is highly recommended. For enquiries, please contact the Payroll and Superannuation Unit at 2609 7236/7244.

暑期運動訓練班招生

Summer Sports Programmes

體育部將於5至7月開辦多項暑期運動訓練班及球拍類比賽供教職員及學生參加，並於4月12日中午推出暑期運動訓練班網頁(www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm)。4月14日上午9時起接受報名(首三天只接受網上報名)，先到先得，查詢請聯絡體育部溫春琴女士(2609 6092)。

The Physical Education Unit will organize summer sports courses and racquet sports tournaments for staff and students from May to July 2010. The Summer Sports Programme webpage (www.peu.cuhk.edu.hk/summersports/indexc.htm) will be launched at 12:00 pm, 12 April. Enrolment starts at 9:00 am, 14 April (online only for the first three days). For enquiries, please contact Ms. Coney Wan at 2609 6092.

中國文學英譯會議

Conference on Chinese Literature in English Translation

翻譯系與牛津大學中國學術研究所及中國中心，將於4月15及16日假行政樓祖堯堂合辦「文化互動：中國文學英譯國際會議」。講者來自牛津大學、史丹福大學及耶魯大學等。會議的另一目的為紀念霍克思教授的貢獻；霍教授生前是牛津大學榮休院士，他翻譯如《紅樓夢》等巨著，將中國文學引入西方世界。歡迎大學同仁參加，毋須登記。

The Department of Translation will host a conference on 'Cultural Interactions: Chinese Literature in English Translation' jointly with the Institute for Chinese Studies and the China Centre, University of Oxford, on 15 and 16 April, at Cho Yiu Hall, University Administration Building. Speakers at the conference include scholars and translation experts from the University of Oxford, Stanford University and Yale University, etc. The event is also held in memory of Dr. David Hawkes, Emeritus Fellow of the University of Oxford, who brought Chinese literature to the Western world through his translations of the great classics of Chinese literature like *Hong Lou Meng* (The Story of the Stone). All are welcome. No registration required.

善衡書院網頁展新貌

S.H. Ho College Website Revamped

善衡書院於4月4日推出嶄新網頁，介紹書院的最新發展，包括學生活動及書院通識教育課程。善衡書院首批一百六十名新生將於今年8月入學。

The new website of S.H. Ho College was launched on 4 April. It presents the latest information on the College such as student life and general education programmes. The College will begin to admit the first cohort of 160 students in August 2010.



www.cuhk.edu.hk/shho/

大學教職員會所餐廳遷址

Re-provisioning of Staff Common Room Clubhouse

大學教職員會所餐廳將於5月搬遷至保健路五旬節會樓高座地下，現址將於4月17日結束營業，新餐廳暫定於5月上旬開幕，正式日期有待完成營運牌照申請手續後公布。

為答謝大家多年的支持，會所餐廳將於4月16日(星期五)晚上6時舉行雞尾酒派對，免費提供雞尾酒及小食，讓大家聚首一堂，懷緬昔日的美好時光及拍照留念。此外，新張誌慶，顧客凡於首月內惠顧新餐廳均享八折優惠。有關詳情，請瀏覽大學賓館系統網頁：www.cuhk.edu.hk/ugh/news/notice-to-all.pdf。

The Staff Common Room (SCR) Clubhouse will be moving to the Pentecostal Mission Hall Complex (High Block) in May. The existing clubhouse will be closed on 17 April, and the new clubhouse is scheduled to reopen in early May, subject to the approval of club license.

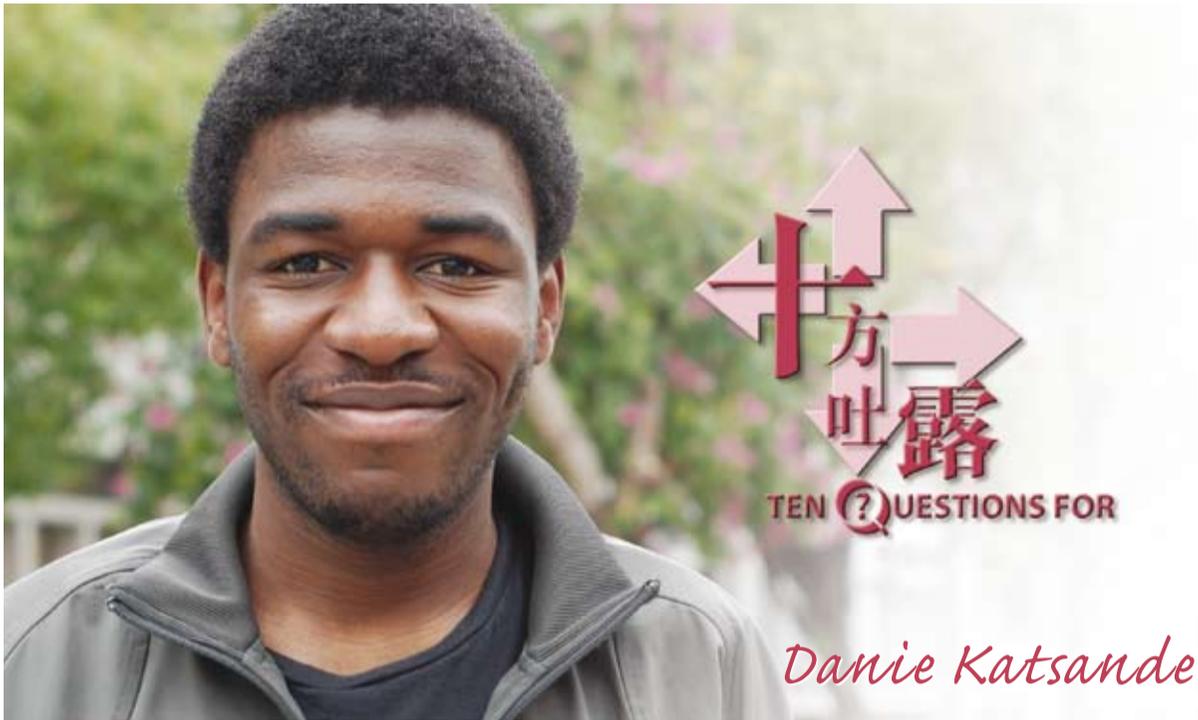
The SCR Clubhouse will launch a farewell cocktail party on the evening of 16 April (Friday), from 6:00 pm. University members are invited to come and celebrate the closing of the beloved tile-top clubhouse. All patrons of the new clubhouse will enjoy 20% discount in the first month of its operation. For further details, please visit the University Guest House System website: www.cuhk.edu.hk/ugh/news/notice-to-all.pdf.

《通訊錄》更改出版日期

Publication Date Change for Contact Directory

每年9月，新學年伊始，人事每多變動，加上工商管理學院即將遷往澤祥街教學樓，亦將導致聯絡資料大量更改，有鑑於此，《通訊錄》2010-11現定於2010年9月出版，以方便大學同仁。惟人事交替不斷，每年出版一次的《通訊錄》未能盡錄，為此大學已增設網上通訊錄(簡稱OCD)，由各學系/部門/單位自行更新其聯絡資料，同仁只需以校園電子郵件系統號碼登入OCD (<https://mmlab.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/ocd/>) 即可查閱最新的聯絡資料。

In view of movements in human resources in every September and the removal of the Faculty of Business Administration to the Teaching Building at Chak Cheung Street, the publication date of the *Contact Directory* 2010-11 is fixed in September 2010. To compensate for the inadequacy of the yearly published *Contact Directory* in capturing constant movements in human resources, the University's Online Contact Directory (OCD) can be searched for the latest contact information as updated by respective departments/offices/units. Please log in with your campus-wide e-mail password (CWEM) at <https://mmlab.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk/ocd/> for the updated information.



Danie Katsande遠道自津巴布韋來中文大學
Danie Katsande is an undergraduate student from Zimbabwe

1 為甚麼揀中大? Why CUHK?

我瀏覽中大的網頁，它看來挺不錯，便申請入學。我現在是工商管理學士綜合課程二年級生，有感於精算行業尚未在津巴布韋發展起來，掌握這方面的知識應是一項優勢，所以我也在修讀這方面的課程。

I surfed the CUHK website. It looked convincing, so I applied. I am now a second-year student in the Integrated BBA Programme. Because the actuarial industry in Zimbabwe is not developed, having knowledge of the field could be advantageous. So I'm also taking classes in actuarial science.

2 對香港和中大有甚麼印象? What's your impression of Hong Kong and CUHK?

記得初到步時，發現香港與我所想像的頗有出入，但我很快便習慣了。舉例說，我以為這裏是無神論的地方，香港人不思考宗教的事情，他們只管眼前發生的事——賺錢和找得一份工作。可是中大的中國文化和哲學通識課程改變了我的想法。部分儒家和道家思想很大程度上與我的信念互相呼應，我想，在津巴布韋我們也講這些，只是說法不同罷了。神在這裏可能是「看不到」的，但人們是受某些道德標準規範的。

When I first arrived, I found Hong Kong quite different from what I had imagined it to be, but I got used to it quickly. For example, I thought god was non-existent here, that people didn't think about religious matters, that all they cared about was things they could see and touch—making money, getting a job. But the general education courses on Chinese culture and philosophy changed my mind. Some tenets of Confucianism and Daoism resonated quite a bit with my convictions. I felt this is what we say in Zimbabwe, but we say it differently. God may not be 'visible' here, but people are guided by certain moral principles.

3 社交方面適應得怎樣? How are you adapting socially?

很快便有在家的感覺了。我的本地室友帶我認識校園的人和事物。在津巴布韋，我們都以為亞洲人十分精於數學，我還預期會在這兒見到很多怪傑，原來校園的氣氛是頗為輕鬆的，大家會外出耍樂，但到了重要關頭，他們還是會努力學習和工作的。我也不時外出，但不能太頻密，因為我得依賴獎學金資助，不能每周外出買醉，

把它搞砸。這是我的人生，必須由自己主宰，才可達至最終目標。

I felt at home here very quickly. My local roommates took me around campus and showed me who was who and what was what. In my country, we all believed Asians are good at maths, so I was expecting to see a lot of geeks here. But the campus is actually quite relaxed. People go out even though they all work hard when the crucial moment comes. I go out from time to time, but not too much because I'm on a scholarship and I can't jeopardize it by getting drunk every weekend. It's my life. I need to take control of it and direct it to my final goal.

4 最大的挑戰是甚麼? What's the biggest challenge?

語言。我的法文是靠聽錄音和與朋友談話學回來的，但廣東話卻是另一回事。對我來說，廣東話的九聲都是一樣的。我的室友是本地人，他可不是這樣學廣東話的，所以他亦幫不上忙。這個夏天我會留在香港正式修讀廣東話課程。剛來時，日本菜亦是另一挑戰，生肉實在不對我胃口。不過，我倒喜歡那些熱菜，生日那天朋友們便帶我到日本餐廳去。

Language. I learnt French by listening to recordings and talking to friends. But Cantonese is a different story. The nine tones sound all the same to me, and my local roommate didn't learn Cantonese the same way, so he couldn't really help. I'm staying in Hong Kong this summer to take proper lessons in the dialect. Japanese food was also a challenge at first. Raw meat just isn't my cup of tea. But I like the cooked dishes. In fact my friends took me to a Japanese restaurant for my birthday.

5 中大該怎樣給非洲學生更好的服務? How can the University serve African students better?

我相信我算是最早來自非洲的學生。宿舍安排方面沒有問題，在學業上，我得面對困難就是了。可是，我認為大學可多安排非洲學生參觀一些能引起他們共鳴、與本地文化拉上關係的地方。說到底，香港可是自稱為亞洲的世界都市的呢。

I believe I'm one of the first African students here. Hostel allocation was OK. Academically, I have to face the music. But I think the University could arrange

more visits to places of interest that would resonate with African students and enable them to relate to the culture here. After all, Hong Kong does tout itself as Asia's world city.

6 香港和津巴布韋都曾是英國的殖民地，可有留意兩者有甚麼相同之處?

Both Hong Kong and Zimbabwe are former British colonies. Notice any similarities between the two?

在津巴布韋，你能講英語的話，真是酷斃了。這兒也一樣。

In Zimbabwe, if you speak English, it's considered cool. Same here.

7 兩地的分別也應很大，你能列舉一些嗎? The differences must be great. Could you name some?

我們要為爭取獨立而戰，為此，一場解放之戰打了十四年。我們在獨立前和殖民後的狀況與香港完全不同，比較香港和津巴布韋之時必須倍加注意。香港人好像並不關心他們認同哪種文化，因為政權交替不涉及暴力。

We had to fight for our independence. For 14 years, there was a War of Liberation. Our pre-independence and post-colonial setting was completely different from Hong Kong's. Care must be taken when comparing Hong Kong to Zimbabwe. Hong Kongers don't seem to care which culture they identify with, because at the end of the day, there was no violence.

8 你怎樣看津巴布韋的現政府? What do you think of the current government of Zimbabwe?

我不是政治分析員，亦不支持或反對政府。願神保佑我們的領袖。

I'm not a political analyst. I don't support or oppose the government. God bless our leaders.

9 你喜歡美國饒舌文化嗎? Do you like American rap culture?

饒舌文化廣為津巴布韋青年人接受，大家都試着唱饒舌歌曲。他們會在房間內自行錄音，學着Jay Z或Black Eyed Peas唱起來。有些更特意從互聯網下載歌詞，背熟了以便回學校唱。我是指男孩子都是這樣，女孩子則全喜歡模仿Beyoncé及Rihanna。

Rap culture is well accepted by youngsters in Zimbabwe. People try to rap. They take a tape recorder and record themselves in their room, trying to sound like Jay Z or Black Eyed Peas. Some of us go to great lengths to download the lyrics from the Internet and memorize them so we can rap in school. I mean the boys do that. The girls all imitate Beyoncé and Rihanna.

10 你最惦記甚麼? What do you miss?

我想念我的家人、朋友，我想念那種生活方式和美味的傳統食物，亦想念說家鄉語和我的文化。

I miss my family, friends. I miss the lifestyle and delicious traditional food. I miss speaking my native language and my culture. 🇸🇬

預告 Coming

下回《十方吐露》將訪問李少南教授
Prof. Paul S.N. Lee will be featured in the next instalment of 'TEN QUESTIONS FOR'.