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《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》出版，令現代人能一探古代中國音樂的瑰麗珍奇。



The spirit of ancient Chinese tunes has been revived with the publication of an annotated anthology of ancient Chinese music.

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「人家不明白，覺得為何值得花那麼多時間在跑步上，但我們心中是有個目標要達到。」

‘Other people don’t understand why we devote so much time and energy to running. We runners are motivated by a goal we set out to accomplish.’



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「出版本是『愛智慧』的行業，一旦變成『愛利潤』的行業，意思就沒有了。」

‘The book industry should be the one devoted to the pursuit of wisdom. It’s meaningless when it is dedicated to the pursuit of profit.’



師法自然

如果有一天你經過校園，發覺有只金屬和塑膠做的巨型毛蟲在樹上攀爬，不用驚訝，這不是入侵地球的外星生物，而是現代機器人實驗室主任徐揚生教授與林天麟博士發明的爬樹寶寶。兩位學者經常結伴爬山，賞遊之餘，從在樹上爬行的蟲類得到啟發，研發出輕巧靈活的爬樹機器人。（全文詳見頁8）

Mimicking Mother Nature

Don't be surprised if you spot a robot wriggling up a tree on CUHK campus. It is not a giant alien worm but the Treebot invented by CUHK experts on robotics. Inspired by inchworms while out hiking, Prof. Xu Yangsheng, and Dr. Lam Tin-lun from the Advanced Robotics Laboratory invented the lightweight tree-climbing robot to do health checks on plants. (For the full story, please read p.8)

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The CUHK Newsletter will take a break after this issue and resume publication on 19 August.

十年心血 歷代承傳

Modern Incarnation of Ancient Chinese Music



已故崑曲學者王正來老師（1948–2003）苦心孤詣，十年爬梳，窮一人之力，把《九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》的原譜譯成國內普及的數字簡譜，加以註釋，增進讀者對中國古典音樂的了解和認識。在香港中文大學音樂系中國音樂資料館的策劃下，這些心血已集結成書，成為九冊共6,740頁的《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》，由中文大學出版社於年前出版，令我們在二十一世紀的今天，仍能一探二百多年前甚或遠溯唐宋中國音樂的瑰麗珍奇，讓古調醇腔喚起遺傳因子裏思慕中國文化的幽情。



懂得看工尺譜的話，是否便可把《九宮》所收錄的曲子唱出來？

據中大中國音樂資料館館長余少華教授說，《九宮》原譜工尺所記，即與實際演唱頗有距離：雖有頭板、中眼及小腔，但如果由當代一般唱者按譜演唱，仍有困難。《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》編校者之一古兆申先生在〈不識字能唱崑曲嗎？〉指出，中國古代的作曲家通常只寫出旋律的主腔或框架，唱腔的細節和潤飾往往由唱者來完成。唱者除了鑽研有關崑曲唱法的典籍外，還得靠名家名師的口傳心授，才可在依譜而歌時靈活揣摩，自由發揮。

為甚麼要譯為數字簡譜？

用簡譜主要是為了普及，有利於廣大音樂界對中國音樂傳統的了解。根據古兆申先生〈九宮王譯本與清唱〉一文，簡譜記譜的基本概念來自西方音樂的五線譜，是中國新文化運動的新事物，惟不斷針對中國音樂的特點加以改造、補充、發展。上世紀五十年代開始，戲曲界也就中國戲曲演唱的特點發展出自己的一套補充簡譜符號，半世紀以來使用愈來愈普遍。因為到了今天，能讀工尺譜的人已愈來愈少，甚至新一代的戲曲藝人，竟有完全不認識傳統工尺譜的。二百多年前一套官修巨集，錄載了此前過千年以還的音樂。王老師的心血，延續了這些文化珍寶的生命力，讓更多人得窺中國音樂的真貌。

那麼譯為簡譜便可全盤代替原工尺譜了？

戲曲簡譜發展到目前階段，記譜功能還不太理想，仍無法呈現曲唱藝術更深入、細緻的要求，如腔格、輕重、虛實等等。王正來在譯譜時也考慮到這個問題，故在書前有崑曲基本唱法的說明，於個別曲目中亦以「註」或「按」提示簡譜無法標寫的藝術要求。

王正來老師是誰？

王老師是當代著名崑曲學者、曲家，曾任江蘇省戲劇學校高級講師。他1959年考入江蘇戲曲學院學習崑曲表演藝術，1977年起轉而從事崑曲理論研究。任教江蘇省戲劇學校期間，曾編寫多種崑曲譜曲教材，又為大量古典詩詞、今人新作崑劇譜曲，理論實踐，俱有大成。

王老師譯譜的宗旨如何？

王老師的弟子、《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》的另一位編校者張麗真女士指出，該書的譯譜旨在盡量忠實完整地體現原書崑腔譜唱南北詞曲的原貌。譯譜的方法，按照我國古代樂府聲辭融合的特徵，用依字行腔絡繹法進行，盡可能發掘出原工尺譜寶貴的內涵。余少華教授說「王老師之譯譜，憑其專精之崑曲體驗，依字行腔，推敲演繹，自有某程度之重構及再創造，但絕非憑空或自由創作，而是以其熟悉的崑曲音樂語言風格為依歸的解讀。」正是此意。

甚麼是「依字行腔」？

「以文化樂」是崑曲曲唱旋律構成的特徵。所謂「依字行腔」，就是按字讀的四聲陰陽調值走向化為旋律。

《新定九宮》譯譜的步驟是怎樣的？

首先將《九宮》全書各曲每字標圈四聲陰陽。第二步，對原工尺譜進行增點小眼（頭、末眼），並按南北曲律的特色細緻處理，加上潤腔，成崑曲演唱工尺譜，然後將演唱工尺譜譯成簡譜，更於每一曲牌之後，加以註釋。

〔例一〕卷五十 南南呂宮〔懶畫眉〕（《勸善金科》）第四句：

原譜	演唱譜
寧 由 己	寧 由 己
四 山 相 逼	四 山 相 逼

「四」字陰去聲，用豁腔；「逼」字陰入聲，用斷腔；「寧」字陽平聲，中用掇腔；「由」字陽平聲，尾部用三疊腔；「己」字陰上聲，用嚨腔。

簡譜
6̣ 5̣ 5̣ 5̣ 6̣ 5̣ 3̣ 2̣ 1̣ 2̣ 3̣ 3̣ 2̣ 1̣ 6̣ 1̣ 2̣ 1̣ 1̣ 1̣ 6̣ 5̣ 3̣ 0̣ 5̣ 6̣
四 山 相 逼 寧 由 己

〔註〕起句首字用平平仄仄，係近體。第四句作七字句。

甚麼是《九宮大成南北詞宮譜》？它的價值在哪裏？

乾隆七年（1742），清廷特立樂部，令周祥鉦等人領導樂工，以工尺譜記錄了四千四百多首唐宋词、宋元諸宮調、元明散曲、南戲及雜劇的旋律和文辭，到乾隆十一年（1746）修畢成書，是為八十二卷的《九宮大成南北詞宮譜》（下簡稱《九宮》），傳世至今，是我國第一部完整的中國歷代聲樂工尺譜曲總集。據王正來老師形容，其素材「凝聚着戲曲史上無數書會才人、創調國工、戲曲作家、製譜伶工、曲譜編者和民間藝人的畢生精力和創作成就」。

《九宮》收錄的是哪種音樂？

在《九宮》成書的年代，崑曲鼎盛，各種韻文形式的歌唱，大部分都是採用崑曲音樂作為定型和變例的體式的，所以《九宮》所錄的樂譜，大部分都是崑曲譜。崑曲的含意，應當是：明崑山魏良輔創水磨腔譜唱的南北曲。水磨腔，又稱水磨調、水磨崑腔，簡稱崑腔，是一種規範化的、嚴格講求「依字行腔」的譜曲法和唱法。

《九宮》用的是哪種記譜法？

《九宮》用是乾隆時代的工尺譜，利用「譜字」記音，以板眼符號扼要地記載了唱腔的主旋律和樂曲的主節奏。

The late *kunqu* scholar Wang Zhenglai (1948–2003) laboured for 10 years to translate single-handedly traditional Chinese notation in *An Anthology of North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes* into a modern system prevalent in mainland China—numbered musical notation. Mr. Wang also provided annotations to enhance reader’s understanding of traditional Chinese music. The Chinese Music Archive of the CUHK has turned Mr. Wang’s labours into a book published by The Chinese University Press—the nine-volume, 6,740-page *An Anthology of Annotated North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes: A Critical Edition with Commentary*. The spirit of ancient Chinese tunes has been revived, and this is a feat of which all lovers of music, Chinese or otherwise, should be proud.

甚麼叫「增點小眼」和「潤腔」？

崑曲音樂的節奏，以「板眼」呈示。在《九宮》的工尺譜中，只有板和中眼，對於一般唱者，難以掌握適當的行腔節奏。在譜字旁加點了「小眼」，即「頭眼」和「末眼」，便能清晰地展示出準確的行腔，使曲譜變得「實用」。

潤腔是對腔句內某一個音的華彩修飾，其性質屬於「口風、唱法」中的內容：如「橄欖腔」，就是一種修飾長音的唱法；又，例如南曲中入聲字要用「斷腔」唱出，若接着還有下行的長音，便可將該音「潤」作「撒腔」，令旋律更豐富優美。

如果讀者看不懂簡譜，怎樣才可以欣賞這些優美的曲子？

多得崑曲研究家古兆申先生的策劃，從《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》所載曲譜中，選取了解二十支單曲（南曲八支、北曲十二支），另散套與劇套各一，邀得國內著名崑曲表演藝術家趙堅先生、本港崑曲研究者張麗真女士、陳春苗等曲唱示範，江蘇省崑劇院崑曲笛子演奏家王建農先生暨多位青年演奏員伴奏，錄成光盤，配合出版，賦予這份無聲的文獻更豐盛的生命力，活現在二十一世紀現代人的面前。

What is *An Anthology of North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes* about? What is its value?

In 1742, the Qing court set up a music bureau where musicians were told to transform over 4,400 poems written to tune (*ci*) into traditional Chinese notation. They included the ballads of the Song and Yuan dynasties, as well as the melodies and lyrics of opera, Southern drama and poetic drama set to music of the Yuan and Ming dynasties. In 1746, their painstaking efforts culminated in an 82-scroll book titled *An Anthology of North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes* (hereafter referred to as *Nine Modes*), and this encyclopaedia of Chinese vocal music or folk music survived to this day.

What kinds of music are included in *Nine Modes*?

It was the heyday of *kunqu* when *Nine Modes* was compiled. So, most of the scores in the tome belong to *kunqu*, a performing art originating in the district of Kunshan near Suzhou, in modern Jiangsu Province and dating back to the 14th century.

What notation system is used in *Nine Modes*?

The notation system used in *Nine Modes* is called *gongche* notation, which uses Chinese characters to represent pitches on the musical scale and the rhythmic framework.

If one can read *gongche* notation, is one able to sing the tunes included in *Nine Modes*?

According to Prof. Yu Siu-wah, director of the Chinese Music Archive, CUHK, there is always a considerable distance between actual performances and what is notated in *gongche* notation. Mr. Koo Siu-sun, one of the editors of *An Anthology of Annotated North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes: A Critical Edition with Commentary* (referred hereafter to as *Critical Edition*) and an expert in *kunqu* studies, said, ancient Chinese composers usually wrote only the skeleton of the melodies and left the details to the discretion of singers. To give a virtuoso rendition of a melody, singers have to study classic texts about *kunqu* singing and learn from competent masters.

Why is numbered musical notation used for translation?

It is used for the sake of popularization. According to Mr. Koo, numbered musical notation originated in Western stave notation and first appeared during the Chinese New Culture Movement in the late 1910s. In the 1950s, the Chinese opera community developed a revised numbered musical notation system tailor-made for their needs. It has been getting more and more popular in the past 50 years. Today, some new-generation Chinese opera performers are completely ignorant of *gongche* notation.

Can numbered musical notation replace completely the original *gongche* notation?

The current numbered musical notation system still cannot represent certain minutiae of the art of Chinese opera singing. Mr. Wang Zhenglai took this into account when doing the translation. So, there is an explanation of the techniques of *kunqu* singing in the book, as well as notes or remarks in different parts to remind readers of the limitations.

Who was Mr. Wang Zhenglai?

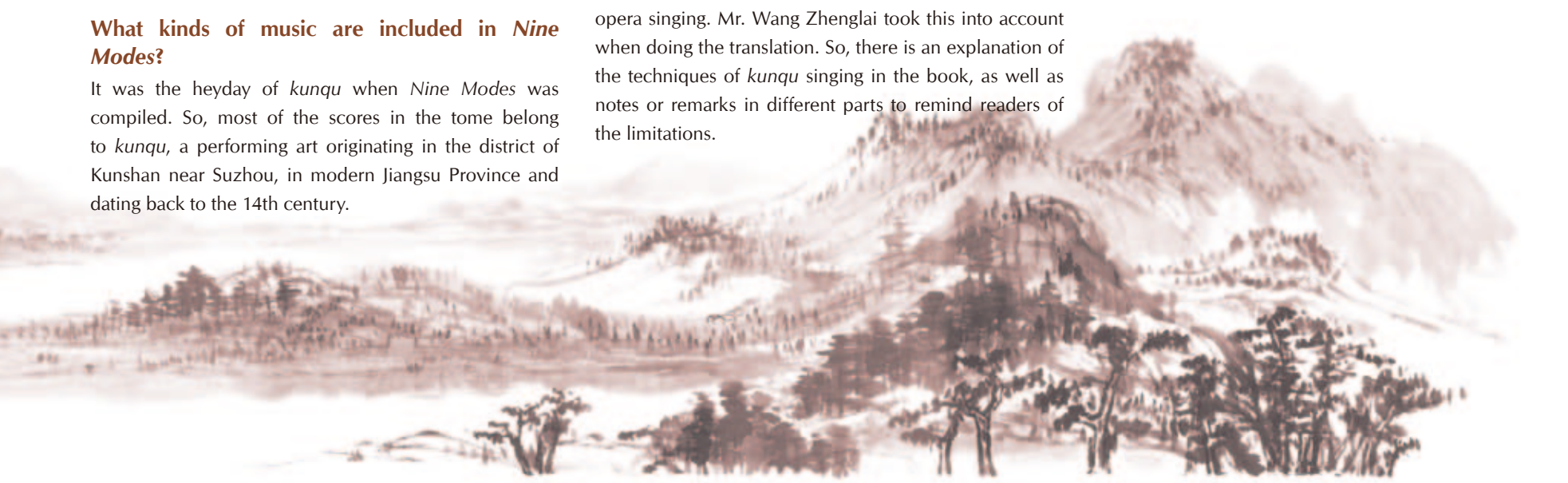
Mr. Wang was a famous *kunqu* scholar and senior lecturer of the Jiangsu Drama School. He entered the Jiangsu Academy of Theatre Art to learn *kunqu* opera performance in 1959 and dedicated himself to the study of the theories of this performing art since 1977. When teaching at the Jiangsu Drama School, he produced a myriad of teaching materials for *kunqu* education. He also composed melodies for ancient and modern poems.

What principles did Wang Zhenglai follow when translating the tunes?

According to Ms. Cheung Lai-chun, a student of Mr. Wang and one of the editors of *Critical Edition*, the tome was aimed at faithfully showing how those melodies were like in the days when *Nine Modes* was compiled. Prof. Yu Siu-wah said, ‘With his profound knowledge about *kunqu*, Mr. Wang used the method of *yizixingqiang* (determining the melody of a song by the phonetic tones of its lyrics). This involves a certain degree of reconstruction and re-creation, but is definitely not ungrounded creation. It is an interpretation based on the musical elements of *kunqu*, with which he was extremely familiar.’

How can a person who can’t read numbered musical notation appreciate the beauty of these tunes?

Thanks to Mr. Koo Siu-sun’s effort, a set of DVDs has also been released with the tome. The DVDs contain 20 selected melodies sung by Mr. Zhao Jian, famous *kunqu* performer on the mainland, and Ms. Cheung Lai-chun and Ms. Chen Chunmiao, *kunqu* researchers in Hong Kong, with a musical accompaniment provided by Mr. Wang Jiannong, flautist at the Jiangsu Kunqu Opera Troupe, and other young musicians. With these DVDs, the soundless texts in the book have become more audible and comprehensible. 🎧



時速 15.7 公里 的青春



比賽 On the track



畢業 Graduation



實習 On clinical placement

村上春樹在《關於跑步，我說的其實是……》中說，希望自己的墓誌銘可以刻着：「作家（也是跑者），至少到最後都沒有用走的。」

跑者，在村上看來，似乎是一種能界定人生價值或意義，並足以自豪的身分。對於這點，護理課程四年級生姚潔貞大概深有同感。

飛躍的羚羊

姚潔貞是四乘八百米香港紀錄保持者，2009年度香港業餘田徑總會最佳運動員，去年在香港女子八百、千五、五千、一萬米和十公里賽事，她所向披靡，最近更以1小時20分22秒完成渣打馬拉松半馬賽事，奪得女子組冠軍。若將這距離和時間換算為時速，是15.7公里，相當於一般人騎單車的速度。

小學三、四年級的時候，姚潔貞初次接觸跑步，當時主攻短跑，直至升上中學，才轉向中長距離。來到中大後，不用再應付壓力大的公開考試，訓練時間和強度比以前更大，因此這幾年都取得理想成績。

她認為自己跑步能有這成就，最大因素是能堅持。「很多朋友練了幾年，也有不錯的成績，但後來因為各種事情放棄了。」她自己經歷過類似情況，面對升學壓力和公開考試，感到難以兼顧唸書和跑步。但她說：「我不想放棄，很想繼續練好這運動。唯有減少逛街看電視上網等活動，盡量把時間用在唸書和跑步上。」

縱使有如此堅忍的意志，但在練習或比賽中，也試過「上岸」——這是跑者的術語，即停了下來。為了迫使自己去完成，她會心中哼着音樂，看看周圍事物，驅散「上岸」的念頭，或者想着要達到某目標而拚命去跑。

到了現在，想要成績有所躍進，她仍然努力不懈。一般一星期會練習四天，跑七十至八十公里。為了保存更多精力練習，平常很少逛街，可能一個月才去一次。「人家不明白，覺得為何值得花那麼多時間在跑步上，但我們心中是有個目標要達到。」

有人說，跑步是孤單的運動。但姚潔貞卻說，透過跑步，她認識更多的朋友。怪不得她說，最難忘的比賽，不是令她封后的半馬拉松，而是兩年前的東亞運動會。那次她和許多香港運動精英一塊，以前沒有試過和那麼多人一同參賽，雖只摘下兩面銅牌，她也覺得很開心。

她以前比較着重名次，總想爭取三甲甚至第一，現在挑戰的則是時間。「勝負是其次，主要目標是跑出更好的時間，突破自己的極限。」

疾馳的南丁格爾

愛好運動的姚潔貞沒有選體育系，而修讀護理，是受了當醫生的表姐影響，希望能幫助病人。課堂所學的生理學和營養學知識，對跑步也有幫助。「運動流很多汗，怎樣補充電解質，補充多少才合適。這些知識都對我很有用。」

姚潔貞今年畢業，即將投身護士行業。雖然還未正式入職，但多次到醫院實習，她已感受到工作的繁重和人手短缺的壓力。實習期間身心勞累，加上連續輪班，有時候導致睡眠不足，令她也曾萌生不去練跑的念頭。但最後自律還是戰勝偷懶之心。

她的偶像馬拉松世界紀錄保持者加布雷塞拉西最近在訪問中說：「成功的條件有三：自律、刻苦，最後也許最重要的是：投入。做不到這三點，不可能有所成。這是從運動學到的道理。」姚潔貞自然也明白這個道理。

當護士和跑步的共通點似乎是——都很需要堅持。小妮子兩者都會堅持下去，並已計劃好配合工作改變跑步目標。「護士要輪班工作，練習時間少了，而且要長時間站立，令雙腿肌肉疲累，因此我未來可能會改跑更長的距離——全馬拉松。」她解釋，跑中距離需要肌肉爆發力，她未來可能再難以負荷。跑全馬拉松，每一下踏步不用很大力，可以跑慢一點，反而能放鬆肌肉。

姚潔貞對於工作也已有計劃，打算進修助產士課程，希望在護士崗位也能像在田徑場上一樣，會有一番成績。

據說，跑者的人生是以磨損的鞋底來計算，如果是這樣，姚潔貞的人生可能得同時以磨損的跑鞋和護士鞋鞋底來計算。



奪冠 The champion

In his book *What I talk about When I talk about Running*, Murakami Haruki proposes as his epitaph, 'Writer (and Runner). At least he never walked.'

To him, the runner identity is one that can define the value or meaning of life. Yiu Kit-ching Christy, Year four student of nursing, probably shares Murakami's view.

Once a Runner

Christy is a Hong Kong record holder in the 4x800m relay, and was honoured by the Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association with 'Athlete of the Year' in 2009. She overtook her competitors in the 800m, 1,500m, 10,000m and 10km in Hong Kong last year. Recently she won the women's half marathon in the Standard Chartered Hong Kong Marathon 2011 in a time of 1:20:22, or 15.7km per hour, about the speed of an ordinary cyclist.

Christy began sprinting when she was in primary three or four, and became a middle and long distance runner after entering secondary school. In university, with the pressure of public examinations behind her, her training intensified in terms of time and volume. And her performance improved a lot over the last few years.

She attributes her achievements to perseverance. 'Many friends of mine also had pretty good results after years of training. But they gave it up for all kinds of reasons.' She also experienced a similar struggle. While in secondary



Run, Nurse, Run

school, she was faced with the pressure of public examinations and felt it was difficult to juggle studying with running. But she says, 'I didn't want to give up. I wanted to make something of myself in this sport. So, I cut down on shopping, watching TV and surfing the Internet, and devoted all my time to studying and running.'

Yet despite her perseverance, she does from time to time have the urge to 'go ashore', the runners' term for stopping down in training or races. To force herself to finish the run, she would hum a little tune and look around the scenery, or think about the goal she wants to achieve to chase away the idea of 'going ashore'.

Now, in order to achieve better results, she has been training hard. She runs four days a week, covering 70 to 80km in total. In order to preserve energy for training, she normally goes shopping only once a month. 'Other people don't understand why we devote so much time and energy to running. We runners are motivated by a goal we set out to accomplish.'

To some, running is a lonely sport. But Christy says that it has enabled her to make many friends. It is little wonder that her most memorable race is not the half marathon she has won recently, but the 2009 East Asian Games, in which she took part together with many of Hong Kong's elite athletes. She said she did not have so many teammates before. Although she only clinched two bronze medals in that event, she was very happy.

In the past, she was bent on winning titles. Now she sees time as her opponent. 'It doesn't really matter whether I win or not. My major goal is to beat the time I hope for and to push the envelope.'

Nurse on the Run

As a sports lover, Christy chose to study nursing instead of sports-related subjects because of the influence by her cousin, who is a doctor. Christy wants to help patients to recover. The physiology and nutrition courses she has

taken also help her in running. 'Runners sweat profusely. Knowledge about how to replace sweat electrolyte losses is very helpful to me.'

Christy is going to graduate from the University and begin a career as a nurse. She has already experienced the heavy workload and the pressure of staff shortage from clinical placements in hospitals. Because of the workload and lack of sleep resulting from the short breaks between shifts, sometimes she just did not feel like running. But discipline prevailed at last.

Her idol Haile Gebrselassie, marathon world record holder, says in a recent interview: 'You need three things to win: discipline, hard work and, before everything maybe, commitment. No one will make it without those three. Sport teaches you that.' As a runner, Christy certainly also knows that very well.

It seems that nurses and runners share one quality—perseverance. Christy has already planned to change her running regimen to accommodate her job. 'Nurses have to work shifts. I won't have as much time for training as now. And my job requires me to stand for a long time, which will tire my leg muscles. So, I'm going to run longer distance—the full marathon.' She explained that shorter distance requires explosive muscle power, which is a luxury she might not enjoy in the future. By comparison, running a full marathon, she can take lighter steps and run at a slower tempo. That makes the muscles relax.

As for her career, Christy plans to do midwifery training, hoping that she can achieve something in her career as a nurse as she did on the running track.

Somebody said that the life of a runner is measured by the soles of the running shoes he or she has worn out. If that's the case, Christy's life should be measured by the soles of both her running shoes and her nurse's orthopaedic flats. 📖

校園消息

CAMPUS NEWS



任志剛談中國貨幣政策

Joseph Yam on China's Monetary Policies



全球經濟及金融研究所在5月24日舉辦成立後首場大型公開講座，由該所傑出研究員任志剛教授主講，題為「中國的貨幣及匯率政策」。講座全場滿座，吸引了超過四百名聽眾參加。

任教授是香港金融管理局前總裁，現為工商管理學院榮譽教授兼中國金融學會執行副會長。他在講座中探討了人民幣政策此國際熱門課題，以深入淺出的方法，介紹中國貨幣政策的目標及配合政策的工具，以及人民幣匯率的形成機制，剖析中國貨幣及匯率政策對全球經濟的影響。

The Institute of Global Economics and Finance held the first public lecture since its inception on 24 May.

Entitled 'China's Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies', the lecture was delivered by Prof. Yam Chi-kwong Joseph, distinguished research fellow of the institute. The lecture was a full house with more than 400 attendees.

Professor Yam is the former chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, honorary professor of the CUHK Faculty of Business Administration, and executive vice president of the China Society for Finance and Banking. In his lecture, he analysed the objectives and tools of China's monetary policy, the Renminbi exchange rate regime, and the influence of China's monetary and exchange rate policies on world economy. 📖

兩岸三地綠色大學聯盟成立

Cross-strait Green University Consortium Launched

中大、南京大學和中央大學締結綠色大學聯盟，聯盟成立典禮於5月31日在中大校園舉行，南京大學校長陳駿教授（左二）、中央大學校長蔣偉寧教授（右一）、香港政府環境局署理環境局局長潘潔博士（左一），聯同中大校長沈祖堯教授（右二）主禮。

來自香港、內地及台灣的百多位嘉賓參加典禮，見證三校校長簽署綠色大學聯盟協議書。沈祖堯校長並宣讀綠色大學聯盟宣言。他說：「無論個人或群體，都應履行自身以及對地球萬物的責任。而高等教育學府對推進綠色科學研究、開展綠色教育及社會服務，以及推廣綠色文化方面更是義不容辭。」各主禮嘉賓更在典禮上主持植樹儀式，並合力以健康食材炮製低碳菜色供嘉賓享用。

根據綠色大學聯盟協議，三校將定期舉行研討會、組織共同研究團隊、發展跨校綠色課程、共享教學資源及交流學習經驗，從而提升學術水平及創新能力。此外，還會組織學生投身綠色校園建設、參與相關社會服務及考察體驗，身體力行締建更環保的社會。



The Chinese University, Nanjing University and Central University formed the Cross-strait Green University Consortium. Its establishment ceremony was officiated by Prof. Chen Jun (2nd left), President of Nanjing University; Prof. Chiang Wei-ling (1st right), President of Central University; Dr. Poon Kit Kitty (1st left), Acting Secretary for the Environment, Hong Kong SAR Government; and

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (2nd right), Vice-Chancellor of CUHK on 31 May on CUHK campus.

Over a hundred guests from Hong Kong, mainland China and Taiwan attended the ceremony. Heads of the three universities signed the agreement of the Green University Consortium and Professor Sung made the declaration. He said, 'Every individual or organization should be responsible for their actions and the future of the world. Tertiary institutions are dedicated to advancing green science research, green education and social services, as well as promoting green culture.'

The officiating guests also hosted a tree planting ceremony and prepared a low-carbon dish using healthy ingredients to signify their commitment to environmental protection.

According to the Green University Consortium Agreement, the three institutions will host regular seminars, co-organize research teams, develop cross-institution green programmes, share teaching resources and exchange learning experience to boost academic standards and innovation. They will also get students involved in building a green campus, in community services and in field trips. 🌱

全球專家雲集中大 討論服務貿易新趨勢

World Experts Discuss Role of Services Trade

由中大香港亞太研究所與全球經濟及金融研究所合辦、亞洲開發銀行研究所及太平洋經濟合作議會策劃的「二十一世紀服務貿易新趨勢」國際學術會議，於6月2至3日假祖堯堂舉行。

是次會議雲集世界貿易組織、經濟合作暨發展組織、世界銀行、亞洲開發銀行、東南亞國家聯盟、亞太經濟合作等組織的專家，以及世界各地工商界、政府機構和學術界代表，深入討論多項課題，包括服務業的競爭力、服務貿易及投資改革的利益、提高服務業出口的方法以及如何改善全球及地區管治，以促進服務貿易和投資等，以期為11月的亞太經濟合作組織領袖會議提供重要的政策建議。

為會議主持開幕禮的嘉賓包括香港政府工業貿易署署長關錫寧女士、美國夏威夷東西中心校長及亞太經濟合作組織聯合主席莫里森博士、亞洲開發銀行研究所所長河合正弘博士，以及中大博文講座教授兼1996年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主莫理斯教授。

香港亞太研究所副所長兼太平洋經濟合作香港委員會主席宋恩榮教授說，該會議在香港舉行，證明香港是世界上最注重服務業的經濟體。德雷克—布羅克曼女士與太平洋經濟合作議會及亞洲開發銀行研究所攜手，令會議得以香港舉行。她說，服務業佔全港生產總值逾百分之九十三，全港百分之八十八的勞動人口從事服務業，香港是東亞少數服務貿易淨輸出的地區之一。

On 2 and 3 June, an international conference on 'Services Trade: New Approaches for the 21st Century' convened at Cho Yiu Hall under the joint auspices of the Global Institute for Economics and Finance and the Economic Research Centre of the Hong Kong Institute for Asia Pacific Studies (HKIAPS). The conference was jointly organized by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC).

The event brought together experts from WTO, OECD, World Bank, ADB, ASEAN and APEC, as well as specialists from the academic, government and business



後排左起：河合正弘博士、莫里森博士、莫理斯教授、宋恩榮教授、德雷克—布羅克曼女士、阿德萊德大學經濟學院院長芬德利教授、美洲國家組織機構關係主管斯蒂芬森博士、香港總商會總裁方志偉先生、太平洋經濟合作議會秘書長佩德羅薩先生

前排左起：關錫寧女士、香港亞太研究所所長張妙清教授、亞洲開發銀行研究所研究員帕薩迪亞女士

Back row from left: Dr. Masahiro Kawai; Dr. Charles E. Morrison; Sir James Mirrlees; Prof. Sung Yun-wing; Ms. Jane Drake-Brockman; Prof. Christopher Findlay, Head of the School of Economics at the University of Adelaide; Dr. Sherry M. Stephenson, Head of Institutional Relations, the Organization of American States; Alex Fong, CEO of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Eduardo Pedrosa, Secretary General, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council.

Front row from left: Ms. Kwan Sik-ning Maria; Prof. Cheung Mui-ching Fanny, director of the HKIAPS; Ms. Gloria O. Pasadilla, research fellow at the ADBI

communities, covering themes on the competitiveness of services industry, benefits of services trade and investment reform, toolkits for promoting services exports, and solutions to improve the global and regional governance for trade and investment in services. It aimed at developing a number of key policy messages for APEC leaders who will gather in Hawaii in November.

Prof. Sir James Mirrlees, 1996 Nobel Laureate and Professor-at-Large, opened the conference along with Dr. Charles. E. Morrison, president of the East-West Center in Hawaii and co-chair of the PECC; Dr. Masahiro Kawai, dean of the ADBI; and Ms. Kwan Sik-ning Maria, director-general of the Hong Kong Department of Trade

and Industry.

Prof. Sung Yun-wing, associate director of the HKIAPS and chair of Hong Kong Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation said that the conference was held in Hong Kong in recognition of its status as the most services-oriented economy in the world. Ms. Jane Drake-Brockman, who worked with PECC and the ADBI to bring the conference to fruition at CUHK, said that services account for over 93% of Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product and employ as much as 88% of the Hong Kong work force, Hong Kong being consequently one of the few economies in East Asia that is a net services exporter. 🌱

香港亞太研究所二十周年

HKIAPS Turns 20

為慶祝成立二十周年，香港亞太研究所（亞太所）於5月24日假祖堯堂舉行「從社經指標看香港社會變遷」論壇，邀得香港政府中央政策組首席顧問劉兆佳教授（前排中）擔任主禮嘉賓，聯同黃乃正副校長（前排右三）及亞太所所長張妙清教授（前排左三）一起主持開幕儀式。

九位亞太所研究中心主任及學者於論壇上發表論文，分享歷年蒐集社會經濟指標的努力成果，並結合本地及海內外組織所蒐集的資料，分析香港過去在人口、家庭、女性地位、社會管治、經濟與跨境關係的發展和變化，冀能為未來的政策發展帶來啟示。是次論壇吸引逾一百五十名來自學院、政府、非政府組織等機構的人士參與。

The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies (HKIAPS) organized a public forum on social indicators and datasets on 24 May at Cho Yiu Hall. Prof. Lau Siu-kai (*front row, centre*), head of the Central Policy Unit of the Hong Kong SAR Government, was invited to officiate at the opening ceremony together with Prof. Henry N.C. Wong (*front row, 3rd right*), CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Prof. Cheung Mui-ching Fanny (*front row, 3rd left*), director of the HKIAPS.



Nine representatives from the research centres and programmes of the HKIAPS presented papers at the forum. Utilizing the social and economic indicators compiled by the institute, and with information collected from public sources, the presenters shared

their research insights in relation to demography, family, gender development, governance, economy, and regional cooperation of Hong Kong in the past decades. The forum drew over 150 participants from tertiary institutions, government, NGOs, etc. 📷

國家重點實驗室授牌儀式

State Key Laboratory Plaque Awarding Ceremony



科技部、教育部、中國科學院、中國工程院和自然科學基金委員會在5月23日於北京召開全國基礎研究工作會議，並為新建的國家重點實驗室代表授牌。國務委員劉延東出席會議並發表講話，科技部部长萬鋼則作工作報告。

中文大學農業生物技術國家重點實驗室夥伴實驗室主任辛世文教授（中），聯同香港大學支志明教授和澳門大學王一濤教授，獲邀代表港澳十二間國家重點實驗室夥伴實驗室出席授牌儀式。

The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and the Chinese Natural Science Foundation jointly organized the National Congress on Basic Research cum plaque awarding ceremony for state key laboratories (SKL) on 23 May in Beijing. State councilor Liu Yandong gave a speech at the meeting and Wan Gang, Minister of Science and Technology, delivered a work report.

Prof. Samuel Sun Sai-ming (*centre*), director of the State Key Laboratory of Agrobiotechnology (CUHK), was invited to attend the plaque awarding ceremony with Prof. C.M. Che of Hong Kong University and Prof. Y.T. Wong of University of Macau as representatives of the 12 SKLs in Hong Kong and Macau. 📷

安老院舍護理服務會議

Institutional Care of Older Adults Conference

為提高大眾對安老院舍服務質素重要性的關注，醫學院何善衡老年學及老年病學研究中心與沙田醫院及國際老年學暨老年病學協會（IAGG）於5月4至5日假威爾斯親王醫院禮堂舉辦「安老院舍護理服務會議」。會議由中心總監胡令芳教授（左五）及沙田醫院行政總監盧時楨醫生（左六）開幕。三位來自IAGG的講者莫雷利教授（左四）、托爾森教授（左三）、吉戈教授（左二），以及多位本地教授及醫生分析有關安老院舍服務的各種課題：包括長者營養、腦退化症、溝通問題、跌倒和骨折、臨終護理等。會議更安排了一個互動工作坊，藉此讓講者與參加者分享經驗，促進知識交流，並加強參加者對於安老院舍護理的知識。這次會議有超過一百七十人參與。

To increase awareness of the importance of quality nursing home care, the S.H. Ho Centre for Gerontology and Geriatrics of Faculty of Medicine jointly

organized a two-day conference 'Institutional Care of Older Adults' with Shatin Hospital and the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG). Held at the Auditorium, Prince of Wales Hospital from 4 to 5 May, the conference was opened by Prof. Jean Woo (*5th left*), director of the centre, and Dr. Susanna Lo (*6th left*), chief executive of Shatin Hospital. Prof. John Morley (*4th left*), Prof. Debbie Tolson (*3rd left*), and Prof. Yves Guigoz (*2nd left*) from the IAGG and a number of local professors and physicians spoke on the conference.

The two-day conference covered various topics related to nursing home care, including nutrition, dementia, communication problems, falls and

fractures, and palliative care. A 'Meet the professor workshop' was also held to allow further interaction and sharing of knowledge and to reinforce knowledge concerning nursing homes. Over 170 participants attended the conference. 📷





新型爬樹機器人面世 Robots Go Arboreal

副校長兼現代機器人實驗室主任徐揚生教授（右）與該實驗室林天麟博士（左）研發出具有全方位活動能力的爬樹機器人。此名為爬樹寶寶的機器人具有可彎曲的身軀，兩端各有一組機械爪，能以毛蟲爬行的伸縮動作在各種粗細的樹幹爬行，而且能在不規則的枝桠之間遊走，較其他只能垂直向上爬行的爬樹機械人靈活。

爬樹寶寶可用於樹木檢查、保養及病蟲害防治等工作，亦可用於監察樹上生態的科學研究，用途廣泛。它的重量僅六百克，能負載重量達自身體重三倍的物件，因此能視乎用途，配備各種儀器。

Prof. Xu Yangsheng (*right*), Pro-Vice-Chancellor and director of the Advanced Robotics Laboratory, and Dr. Lam Tin-lun (*left*) from the same laboratory invented a tree-climbing robot called the Treebot. The light and manoeuvrable robot can climb up trunks of different diameters and navigate complex branches with a caterpillar-like motion.

Featuring a bendable body and two grippers, the Treebot can be used to monitor tree health and control pests. It



can also be used as a tool for ecological observation. The arboreal robot weighs only 600 grams but can carry a payload three times its own weight. So, it can be fitted with different devices to carry out different tasks.

中大膺數學研究最出色 亞洲大學 CUHK Rated Asia's Top University for Mathematics

中大獲《泰晤士報高等教育》評選全球五十所數學研究最出色大學之一。《泰晤士報高等教育》與它的數據供應商湯森路透，根據研究論文的引用影響力評選全球最佳的數學研究機構，中大名列全球第十五，另一所入選的亞洲大學則名列三十五。

CUHK was rated one of the top 50 universities for mathematics in the world by *Times Higher Education*. *Times Higher Education* worked with its data supplier Thomson Reuters to do an analysis of the world's top research institutions for mathematics based on citation impact of research papers and found that CUHK is the highest ranked institution from Asia for this subject area, and 15th in the world.



照片蒙布朗大學提供
Courtesy of Brown University

北島獲美大學榮譽博士學位 Bei Dao Honoured by US University

本校人文學科講座教授趙振開（北島）獲美國布朗大學頒授文學博士學位，是今年獲該校榮譽學位的十位人士之一。頒授儀式於5月29日在該校第二百四十三屆畢業典禮上舉行。

布朗大學校長西蒙斯宣讀讚辭，她說：「作為一份民間文學雜誌的創始人和出版者，你常常不惜以自身和家人付出的巨大代價，為你的同胞創造並培育一個向世界表達自己的平台。為了你對於人性根本之美德的堅持不懈的信仰、為了你對於書寫文字之力量的信心、為了你對於人類之自由的深切的信念，我們授予你榮譽文學博士學位以致敬意。」

Prof. Zhao Zhenkai (Bei Dao), Professor of Humanities, was conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris*

causa by Brown University. He was one of 10 individuals who received honorary doctorates from Brown this year during its 243rd commencement exercises on 29 May.

Brown president Ruth J. Simmons read Professor Zhao's honorary citation during the ceremony: 'As the founder and publisher of an underground literary journal you have, often at great personal cost to yourself and your family, created and nurtured a platform for your fellow citizens to express themselves to the world. For your persistent faith in the fundamental goodness of humanity and the power of the written word and for your deep belief in freedom for all, we honour you with the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*.'

物理系研發高效太陽能電池 Physics Professors Develop New Solar Cells

物理系蕭旭東教授（左）和李泉教授（右）領導的研究團隊，研發出低成本、高效率的銅銦鎵硒（CIGS）薄膜太陽能電池。電池以玻璃、塑膠、金屬箔片等材料為基底，再鍍上總厚度約1/200毫米的多層薄膜材料組成，可在陰天及散射光下發電。

該電池的應用範圍極廣，可製成透視式電池，覆蓋於辦公樓側牆和玻璃幕牆，以樓高二十層的商業大廈為例，可為大樓提供約六成電力。另外亦可置於背包、手袋、帳篷、遮陽傘等物品上，隨時隨地為電子產品充電，手掌大小的電池只需日曬三小時，即可充滿一部手機的電量。此外還可用作電動車、航天或軍用設備的電源。

蕭教授和李教授領導表示：「銅銦鎵硒薄膜太陽能電池的效率較高，可媲美市場主流的晶體硅電池，而厚度卻比晶體硅電池薄五十倍，可大大節省一半生產成本。」

A research team led by Prof. Xiao Xudong (*left*) and Prof. Li Quan (*right*) of the Department of Physics successfully developed a low-cost, high-efficiency CIGS thin film solar cell.

CIGS cells are fabricated by depositing multilayer thin film materials of 1/200 mm in thickness on low-cost substrates such as glass, plastic and metal foil. The cells generate electricity even in cloudy weather and dim light. If made into transparent solar cells to clothe the outer glass walls of commercial buildings, they can cover about 60% of electricity consumption for a 20-storey commercial building. They can also be integrated into consumer products such as backpacks, handbags, tents, and sunshades for charging electronic products. A CIGS solar cell the size of a hand can fully charge a mobile phone in three hours under sunlight. It can also be used



as power supply for aerospace and military devices, as well as electric cars.

Professor Xiao and Professor Li said, 'CIGS solar cells have the highest efficiency among various types of thin film solar cells. And compared to crystalline solar cells, they're 50 times thinner and cost 50% less to produce.'

宣 布 事 項

ANNOUNCEMENTS

新任副校長

New Pro-Vice-Chancellor



大學校董會經校長推薦，並依據《香港中文大學條例》第5(6)條及規程7規定，通過委任教育心理學講座教授侯傑泰教授為大學副校長，任期兩年，由2011年8月1日起生效。

The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has appointed Prof. Hau Kit-tai, Professor of Educational Psychology, as Pro-Vice-Chancellor for a period of two years from 1 August 2011, as recommended by the Vice-Chancellor and in accordance with Section 5(6) and Statue 7 of *The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance*.

新任／續任協理副校長

New/Reappointed Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellors

化學系吳基培教授獲委以兼任方式出任協理副校長，任期三年，由2011年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Dennis K.P. Ng, professor in the Department of Chemistry, has been appointed as Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor on a concurrent basis for a period of three years from 1 August 2011.



馮通教授再度獲委任為協理副校長，任期三年，由2011年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Fung Tung has been reappointed as Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University for a period of three years from 1 August 2011.

續任大學輔導長

Reappointment of University Dean of Students

化學系吳基培教授獲續任大學輔導長，任期三年，由2011年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Dennis K.P. Ng, professor in the Department of Chemistry, has been reappointed as University Dean of Students for a period of three years from 1 August 2011.

續任研究院院長

Reappointment of Dean of Graduate School

信息工程學講座教授黃永成教授獲續任研究院院長，任期三年，由2011年9月1日起生效。

Prof. Wong Wing-shing, Professor of Information Engineering, has been reappointed as Dean of the Graduate School for a period of three years from 1 September 2011.

續任書院院長

Reappointment of College Head

歷史學講座教授梁元生教授再度獲委任為崇基學院院長，任期三年，由2011年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, Professor of History, has been reappointed as Head of Chung Chi College for a period of three years from 1 August 2011.

榮休教授

Emeritus Professors

以下五位教授獲頒授榮休教授名銜，除孔祥復教授的名銜由2011年6月15日起生效外，其餘皆由2011年8月1日起生效。

The following professors have been awarded the title of emeritus professor with effect from 1 August 2011, except in the case of Prof. Kung Hsiang-fu, whose emeritus professor title became effective on 15 June 2011:



孔祥復教授
Prof. Kung Hsiang-fu



李金漢教授
Prof. Lee Kam-hon



李錫欽教授
Prof. Lee Sik-yum



姚大衛教授
Prof. Yew Tai-wai David



何陳雪鸚教授
Prof. Ho Chan Sutying Suzanne

- 何鴻藥防治傳染病研究中心孔祥復教授
Prof. Kung Hsiang-fu, Stanley Ho Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases
- 酒店及旅遊管理學院/市場學系李金漢教授
Prof. Lee Kam-hon, School of Hotel and Tourism Management/Department of Marketing
- 統計學系李錫欽教授
Prof. Lee Sik-yum, Department of Statistics
- 生物醫學學院姚大衛教授
Prof. Yew Tai-wai David, School of Biomedical Sciences
- 公共衛生及基層醫療學院何陳雪鸚教授
Prof. Ho Chan Sutying Suzanne, School of Public Health and Primary Care

大學更改電話號碼字首

University Phone Number Prefix Changes

大學對電話線路的需求隨其發展日益增加。為此，大學引入新電話系統，字首現為2609、2696及3163的所有電話號碼，一律改為3943，最後四個數字則保持不變；而並非以以上三組字首開頭的電話號碼，則沿用舊號碼，不受影響。此外，新系統採用五位數字的內線，可用的內線數目超逾八千條。

採用新字首的電話號碼已於6月5日開始使用，與原來的號碼同時並行，以便有充裕時間作過渡安排，詳情請參看下表。

在過渡期內，凡電話號碼以2609、2696或3163為字首的部門／單位，請盡快將網頁及印刷品的聯絡電話，改成字首為3943的新號碼；新印製的信紙及名片，亦請採用新號碼，印有舊號碼的信紙及名片，請於2012年4月30日後停止使用。

現以2609、2696、或3163為字首的傳真號碼，也改為3943，過渡安排與電話號碼相同。其他字首的傳真及電話號碼維持不變。

如有查詢，請致電資訊科技服務處熱線：3943 8877或電郵：ipt@itsc.cuhk.edu.hk

As the University develops, the need for new telephone lines has kept increasing. The University has therefore introduced a new telephone system. With the new system, all existing telephone numbers beginning with 2609, 2696 and 3163 will have their prefixes changed to 3943, while the last four digits of the numbers remain unchanged. Telephone numbers with other prefixes shall remain unchanged. As a 5-digit extension number system, the new system can accommodate more than 8,000 extension lines.

Starting from 5 June, the new prefix has been operational in parallel with the existing ones. Please refer to the diagram below for details of the transitional arrangements.

During the transitional period, all departments/units with the prefixes of 2609, 2696 or 3163 are advised to display the new contact numbers (with the prefix 3943) on websites and in publications as soon as is practicable. New stock of letterheads and business cards should be printed with the new contact numbers and those with the old ones should not be in use after 30 April 2012.

Fax numbers with the prefixes 2609, 2696 and 3163 will also change to 3943 in the same way as telephone numbers. Fax and telephone numbers with prefixes other than the above three remain unchanged.

For enquiries, please contact the ITSC hotline: 3943 8877 or email: ipt@itsc.cuhk.edu.hk.

更改電話號碼字首過渡安排 (僅限於以2609、2696、3163為字首的電話號碼)
Transitional Arrangements for Phone Number Prefix Changes (Only for telephone lines with prefixes 2609, 2696 and 3163)

日期 Date	撥打整個號碼 Dialing full numbers		撥打內線 Dialing extension numbers	
	來電 Call in	致電 Call out	現時 4 位數字內線 Existing 4-digit extensions	現時 5 位數字內線 Existing 5-digit extensions
5.6.2011–1.1.2012	新系統 (字首 3943) 與現有系統 (字首 2609、2696、3163) 並行，所有來電均會接駁至接收人 New system (with prefix 3943) starts and runs in parallel with existing system (with prefixes 2609, 2696, 3163). All calls can reach the recipient	來電顯示現有號碼 (即字首 2609、2696、3163) Caller ID, if displayed, remains the same (i.e. with prefix 2609, 2696, 3163)	不變 No change	不變 No change
2.1.2012–30.4.2012		來電顯示均為 3943 xxxx Caller ID, if displayed, will all be 3943 xxxx	撥打內線，需要在現時的 4 位數字內線前加上 '3' 字。 例：內線 1234 改為 31234 Add the digit '3' in front of existing extension number: e.g., ext. 1234 becomes ext. 31234	若首個數字為 '5' 字，將轉為 '3' 字 例：內線 53321 改為 33321 If the first digit is '5', change it to '3': e.g., ext. 53321 becomes ext. 33321
1.5.2012–31.8.2012	致電字首 2609、2696、3163 者將聽到訊息，指中大電話號碼字首已轉為 3943： Callers of numbers with prefix 2609, 2696 or 3163 will hear a message indicating that the new prefix of CUHK numbers is 3943			
1.9.2012	新系統全面採用 Migration Completed			

非教學僱員績效評核和發展制度

Performance Review and Development System (PRDS) for Non-teaching Staff

2010至11年度（即2010年7月1日至2011年6月30日）的非教學僱員績效評核將於2011年7月展開。評核員請於<https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/personnel>下載本年度之評核報告表格。評核員填寫評核報告及作評核晤談前，宜於上述網站閱覽《績效評核和發展指引》、《績效評核和發展（PRD）周期流程表》及《評核報告（第一部分）範例》。

大學已聘請校外顧問協助檢討績效評核和發展制度，並參考工會意見，以令該制度更趨完善。經檢討後，績效評核和發展制度將於來年（2011至12年度）推出新措施，包括將每項職責之比重下限由百分之十調整至百分之五（「必要的素質」之比重上下限維持不變），俾能更適切配合僱員實際的職責分配。此外，評核員為下屬作績效評核的表現，將要納入其督導下屬的職責範疇內。詳情將於2011年7月透過人事處發出之通函公布。評核員為下屬訂定來年（2011至12年度）之職責範疇及比重時，須注意上述新措施。

The 2010–11 PRDS review exercise (applicable to all full-time non-teaching appointees), for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, is to commence in July 2011. Reviewers should download the Review Report for this review exercise at <https://perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/personnel>. Reviewers are also advised to read through the *Performance Review and Development (PRD) Guide, Flowchart on PRD Cycle and Samples of completed PRD Reports (Section I)* at the same website, before completing the Review Report and meeting the reviewees.

The University has undertaken a review of the PRDS with a view to further improving the performance review process. Useful feedback from University employees and staff associations/unions was received and an external consultant was engaged to facilitate

the review. As a result, some arrangements/enhancements to PRDS will be introduced in the ensuing (2011–12) review cycle, including adjusting the minimum weighting of each accountability from 10% to 5% (while the permissible range of the weighting for 'Mandatory Attributes' remains unchanged), so as to more appropriately reflect the actual work allocation of reviewees. In addition, reviewers' performance in conducting PRD for their subordinates will be assessed and recorded under their accountability on staff management. Details will be announced in July 2011 via general circular issued by the Personnel Office. Reviewers should pay special attention to the new rules when working out the accountabilities and assigning corresponding weightings for their reviewees in the ensuing (2011–12) review cycle.

訃告

Obituary

中國文化研究所名譽教授陳學霖，痛於2011年6月1日辭世，大學同仁深表哀悼。

陳教授於1992年應聘出任本校歷史學講座教授，並兩度擔任系主任。2000年退休後，仍任中國文化研究所名譽教授及《中國文化研究所學報》主編。

The University mourns the passing of Prof. Chan Hok-lam, honorary professor at the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), on 1 June 2011.

Professor Chan joined the University in 1992 as Professor of History and served two terms as chairman of the Department of History. After his retirement in 2000, he continued to serve the University as honorary professor at the ICS and chief editor of the *Journal of Chinese Studies*.

人 事 動 態

PERSONALIA




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www.cuhk.edu.hk/iso/en/features/style-speaks/index.html

American and British English

Part 2 of *The Economist Style Guide* describes some of the main differences between American and British English in terms of spelling, grammar and usage. It explains differences and dissimilarities in characteristic style and economy. See the passage below in which a few subtle differences between the two tongues are illustrated in continuous prose and consistent context:

*In British English, doctors and lawyers are to be found **in** Harley Street or Wall Street, not **on** it. And they rest from their labours **at** weekends, not **on** them. During the week, their children are **at** school, not **in** it.*

Differences in spelling are usually sufficiently similar to enable identification but dissimilar enough to rankle the purists. The style book gives the following examples:

British	American
<i>cosy</i>	<i>cozy</i>
<i>aesthetic</i>	<i>esthetic</i>
<i>sizeable</i>	<i>sizable</i>
<i>arbour</i>	<i>arbor</i>
<i>theatre</i>	<i>theater</i>

Many writers and publishers in the US spell some words with an *-ize* ending while their UK counterparts spell with an *-ise* ending. But the style book says that the *-ize* spelling is also a correct British form. Some words, however, are always spelled with *-ise*, no matter which convention is followed. Examples are:

<i>advertise</i>	<i>apprise</i>
<i>chastise</i>	<i>comprise</i>
<i>improvise</i>	<i>incise</i>
<i>supervise</i>	<i>televisé</i>

Editor



1 民營純人文學術書店、策劃暢銷書、發行圖書——以往的經驗跟中大出版社的工作有何相關？

How have your past experiences as a bookshop owner, acquisition editor and book distributor helped you in your work at the Chinese University Press (CUP)?

今年剛好是我入行書業的第二十年頭。第一個十年一直在創業，從圖書零售、到發行、到出版，仗着年輕，一路把書業的上中下游走了個全程。第二個十年除了讀書，主要是做管理，從綜合傳媒集團的出版管理、到獨立出版社的管理，人也從北京搬到紐約，又搬來香港。每段職業經歷都是挑戰，例如從中文出版業跳到英文出版業，那真是刺激的挑戰。也有令人沮喪的挑戰，例如在集團公司管理商業出版。出版本是「愛智慧」的行業，一旦變成「愛利潤」的行業，意思就沒有了。我於是確定了獨立出版的生涯選擇。好在這個決定早在來中大出版社之前，否則到了香港，看到這麼小的圖書市場，豈不絕望？

This year marks the 20th anniversary of my career in the book industry. During the first 10 years when I was young, I ran my own business. From retailing, distributing to publishing, I gained experience in different sectors of the industry. During the second 10 years, I mainly worked as a manager, from managing the publication arm of a media conglomerate to managing an independent publisher. I moved from Beijing to New York and then Hong Kong. Every position was a challenge. There were exciting challenges, such as moving from Chinese-language publishing to English-language publishing. And there were frustrating ones, such as working in commercial publishing for a conglomerate. The book industry should be the one devoted to the pursuit of wisdom. It's meaningless when it is dedicated to the pursuit of profit. So, I determined to make a career in independent publishing. It's good that I made this decision before I came to Hong Kong to join the CUP. Otherwise, I might have been disheartened by the small market here.

2 中文大學出版社由你出掌之後，風格跟以前有甚麼分別？

How is the CUP under your directorship different from its past?

中大出版社立社宗旨不變——「弘揚中西文化，傳播古今知識」，即在「東西古今」四個板塊中行走。建社三四十年間，世界雖然發生劇變，這一框架並未發生結構性變化。

近年來出版社在人才戰略上最下功夫。出版業屬創意產業，對人才的要求遠遠高於一般行業。遺憾學術出版人才儲備極端匱乏。編輯部要能跟學術界進行有機的對話，但學術人才一般首選教職。學術編輯須具備的素質往往更為複雜，待遇卻普遍偏低。雖有種種不利因素，但我們相信出版業的魅力，相信中大出版社能令我們吸引到「愛智慧」的同道。

For the past 30 to 40 years, the CUP has stayed true to its missions of advancing, conserving and disseminating knowledge, as well as promoting scholastic interchange between the Chinese and other cultures.

In recent years, the CUP has put in a great deal of effort to recruit talent. The publishing industry belongs to the creative industry, to which talented employees are the single most decisive factor for success. It's a shame that there is a dearth

of talent in academic publishing. We need editors with their finger on the pulse of academia. But academics tend to look for teaching jobs. Good academic editors should possess more sophisticated qualities than teachers, yet they are lowly paid. Despite these adverse factors, we believe in the charm of the publishing industry and believe that the CUP can attract people who are in pursuit of wisdom.

3 可以講一下出版社團隊近年的變化嗎？
What changes have the CUP undergone in terms of its staff composition?

市場部和製作部發展穩健，並支撐了編輯部改組，在出版社整體人才轉型中功不可沒。目前出版社已擁有人才多樣化的編輯部，文化更具創造力和包容性。編輯部第一次有了美國同事。現任編輯部主任林穎博士放棄助理教授職位，成功轉行，更是傳為香港出版界佳話。

With the support of stable marketing and production teams, we've successfully revamped our editorial team, which now comprises members with different expertise and backgrounds. This diversity contributes to our creativity and cultural inclusiveness. For the first time, our editorial team has a member from the US. Our current managing editor Dr. Lin Ying gave up her job as an assistant professor to join us. This is the envy of many publishing houses.

4 大學出版社怎樣看商業跟學術的平衡？
How does the CUP balance profit with scholarship?

理念上無可妥協，大學出版社就是應該追求知識的原創性和觀念的先導性，在出版生態中不被市場左右。大學制度支持它，讓它可以扮演這個角色。但卑詭的現象是，在大學制度長期餵養之後，這類出版社容易自廢武功，經營活力很難與商業出版社較量。這是為甚麼八九十年代，不少大學出版社出現危機，一度面臨關門的威脅。

中大出版社的狀態相對合理，大學補貼一部分，另一部分靠自負盈虧，有商業壓力，又沒有壓到向市場投降的地步，但也沒有舒服到可以不考慮市場壓力。

A university press should focus on publishing works that are intellectually pioneering and have high-quality content. It shouldn't allow itself to be swayed by the market. With a university at its back, it can play this role well. What is ironic is that a university press would easily lose its ability to compete with its commercial counterparts because of financial support from its university. In the 1980s and 1990s, many university presses were faced with crises and on the brink of folding.

The funding model of the CUP is relatively sensible. Half of its budget comes from the University and the other half is self-funded. Market pressure is something we can't afford to ignore, but it's not so big that we have to totally bow to it.

5 有明知虧本還是要做的生意嗎？
Have you carried out any publishing projects that stand to make losses?

太多了！常常是賠錢比賺錢還有成就感。去年出版的《新定九宮大成南北詞宮譜譯註》，全世界才五百套。作者王正來先生

在艱苦年代，默默整理修輯，做完就去世了。那手稿是他一筆一畫寫成，保存了好幾百年的文化資訊。

Numerous! Usually, unprofitable projects give me a bigger sense of accomplishment than profitable ones. One example is *An Anthology of Annotated North and South Ci Music in Nine Modes: A Critical Edition with Commentary* we published last year. We only published 500 sets. Its author Mr. Wang Zhenglai passed away after painstakingly penning the manuscripts. The tome contains a culture of several hundred years.

6 當社長接近四年，有哪些覺得比較得意的項目？
Are there any projects that you are especially proud of during these few years as director of the CUP?

我這個人是做甚麼自己都不滿意的。但我以我的團隊為榮：做編輯的比我有學問，做市場的比我會賣書，做設計的書做得比我期待的漂亮，還是很滿足。

I'm the kind of person who likes to find fault with what I do. What I'm most proud of is my team—the editors who are more knowledgeable than I am, the marketers who can sell more than I do, and the production team who produce better book designs than I expect.

7 出版社在7月的香港書展將有何參與？
What will the CUP present in the coming book fair in July?

出版社一直參加香港書展。作為大學出版品的分銷門戶，我們不只發行出版社的出版品，大學各機構的出版品基本都由我們代理，甚至有些教授在其他出版社出版的著作，我們也代為展示。今年我們多預訂了攤位，共有八個，以期展出更多大學機構的出版品。有需要的同事，歡迎與我們聯絡。

The CUP has always taken part in the Hong Kong Book Fair. As a publication arm of the University, we not only distribute our own publications, but also act as an agent for other CUHK units and display works published elsewhere by some of our professors. This year we will have eight booths at the book fair to display as many books by CUHK units as possible. We welcome colleagues from other units to contact us if they need help in this regard.

8 你有裝幀書本的興趣，現在還有做這個玩藝兒嗎？
究竟樂趣在哪？

Do you still do bookbinding? How do you enjoy it?

沒有時間了，這可是香港呢！裝訂書本講的是手工時代的樂趣，當代生活的工具性太強了，人被專業分割，單向度化。做手工的時候你會感到身體、四肢、頭腦、神經是整體地活着，會享受到活着的完整質感。

I don't have time for it anymore. It's Hong Kong, remember? Bookbinding belongs to a time when craftsmanship mattered. The life of modern people is professionally compartmentalized and becomes one-dimensional. When practising crafts, you feel that your body, limbs, mind, and nerves work as a whole and enjoy the completeness of life.

9 最近在看甚麼書——認真的和消閒的？
What books have you read recently?

哈佛大學出版社今年9月將出版 *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China*，是美國當代重要的中國問題專家傅高義用八年寫成的研究性傳記，哈佛編輯剛傳來編輯版本，我忍不住先睹為快。中大出版社將在11月出版簡繁體中譯本。消閒的書有時會看書法，看帖，比如弘一法師的手跡，既享受，又能得到領悟，像他說：「處逆境心須用開拓法，處順境心須用收斂法。」

This September, the Harvard University Press is going to publish *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China* by Ezra F. Vogel, a leading China expert in contemporary America. It took him eight years to finish this biography. The CUP will publish its Chinese version in November. Harvard's editor has just sent us the proofs. I couldn't resist the temptation to read them first. I also enjoy reading calligraphy works, such as the ones by the Venerable Hong Yi. They're both enjoyable and enlightening to read. For example, he said, 'Aim high when in adversity, rein yourself in when in prosperity.'

10 中大出版社的假想敵是甚麼？
What is the CUP's biggest opponent?

是自己。

Ourselves. 📖