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金融與科技 的完美結合

THE PERFECT MERGER OF FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY

根 據跨國管理顧問公司埃森哲的研究顯示，2016年亞太地區金融科技融資規模首超北美，從2015年的五十二億美元攀升一倍多至一百一十二億美元，北美同期的投資總額是九十二億美元。

亞太地區表現強勁，主因是單就中國及香港，已穩佔區內投資總額的90%，達一百零二億美元，而佔了亞太區投資總額的82%前十大金融科技投資項目亦是在中港兩地產生。

急速發展的產業

金融科技是指運用科技以提升金融服務的效率，是近年新興的經濟產業。中大金融科技課程主任陳南教授指出，金融科技顛覆了傳統金融服務業，不論對金融基建、資產管理還是相關的監管法例，均帶來革命性影響。

「不但金融服務業者愈來愈依靠科技改善服務，社會亦逐漸從『實體』金錢支付走向『數碼』支付，現時網絡世界普遍使用的比特幣，正是最佳例子，」陳教授解釋。由前輩級的八達通開始，以至陸續湧現的Apple Pay、Android Pay、支付寶、微信支付、O!ePay及Tap&Go等等，各式各樣的流動支付系統大行其道，還有Peer-to-Peer (P2P) 轉賬及外匯，網上募資及貸款平台，這些推陳出新的金融服務，不斷衝擊銀行固有服務模式。

他續道：「近年五花八門的理財網站及流動應用程式如雨後春筍般蓬勃，用以策劃財務、管理個人資產，甚或比較市面上各類金融產品及服務，再也方便不過了。正因金融科技影響已無遠弗屆，伴隨而來的個人信息安全、洗錢及監管條例等問題亦備受關注。」

具備前沿的工程技術知識外，更廣泛了解與金融科技相關的法律、經濟及社會課題。

教授內容經精心設計，首兩年先修讀基礎科目如工程設計、程式編寫、商業財務、微觀經濟學等，循序漸進，繼而深入學習。本科以外，學生亦可根據興趣，選擇其他院系開設的副修課程。「我們又聘請了兩位專業應用教授，把他們的實戰經驗帶進校園，確保理論及實務兼重。」

強大夥伴作後盾

課程與香港金融管理局及香港應用科技研究院緊密合作，為學生提供實習和海外交流機會，並積極與數碼港、香港科技園公司及其他公司磋商，安排金融科技的專題實習。此外，學生亦可透過由工程學院統籌的就業及實習計劃，參加工作學習、長短期實習及出外交流。

前景大有可為

投資推廣署將於10月23至27日在香港會議展覽中心舉辦第二屆香港金融科技周，今年聚焦探討促進香港成為全球金融科技中心的各種動力。

陳教授說：「金融科技有助提升香港金融業的競爭力，政府已列為重點發展方向之一，並鼓勵業內人才致力促進香港成為亞太區內金融科技創新發展的楷模。由此可見，學成的金融科技年輕人才不愁出路。」

課程的畢業生能滿足金融服務業中對定量和技術能力有較高要求的工作。職業前景包括投資和商業銀行、保險、資產管理、互聯網金融、政府監管，以及其他金融科技相關的初創企業等。畢業生亦可以在金融學、管理科學與工程、計算機科學、信息工程等相關領域繼續深造。



▲ 陳南教授 Prof. Chen Nan

跨學科協力培訓

為應付社會對金融科技專才的強烈需求，中大於今年9月起開設香港首個金融科技學工程學士學位課程。

陳教授補充：「課程旨在傳授學生堅實的基礎知識，增強運用創新科技於金融服務的能力，並為業界培育新一代領袖和創業菁英，以支持香港成為國際金融科技中心。」

「我們原先預計每年錄取二十五名學生，未料課程廣受歡迎，最終錄取了四十三人。」

課程雖由工程學院提供，但工商管理、法律及社會科學三個學院亦參與講授，設計這種獨特的跨學科銜接教育方式，是為了讓學生

According to the analysis of Accenture, a leading global management consulting company, financial technology (FinTech) investment in the Asia-Pacific in 2016 doubled from 2015's US\$5.2 billion to US\$11.2 billion, eclipsing North America's US\$9.2 billion in 2016.

China and Hong Kong alone accounted for US\$10.2 billion, or 91%, of Asia-Pacific's FinTech investments in 2016. In fact, all of the 10 largest FinTech investments in the Asia-Pacific last year were in China and Hong Kong, accounting for 82% of the total Asia-Pacific FinTech investment.

A Blooming Industry

FinTech is an emerging financial industry that applies technology to improve financial activities. Prof. **Chen Nan**, director of CUHK's Bachelor of Engineering Programme in Financial Technology, pointed out that FinTech demonstrates an unprecedented potential to revolutionize the traditional financial service sector, in terms of infrastructure, money management and related legal regulations.

'Not only has the financial services sector relied more on technology to facilitate their services, there has also been a move from real "money" payment to "digital" payment. Bitcoin is a good example of the currency in the cyber world,' explained Professor Chen. From the Octopus Card to Apple Pay, Android Pay, Alipay™HK, WeChatPay, OlePay, Tap&Go, etc., mobile payment is gaining popularity. Peer-to-Peer (P2P) money transfer and foreign exchange, online crowdfunding and lending platforms pose a great challenge to conventional banking services.

He went on, 'All kinds of websites and Apps for financial planning, review, expense tracking, personal asset management and comparison of money products have mushroomed in recent years. As the industry is stretching its wings to almost every sector of financial services, concerns of personal information security, money laundering and related legal issues are raised.'

Offering Multidisciplinary Approach

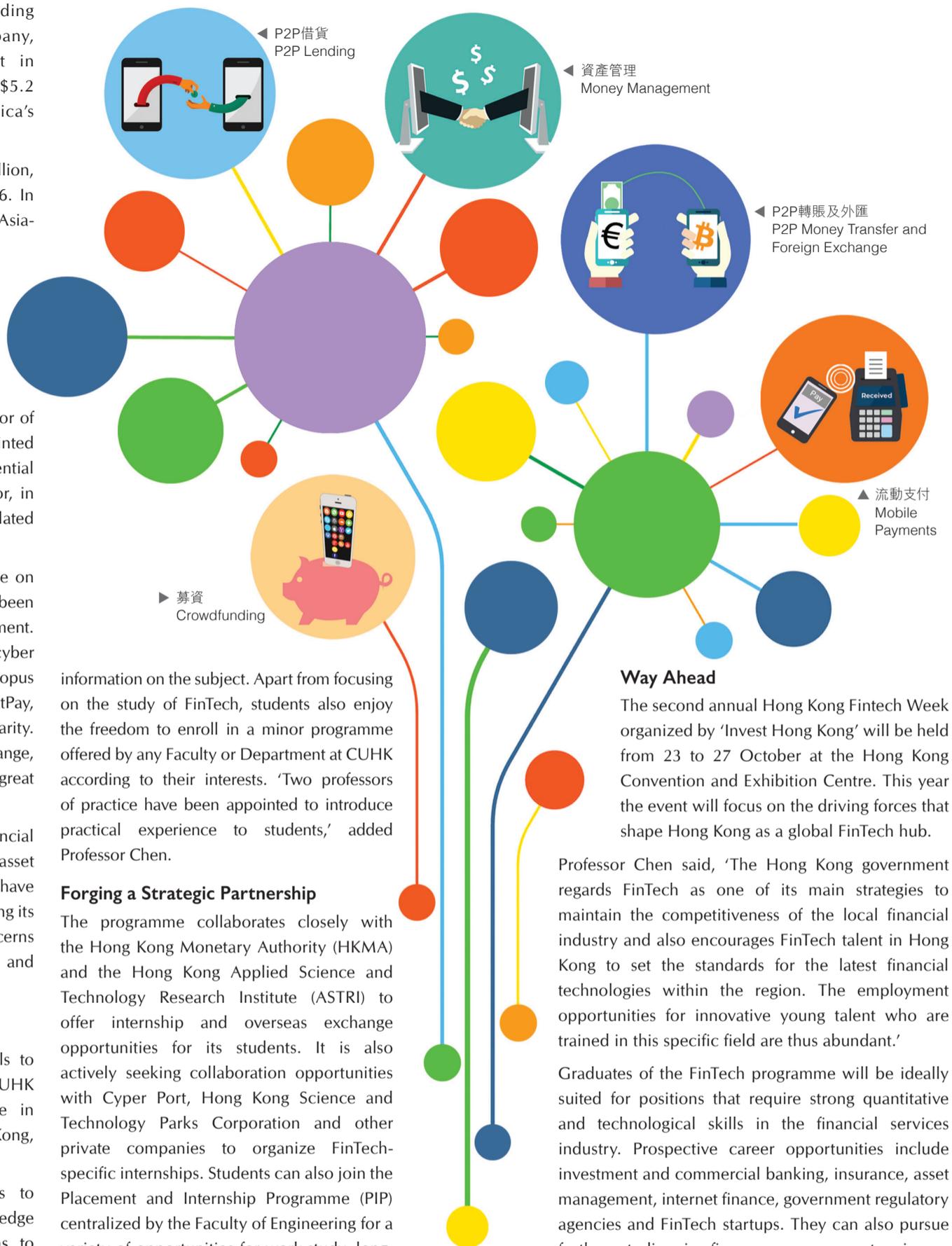
To meet the high demand for FinTech professionals to cope with the exponential growth of the industry, CUHK launched the Bachelor of Engineering Programme in Financial Technology, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, this September.

Professor Chen remarked, 'The programme aims to educate and equip students with the essential knowledge and capabilities to apply technological innovations to financial services, as well as to nurture leadership and entrepreneurship for the next generation of financial talent in support of Hong Kong's development into an international FinTech hub.

'We expected to admit 25 students each year. But the programme turned out to be a favourite among applicants. In the end a total of 43 new students were admitted.'

Led by the Faculty of Engineering, the FinTech programme features a strong multidisciplinary training as courses are offered by the Faculties of Business Administration, Law and Social Science. Students are able to acquire cutting-edge technical skills and a broad understanding of the potential legal, economic and societal impacts of financial technology.

To ensure new students adapt and thrive, major foundation courses such as engineering design, programming, business finance, microeconomics and cyber security, will be offered in the first two years of their studies to introduce some basic



information on the subject. Apart from focusing on the study of FinTech, students also enjoy the freedom to enroll in a minor programme offered by any Faculty or Department at CUHK according to their interests. 'Two professors of practice have been appointed to introduce practical experience to students,' added Professor Chen.

Forging a Strategic Partnership

The programme collaborates closely with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) and the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI) to offer internship and overseas exchange opportunities for its students. It is also actively seeking collaboration opportunities with Cyber Port, Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation and other private companies to organize FinTech-specific internships. Students can also join the Placement and Internship Programme (PIP) centralized by the Faculty of Engineering for a variety of opportunities for work-study, long-term or short-term internships and student exchange.

Way Ahead

The second annual Hong Kong Fintech Week organized by 'Invest Hong Kong' will be held from 23 to 27 October at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. This year the event will focus on the driving forces that shape Hong Kong as a global FinTech hub.

Professor Chen said, 'The Hong Kong government regards FinTech as one of its main strategies to maintain the competitiveness of the local financial industry and also encourages FinTech talent in Hong Kong to set the standards for the latest financial technologies within the region. The employment opportunities for innovative young talent who are trained in this specific field are thus abundant.'

Graduates of the FinTech programme will be ideally suited for positions that require strong quantitative and technological skills in the financial services industry. Prospective career opportunities include investment and commercial banking, insurance, asset management, internet finance, government regulatory agencies and FinTech startups. They can also pursue further studies in finance, management sciences and engineering, computer sciences, information engineering and other related fields.



舞蹈 就是覺知地 生活

仲 夏的某個週日下午，李偉能回母校攝製「中大秘舞」，在數個校園地標——新亞圓形廣場、邵逸夫堂外的金禧承澤園、醫學大樓旁的露天茶座等——隨着光與影、情與景即興地扭擺肢體。身穿黑衣黑褲的他大部分時間背對鏡頭，刻意避免靠面目表達情感，而是以肢體語言帶領觀者審視人的身體如何跟環境構成關係。短短兩分鐘的畫面呈現出尋常環境的不尋常角度。

李偉能是位本地編舞和舞者，2013年畢業於中大專業會計學課程，其後到英國倫敦進修當代舞。兩年前回港，正式開始以舞蹈為職業和生活的重心。「如果要我說舞蹈給我最重要的影響，那不止是表達心中情感，更是和自己，以及身邊的人建立連結。」

在表演和創作的過程中，他發現城市人對身體及空間的敏感度很低，往往是當身體出現負面情況時才覺察。「而舞蹈正正是由身體出發，去了解自己的一個過程，也令自己對身邊事物的覺知更加明晰。」

當代舞常被視作抽象難懂的小眾藝術，但李偉能認為它能帶領人打開身體的感官，發揮創意，從而接受舞蹈的抽象性。「當代舞能把人帶回去某種更原始、也更純粹的狀態當中，用身體去思考和感受，感官變得敏銳，騰出更多聆聽自己和他人的時刻。」

他目前是不加鎖舞蹈館的駐團藝術家，亦是獨立編舞者，致力於演出、舞蹈教育和發表個人作品。最引以為傲的作品是他為普及現代舞而設計的長篇獨舞《回聲摺疊》，曾獲邀到德國的美茵茲、北京、廣州，以及香港的各大藝術節中巡演。

回憶起三年的中大生活，李偉能說對他最大的影響是人文學科與自由氛圍給予了他精神上的養分。從商科學到的知識也不時提醒着他該如何着手拓展當代舞這個不大的市場，如何聯結到更多的觀眾。「三年的課堂讓我多了一個務實的角度去看待舞蹈；而三年間結交到的朋友更是對我支持不輟。」

談及最希望透過舞蹈達致甚麼，他回答：「我想做的是令大家對舞蹈好奇，然後帶着好奇的心嘗試進入這藝術中，亦讓舞蹈藝術走入生命之中。」

觀看錄像
To watch video



Dancing as a Way of Conscious Living

On a sweltering Sunday afternoon, **Joseph Lee** revisited his alma mater to dance for the video 'As I Secretly Danced at CUHK'. During the two-minute picture, he twisted and gyrated to the rhythm of light and shadow spontaneously, using a number of campus landmarks as the backdrop. Most of the time, the dancer in black turned his back to the camera and avoided any facial expression. Instead, he made the most of his body languages to demonstrate how the human body interacted with its immediate environment, revealing beauty in the most mundane of places.

Now a local choreographer and dancer, Joseph graduated from CUHK's Professional Accountancy Programme in 2013 before he set out to London to study contemporary dance. Two years ago he returned to Hong Kong and started to make a living as a full-time dancer. 'Dancing is not just a way to express my thoughts and feelings, but more importantly allows me to bond with other people and my inner self.'

The more he performs and creates, the more he realizes that city dwellers are rarely aware of their bodies and surroundings unless something goes wrong. 'To dance is to use the body to know oneself and to develop a crystal-clear consciousness about the people and things around.'

While contemporary dance is often seen as an abstract and abstruse form of art, Joseph opines that it actually allows everyone, laymen and professionals alike, to open up their senses, unleash creativity and embrace abstraction. 'Contemporary dance brings us to a more primitive, more pure state of existence. By using the body to think and feel consciously, our senses become more acute, which frees up more space for us to listen to ourselves and others.'

At present he is a resident artist in a local modern dance company called Unlock Dancing Plaza and also an independent choreographer, splitting his time among performing, teaching and creating his own work. He takes much pride in his solo dance number 'Folding Echoes', which he choreographed with the intent to popularize contemporary dance. It has been well received in art festivals in Mainz, Beijing, Guangzhou and Hong Kong.

Looking back at his three years of university life, Joseph said he benefited spiritually from the wide spectrum of humanity subjects and the liberal atmosphere on campus. What he learned in business school has given him tools to expand the market niche of contemporary dance and to reach a wider audience. 'I got to view dancing in a more practical light. And the friends I made back in those three years never fail to show support.'

When asked what he wants to achieve the most through dancing, Joseph answered, 'I wish to awaken people's curiosity about dancing, so that they will try to dabble in this art, and make dancing part of their lives.'

網址 Website :
www.iso.cuhk.edu.hk/english/publications/newsletter/pure-video.html?video=iso/webfeatures/JoXCuHK_final_subtitle.mp4

校園消息 / CAMPUS NEWS

中大加入環太平洋大學協會

CUHK Joins Association of Pacific Rim Universities



大學加盟環太平洋大學協會（簡稱APRU），該協會四十四所頂尖研究型大學成員遍布美洲、亞洲和澳大利西亞，以推動合作，解決二十一世紀的挑戰為宗旨。大學協理副校長王淑英教授（前排左九）代表中大，於9月20至22日出席在墨西哥蒙特雷科技大學舉行的第十五屆APRU國際事務主管層會議，題為「知識及創新之聲：挑戰、機遇與行動」。

會議期間，逾四十多位主管人員深入討論不同高等教育議題，集思廣益，並檢視協會的活動及其於國際協作的參與，尤其着重太平洋區域和亞太經合組織相關的機遇。

APRU凝聚了亞太區各地專家，透過定期會議和研討會，探索優化太平洋區社會、經濟與環境的議題。協會重點關注的領域包括全球衛生、災難危害、人口老化、可持續城市與地貌、大腦與認知、太平洋海洋研究、數碼經濟及女性領導等。

The University recently joined the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU), a consortium linking 44 leading research universities across the Americas, Asia, and Australasia to collaborate on effective solutions to the challenges of the 21st century. Prof. Wong Suk-ying (9th left, front row), Associate Vice-President, represented CUHK at the 15th APRU Senior International Leaders' Meeting titled 'The Voice of Knowledge and Innovation: Challenges, Opportunities and Actions' from 20 to 22 September at Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico.

Comprising meetings and various topical sessions on higher education, the three-day event was attended by some 40 leaders from member universities. The current activities of APRU were reviewed and international engagement opportunities, particularly in the Pacific Ocean and APEC, were discussed.

APRU brings together the region's experts to address the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Pacific Rim through regular conferences and workshops. The areas of interest to APRU include global health, multi-hazards, population ageing, sustainable cities and landscapes, brain and mind, Pacific Ocean, digital economy, and women in leadership.

提升香港中醫藥水平

Advancing Chinese Medicine in Hong Kong



中大李達三葉耀珍中醫藥研究發展中心及香港中藥師協會於8月首次合辦為期半年的香港中藥專業人員提升課程，供中藥專業人員免費修讀。

課程內容經過悉心設計，針對中藥專業人員的實戰需求，加強於藥事管理學、中藥鑑定學、中藥商品學及臨床中藥學四個範疇的專業知識。課程廣受歡迎，報名開始後二十四小時內，二十班近八百個名額已告額滿。課程開幕典禮於9月23日舉行，主禮嘉賓包括發展中心主任邵鵬柱教授（前排左五），協會會長區靖彤博士（前排右二），出席者尚有不少中藥專業從業人員，一同見證課程正式啟動。

Jointly organized by CUHK's Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin R & D Centre for Chinese Medicine and the Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Pharmacists Association (HKCMPA), a series of intensive training courses for Chinese medicine practitioners was started from August 2017.

The curriculum is specially designed to cope with the needs of Chinese medicine professionals in the industry to complement the knowledge in the fundamentals, authentication, clinical pharmacology and management aspects of Chinese medicines. Due to the overwhelming response, the 20 classes with around 800 seats were full within 24 hours from the start of registration. The opening ceremony of the courses was held on 23 September. Officiating guests included Prof. Shaw Pang-chui (5th left, front row) director of the Centre; Dr. Dawn Au (2nd right, front row), president of HKCMPA, with many Chinese medicine practitioners in attendance.

工程學教授發現流動支付系統保安漏洞

Engineering Professor Discovers Loophole in Mobile Payment

信息工程學系張克環教授領導的系統保安研究實驗室過去兩年研究及分析各種流動支付系統的安全及防護，發現一大保安漏洞，促使內地的第三方主要支付平台及時採取相應措施防範詐騙。張教授並率領團隊於8月遠赴加拿大溫哥華，在國際網絡安全學術會議（USENIX Security '17）發表研究。



在流動支付過程中，作為身分驗證的支付令牌（payment token）是手機用戶端與商戶收銀機溝通的核心。由於大部分支付系統皆屬單向式溝通，一旦交易失敗，商戶收銀機無法通知手機用戶端，而已經產生的支付令牌亦無法被收回或取消。張教授及其研究團隊發發現，不法分子可利用一種惡意裝置遠程從收銀機屏幕上窺探得付款人的支付令牌，將之用於另一項交易。

Led by Prof. Kehuan Zhang of the Department of Information Engineering, the System Security Lab has analysed various major mobile payment systems for their security vulnerabilities in the past two years, and discovered a major loophole. The finding has caused a large third party payment platform in mainland China to promptly implement new security measures to prevent fraud. The result of the study has also been presented by Professor Zhang at USENIX Security '17, a prestigious annual academic conference on internet security, held in August in Vancouver.

In mobile payment transactions, the key to communications between the mobile payer and payee is a payment token that is issued by the payment service provider to verify the payment. While most payment formats support one-way communications only, the payee's device is unable to notify the payer and cancel or reclaim the token already issued if the transaction fails. Professor Zhang and his research team revealed that a malicious device is able to sniff the token from the payee's screen from afar and spend it on a different transaction.

逾千愛心月餅贈長者

More Than 1,000 Mooncakes for the Elderly

在師生、校友和各界人士踴躍支持下，大學今年合共售出超過五百三十盒「中大愛心月餅」。每售出一盒，中大都送出一個月餅，加上熱心的中大人將所購的月餅全數捐出，最後捐出的月餅總數超過一千個，全數由「中大·關懷服務團」義工送給沙田及大埔的獨居長者，歡度中秋。此外，售賣月餅所得逾六萬港元利潤，全數捐贈中大博群計劃，支援學生個人成長和發展。



More than 530 boxes of CUHK mooncakes have been sold this year owing to the enthusiastic support from CUHK staff, alumni and students. For each box sold, a free mooncake was delivered by the CUHK•Care service team to the elderly living alone in Sha Tin and Tai Po. Many of the mooncakes were purchased for donation. As a result, more than 1,000 pieces of CUHK Mooncake were delivered to the elderly. In addition, profit gained from the sales, which amounted to over HK\$60,000, was all donated to the I•CARE Programme of CUHK to support the development of students.



我們都是古埃及人 Aren't We All Egyptians?



假如以绘文字 (emoji) 來寫出狄更斯名著《雙城記》的第一句——「這是最好的時代；這是最壞的時代」，會出現版頭的一行符號。在手機短訊流行的今天，我們自己、身周的人，每天都不知發出多少更精采的「句子」。

說绘文字是現代人溝通不可或缺的字彙一點也不為過。绘文字最早出現在上世紀九十年代的日本手機中，其後經蘋果採用而風行全球。绘文字雖然尚未出現在鍵盤上，但大部分的電腦、手機、流動裝置都備有不時更新的绘文字字庫供我們選用。屬於非牟利組織的統一碼聯盟，致力把軟件及介面的文本編碼標準化，截至今年6月，它的統一碼字符表10.0，已經載有二千六百六十六個绘文字之多。

要查一個绘文字，網上也有不少绘文字字典 (emojiry)，不過字典裏的字不是按筆畫排列，而是分成一個個系列如情緒、人物、手勢、活動等以作搜尋。

Jeremy Burge在2013年開設了emojipedia網頁 (emojipedia.org)，記錄绘文字的演變及統一碼標準字符表中的意義，也是一個相當有用的資源。

绘文字一詞本身和情感無關，但另一字emoticon則有。微笑圖示可能是世界上第一個emoticon。顧名思義，绘文字的圖像符號，易於加入或強調發短訊的人的情感狀態。Vyvyan Evans在其新書*The Emoji Code: How Smiley Faces, Love Hearts and Thumbs Up are Changing the Way We Communicate*中便提出，绘文字起碼有六項語言學功能，其中一項是「強化」，以重覆某個符號來表達有關情感的強度。

古埃及人留下的象形文字，一貓一鳥也使我们着迷。許多年以後，語言學家也可能對我們留下的微笑、姆指和酒杯等嘖嘖稱奇也說不定。版尾的一行也是世界文學中非常有名的一句小說開場白，聰明的讀者，你猜到是哪一句嗎？(答案在頁7)

At the top of the page is what the first sentence of Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*—'It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.'—would look like in emoji. Not hard to compose, eh? Many of our friends and acquaintances compose more eloquent expressions using emoji every day.

Emoji have taken hold in our language and become indispensable lexicons in our daily communication. The pictograms were first used in Japanese mobile phones in the 1990s (e means pictures and *moji* means characters in Japanese). Apple's later adoption made them a worldwide phenomenon. They may be too numerous to take up residence on our keyboard or keypad, but most computers, cell phones and mobile devices put an arsenal of them at our disposal. The Unicode Consortium is a non-profit organization which set out to standardize the encoding of texts in software and interfaces. As of June 2017, 2,666 emoji were listed in their *Unicode 10.0*.

If you want to look up an emoji, you can always consult an emojiry, or dictionary, of the ever increasing family of pictograms. The entries are not arranged alphabetically but grouped into categories such as emotions, people, gestures, activity, etc.

Avid learners can also consult emojipedia.org, a website started by Jeremy Burge in 2013 to document the changes to emoji and their meanings in the Unicode Standard.

As the etymology shows, the word *emoji* has nothing to do with emotions, but *emoticon* does. The smiley may be the first emoticon. In fact, because of their pictographical nature, emoji are handy tools to add or emphasize the texter's emotional states. As Vyvyan Evans has demonstrated in his new book *The Emoji Code: How Smiley Faces, Love Hearts and Thumbs Up are Changing the Way We Communicate* (Michael O'Mara, 2017), emoji serve at least six linguistic functions one of which is 'reinforcement', achieved by repeating the same symbol to connote the intensity of the relevant emotion.

Just as we admire the Egyptian hieroglyphs of cats and birds, future generations of linguists may likewise find inspiration and amazement in our smileys, thumbs and champagne glasses. They may or may not instantly crack the emoji coding at the bottom of the page which is another famous first sentence in world literature. (Answer in page 7)



TC



直樹好遮蔭：矯形外科及創傷學系 Straighten Up: Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology

矯形外科又稱骨科，其英文「orthopaedics」的原型是「Orthopédie」，由法國醫生尼古拉·安德里於1741年的著書中所創，由表示「直」的拉丁文「ortho」以及表示「育兒」的「paideia」組成。該著作對後世最大的影響並非在醫學方面，而在於它的卷首插畫，刻着一棵歪着樹幹的小樹，被綁到一根筆直的棍子上，比喻矯正孩童的脊椎側彎。這棵用繩子固定起來的「安德里之樹」從那時起成為世界各地骨科組織的標誌，當中包括中大的矯形外科及創傷學系。

系徽上的樹是棵洋紫荊，線索在於其呈心型的樹葉。在梁秉中教授成立矯形外科及創傷學系的1982年，洋紫荊作為香港市花已近二十年。系徽上那團大大小小的心同時也寓意當骨科醫生需要投入大量愛心。學系的英文全稱彎成一道拱門，罩在樹冠之上。

彎曲的樹幹代表孩童變形的脊椎。樹幹被繫到一根柱子上，柱子上直書學系的中文全稱。再細看，柱子原來是一根華表，正是中大設於大埔道正門的石柱形狀。華表是中國傳統建築一種裝飾，象徵責任、高貴與正直。

二百七十多年前，安德里提出仿效農夫扶正幼樹的做法，將彎曲變形的腿綁在鐵板上矯形。這在當時的確是破天荒的治療法，但經過差不多三個世紀的洗禮，骨科手術已取得接連突破，由最初的植入金屬器械輔助關節復位，進化到現今先進的鐳射治療技術。系徽上用以固定樹幹的兩條平衡杠正是象徵現代矯形術，取代最原始的「安德里之樹」那根盤旋迴繞的麻繩。

標誌由梁國穗教授及其前學生廖保龍醫生共同設計，糅合傳統與創新，東方與西方，和大學的核心使命如出一轍。

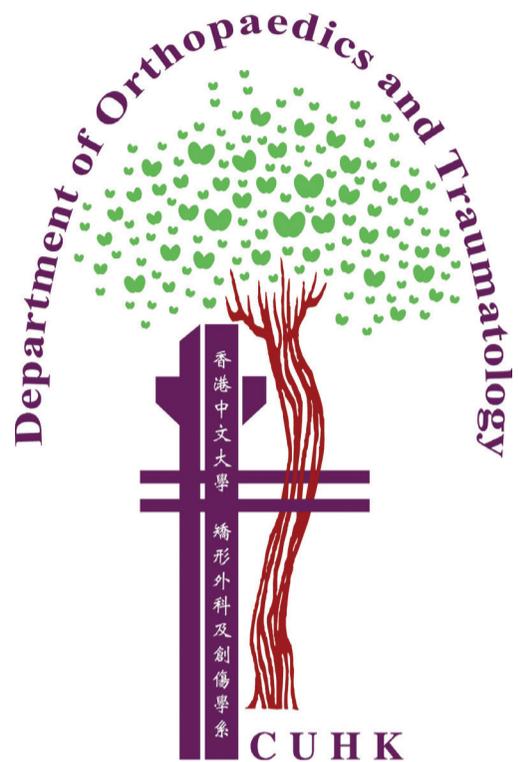
Nicholas Andry was a French physician who holds an important place in the history of orthopaedics, as it was he who forged the word *Orthopédie*, derived from the Greek words *ortho* (straight) and *paideia* (child-rearing), in a book published in 1741. Outside of medicine, the principal impact of the book derives from the engraving on the frontispiece, which shows a crooked sapling tied to a straight stake, a metaphor for the correction of deformities in children. The splinted 'Tree of Andry' has since become the symbol for many orthopaedic organizations around the world, including that for the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology of CUHK.

The tree in the Department's logo is a *Bauhinia*, indicated by its heart-shaped leaves. In 1982 when the Department was established by Prof. P.C. Leung, the *Bauhinia blakeana*—a flower which blooms profusely in the winter—had served as the floral insignia of Hong Kong for around two decades. The plume of green hearts, big and small, also suggests that being an orthopaedist or traumatologist takes much heart and dedication. The English name of the department crowns the canopy.

The crooked trunk symbolizes the deformed spine of a child. It is tied to a post with the Chinese name of the Department inscribed vertically on it, which takes the form of one of the four Chinese pillars at the University's main entrance on Tai Po Road. Known as *huabiao*, the pillar is a traditional Chinese symbol of responsibility, nobility and rectitude.

Some 270 years ago Andry recommended to correct a bent leg by bandaging it to an iron plate as was commonly done to straighten a crooked young tree. Back then it was a revolutionary idea, but orthopaedic surgery technologies have been evolving for the past centuries, starting from the biocompatible metal instruments used to reposition joints and continuing through to modern laser techniques. The two parallel bars of fixators in the Department's logo represent modern orthopaedics and traumatology, as compared with the squiggly rope used to tie the sapling in the original Tree of Andry.

Designed by Prof. Leung Kwok-sui and his former student Dr. Paul Liu, the logo unites tradition with innovation, East with West, an approach that resonates well with the core mission of the University.



Christine N.

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口談實錄 / VIVA VOCE

蘇可蔚教授

Prof. Suzanne So

- 2017 教資會傑出教學獎 (新晉教學人員組別)
UGC Teaching Award (Early Career Faculty Members Category)
- 2016 中大青年學者研究成就獎
CUHK Young Researcher Award
- 2016 中大博文教學獎
CUHK University Education Award
- 2016 中大社會科學院模範教學獎
CUHK Faculty of Social Science Exemplary Teaching Award

教資會傑出教學獎於你有何意義？

是極大的鼓勵。以前只有資深的大學教師才會得到這榮譽，新晉教學人員組別獎項是去年新設的，我慶幸教資會認同自己的努力，同時自覺要更謙遜，因為不少得獎者的教研成就高，對社會影響深遠，相比之下，我要走的路還有很遠。

你的臨床心理服務經驗豐富，如何融會實戰經驗於研究和教學之中？

赴英深造前，我在醫院管理局服務思覺失調病人及家屬，臨床經驗愈多，愈覺得自己所知有限，希望藉研究找出答案。我研究認知偏差及相關的心理治療，冀幫助妄想症病人。最近從德國引入元認知治療，經臨床測試發現成效不俗，若能進一步於大規模測試驗證成效，就能廣泛在本地推動。

臨床心理學訓練嚴謹，學生要在兩年內參與實習達二百二十天，他們方才上了三個月的訓練便要去第一次實習，而如何臨場應對服務使用者所需，不是一朝一夕可掌握的。我與學生分享實戰經驗，有助他們活用治療技巧與他人互動。

你在臨床心理學的培訓課程引入親身練習/個人反省訓練模式，在亞洲學府中是先行之師，這模式如何裨益學生？

不論學生或富經驗的治療師，都要不斷反省，追求進步。這訓練模式涵蓋知識陳述、過程應用和個人反省，我在認知行為治療訓練中使用此教學法，每課集中教一種技巧，學生即場練習，於課後寫下箇中感受及反省，我會在下一課以匿名方式逐一列出，鼓勵學生提問與討論。反省過程有助他們理解治療過程的掙扎，培養同理心之餘，亦深化其自我認識，曾有學生發現自己怕觸及病人的情緒，病人一哭，便急於即時制止，這會影響他日後的臨床工作。

同理心對臨床心理學家有何重要？

是不可或缺的一環。臨床心理學家要在理性和感性上與服務使用者同行，一方面要有條不紊地按對方的步伐應用治療技巧，同時要在短時間內與對方建立舒服、平等的關係，權威型的溝通會妨礙病人成長。

在中大任教五年以來，可有難忘的事？

倒有不少，最難忘的莫過於見證學生的笑與淚，參與他們的成長。我是臨床導師，會個別聆聽學生在實習時面對的掙扎和自我疑惑。學生能發表論文固然令我欣慰，但親見他們跨越挑戰，重新站起來，更令我感動。

臨床心理學家是助人職業，如何照顧自己的情緒？

不懂照顧自己，豈有空間承載更多人？我會提醒學生要適時抽離一下，多做喜歡的事，舒展身心。專業身分容易令人在徬徨時羞於求助，反倒孤立自己，其實我們處理棘手個案時，也需要同儕支援，集思廣益。

陳英凝教授亦獲頒2017教資會傑出教學獎，本刊第480期曾刊出其訪問。

What does the UGC Teaching Award mean to you?

It is tremendous encouragement. Only senior faculties received the honour in the past. Nominations of early career faculty members were introduced last year. I'm glad that my effort is recognized by UGC, but at the same time, I find it a humbling experience. Many awardees have immense societal impact in teaching and research, and I still have a long way to go.

How does your veteran clinical psychology background benefit your research and teaching?

Prior to my academic pursuit in the UK, I worked in the Hospital Authority serving psychosis patients and their families. Some complicated cases encountered have become my research foci for clinical solutions. I focus on the role of cognitive biases and develop psychotherapies for patients with delusional disorder. Recently I adapted a metacognitive therapy from Germany which yielded satisfactory results in clinical trials. If we could prove its effectiveness on a larger scale, the therapy can be widely adopted locally.

The clinical psychology training is rigorous. Students are required to complete at least 220 days of supervised practicum over two years. They need to attend their first placement having completed their first three-month training. However, how they interact with patients can't be acquired overnight. My practical experience will help them apply therapeutic techniques and better engage their patients.

You have introduced the new Self-Practice/Self-Reflection pedagogy which made CUHK the first Asian institution adopting the approach. How does it benefit your students?

Reflection is essential to both students and veteran therapists for continuous improvement. I adopt the pedagogy, which covers declarative, procedural and reflective processes, in my cognitive behavioural therapy training. I focus on one technique per lesson and students practice it on the spot. They jot down their reflection after self-practice, which will be anonymously displayed on screen in the next lecture for discussion. The reflection itself helps them understand the struggles that patients go through in the therapeutic process. They also develop deeper self-understanding. A student discovered that he felt uneasy to touch the emotion and tended to stop his patient from crying once it happened. This trait will hinder his clinical work in future.

How significant is empathy to clinical psychologists?

It's indispensable. Clinical psychologists need to cognitively and emotionally walk with the patients. Not only do we systemically apply therapeutic techniques in accordance with their pace, but we also build a comfortable and equal-footing relationship with them. Authoritative communication will obstruct their growth.

Anything unforgettable over the five years teaching at CUHK?

Quite a lot. The most unforgettable one should be my participation in students' growth, witnessing their ups and downs. As a clinical tutor, I constantly meet with individual students to listen to their struggles and self-doubt in placement. It's heartening to know my students' papers get published, but seeing them overcome obstacles and regain confidence is my greatest pleasure.

Clinical psychology is a profession helping people. How about your self-care?

How can we help more people without self-care? I always remind my students to do what they like for better physical and mental health. Our professional identity may isolate us from seeking help. In fact, we also need peer support and idea exchange when handling complicated cases.

A previous interview of Prof. Emily Chan, another 2017 UGC Teaching Award recipient, was published in *CUHK Newsletter* Issue No. 480.

