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友誼歷久彌新 A Friendship Long and Lasting



1951年9月21日，亞洲基督教高等教育聯合董事會 (United Board, www.unitedboard.org) 的會議記錄中，記載了一封香港來函，內容提及有關在香港成立一所基督教大專院校的意向，會議記錄同時也記載了會議決定回應信中的期許，為這所新創立的院校撥出首年為數兩萬美元的資助。

締造歷史 記錄往昔

這份會議記錄，與其餘四百多箱1882年至2006年的文件，已製成顯微膠片或經數碼化，藏於耶魯大學神學院圖書館。United Board歷史悠久，創立至今已九十五年，總部設於美國，現時與位於亞洲十五個國家及地區的八十多所高等院校與機構合作。

上述的資助款項，在1951年資助了崇基學院的成立。也是自那年起，United Board開始將服務的重點從國內轉移到亞洲其他地區。此前數十年間，該會一直在中國大陸全力支持十三所基督教大專院校的發展。

崇基學院成立初期，全校只有六十三位學生，向United Board申請資助時，以下亞厘畢道聖公會霍約瑟紀念堂為校址。United Board所提供的資助，為學院日後的擴展提供了重要的經濟支援。今時今日，United Board海外唯一的辦事處即設於崇基學院的行政大樓，兩者關係之密切，可見一斑。

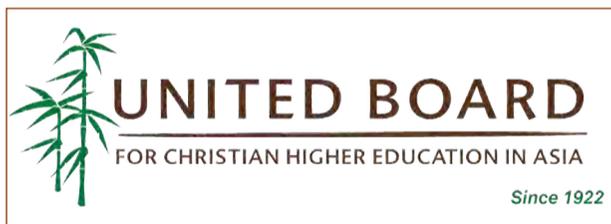
統領香港辦事處的行政副總裁鄭文珊先生（圖左）憶述，他在梳理歷史檔案時，內心悸動不已：「在這些檔案裏，點點滴滴都是崇基學院自五十年代創校以來的發展與有關資助。從在馬料水興建校舍開始至1954年左右，United Board所提供的資助金額已高達二十五萬三千元，在當時可說是天文數字。」

除了為崇基學院創校初期的建設與聘請教研人才直接提供資金，United Board亦擔當了引介的角色，積極向亞洲以及美國的學術機構介紹這所新創立的大專院校。

扎根本土 擁抱國際

過去數十年，United Board亦為中大整體的發展慷慨出力，積極資助其舉辦國際會議、推動學術交流、贊助學者前往海外深造、設立學生獎學金與訪問學人計劃等。自中大成立以來，共捐出多於兩千萬港元的款項。United Board以推動全人教育為宗旨——包括知識、靈性與道德的栽培，受惠者多從事宗教、文化研究，或與人文學科有關的工作。八十年代國內改革開放後，United Board的資助也惠及來自內地的學者和學生。

總裁Nancy Chapman博士（圖右）指出，中大既是United Board八十所大專院校的網絡一員，學生與學者們乃可善用這種聯繫，「與文化背景多元的院校接觸與交流——這些學校不單提供專業訓練，更為每位學生提供獨特且全面的個人化教育。」



從受助到施予

如今，崇基學院與中大已發展成高等教育的殿堂，他們的角色也由以往的受助者，逐漸演變成United Board的夥伴，甚至是施予者。

鄭先生補充：「過去二十年，我們除主力資助東南亞與南亞一帶的發展中國家與地區，更持續與位於東亞的機構合作。我們目前的重點在高等教育的領袖培訓、教研人員的持續進修、學習與研究、校園與社區的聯繫與合作、亞洲文化

與宗教，以及特別項目這五個範疇。我們期望崇基學院與中大能善用我們的關係網，成為其他機構的施予者甚至思想領袖。」

United Board的訪問學人計劃就是其中一個例子，計劃旨在安排有潛質的中層教研及行政人員，在亞洲各大專院校實習，培育他們成為專上教育的領袖。過去十數年，中大及其書院接待了不少來自印度、越南、柬埔寨、緬甸、印尼和菲律賓等發展中國家的訪問學人。在數月的訪問期間，中大的教研和行政人員充當他們的導師，讓他們認識其所屬範疇的最佳運作模式。鄭先生說：「我們把已發展國家和發展中國家的院校聯繫起來，讓後者向前者學習，希望他們由此確定其遠景和目標，並為自己的國家帶來改變。」

另一中大與United Board的合作項目為「亞洲文化與神學高級研修班」，這每年一度的暑期課程如今已踏入第十三個年頭，為亞洲地區研究文化、宗教與神學的年輕學者提供為期一個月的訓練。課程着重反思、對話與寫作，崇基學院神學院以往只為學員提供校內住宿，現在則為課程擔起全部行政與統籌工作。

栽培教育專才

鄭先生憶述曾有位來自印尼小鎮的建築系教授，第一次離開家鄉，被安排到中大訪問建築系。

「這位印尼的教授深受啟發，回鄉後即奮力著作，出版了一本書。他立志成為更出色的老師，承諾將來一定要為學生提供優秀教育，為國家的發展出一分力。相信在中大交流的經驗已改變這位教授的一生，也為他所執教的大學帶來正面的影響。」

面向吐露港的山頭曾是一片荒蕪，但善行的種子卻在此發芽扎根，如今已綠樹成蔭、桃李滿枝。

At the meeting of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (United Board, www.unitedboard.org) on 21 September 1951, the noting of a letter from Hong Kong expressing the intent to establish a Christian college was minuted, and so was the Board's approval in principle of an initial funding of US\$20,000 for a year.

Writing and Making History

The minutes, together with over 400 boxes of official records from 1882 to 2006, were microfilmed, digitized and now held by the Yale Divinity Library as the 'Archives of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia'. The US-based organization with a history of 95 years now works in collaboration with over 80 institutions of higher education across 15 countries and regions in Asia.

The above-mentioned funding was given to Chung Chi College in support of its inauguration in Hong Kong in 1951. The year 1951 also marked the United Board's shift of focus to other countries from China where it had supported the development of 13 Christian colleges and universities for decades.

Chung Chi College began modestly with 63 students and was housed in the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building on Lower Albert Road when it applied for the United Board's funding. The generous help played a major part in making its expansion possible later on. Today, the United Board still maintains a close tie with the College, as one can tell by the location of its only overseas office in the Administration Building on Chung Chi campus.

Mr. **Ricky M. Cheng** (left in photo), the United Board's Executive Vice President who heads the Hong Kong Office, was awed when he combed through the archives. 'Chung Chi's development and the related support from the United Board were recorded here and there in the Board minutes from the 1950s. When it came to the years when the College launched its campus construction in Ma Liu Shui, the United Board's support continued to pour in. Around 1954, the then astronomical amount of about US\$253,000 was appropriated.'

Besides directly funding Chung Chi College for facilities

construction and faculty recruitment in its early years, the United Board also played a significant role in introducing the College to the academic establishment in Asia and the US.

Local Roots, International Horizon

The United Board has also been a major benefactor of CUHK during the past decades, staunchly supporting its international conferences, academic exchanges, overseas study for faculty, various student scholarships and visiting professorships. With China's open-door policy since the 1980s, its beneficiaries also included those from the mainland. Recorded donations since the University's establishment have accumulated beyond HK\$20 million. As the United Board is committed to education that develops the whole person—intellectually, spiritually, and ethically—its beneficiaries in recent years have been mostly in the fields of religious and cultural studies and the humanities.

In the words of the United Board's President, Dr. **Nancy Chapman** (right in photo), being part of the network of 80 colleges and universities has meant that CUHK students and scholars are exposed 'to a culturally diverse constellation of institutions seeking to go beyond mere job training to deliver broad education to individuals as whole and independent persons'.

From Receiver to Giver

Now that both Chung Chi College and CUHK have established themselves as leading seats of learning, their relationships with the United Board have also changed from receivers to more like partners or even givers.

'During the past two decades or so, the United Board has directed a great portion of its resources to developing countries in South East and South Asia, while continuing its cooperation with East Asian institutions. Our current focus is on five programme areas: leadership development for higher education; faculty development for enhanced teaching, learning, and research; campus-community partnerships; culture and religion in Asia; and special initiatives,' says Ricky. 'We would like to see Chung Chi or CUHK leverage the United Board's network and assume the role of givers and thought leaders.'

For example, the United Board Fellows Program grooms promising mid-level faculty and administrators into leaders. One key component of the programme is each Fellow's placement at a college or university in Asia. During the past decade or so, CUHK and its Colleges have hosted Fellows on campus for several months and their faculty have acted as mentors to faculty and administrators from developing countries like India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines. It's an opportunity for Fellows to learn best practices in their fields of study or work. 'By linking up institutions from developed and from developing countries, we hope that the latter would learn from the former and ultimately define their own visions and goals, and initiate changes in their own countries,' Ricky explains.

Another area of collaboration is the United Board's Institute for Advanced Study in Asian Cultures and Theologies (IASACT), an annual summer institute that convenes young Asian scholars of culture, religion and theology for a one-month programme of reflection, dialogue, and writing. The Divinity School of Chung Chi College has transformed its role from housing IASACT scholars on its campus to full administrator of this 13-year old programme.

Educating the Educators

Ricky recalls an architecture professor from a small town in Indonesia who left his country for the first time and was attached to the then Department of Architecture in CUHK.

'The attachment experience was so impactful and inspiring to him that he wrote a book immediately after returning to his homeland. He pledged to be a better teacher to bring quality learning experience to his students and contribute to the country's development. We believe the fellowship experience at CUHK has been life-changing to him and contributed to the advancement of his university,' Ricky adds.

The seeds of fine deeds sown on the barren rocks overlooking Tolo Harbour have sprouted and taken root. The shade is for many more to share. ☘

By Sandra Lo, ISO



崇基學院位於馬料水的校舍興建期間
The Chung Chi campus at Ma Liu Shui under construction



洞明集 / IN PLAIN VIEW

Photo by ISO Staff

小腳托 大步走

Small Gadget Big Steps



中風是導致殘障的主因，其中一個嚴重後果是偏癱，即半邊身癱瘓。患者因為下肢運動功能障礙而出現足下垂，這神經肌肉疾病令他們無法提起足部，走路時腳掌會在地面拖行，增加失平衡及踝關節扭傷的風險。

中大電子工程學系生物醫學課程湯啟宇教授（左）與香港理工大學工業中心衛漢華博士協力研發智能互動機械腳托，幫助有足下垂問題的中風康復者更安全地在室內和戶外環境步行，達到最佳的康復效果。

互動傳感系統與步態參數

這個機械腳托能主動感測用者的步態模式，當感應到用者想提腳踏步時，腳托隨即升起，協助用者轉動腳踝關節，並輔以適當的反饋，改善用者的步姿。系統既細小又輕便，其碳纖維結構可以調校到適合不同腿型長度。

湯教授說：「用者只需把機械腳托套在小腿，隨即變成其體外骨骼，腳托內置運動傳感器及力度傳感器，能利用動力學和運動學步態參數來分析與感測使用者的步行意向，機械腳托便會即時提供推動力。」

「半邊人」的步行復康訓練

徐女士（右）是一名六十五歲的中風康復者。2009年10月，她方才渡過生日，並參加了國際標準舞比賽，卻突然罹患急性缺血性中風，隨之而來的是偏癱和吞嚥困難等問題，令她要留院八個月接受治療，更曾經因為平衡機能障礙和步姿問題而跌斷手。她重拾吞嚥和說話等生活技能後，在2015年尾接觸湯教授的團隊，希望藉着機械腳托重學走路。

徐女士解釋機械腳托對她的幫助。「當我打算往前踏步時，腳踝底板會自動升起，提醒我如何提起受損的左腳，慢慢地，我終於『記得』如何走路；能夠重新走路，令我回復自信。現在，我可以走平路、斜路和上落樓梯了！我開心多了，因為可以照顧自己，找回屬於自己的生活。」

機械腳托能應用於高強度和重複的步行訓練，適合足下垂中風康復者日常使用。湯教授指：「內置的傳感器能傳送用者的步行數據至主電腦，物理治療師可參考這些數據，為病人度身設計最適切的步行訓練，並根據其復康進度調節訓練內容和練習量等。」

協調神經肌肉 重塑大腦

湯教授今年為下肢殘疾復康者研發出互動復康單車。系統根據用者踏單車的自主意識，向目標肌肉輸出電脈衝以刺激肌肉收縮，促進下肢功能的康復。他說：「病人要控制姿勢、平衡力和肌肉協調力等才可有效驅動復康單車，因而刺激中

樞神經系統，重塑大腦的協調能力，恢復下肢功能。」

復康機械裝置將會延續以腦為本的原則，在設計中加入自主意識的元素，助用者憑「念力」控制機械裝置，令他們投入療程，提升復康質素，而非單靠傳統步行機的步態訓練。湯教授希望愈來愈多醫院採納復康機械裝置。他補充道：「機械裝置採互動設計，在於協助用者的腦部重新指揮受損的肢體，加強復元動力。歸根結底，復康機械裝置旨在幫助用者重拾自我照顧能力，過有尊嚴的人生。」

Stroke is a major cause of disabilities worldwide. One of its devastating consequences is hemiparesis, paralysis of one side of the body. The loss of patients' motor functions causes foot drop, the neuromuscular disorder which induces inability to lift the forefoot, and results in dragging their toes along the ground and increased risks of falling and ankle spraining.

Prof. **Tong Kai-yu Raymond** (left) of the Biomedical Engineering programme, Department of Electronic Engineering, CUHK, collaborated with Dr. **Wai Hon-wah** of the Industrial Centre at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University to design an Interactive Exoskeleton Ankle Robot, which helps those stroke survivors with foot drop to walk more safely in both indoor and outdoor environments.

Active Sensor System with Algorithm

The robotic ankle provides power assistance to the ankle joint movement with proper feedback to improve the users' gait pattern. The system is light and portable. Its carbon fibre structure is flexible enough to be adjusted to different leg lengths.

Professor Tong said, 'With the ankle robot fitted on the user's shank, the embedded motion and force sensors will sense the user's gait pattern. The system's algorithm can classify the user's gait intention based on the kinetic and kinematic gait parameters to predict his/her motion, which enables the robot to actuate the ankle joint with its powered assistance.'

Gait Restoration in the Aftermath

Ms. Tsui (right) is a 65-year old stroke survivor. She had an acute ischemic stroke in October 2009, a few days after her birthday and participation in a dance competition. She had been hospitalized for eight months due to problems such as hemiparesis and dysphagia, and she once broke her arm accidentally because of her gait and balance disorders. After reacquiring basic skills like swallowing and speaking, she approached Professor Tong's team in late 2015 to use the exoskeleton ankle robot to relearn walking.

Ms. Tsui explained how the robot helped. 'When I intended to step forward, the foot plate rose automatically to remind me how to lift my impaired left leg. I eventually "remembered" how to walk and became more confident in walking on my own. Now, I can walk on level ground, slopes and even along the stairs! Having resumed self-care, I'm more light-hearted as I can enjoy my own life.'

The robot can be used daily for intensive repetitive gait training and programmable walking exercises for stroke patients with foot drop. Professor Tong noted, 'The embedded sensors of the robot can transmit a user's walking data to the computer for the physiotherapist to design custom-made walking exercises, and adjust the exercise in phases.'

New Neuromuscular Exercise to Retrain the Brain

Professor Tong developed the Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES) cycling system this year for lower-limb disability rehabilitation. The system's electrical pulses will stimulate the targeted muscles to evoke muscle contraction in accordance with the user's voluntary intention for cycling, facilitating functional recovery of the impaired lower limbs. He said, 'The mastery of the trike requires patients' postural control, balancing, muscle coordination and so on. FES-cycling will hence provide afferent sensory input to the central nervous system that enhances brain plasticity for better motor recovery.'

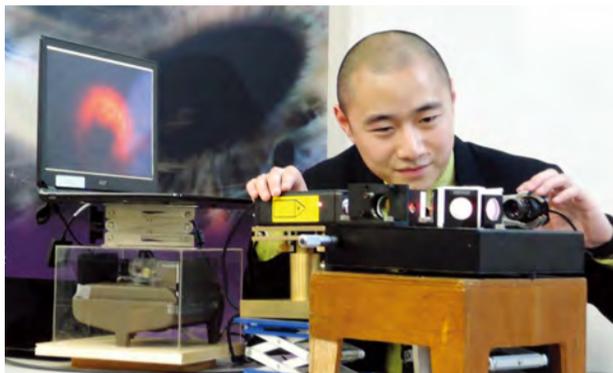
Future of Rehabilitation Robotics

The rehabilitation robotics in future will continue its brain-centred robotics approach, with users' voluntary intention taken into account, which can improve their motivation and quality of recovery when compared to the conventional treadmill gait training. Professor Tong hopes that the use of rehabilitation robotics in hospital settings will be more widely accepted in the near future. He added, 'The interactive design reinforces users' voluntary intention to relearn the connection between the brain and the limbs. After all, rehabilitation robotics aims to help users regain self-care and to live with dignity.'



物理系團隊分析數據助探測重力波

Data Analysis by Physics Researchers Helps Detect Gravitational Waves



鐳射干涉儀重力波觀測站 (LIGO) 於6月1日宣布第三度成功探測重力波。是次重力波信號同樣是由兩個黑洞合併而產生，其質量分別是太陽質量的十九和三十一倍，而合併後的黑洞質量達太陽質量的四十九倍。兩個黑洞距今三十億光年，是LIGO至今偵測到最遠的信號。中大是唯一參與探測

重力波工作的香港院校，研究團隊由物理系助理教授黎冠峰教授領導。中大自2016年起正式成為LIGO科學合作組成員，負責分析來自LIGO探測器的數據。

團隊於世界標準時間 (UTC) 2017年1月4日上午10時12分偵測到是次重力波信號。LIGO於去年2月公布首次探測到重力波，證實了愛因斯坦於1915年發表的廣義相對論之重要預言，打開了探索宇宙的新視窗。這個歷史性發現已為LIGO團隊贏得多項重要的科學榮譽，包括基礎物理學特別突破獎、格魯伯基金會宇宙學獎及邵逸夫天文學獎。

The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) has made a third detection of gravitational waves. The waves were generated from the collision of two black holes which were 19 and 31 times the mass of the Sun and ultimately formed a black hole that is 49 times heavier than the Sun. This detection appears to be the farthest yet, with

the black holes located about 3 billion light-years away. Prof. Tjonnie G.F. Li, assistant professor, Department of Physics at CUHK, has been leading the only group from a Hong Kong institute to be part of this endeavour. CUHK has been a member of the LIGO Scientific Collaboration since 2016, and has been heavily involved in the analysis of data from the LIGO detectors.

The new detection of gravitational waves occurred on 4 January 2017 at 10:12am UTC. The first detection was announced in February 2016 which confirmed a major prediction of Albert Einstein's 1915 general theory of relativity, opening up a new window on the Universe. The momentous discovery has already earned the LIGO team various prestigious scientific awards, including the Special Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics, the 2016 Gruber Foundation Cosmology Prize and The Shaw Prize in Astronomy 2016.

榮獲中國國家教育部高等學校科學研究優秀成果獎

Ministry of Education Higher Education Outstanding Scientific Research Output Awards

5月25日，中大領導的兩個研究項目獲中國國家教育部頒發2016年度高等學校科學研究優秀成果獎（科學技術）自然科學獎類別的一等獎及二等獎。該獎項是國家教育部設立的科技專項獎；自然科學獎則嘉許自然科學基礎研究和應用基礎研究領域的發現，或表揚闡明自然現象、特性和規律的科學研究成果。一等獎得獎項目為物理系王建方教授（左二）研究的「膠體金納米晶的製備、表面等離子體共振性質及其應用」；二等獎得主為生命科學學院林漢明教授（左三）及植物分子生物學及農業生物科技研究所所長辛世文教授（左四），他們的研究項目為「尋找作物改良的功能基因」。

On 25 May, two scientific research projects led by CUHK's researchers received two Higher Education Outstanding Scientific Research Output Awards (Science and Technology) 2016, including one first-class award

and one second-class award in natural sciences, from mainland China's Ministry of Education (MoE) which aims at recognizing outstanding research projects at all tertiary institutions in mainland China. The Natural Sciences Awards honour researchers who have made discoveries in natural sciences and applied sciences, or given explanations to natural phenomena and characteristics. The first-class award-winning project is 'Colloidal Plasmonic Nanocrystals: Synthesis, Properties and Applications' led by Prof. Wang Jianfang (2nd left) of the Department of Physics; the second-class awardees are Prof. Lam Hon-ming (3rd left) of the School of Life Sciences and Prof. Sun Sai-ming Samuel (4th left), director of the Institute of Plant Molecular Biology and Agricultural Biotechnology, whose participating project is 'Identification of Functional Genes for Crop'.



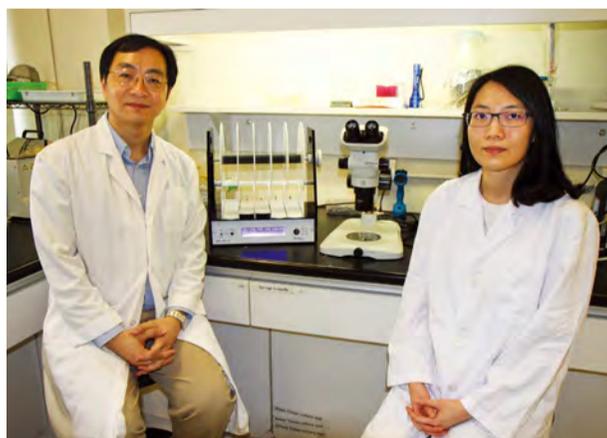
小腦萎縮症治療新方向

Setting New Therapeutic Direction for Cerebellar Ataxia

中大生命科學學院關健明教授（左）的研究團隊及其合作科學家，發現神經細胞發育的遺傳調控新機制，揭示小腦萎縮症分子病理學研究的新方向，更可能研發治療方案，其研究結果已發表於《自然通訊》。大部分小腦萎縮症患者，其小腦浦金氏神經細胞發育缺陷，引致四肢運動失調。因此，研究浦金氏神經細胞發育的遺傳調控機制，是了解小腦萎縮症箇中病理的重要關鍵。

關教授及其團隊發現，Lhx1和Lhx5等兩個調節浦金氏神經細胞樹突發展的關鍵基因轉錄因子，可以激活絲狀肌動蛋白的調節蛋白 (Espn)，增加Espn的表達量，令有缺陷的浦金氏神經細胞樹突回復正常。關教授解釋：「這是科學界首次發現轉錄因子可以經調控Espn蛋白來控制浦金氏神經細胞結構的形成。我們相信Espn蛋白可能是治療小腦萎縮症的線索之一。」

A novel mechanism of how innate genetic factors modulate specific neurons to acquire their specific cell morphology



to perform normal functions has recently been revealed by Prof. Kwan Kin-ming (left) from the School of Life Sciences at CUHK, together with his research team and collaborators. This work provides new insight into the molecular pathology of cerebellar ataxia and has been

published recently in the leading international scientific journal *Nature Communications*. The majority of the cerebellar ataxia patients suffer from defective Purkinje cell development in the cerebellum. Therefore, investigating how Purkinje cell development is genetically regulated is a key to understanding the molecular pathology of cerebellar ataxia.

Professor Kwan and his team identified Lhx1 and Lhx5 as the key factors in regulating the dendritic development of Purkinje cells. Their findings show that Lhx1 and Lhx5 can transcriptionally activate an F-actin regulatory protein, Espin, which in turns controls F-actin localization in the Purkinje cell dendrites. The overexpression of Espin could rescue the dendritic defects of Purkinje cells.

'This is the first report showing that transcriptional factors can directly regulate an F-actin regulatory element to control cytoskeleton organization in Purkinje cells. Our findings provide a new direction in which upregulating specific F-actin regulatory elements in Purkinje cells can be a potential therapeutic intervention for cerebellar ataxia,' Professor Kwan said.

中大與清華加強夥伴聯繫

CUHK Enhances Collaboration with Tsinghua University

中大與清華大學（清華）攜手在中國經濟領域共建聯合研究單位，並簽署合作協議，進一步鞏固兩校的策略夥伴關係。清華邱勇教授（前排右一）於5月29日率團到訪中大，簽署兩校學生交流合作協議，並與中大沈祖堯校長為雙方共建的中國經濟聯合研究中心主持成立典禮。典禮上，沈校長向邱校長頒授理學院榮譽教授聘書，並推許邱校長是享譽國際的資深科學家，積極推動國家科研及高等教育多年，中大有幸邀得邱校長出任榮譽教授。

清華是中大重要的合作夥伴之一，兩校自1985年建立學術聯繫。沈校長說：「中大和清華在教學、學生交流及科研合作領域交流密切。中國經濟聯合研究中心將充分利用兩所大學的研究資源，發揮各自的研究專長，尋找更多創新和協作的機會。」中心將集中研究中國經濟發展的廣泛領域，促進跨區域和跨學科的合作，旨在成為國際頂尖的中國經濟研究機構，鼓勵各地的研究者切磋。

CUHK and Tsinghua University (Tsinghua) have forged a strategic partnership by jointly establishing a research centre for the Chinese economy. Prof. Qiu Yong (1st right, front row), President of Tsinghua, visited CUHK on 29 May to sign collaboration agreements with Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK. The two Presidents officiated at the inauguration ceremony of the CUHK-Tsinghua University Joint Research Centre for Chinese Economy (the Centre). The University also held a ceremony to present the appointment certificate to President Qiu as the Honorary Professor in the Faculty of Science of CUHK. Professor Sung said during the ceremony that President Qiu is a veteran scientist and has been actively promoting the development of national research and higher education, and that CUHK is honoured to have President Qiu as Honorary Professor.

CUHK's academic partnership with Tsinghua began in 1985. Since then, Tsinghua has become one of CUHK's



significant partners. 'The two universities have long collaborated in teaching, student exchange and research cooperation. The newly established Centre will utilize research sources of both universities in multilateral partnerships, expanding the depth of collaboration and providing greater innovative opportunities and directions,' said Professor Sung. The Centre will be at the forefront of Chinese economy research, and will focus its effort on relevant cross-regional and interdisciplinary research topics. It will serve as an exchange platform for scholars all over the world and develop as a leading international research base on the Chinese economy.

國際衛生政策學者獎學金

International Health Policy Fellowship Launched



中大和美國國家醫學院（NAM）推出NAM首個國際衛生政策學者獎學金，旨在訓練和培育全球衛生政策人才，為全球現時及將來最急切的健康問題尋求解決方案。啟動典禮於6月2日舉行，主禮嘉賓包括中大校長沈祖堯教授（左四）、NAM主席曹文凱博士（左三）、The Lanson Foundation主席鄭維

健博士（左五）、中大副校長霍泰輝教授（左二）、中大醫學院院長陳家亮教授（左六），以及中大生物倫理中心總監區結成醫生（左一）。

國際衛生政策學者獎學金為事業正值早期或中期的中大研究員提供前往NAM培訓的機會，其專業範疇須與生命倫理學、醫學倫理學和法律、經濟學及衛生政策領域相關。他們將參與醫療保健或公共衛生研究，以改善本地和全球醫療保健系統對患者的照顧。該計劃初定為期三年，將於2018年起每年選出一名中大研究員培訓兩年。研究員在獲獎學金支持期間，將繼續在中大工作，並會前往位於美國華盛頓的NAM總部受訓六個月。

CUHK and The US National Academy of Medicine (NAM) has launched NAM's first-ever International Health Policy Fellowship Program which aims to train and nurture global health policy scholars who can put forth solutions to some

of the most critical health challenges facing the world today and in the future. The ceremony was held on 2 June. Officiating guests included: Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (4th left), Vice-Chancellor, CUHK; Dr. Victor Dzau (3rd left), President, NAM; Dr. Edgar Cheng (5th left), chairman, The Lanson Foundation; Prof. Fok Tai-fai (2nd left), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, CUHK; Prof. Francis Chan (6th left), dean, Faculty of Medicine, CUHK; and Dr. Derrick Au (1st left), director, Centre for Bioethics, CUHK.

The NAM International Health Policy Fellowship Program will provide the opportunity for early- to mid-career CUHK scholars in the fields of bioethics, medical ethics and law, economics and policy, and health care to experience and participate in health care or public health studies that improve the care and access to care of patients in domestic and global health care systems. The programme will initially run for three years, starting from 2018, with one CUHK Fellow selected per year for the two-year fellowships. Fellows will continue working at CUHK during their fellowship terms, with six months in NAM's headquarters in Washington, DC.

建議所有孕婦作口服葡萄糖耐量測試

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Recommended for All Pregnant Women

婦女懷孕時血糖會稍為上升，為胎兒提供營養，但亦有機會因荷爾蒙分泌變化增加胰島素抗拒，導致血糖過高，即「妊娠糖尿病」，會引起母親及胎兒一連串健康風險，例如妊娠毒血症、巨嬰、早產、羊水過多，孕婦或需剖腹生產。中大醫學院發現患妊娠糖尿病婦女的下一代，出現糖尿病前期或糖尿病的機會率是同齡兒童的三倍，超重及肥胖風險亦高出五成。研究結果已發表於5月的國際權威醫學期刊 *Diabetes Care*。

據2016年的資料推算，本港現時最少有20%孕婦患有妊娠糖尿病，較廿五年前約12%明顯增加。負責領導是次研究的婦產科學系譚永雄教授（中）建議所有孕婦應在懷孕廿四周至廿八周期間作口服葡萄糖耐量測試，一旦確診妊娠糖尿病，便應改善飲食及運動習慣或接受治療，以免影響孕婦及其子女，婦女產後要定期檢測血糖，與子女培養良好飲食習慣。

Pregnant women usually have a slightly higher blood glucose level for development of the fetus. However, hormonal changes in pregnant women may also lead to insulin resistance resulting in a higher glucose level, a condition known as gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). GDM is associated with several adverse outcomes, such as pre-eclampsia, macrosomia, preterm delivery, polyhydramnios, and in some cases caesarean section is necessary. A study conducted by CUHK's Faculty of Medicine found that the risk of developing prediabetes or diabetes for children born to mothers who suffered from GDM is three times that of those who were born to mothers with normal blood glucose level. These children also have a 50% higher rate of overweight and obesity. The study results were published in the leading international medical journal *Diabetes Care* in May 2017.

According to the figures in 2016, it is estimated that at least 20% of pregnant women in Hong Kong have GDM,



significantly higher than the 12% recorded 25 years ago. Prof. Tam Wing-hung (centre), professor of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, who led the study, remarked, 'All pregnant women should consider taking the oral glucose tolerance test from 24th week to 28th week of pregnancy to screen for GDM. Patients diagnosed with GDM should adjust their living habits or receive treatments to reduce the impact of GDM on both themselves and their offspring. Regular postpartum blood glucose tests with healthy lifestyle are also recommended.'



勞思光教授銅像揭幕典禮

Statue of Prof. Lao Sze-kwang Unveiled

5月25日，中大崇基學院、哲學系及哲學系校友會在崇基學院未圓湖畔草地合辦勞思光教授銅像揭幕典禮；銅像由雕塑家朱達誠先生（左一）創作。主禮嘉賓包括（左起）朱達誠先生、華梵大學校長高柏園教授、勞教授千金勞延韻小姐、中大校長沈祖堯教授、崇基學院院長方永平教授、哲學系系主任鄭宗義教授、北京大學哲學系人文講席教授安樂哲教授，以及哲學系校友會會長張燦輝教授。

勞教授1927年生於陝西西安，畢業於台灣大學哲學系，自1964年起任教中大崇基學院，歷任哲學系講師、高級講師及教授，曾任研究院哲學學部主任，1985年於哲學系榮休，後歷任中國文化研究所高級研究員、榮譽高級研究員，以及逸夫書院高級導師。為紀念勞教授多年來對中大及當代中國哲學界之重大貢獻，中大哲學系於5月24至26日舉辦「文化理性之批判與哲學理性之辯護——勞思光教授九十冥壽學術會議」。

On 25 May, Chung Chi College, Department of Philosophy and CUHK Philosophy Alumni Association co-organized the Unveiling Ceremony for the Statue of Prof. Lao Sze-kwang at Lakeside Lawn of Lake Ad Excellentiam, Chung Chi College. The statue was created by sculptor Mr. Chu Tat-shing (1st left). Officiating guests included (from left) Mr. Chu Tat-shing; Prof. Kao Poyuen, President of Huafan University; Ms. Brenda Lao, daughter of Professor Lao; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; Prof. Fong Wing-ping, head of Chung Chi College; Prof. Cheng Chung-yi, chairman of the Department of Philosophy; Prof. Roger T. Ames, chair professor of Humanities, Department of Philosophy of Peking University; and Prof. Cheung Chan-fai, president of CUHK Philosophy Alumni Association.

Professor Lao was born in 1927 in Xi'an, and graduated from Taiwan University's Department of Philosophy. Professor Lao's long association with CUHK began in



1964 when he joined Chung Chi College as a lecturer of philosophy. He was later promoted to senior lecturer, reader, and head of the Division of Philosophy. He formally retired in 1985 but continued to serve as Senior Research Fellow and then Honorary Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Chinese Studies, as well as senior college tutor of Shaw

College. To commemorate Professor Lao's remarkable contribution to CUHK and the contemporary Chinese philosophy over the years, CUHK's Department of Philosophy organized 'Cultural Reason and Defense of Philosophical Rationality: Conference Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of Professor Lao Sze-Kwang's Birth', an event from 24 to 26 May.



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雅共賞 / ARTICULATION

鳳棲竹林魚化龍

這件直徑不出十六厘米的銀盤，從盤中魚池的六角形上看，可能是一件盛放六角形酒杯的承盤，文獻中稱為「臺子」（酒杯及承盤一套合稱為「臺盞」）。

文物館舉辦的「錯彩鑲金：陝西珍藏中國古代金銀器」展，以黃金工藝的歷史為線索，展出陝西省內二十二間文博機構所藏六十件（套）自晚商至清代金銀精品，當中這件宋代的銀盤頗見特別。盤中的高浮雕紋飾充分體現宋代金銀工藝的特色：金銀質柔，適合打製。通過「錘鑿法」——從金銀片背面錘打出紋飾輪廓，再由正面鑿刻細節——即可製作具有立體感的紋飾。

而這件作品最特別之處在於盤中圖案的內容，舊時僅簡單稱為「人物故事」，但究竟是何人何事，則歷來失考。

盤中兩棟建築匾額分題「書堂」、「道院」，結合背景魚龍幻化、鳳棲竹林的圖像，按文物館研究員搜索文獻所得，可判斷為古詩「道院迎仙客，書堂隱相儒。庭栽棲鳳竹，池養化龍魚」的意象。據明蔣一葵《堯山堂外紀》，該詩為唐末大詩人羅隱（833-909）過荊南謀士梁震（約863年生）居停時題。

梁震在唐末登第，有才略，受荊南節度使高季興（858-929年）招募。雖未出仕，但卻在其幕下成為重要的參謀。梁震時居荊臺道院，自稱「荊臺隱士」，詩文與銀盤即想象其居所情景而描述。池中魚化為龍，暗喻鯉躍龍門、金榜題名之意；鳳棲竹林，則仍保有清高情操，兩者俱可是梁震的寫照。

據載，高季興對梁震以兄事之，如布衣交；高後被後唐冊封為南平王，其子高從誨（891-948）嗣位後仍待梁震以極高禮遇。銀盤前景刻畫兩位人物尋常寒暄之景，似乎展現了高季興和梁震這對君臣間的君子之交。遠處龍鳳蒼集，則暗示了尊重文人的君主就能招羅賢達。此詩在宋明流傳甚廣，當今傳世以北宋汪洙部分詩作為基礎的《神童詩》即有收之。相同題材的銀盤還見於福建邵武南宋窖藏之中。

精湛工藝、歷史與文學，竟在一件銀器上結合得天衣無縫。

荊臺隱士圖銀盤
宋
直徑15.9厘米
陝西歷史博物館藏

「錯彩鑲金：陝西珍藏中國古代金銀器」
將於6月24日至9月24日在
香港中文大學文物館展廳 II 展出

Silver Plate Decorated with the Picture of
Jing Terrace Hermit
Song dynasty
Diameter 15.9 cm
Collection of the
Shaanxi History Museum

'History of Gold: Masterpieces from Shaanxi'
will be held at Gallery II, Art Museum
from 24 June to 24 September



銀盤背面
Back of silver plate

Phoenix, Fish and Dragon on a Silver Plate

This silver plate with a diameter of about 16 cm, featuring a hexagonal fish pool, is probably a 'taizi' which was traditionally used as a tray for a hexagonal wine cup.

In the exhibition 'History of Gold: Masterpieces from Shaanxi', 60 gold and silver works from Shaanxi Province, dating from 1000BC to the 20th century, are on display.

Among the exhibits is the silver plate which truly deserves our attention. Its high relief patterns fully demonstrate the goldsmithing techniques of the Song dynasty. Goldsmiths then frequently employed a technique called toreutics, which means applying repoussé work on the reverse side to raise the pattern, and further chasing on the front to work on fine details. Such a technique produces three-dimensional patterns, highlighting the ductility and malleability of gold and silver.

The story on the plate is equally fascinating. The two buildings on the plate are meant to be a 'study' on the left and a 'monastery' on the right, as indicated by their respective plaques. In the background are fantastic images of fish transforming into a dragon, as well as of a phoenix reposing in the bamboo grove. The whole picture calls to mind an ancient poem widely popular during the Song and Ming dynasties:

*An immortal guest is welcomed at the monastery,
and a prime scholar is retreating in the study.*

*Bamboo suitable for the phoenix to rest is grown in the courtyard,
and the fish that could transform into a dragon is raised in the pond.*

According to Ming-dynasty scholar-official Jiang Yikui's *Yaoshantang waiji* (Secondary Notes of the Yao-Mount Hall), this poem was written by Luo Yin, a poet from late Tang (833-909), when he passed by the residence of Liang Zhen (born c. 863), who was the chief strategist for the founding of the state Jingnan.

Liang Zhen was a talented scholar who was introduced to a civil service career through examination in late Tang and was recruited by Gao Jixing (858-929), military governor of Jingnan Circuit. Although Liang Zhen did not join the civil service, he was an important strategist to Gao Jixing. At the time, Liang Zhen lived in Jing Terrace Monastery and assumed the sobriquet 'Hermit of Jing Terrace'. The pattern on the plate as well as the poem both depict an imagined view of his residence. The fish morphing into a dragon is a metaphor for success in civil service exams, while the phoenix reposing in the bamboo grove refers to a virtuous man. Both are fitting descriptions of Liang's life and personality.

According to historical records, Gao Jixing did not treat Liang Zhen as his subordinate but respected him as an elder brother. Gao was ordained as Prince of Nanping by the Emperor of the Later Tang Dynasty. His son Gao Conghui (891-948) who succeeded his title also treated Liang with great respect. In the foreground of the plate, the two figures engaged in common greetings allude to the cordial relationship between Gao Jixing and Liang Zhen. There are a dragon and a phoenix in the far ground, which serve to remind viewers that a leader who hold learned men in high esteem would eventually rally their support and loyal service. A silver plate depicting a similar scene was found in the Southern Song hoard unearthed from Shaowu, Fujian Province.

The silver plate is a good example of how workmanship, history and literature can converge to create an excellent work of art.

字裏科技 / TECH TALKS

人工智能定勝天? How Far Can AlphaGo Go?

隨着世界排名第一的柯潔俯首稱臣後，AlphaGo在圍棋界已是棋無敵手。Alan Turing (1912-1954) 六十七年前提出的問題：「機器會思考嗎？」的答案似有定論，機器不單會思考，而且電腦更勝人腦。

史丹福大學電腦科學教授Emma Brunskill，曾以人工智能的學習模型來分析AlphaGo的致勝之道*。運算速度高且算無遺漏的電腦，會否在棋盤以外逐漸掌控我們的生活，扮演大阿哥甚至上帝的角色？這主題在不少科幻小說及戲劇已是常見。不久將來，汽車不用人來駕駛；男歡女愛也不靠邱比特瞎放冷箭，而是靠先進的媒妁軟件來促成。

網上媒人的算法及量法愈來愈精密，甚麼學歷、職業、個人喜好、價值、人生目標等皆可換算成數據，大大增加撮合美好良緣的機會。舉幾個例子看，Chemistry.com以決定脾氣及性格等大腦及身體的化學結構來找出佳偶的配對；ScientificMatch.com和GenePartner.com靠的則是免疫系統的異同。

覓偶不經媒人，打仗也不費一兵一卒。超級電腦可以預計戰場上發生的每一步，從而預設戰術步驟，調兵遣將。自動化武器的研發如火如荼，最為人熟悉的是「無人機」。一場以電腦打的仗，會更接近所謂的全面戰爭，為人類安全帶來不確定性。

電腦可能有超級，卻不是萬能。Brunskill教授便指出，AlphaGo可以學得很快，因為不用理會現實的代價或後果，而在現實中的學習往往不能完全不理後果。醫生或機師便不可能靠隨機或運氣來累積經驗，否則後果可以很嚴重。

其次，任何棋盤上的法則都是有限，甚麼棋子可行，甚麼棋子不可行，規則都是清楚不過的。AlphaGo不可以發明新規則，行出不可行的棋。但人類的世界則是開放的，人類的成就往往就是破之後的立。

在決定論當道的圍棋世界中，人類可能心不甘情不願地處於下風，但亦只在決定論當道的圍棋世界中。

AlphaGo has beaten human chess champion after human chess champion, with the world's number 1 Go player **Ke Jie** being the latest towel-thrower. The question asked by Alan Turing (1912-1954) 67 years ago: 'Can machines think?' seems to have been answered in the affirmative. Not only can a machine think like human beings, it can out-think human beings.

Emma Brunskill, computer science professor at Stanford University, saw AlphaGo achieved its board game success by these means:

*It uses deep neural networks to make decisions directly based on the board configuration; it uses extensive prior data about human-vs-human games to bootstrap its learning; and it uses reinforcement learning to improve itself based on simulated game play.**

Will computers go from chess champion to chief strategist and eventually god, which is already the *raison d'être* of many a sci-fi fiction or drama? Will it go all the way to order and determine our lives and become the horse rather than the cart? Would drivers be driven out by driverless cars? Would men and women meet after the chance of a successful relationship has been first evaluated by a computer?

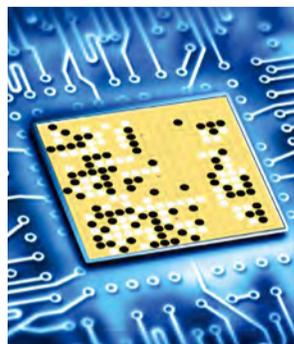
With increasing sophistication in algorithms and metrics that turn education, profession, personal interests, values, life goals, etc. into data, online matchmaking services are making bolder promises of successful matches. To give a few examples, Chemistry.com identifies matches based on brain and body chemistry that is supposedly associated with temperament and personality. ScientificMatch.com and GenePartner.com find perfect couples based on differences in immune systems.

Then there is the issue of autonomizing the battlefield, leaving the guns and human lives to the sole discretion of the supercomputer. Autonomous weapons are being developed and refined, the most well-known being unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), aka drones. Computer warfare can mean total warfare, and bring Armageddon to our doorstep sooner than we thought.

But Brunskill did point out two saving graces. First, there is no real-world cost to losing a chess game other than losing a chess game. In real life, however, one's decision, such as a surgeon's or a pilot's, may have immediate and dire consequences that one cannot depend on randomness or trial-and-error in the learning process.

Second, Brunskill continued, Go is a fixed game where there are definite rules and possible and impossible moves. AlphaGo is not allowed to invent a new rule or break the mould, so to speak. This is vitally different from the human capacity to innovate new ideas or solutions.

In the deterministic world of games, humans may reluctantly play the underdog. But only in the deterministic world of games.



宣布事項
Announcements

哈佛燕京學社訪問學人資助計劃 Scholarship at the Harvard-Yenching Institute

哈佛燕京學社現接受本校人文學科及社會科學教員申請2018至19年度訪問學人資助計劃。

此計劃資助教員前往哈佛大學進修或從事研究工作，為期十個月。資助項目包括單人來回機票、生活津貼（以十個月為限）、醫療、聘請研究助理及學術研討會津貼。

申請人須把申請表格及有關文件，經有關學系系主任及學院院長送交培訓事務經理周偉榮先生，俾轉呈常務副校長考慮。申請截止日期為2017年8月11日。

有關申請表格可於人事處網頁下載：

Staff Area ► PWSD ► Learning & Development ► External Training Opportunities

哈佛燕京學社之代表或會來港接見經大學推薦及通過初部甄選之申請人。

查詢請電郵至 personnel-10@cuhk.edu.hk。

Applications are now invited from faculty members in the humanities and social sciences for Visiting Scholars Programme at Harvard-Yenching Institute tenable in 2018-19.

This programme offers younger faculty members in the humanities and social sciences the opportunity to undertake 10 months of study and research at Harvard University. The scholarship will cover: round trip economy airfare, a monthly stipend, fees for health insurance, and funding for hiring a research assistance or an editor and for participation in two academic conferences in North America.

Application forms are obtainable at the Personnel Office's website via the following navigation path:

Staff Area ► PWSD ► Learning & Development ► External Training Opportunities

Nominees should submit a Summary of Submission (PO/SR3), also obtainable from the above website, together with the completed application forms and requisite supporting documents, with the endorsement of the Department Chairman/Unit Head and the Faculty Dean as appropriate, to Mr. Daniel Chow, Training Manager, on or before 11 August 2017 for internal review. After the University has submitted its nominations to the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the nominated applicants shortlisted will be interviewed by an Institute interview panel in Hong Kong. For enquiries, please e-mail to personnel-10@cuhk.edu.hk.

冬病夏治「天灸療法」保健運動 Natural Moxibustion Health Campaign

日期 Date	初伏 1st Treatment: 12.7.2017 中伏 2nd Treatment: 21.7.2017 末伏 3rd Treatment: 11.8.2017
時間 Time	9:30am - 4:30pm
地點 Venue	中大崇基學院信和樓一樓 香港中文大學中醫專科診所暨臨床教研中心 The Chinese University of Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Specialty Clinic cum Clinical Teaching and Research Centre, 1/F, Sino Building, Chung Chi College
費用 Fee	\$540* 包括三次療程：須於初伏當天全數以現金、EPS或信用卡繳付。收據將於中伏當日領取。 for 3 treatments; full payment by cash, EPS or credit card is required at the 1st treatment. Invoice will be available at the 2nd treatment
名額 Quota	先到先得，額滿即止 first-come, first-served
報名 Registration	clinic.scm.cuhk.edu.hk/clinic/nm_index.aspx
查詢 Enquiries	電話 tel: 3943 9454 (天灸療法專線 Hotline) / 3943 9933 電郵 e-mail: scmclinic@cuhk.edu.hk

*「中大中醫保健計劃」成員參加冬病夏治「天灸療法」保健運動可減免\$50。另外，合資格的額外門診服務計劃成員可報銷門診費\$140。
Chinese Medicine Healthcare Scheme for the CUHK Affiliates (CMHS) members are entitled to \$50 reduction. ECOSS members are entitled to reimbursement of \$140.

T.C

* Emma Brunskill. 'AlphaGo's Artificial Intelligence Can Only Be Extrapolated So Far', *New York Times*, 9 March 2016.



Professor Rocky S. Tuan recommended as candidate to be CUHK's next Vice-Chancellor

At its meeting on 15 June 2017, the University Council received a unanimous recommendation from the Search and Selection Committee for the Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor (Search Committee) that Professor **Rocky S. Tuan** (picture below) be considered as the candidate for appointment as the next Vice-Chancellor of CUHK. A period of consultation, lasting some five to six weeks, will follow. Arrangements are being made—to be announced in due course—for Professor Tuan to meet with members of the University, including staff, students and alumni, during the week commencing 3 July 2017. Views expressed by members of the University will be reported to the Council to facilitate its decision-making on the candidature of Professor Tuan at a special meeting to be held during the week commencing 24 July 2017.

The Search Committee was established by the Council in accordance with the University Ordinance in June 2016, with a view to identifying a suitable candidate for appointment as the next Vice-Chancellor, succeeding Professor **Joseph J.Y. Sung**. After consultation with members of the University, including two forums in October 2016, a global search commenced with the assistance of a search consultant firm. Having regard to the assessment criteria as well as the expected qualities and personal attributes of the next Vice-Chancellor, as expressed by members of the University, the Search Committee has carefully reviewed all candidates who have applied for the position or been nominated or sourced by the search consultant from a worldwide pool, and met with a number of shortlisted candidates from Hong Kong and overseas. Professor Rocky S. Tuan has been recommended unanimously by the Search Committee, after a search and selection process lasting more than eight months, as the candidate for appointment by the Council as the next Vice-Chancellor.

Professor Rocky S. Tuan was born in Hong Kong, and received his undergraduate education at Berea College in Kentucky and Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, USA, and his PhD degree from Rockefeller University, New York. He has spent his academic career as a biomedical research scientist at several prestigious universities and institutions in the US, including the University of Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson University, and the National Institutes of Health. Professor Tuan currently holds a number of appointments at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, including Distinguished Professor and Executive Vice-Chairman in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Arthur J. Rooney, Sr. Chair in Sports Medicine, Director of the Center for Cellular and Molecular Engineering, Founding Director of the Center for Military Medicine Research, Associate Director of the McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine, and Professor in the Department of Bioengineering. Professor Tuan is familiar with higher education in Hong Kong, having served as a member, then Chairman, of the Biology and Medicine Panel of the Research Grants Council from 2010 to 2016. Since 2016, Professor Tuan has been serving as Distinguished Visiting Professor and Director of the Institute for Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine at CUHK.

“ I am most honoured to be nominated as a candidate to be the next Vice-Chancellor of CUHK—a university I hold in the highest esteem. I look forward to meeting with members of the University, including staff, students and alumni, and presenting my vision on the future development of CUHK to the University Council, next month. ”



Professor Rocky S. Tuan's full curriculum vitae can be found in www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/resources/press/pdf/594261e9511e2.pdf



段崇智教授獲推薦為香港中文大學下任校長候聘人選

在2017年6月15日的大學校董會會議上，校長物色及遴選委員會（遴選委員會）向大學校董會一致推薦段崇智教授（下圖）為中大下任校長候聘人選。在未來的五至六個星期，大學將展開相關諮詢，並安排段教授於2017年7月3日起的一週內與大學成員，包括教職員、學生以及校友會面，詳情稍後公布。大學校董會將於2017年7月24日起的一週內舉行特別會議，參考中大成員所表達的意見並對遴選委員會的推薦作出決定。

遴選委員會乃由大學校董會根據大學條例在2016年6月成立，旨在物色合適人選接替沈祖堯教授繼任中大校長。遴選委員會向中大成員展開諮詢，包括在去年10月舉行兩場諮詢會，其後隨即在專業顧問公司的協助下展開全球選聘。遴選委員會經參考中大成員所表達的各項評選準則以及對下任校長所需具備的條件及個人特質，審慎考慮來自世界各地的申請、提名和顧問公司的推薦，經甄選後再與多名本地或海外人選會面。遴選委員會經過八個多月的物色及遴選，向大學校董會一致推薦段崇智教授為中大下任校長候聘人選。

段崇智教授出生於香港，大學時期就讀於美國肯塔基州的Berea College和賓夕凡尼亞州的Swarthmore College，其後於紐約洛克菲勒大學獲得博士學位。段教授過去在美國數間知名大學及院所從事生物醫學教研工作，包括賓夕凡尼亞大學、托瑪士傑佛遜大學以及國立衛生研究院。段教授現於美國賓夕凡尼亞州匹茲堡大學擔任多個職位，其中包括骨科手術系傑出教授兼常務副系主任、Arthur J. Rooney, Sr. 運動醫學講座教授、細胞及分子工程中心總監、軍事醫學研究中心首任總監、McGowan再生醫學研究院助理總監以及生物工程學系教授。段教授對於香港高等教育相當熟悉，在2010年至2016年間先後出任研究資助局生物及醫學學科小組的成員和主席。自2016年起，段教授成為香港中文大學的傑出訪問教授並擔任組織工程與再生醫學研究所所長。

‘香港中文大學是我心中至為尊崇的大學，我對獲推薦為中大下任校長候聘人選深感榮幸。非常期待在下個月和中大的教職員、同學及校友見面，並向大學校董會闡述對中大未來發展的願景。’



段崇智教授的詳細履歷可參照 www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/resources/press/pdf/594261e9511e2.pdf

口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

Photo by ISO Staff

趙夏瀛醫生 Dr. Chiu Ha-ying

- 大學保健處副處長
Deputy Director, University Health Service (UHS)
- 1990年9月加入保健處為駐校醫生
Resident Physician of UHS since September 1990



本在英國專業兒科，發展順利，為何轉投基層醫療？

回港前我曾在倫敦大學皇家費爾醫院醫學院擔任兒科講師，也從事研究，並參與建立兒科換腎部門，夠挑戰性，也有滿足感。但多年的工作經歷令我深深領悟到預防勝於治療；例如我見過因沒有注射疫苗，患麻疹而嚴重失聰以及患腦膜炎致死的病童；而這些不幸都是可以預防的。其後在社區工作，我認識到教育群眾正確的醫學知識、扭轉誤解的重要，更堅定了我從事基層醫療的決心。我相信工作的價值是自己賦予的，做好教育和預防，有助減少病患和併發症，所以基層醫療絕不是次要的。

為甚麼回港加入中大保健處？

當時丈夫應威爾斯親王醫院聘請，我們舉家回港。我則選擇了以基層醫療為主的中大保健處，一來因為這兒的工作環境自主開放，可以讓我秉承自己的理念和信念行醫；二來兩個孩子才兩三歲，這份工作可讓我在家庭和事業之間取得平衡。我工作得非常開心及有滿足感，當年的選擇十分正確。

可否說說病人期望和保健處角色在這些年間的改變？

二十多年前，醫生斷症開藥便可。近年資訊發達，病人知識多了，會提出很多疑問，或拿網上資料向醫生求證，並期望醫生詳細解釋病理和藥理。所以醫生更加需要不斷進修，掌握最新的醫學知識和發展。

而保健處除提供基礎醫療，還漸次旁及身心治療、復康和教育。近十多年來，透過健康促進及防護委員會，參與策劃全校的公共健康措施，推動校園保健大使計劃，辦講座、急救班，希望達到健康大學的理想。

哪些經歷最是難忘？

那定是2003年3月11日至6月23日的沙士疫潮，我們傾盡全力，面對陌生的敵人，打一場不知該怎樣打的仗。雖是戰戰兢兢，人心惶惶，然而保健處上下一心，士氣高漲，整段期間沒一位員工請假。每天早上八點早會，計劃工作，互相打氣後，邁向又一天的挑戰。初期有一天來了一百六十多位學生，都說接觸過一位患了沙士的同學。保健處差點招架不住，只得臨時設立一個篩檢區。運作了一個月，疫潮情況愈加惡劣，又另闢一區，專為發燒和懷疑染上沙士者診症。所有醫護人員穿上防護衣物，輪流到這些隔離區看病。按記錄在隔離區設立期間我們看了八百六十六位發燒病人。大學也在保健處樓下另設專用宿舍，供因發燒而滯留香港的國內同學或訪問教授暫住，由我們全面照顧。我們本不是二十四小時的編制，在有限資源下，也還算應付得不錯。這個團隊令我自豪！

很多人都說趙醫生看症令人舒服，你怎樣和病人建立起關係？

有了信任，萬事俱易。病人信任醫生，會把醫生說的每句話銘記於心。有時經過了若干年，病人提起當年因為聽從我某句話，他便做了甚麼甚麼的。對於這種多年累積下來的信任，我珍而重之，而且兢兢業業，因為我深信信任背後的期望與責任。信任始於溝通，聆聽則對溝通十分重要，尤其是弦外之音。曾有一位病人只是訴說一些表面症狀，我硬是覺得沒那麼簡單，到她站起來要走了，我問她：「你來找我應該還有別的事吧？坐下，我們再談談。」她立時就哭了——可能是多年的經驗讓我略懂解讀身體語言吧。同理心也很重要，從病人角度感受，給予關懷安慰，讓病人感覺你與他站在同一陣線對抗病魔。不要把病人當作只是一具軀體，頭疼醫頭，腳疼醫腳，而是要兼顧身心。

退休後有何計劃？

先放一個悠長假期吧，每天自然睡醒，重拾一些放過或錯過了的活動及事物。例如重新學習我那曾經足以溝通但已丟疏的法文，多看一些心儀的文學作品，跟久沒有聯絡的好友見面，到處走走，看看北極光，到到秘魯的馬丘比丘，尋找一些新的經歷。當然亦希望能有更多時間與家人相處。經過半年的過濾和沉澱，儲足能量後，再考慮怎樣繼續醫療保健服務，但肯定不會是全職的了。



Why did you shift to primary medicine while you were doing a fabulous job as a paediatrician in the UK?

I was a lecturer in paediatrics in Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine back in London and was involved in research and the setting up of the Paediatrics Renal Transplantation Programme there. It was challenging and rewarding. I learnt from those years of experience that prevention is better than cure: I had met cases in which a child died of meningitis and another became seriously hearing impaired after measles infection, which could have been avoided if they'd received vaccinations. I also discovered while working in the community the importance of disseminating proper medical knowledge to and rectifying misconceptions of the general population. This confirmed my determination to work in primary care. A job is what you make of it. Education and prevention help reduce illnesses and complications. Primary care as the first gatekeeper of the entire health care system is of utmost importance.

Why returned to Hong Kong and joined UHS?

My husband accepted an offer by the Prince of Wales Hospital and so the whole family came back. I chose UHS among others because of its primary care focus and liberal workplace environment in which I could put my belief and ideal into practice. It also allowed me to strike a family-work balance and take care of my two sons who were only two to three years old. My years at UHS have been extremely pleasant and satisfying. My choice has proved to be a wise one.

How would you describe the change in patients' expectation and the role of UHS over these years?

Back then, diagnosis and medication were all that patients asked for. Now they have become more knowledgeable in the information era and would very often come to us with jot-down notes and questions, or printed web information for clarification, expecting detailed explanation on the pathological and pharmacological aspects. We as doctors need to continue learning and keep ourselves abreast of the latest medical knowledge and advancement.

The role of UHS has extended from primary care to the holistic well-being of University members, rehabilitation and education. Over the past decade or so, UHS has, through its presence on the Committee on Health Promotion and Protection, taken part in formulating campus-wide public health policies, implemented the Campus Health Ambassadors Programme and organized talks and first-aid classes, in an effort to create a healthy campus.

What is most unforgettable?

No doubt it's the SARS outbreak from 11 March

to 23 June 2003 when we fought with all our might in a battle against an unidentifiable enemy. We're frightened and nervous, but also united and high-spirited. No one ever took a single day of sick leave. We had daily briefing at 8 am and set off for a new day's challenge after chanting support. One day we received about 160 students who claimed they had contacted a SARS patient. The UHS was pushed to its limits. We set up a provisional screening zone, which was overloaded after operating for one month. Then there was a new fever zone. These segregated zones were visited regularly by our medical and nursing staff in full protective gears. Record shows that we had seen 866 fever patients during that period. The lower ground of UHS was converted into a makeshift hostel for mainland students and visiting professors who were quarantined due to fever. UHS was not staffed for 24-hour service, but we survived the crisis with limited resources. I am so proud of our amazing team!

How do you build up your cordial relationship with patients?

With trust, everything comes at ease. When patients trust a doctor, they will remember every word the doctor says. I have patients who recalled what I told them many years ago and how they had changed their behaviours upon my advice. I treasure their confidence in me which had been built up bit by bit over long years. I fully understand the expectations and responsibilities that come with it, and I can only repay them by doing even better. Trust takes root in communication, and listening is important. A doctor has to be sensitive to patients' hidden messages or body language. There was a patient who kept telling me the superficial symptoms she had. Somehow I felt there must be something more. Before she left the clinic, I asked her, 'Maybe there's something more you want from this visit? Why don't you sit down and tell me?' She burst out crying in no time. Be empathetic, stand in their shoes and feel for them, so as to give them care and comfort, and assure them that you're standing by them in fighting the battle. Our attention should be on both the patient's body and soul.

What's your plan after retirement?

I need a long vacation before anything else. Let me wake up every day to the call of the birds but not the alarm clock. There are so many things I want to pick up again, like French and my favourite literature. I would like to have reunion with old friends, or just travelling and exploring around, maybe catching the Northern lights and visiting Machu Picchu in Peru. Of course I also want to spend more time with family. I will consider how to continue my medical service after half a year of rest and recharging, but definitely not working full-time again. 📷

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