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組裝建築

PREFABRICATION 層層疊出幢幢屋

The Arts and Sciences of Piecing Things Together

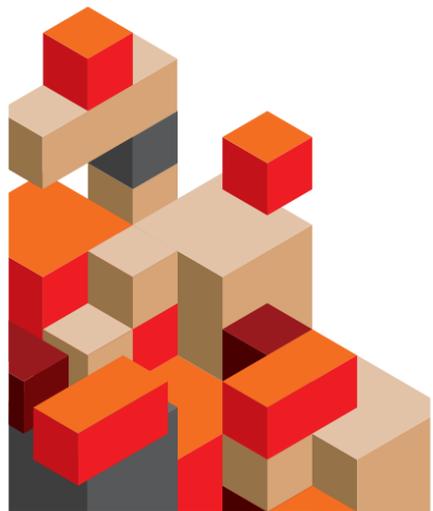
朱競翔教授
Prof. Zhu Jingxiang

Photo by ISO Staff

看 新聞要「快」，所以我們會用手機看即時新聞；吃飯要「快」，所以快餐食肆大行其道；追趕潮流要「快」，所以速食時裝愈來愈流行。現在大家彷彿覺得「快」就等於「好」。香港的住屋需求殷切，興建樓房也要「快」，因此以「快」見稱的組裝建築技術近來也成為城中熱話。然而，組裝建築技術是否只限於「快」？

組裝建築有多「快」？中大建築學院的朱競翔教授便曾經在非洲肯亞運用組裝建築技術，只消二十八天便興建一所四百八十平方米、樓高兩層的小學；2008年，四川省汶川縣發生黎克特制7.8級地震，災後百廢待興，朱教授便在翌年運用組裝建築技術，僅以十四天便重建了一所四百三十七平方米的小學。這些「快」固然是「好」。

然而，朱教授卻認為不應太吹捧組裝建築技術的「快」：「就像去到一家餐館，你知道餐館做菜很快，你可能懷疑：『這些食物健康嗎？有營養嗎？』房屋也是一樣。」



污染少 不擾民 用途廣

顧名思義，組裝建築技術就是房屋組件和設備都在工廠預先製造，然後在場地上直接裝嵌。這種建築方式衍生出其他既重要又實際的優點：「部分運用組裝技術興建的建築物不用打樁，因此沒有打樁的噪音；不會塵土飛揚，大大減少污染和建築廢料。另一方面，施工期短，鄰近路段不會長期實施車流管制。在人煙稠密的地區，組裝建築技術可以減少對周邊民眾的滋擾。」

組裝建築更可以循環再用，而且便於改變用途。舉例說，某城市因為舉辦國際運動賽事而興建一所媒體中心，賽事完結後，媒體中心便可以拆卸，在原地或異地建構其他建築物，例如展覽館、學校、辦公室等。就像積木玩具，同一盒積木配件可以砌出多款模型。

組裝建築技術可以改變建造業的工作模式。若以傳統方式建屋，工人須長期在戶外工作，日曬雨淋；採用組裝建築技術，工人只要在工場內控制機器生產組件便可，發生地盤意外的機會也大大減低。看似簡單的組裝建築技術，對交通、環境有所裨益，同時保障勞工的人身安全。

倒模生產或欠獨特性

然而，一枚硬幣有兩面。任何一件事物都有其利弊，組裝建築技術也是如此。預製組件大同小異，所以興建出來的樓房也沒有兩樣。朱教授打個譬喻：「就像《星球大戰》的白兵。」單位欠缺獨特性，就是沒有「身分」了。如果要生產有差異的預製組件，成本便會上升。另外，組件由機器生產，業界對紮鐵、築棚和泥水等傳統工匠的需求便會減少，或有礙傳統建築工藝傳承。

組裝技術建住房趨普遍

預製組件建成的樓房適合居住嗎？1999年，位於英國倫敦東部的Murray Grove興建了樓高九層的公寓，需時半年；荷蘭有社企和發展商於2006年建成貨櫃屋村Keetwonen，合共提供一千個單位，主要出租給學生。這些建築保留至今，仍然有人居住。

組裝建築會否太單調，只適合權宜之用？且看中環的香港滙豐總行大廈。這座由霍朗明(Norman Foster)設計的地標建築同樣以組裝建築技術興建，已在中環屹立了三十寒暑。現在香港的公共房屋都用上組裝建築技術，例如外牆、樓梯等，以節省建築時間；環顧四周，組裝建築其實就在你我中間，近在咫尺，也是大勢所趨。

僻壤創造「兒童樂園」

組裝建築技術不但適用於繁囂鬧市，在崎嶇嶙峋的地區也能大派用場。2015年，朱教授在甘肅省偏遠農村以預製組件建成兒童活動中心「格子童趣園」。該建築以一個個高低凹凸的方格單元組成，就像一個立體棋盤，讓兒童探索、玩樂。此外，若當地人遷離原居地，可以把「童趣園」拆卸、易地重建，並因應不同地理環境改變屋子外形；在內，兒童可以自由發揮，隨心而行，把木板挪移、開闢，塑造自己想看的風景。男女老幼合力搭建「童趣園」，過程中交流分享，也有助凝聚社區。若要在偏遠地區大興土木建造兒童教育設施，可能不符合成本效益，「童趣園」便正好可以解決這個問題。其後內地其他西部地區也先後引入，包括新疆、重慶、雲南，現時合共有四十餘幢，就像微微燭光，為當地兒童帶來點點溫暖。

2016年，朱教授獲邀參加第十五屆威尼斯國際建築雙年展，把「童趣園」稍加改造，並命名為「斗室」，已成為雙年展景點。一所「斗室」打破了簡單和美感不能並存的偏見，就如達文西一句名言：簡約就是細膩之最。



肯亞馬薩瑞北京小學
Kenya MCEDO Beijing School

施工時間：28天
建築面積：480平方米
建築間隔：8間課室、2間多功能室
Construction period: 28 days
Total floor area: 480m²
Capacity: 8 classrooms, 2 multi-function rooms



To modern men and women, speed is king. We read instant news on our mobile phones. Fast-food joints are found in every corner. 'Efficiency' is synonymous with 'effectiveness'. As Hong Kong is crying out for more housing units, prefabrication, a construction method renowned for its high efficiency, has understandably become a hot topic in the city. But is efficiency the sole merit of prefabrication? Prof. **Zhu Jingxiang** of the School of Architecture, who has been working on prefabrication for more than a decade, may provide some of the answers.

Professor Zhu built a 480m², two-storey primary school in Kenya in 28 days. After the magnitude 7.8 earthquake devastated Wenchuan County in Sichuan Province in 2008, leaving the areas nothing but rubble, Professor Zhu built a 437m² primary school in 14 days in the year that followed, offering relief to the children in distress. Such 'efficiency' is no doubt desirable.

However, Professor Zhu cautioned that the efficiency of prefabrication should not be over-emphasized: 'If you go to a restaurant, knowing that the restaurant makes food quickly, you may doubt the food quality. Are they good for health? The same applies to housing.'



格子童趣園
Checkered Playroom

施工時間：8天
建築面積：50平方米
建築間隔：兒童遊樂空間、課室
Construction period: 8 days
Total floor area: 50m²
Capacity: activity space, classroom



Less Pollution, Fewer Nuisances and More Adaptable

As its name suggests, prefabrication, which consists of the prefix 'pre' and the root 'fabric', is a construction method whereby parts or modules of houses or facilities are produced in factories before they are assembled on site. This offers some advantages. 'As some buildings constructed by prefabrication could spare the piling process, this could eliminate piling noises. Prefabrication also could eliminate the spread of dust, and reduce construction wastes to a very low level,' Professor Zhu said. 'As it takes a shorter time to complete construction, prefabrication would cause less disruption to road traffic nearby. In densely populated areas, prefabrication causes fewer nuisances to the surroundings and the people.'

Prefabricated materials are recyclable. Similar to Lego blocks, the same set of prefabricated components could be reassembled in different ways to create different objects or models. For example, a media centre which is set up in a city for an international tournament could be dismantled and the same components used to build another kind of building, such as an exhibition hall, a school or an office.

modules to the faceless soldiers in the *Star Wars* series. The lack of uniqueness would lead to 'identity problem' as owners may grumble that their premises look the same as their neighbours'. Producing differentiated components is inevitably followed by higher costs. In addition, as more components are produced by mechanical means, less manpower is needed. Traditional craftsmen in the industry such as bar benders, bamboo scaffolders, and plasterers may find their skill-sets under threat.

Is Prefabricated Housing Suitable for Living?

In 1999, a nine-storey apartment was built at Murray Grove in East London in six months. In 2006, social enterprises and developers in Holland built container homes of Keetwonen, providing 1,000 units the majority of which have been rented to students. The two architectures still stand today.

Are prefabricated architectures too simple and only good for makeshift design? Just look at the HSBC Headquarters in Central. The 30-year-old landmark building, designed by **Norman Foster**, was

constructed by prefabrication. To shorten the construction time, public housing in Hong Kong has been adopting modules for repetitive structures including façades and staircases. Prefabrication has been with us all along.

Checkered Playroom, Children's Wonderland in Rural Regions

Prefabrication is not only suitable for construction in urban centres but also in remote rural areas. In 2015, Professor Zhu, using prefabrication, set up the first Checkered Playroom in a remote village in Gansu Province. Made of concave and convex squares, the playroom offers local children the opportunity to explore and play. When the locals relocate to other places, they may dismantle the

Checkered Playroom and rebuild it in another location and reshape it to fit the new landscape. The playroom is more than a building as it boosts the cohesion of the community. To build the playroom, the locals have to communicate and work together.

Putting a lot of resources into building educational facilities in rural areas is not cost-effective. The playroom, which is of high flexibility and adaptability, is a way out. Since the first one was constructed, subsequent playrooms were introduced in regions including Xinjiang, Chongqing, and Yunnan. As at 2016, there were some 40 playrooms and they have brought warmth and joy to the children in those regions.

In the 2016 Venice Biennale, the world's most famous architectural exhibition, Professor Zhu displayed Dou Pavilion, which was the Checkered Playroom adapted for the Mediterranean climate. The architecture, popular among visitors to the Venice Biennale, has proved that simplicity and beauty are no longer contradictions. Instead, the apparently simple architecture is a reminder of Leonardo da Vinci's famous quote, 'Simplicity is the utmost sophistication.'



四川下寺小學
Sichuan Xiasi School

施工時間：14天
建築面積：437平方米
建築間隔：5間課室
Construction period: 14 days
Total floor area: 437m²
Capacity: 5 classrooms



Prefabrication will change the landscape of the construction industry. Spending most of their time outdoors, construction workers are easy preys of the elements. As prefabrication allows workers to simply operate machines indoors, they could work in a more decent and safer environment. The apparently simple construction method comes with a variety of benefits to traffic and environment, and protects the practitioners.

Standardized Modules, Standardized Buildings

There is, however, another side to the coin of prefabrication. Modules are identical and thus the built structures look the same. 'Just like the Stormtroopers,' Professor Zhu compared the

中大醫學研究躋身 頂尖期刊十大矚目論文 CUHK Medical Research Makes Top Journal's Top List



陳君賜教授
Prof. Allen Chan

盧煜明教授
Prof. Dennis Lo

莫樹錦教授
Prof. Tony Mok

兩項由醫學院教授領導的研究，獲世界頂尖醫學期刊《新英倫醫學雜誌》列入2017年度十大矚目論文榜。

《新英倫醫學雜誌》歷史悠久，為世界上最廣為閱讀、引用次數最多、最具影響力的醫學期刊。每年平均收到五千份研究論文，經過嚴格篩選和檢視後，只刊登當中百分之五優秀文章。

該雜誌在2017年度刊登的論文中，選出十篇對全球醫療及病人護理最具意義的研究文章。當中只有兩項研究由亞洲學府人員領導，且均來自中大。

第一篇是腫瘤學系系主任兼李樹芬醫學基金腫瘤學教授莫樹錦的國際研究，題為〈Osimertinib or Platinum—Pemetrexed in EGFR T790M—Positive Lung Cancer〉。該研究開創了針對肺癌基因的新治療模式，同時也標誌着「個人化治療」的新里程。

研究證實，帶有表皮生長因子受體（EGFR）基因變異之肺腺癌患者，如在接受一線標靶治療後再出現基因突變及抗藥性，可透過新的治療模式，將癌症無惡化存活期有效延長超過一倍。

莫教授及其研究團隊對獲獎感到鼓舞，莫教授表示：「這項研究的重要之處，在於指出肺腺癌病人需要持續地監測『癌症進化』的情況。當患者在接受一線標靶藥後病情仍然繼續惡化時，應檢測是否又再出現基因突變，並對症下藥，以持續優化治療方案。我們將繼續致力研究更多新的肺癌治療方案。」

另一篇論文的研究由化學病理學系陳君賜教授以及李嘉誠健康科學研究所所長及化學病理學系系主任盧煜明教授領導，題為〈Analysis of Plasma Epstein—Barr Virus DNA to Screen for Nasopharyngeal Cancer〉。研究為超過二萬人檢測，證實透過分析血漿內EB病毒DNA，可在病徵未現時及早診斷出鼻咽癌。能獲此國際殊榮，陳教授表示：「《新英倫醫學雜誌》給予我們團隊的肯定意義尤深。這項研究顯示無創血漿DNA分析可讓病人在發病初期盡早接受有效治療，大幅增加康復的機會。」

盧教授自發現孕婦血漿內存有高濃度胎兒DNA後，一直致力研究透過分析血漿DNA篩查早期癌症。他說：「是次研究結果證明此舉確能診斷出早期鼻咽癌。我們將不斷研究，希望這技術應用到其他癌症的檢測，惠及更多人。」

除上述兩項研究外，多項由醫學院學者領導的研究皆取得驕人成果。其中，醫學院院長兼卓敏內科及藥物治療學講座教授陳家亮在《刺針》發表非類固醇消炎止痛藥（NSAID）的研究，為有上消化道出血史、腸胃道和心血管疾病的高危患者提出數據作用藥指引。

陳院長對醫學院2017年的研究成績表示欣喜：「許多同事不斷努力鑽研，將之轉化為臨床治療方案，造福社會。期盼在未來能獲得更多更大的突破和成就，幫助更多有需要的人。」

Two studies led by professors in the Faculty of Medicine at CUHK are among the 10 'Notable Articles of 2017' of *The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)*.

NEJM is the oldest continuously published medical periodical, and also the most widely read, cited, and influential in the world. It receives an average of 5,000 research submissions each year and publishes only the top 5%.

From among all the papers published in 2017, the editorial board picked 10 papers which they found the most meaningful in improving medical practice and patient care to the world. Only two of the 10 listed studies were led by scholars based in Asia, both of which are from CUHK.

The first notable CUHK article is 'Osimertinib or Platinum—Pemetrexed in EGFR T790M—Positive Lung Cancer', a multinational study led by Prof. **Tony Mok**, Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation Professor of Clinical Oncology and Chairman of the Department of Clinical Oncology. The study transformed the practice of lung cancer treatment and marked a new milestone in personalized medicine development for lung cancer.

The study suggests that for patients whose cancer genes further mutate and develop resistance after first-line epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) targeted therapy, a new treatment can double the progression-free survival when compared with standard chemotherapy.

Professor Mok remarked, 'From now on, lung adenocarcinoma patients need to be continuously monitored on how the cancer "evolves" in their bodies. Once the disease progresses in first-line treatment, further mutation tests should be considered to customize the treatment. We will continue to strive to further our contribution to lung cancer treatment.'

The other notable article is 'Analysis of Plasma Epstein—Barr Virus DNA to Screen for Nasopharyngeal Cancer' led by Prof. **Allen Chan** of the Department of Chemical Pathology, and Prof. **Dennis Lo**, Director of the Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences and Chairman of the Department of Chemical Pathology. This is a landmark study on over 20,000 people which demonstrated that plasma Epstein—Barr virus (EBV) DNA analysis is useful for screening early asymptomatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). Professor Chan felt grateful about the *NEJM* laurel, 'This recognition given by *NEJM* editors is very significant and meaningful to us. By using this non-invasive DNA screening technology, NPC patients can be identified at significantly earlier stages, when there is a much greater likelihood of successful treatment.'

Professor Lo, renowned for his discovery of the presence of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal plasma, has been working to apply circulating DNA analysis for screening early cancers. He said, 'This study has demonstrated the potential of circulating DNA analysis for screening early NPC. We will continue to develop this technology to develop screening tests for other types of cancer, and to benefit more people.'

There are several other studies led by CUHK medical scholars with notable scientific achievements in 2017. For example, the research of Prof. **Francis Chan**, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Choh-Ming Li Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, on the use non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in high-risk patients with cardi thrombotic diseases and arthritis after upper gastrointestinal bleeding was published in *The Lancet*.

Professor Chan said, '2017 was a fruitful year for CUHK Faculty of Medicine. I am glad to see many of my colleagues continuing their efforts to translate scientific discoveries into medical advances that benefit societies and patients. We look forward to further scientific advances and achievements in the years ahead.' 📖

新任校長段崇智教授履新 Prof. Rocky Tuan Assumes Vice-Chancellorship



段崇智校長於1月1日出任本校第八任校長。履新之初，他即與各副校長、書院院長及學院院長會面，討論教育及學術相關工作。段校長說：「中大的創校原則、使命與核心價值令我深深敬佩。我身為中大校長，首要而莊嚴的任務，正是秉持此優良傳統，致力實現大學的策略目標，帶領大學竿頭日進。」

段校長為享譽國際的生物醫學專家，專注於幹細胞及再生醫學方面的研究，過去在美國數間知名大學及院所從事生物醫學教研究工作。段校長於2016年加入中大，出任傑出訪問教授及組織工程與再生醫學研究所首任所長。現兼任中大利國偉利易海倫組織工程學及再生醫學教授。

段校長於1月3日到訪多個校內設施，包括電子學習創新科技中心 (ELITE)、知識與教育交流平台 (KEEP)、i-LOUNGE，以及賽馬會氣候變化博物館。「我希望不久將來能夠在不同場合，以不同形式與師生職員見面，了解他們在中大的學習及工作情況，聆聽他們對大學未來發展的意見。」

Prof. Rocky S. Tuan assumed office as the University's eighth Vice-Chancellor on 1 January. He had meetings with various colleagues including the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Vice-Presidents, Heads and Masters of the Colleges and Deans of the Faculties, to discuss education and academic issues. Professor Tuan said, 'I deeply respect the founding principles, mission, and core values of the University. As the Vice-Chancellor and President, it is my solemn and first-order duty to both uphold this glorious legacy, and lead the University in a progressive and disciplined manner to achieve its strategic objectives.'

Professor Tuan is a world-renowned biomedical scientist specializing in stem cell science and regenerative medicine. He has spent his academic career as a biomedical research scientist at several prestigious universities and institutions in the US. He joined CUHK in 2016 as a Distinguished Visiting Professor and the Founding Director of the Institute for Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine. He is concurrently Lee Quo Wei and Lee Yick Hoi Lun Professor of Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine at CUHK.

Professor Tuan visited several campus facilities on 3 January, including the Centre for eLearning Innovation and Technology (ELITE), the Knowledge and Education Exchange Platform (KEEP), the i-LOUNGE and the Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change (MoCC). 'I wish that I will soon have the pleasure to meet and know more students, faculty and staff, and learn about their activities at CUHK and their views on the future development of CUHK.'

悼念余光中教授 In Memory of Prof. Yu Kwang-chung

中國語言及文學系前教授余光中於2017年12月14日於台灣高雄逝世，享年八十九歲，大學深表哀悼。

余教授為當代著名詩人、散文家、翻譯家。1928年生於江蘇南京，內戰期間隨家人遷居香港。1950年到台灣定居，1952年畢業於台灣大學外文系，同年出版首本詩集《舟子的悲歌》。

余教授曾任教台灣師範大學及台灣政治大學，後於1974年至1985年間出任中大中國語言及文學系教授，開創他文學生命中的香港時期，佳作紛呈。余教授教研並重，在中大十一年，培養出不少香港文壇新秀。離港返台後，出任台灣中山大學文學院院長。

九十年代余教授多次重臨中大，擔任訪問學人及國際研討會主講嘉賓。踏入二十一世紀，為歷屆文學院主辦的「全球華文青年文學獎」擔任決賽評判，對推動青年文學，弘揚中華文化，貢獻至鉅。余教授於2003年獲中大頒授榮譽文學博士學位。

余教授出版五十多本詩歌、散文、評論、翻譯。最為人熟知的作品《鄉愁》，傳誦兩岸三地，在華文世界被譽為「鄉愁詩人」。

The University mourns the passing of Prof. Yu Kwang-chung, former professor of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, on 14 December 2017 in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, at the age of 89.

Professor Yu was a celebrated poet, prose writer and translator. Born in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province in 1928, he moved to Taiwan via Hong Kong in 1950. He graduated from the Department of Foreign Languages of the National Taiwan University in 1952, publishing his first collection of poems that year.

Professor Yu began his teaching career at Taiwan Normal University and Chengchi University, Taiwan. The years between 1974 and 1985 when Professor Yu was a Reader at the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at CUHK marked one of the most prolific periods in his literary life. During his 11 years at CUHK, he had fostered many talents who later made their own marks in Hong Kong literature. He returned to Taiwan to take up the post of Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan.

Professor Yu visited CUHK frequently in the 1990s as visiting scholar and as guest speaker at international seminars. Starting from the 21st century, he had served on the judging panel of the Global Youth Chinese Literary Award competition organized by the Faculty of Arts. In recognition of his tremendous contribution to the promotion of literature and Chinese culture, CUHK conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*, in 2003.

Professor Yu published more than 50 books of poetry, prose, criticism and translations. One of his best-known works, *Nostalgia*, is widely acclaimed in Chinese communities around the world, and won him the title of 'Nostalgia Poet'.

推出首個網上英語中醫課程 Bringing Chinese Medicine Online and to the World

鑒於全球對中醫藥的認可及臨床應用近年持續增加，醫學院轄下的中西醫結合醫學研究所和中醫學院用兩年時間，製作首個網上英語中醫課程，以及成立亞洲第一個結集全球中醫臨床科研數據的網上資料庫。兩者同於2017年第三季推出，服務世界各地有意了解中醫的大眾和醫護人員。

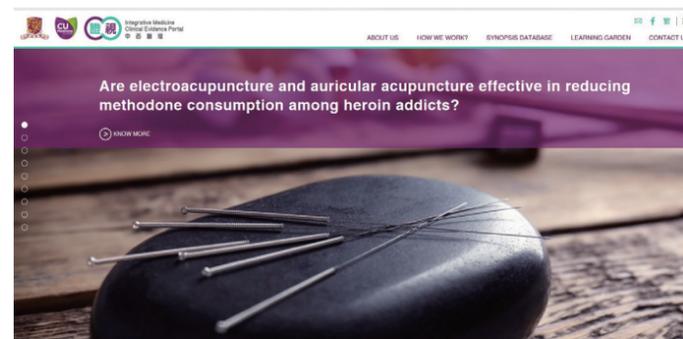
在大型網上課程平台Coursera推出的「日常中醫藥」(www.coursera.org/learn/everyday-chinese-medicine) 內容圍繞中醫基礎概念、致病因素和望聞問切等。由中大醫學院、中醫學院、香港中西醫結合醫學研究所、賽馬會公共衛生及基層醫療學院的中醫教學人員講授，至今已有一千七百多人報讀，大部分學員來自美國、加拿大及印度。

「證視中西醫理」網上資料庫(www.hkiim.cuhk.edu.hk/ceim/tc) 為亞洲首個同類型項目。中醫藥及補充療法的研究文獻繁雜，檢索解讀耗時甚長。透過此資料庫，醫護人員可按療法或健康狀況搜索超過二百個經整理的臨床研究及回顧分析。團隊同時評價研究的證據質量，為有意了解中醫藥及補充療法的特定療效之臨床醫護人員提供簡明便捷的研究實證。

Chinese medicine has been increasingly widely authorized and practised in recent years. In response to the international needs, a team from Hong Kong Institute of Integrative Medicine and the School of Chinese Medicine spent two years in developing an English-taught Chinese medicine online course and an online research evidence portal. The two groundbreaking platforms have been launched in the third quarter of 2017 and are now available to learners and healthcare professionals around the world.

The course is taught by Chinese medicine teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong Institute of Integrative Medicine and the Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care. They collaborated with Coursera, an internationally renowned Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platform, to create its first English-taught Chinese medicine online course 'Everyday Chinese Medicine' (www.coursera.org/learn/everyday-chinese-medicine). The course introduces basic theories of Chinese medicine, causes of illness and diagnostic methods in an interactive fashion. Over 1,700 people have enrolled, most of whom are from the US, Canada and India.

The team also established the 'Integrative Medicine Clinical Evidence Portal' (www.hkiim.cuhk.edu.hk/ceim/en), the first of its kind in Asia. As wading through research papers on Chinese medicine and complementary treatment is often considered difficult and time-consuming, the online portal allows healthcare professionals to have an easy access to scientific research evidence in this field. With a simple keyword search via treatment or condition, healthcare professionals may access the synopses of over 200 clinical trials and systematic reviews at ease. Credibility of the study is also rated to facilitate the application of evidence among healthcare professionals.





建設全港首間智慧型醫院 Building the First Smart Hospital in Hong Kong



預計於2020年落成的中大醫院，將發展成全面電子化的智慧醫院。醫院實施全面無紙化的電子病歷紀錄，利用流動資訊科技及實時數據，支援病人診治流程，並以物聯網建立管理系統，強化醫院運作效率，為病人提供優質醫療服務。

The CUHK Medical Centre, expected to commence services in 2020, will be developed into a fully digitalized smart hospital. With an electronic and paperless medical record system, mobile ICT and real-time data, and the implementation of the Internet of Things, the Medical Centre aims to achieve a high level of operational efficiency and provide quality healthcare services to the patients.

實至名歸 Fame Follows Merit

前校長沈祖堯教授（左）於2017年12月29日頒授榮譽文學博士證書予陳淑良博士（別名白雪仙，右），以表揚她的粵劇藝術成就與貢獻。陳博士因事未能於2017年11月出席第八十四屆大會接受學位，大學遂於月前補授。

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (left), former Vice-Chancellor, presented an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature to Dr. Chan Shuk-leung (right) on 29 December 2017 in recognition of her distinguished achievement in arts and culture. CUHK took the opportunity to present to Dr. Chan in person the honorary degree conferred upon her *in absentia* at the University's 84th Congregation in November 2017.



為進化論提供新證據 New Evidence for Evolution



生命科學學院研究人員（左起）農文燕先生、陳浩然教授、管進教授、陳廷峰教授、屈哲博士、許浩霖教授、林漢明教授及朱嘉濠教授發現節肢動物有共同荷爾蒙調控機制，為達爾文進化論提供新證據。團隊還發現通過調控倍半萜類荷爾蒙（sesquiterpenoids），包括常見的保幼激素的生物合成和功能作用的基因表達，可以控制節肢動物的種群數量，藉以保護瀕危物種、防治農業害蟲及提高水產養殖。研究發表於《英國皇家學會學報B》。

Researchers at the School of Life Sciences (from left) Mr. Nong Wenyan, Prof. Edwin Chan, Prof. Alex Koon, Prof. Chan Ting-fung, Dr. Qu Zhe, Prof. Jerome Hui, Prof. Lam Hon-ming and Prof. Chu Ka-hou discovered that arthropods share a common regulatory mechanism for their hormones, providing new evidence for Darwinian evolution. They found that the number of arthropods could be controlled via regulating the expression of genes that affect the biosynthesis and actions of sesquiterpenoids, which include juvenile hormones, as a means to preserve endangered species, combat agricultural pests and improve aquaculture. The findings have been published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

加入永續發展世界版圖 Placing Hong Kong on the World Map of Sustainability

聯合國可持續發展解決方案網絡（SDSN）一直戮力促進全球可持續發展，鼓勵不同區域和背景的專家一同實踐可持續發展目標，包括消除貧窮、實現平等和應對氣候變化等。中港和香港賽馬會慈善信託基金為推動相關工作，攜手成立SDSN香港地區分會。啟動禮於1月8日在中大舉行，由行政長官林鄭月娥女士（左二）主持，聯合國SDSN負責人杰弗瑞·薩克斯教授（右二）、香港賽馬會副主席周永健先生（左一）及中大校長段崇智教授（右一）擔任主禮嘉賓。

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) has been mobilizing expertise from different regions and backgrounds to implement various Sustainable Development Goals that seek to eradicate poverty, fight inequalities, tackle climate change, etc. It is now extending its reach into Hong Kong. The new network, SDSN Hong Kong, co-hosted by CUHK and The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, was officially launched on 8 January at CUHK. Officiating at the launch ceremony were Mrs. Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor (2nd left), Chief Executive of HKSAR; Prof. Jeffrey Sachs (2nd right), Director of SDSN, United Nations; Mr. Anthony Chow (1st left), Deputy Chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, and Prof. Rocky S. Tuan (1st right), CUHK Vice-Chancellor.



共融生力軍 Sign for Inclusiveness

語言學及現代語言系手語及聾人研究中心於2017年12月11日舉行首屆手語教學證書課程畢業典禮。十三位聾人學生成為首批獲手語教學專業資格的教師，為香港手語教學專業化樹立里程碑。

A group of 13 deaf students became the first to graduate from the Certificate Programme in Sign Language Teaching offered by the Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies of the Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages on 11 December 2017, which marked an important milestone for professionalizing sign language teaching in Hong Kong.

狗醫生出診中大 Dr. Dog at CUHK

狗醫生是動物輔助治療中最矚目的「醫生」，受過專業訓練和嚴格篩選。研究顯示，動物能令人產生「快樂荷爾蒙」。由上學期開始，學生事務處心理健康及輔導中心的uBuddies輔導員將狗醫生帶進校園，與學生見面。牠們多次探訪中大，受到熱烈歡迎。學生跟狗醫生拍照留念，工作坊更讓他們近距離接觸。本學期狗醫生將會繼續為學生紓壓和打氣。

Dr. Dogs are always the most prominent 'doctors' in animal-assisted therapy. They have been strictly trained and assessed by professionals. Studies have shown that animals can make people generate 'hormones of happiness'. Since last semester, uBuddies from Wellness and Counselling Centre, Office of Student Affairs, have invited Dr. Dogs to meet with students on campus. Booths and workshops aroused many students' interests as they came to pat and take pictures with these friendly canines, as well as to have close contact with them in the workshops. Dr. Dogs will continue to cheer up our fellows in this semester.



段崇智校長獲選美國發明家學會院士 Vice-Chancellor Elected National Academy of Inventors Fellow

校長段崇智教授獲選為美國發明家學會院士，以表揚他積極創新的精神。段教授為享譽甚隆的骨骼組織工程和再生醫學專家，專注研究肌肉骨骼生物和組織再生，其研究對肌肉骨骼醫學的臨床應用帶來重要貢獻。

CUHK Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rocky S. Tuan has been elected a National Academy of Inventors Fellow in recognition of his prolific spirit of innovation in creating and facilitating outstanding inventions. Widely known for his expertise in skeletal tissue engineering and regeneration, Professor Tuan's research has made significant contributions to the understanding of and potential regenerative solutions to pressing clinical needs in musculoskeletal medicine.

再見，沈教授！ Adieu, Professor Sung!



沈祖堯教授於2017年12月31日卸任校長。他在任內最後一個工作天晚上出席「祖堯約定你」歡送晚宴，逾四百名教職員參加。他們向沈教授送上祝福，並致送大型感謝卡。

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, the seventh Vice-Chancellor of CHUK, stepped down from office on 31 December 2017. On the evening of his last working day as VC, he attended the 'Staff Dinner with Professor Sung', where hundreds of colleagues bade him farewell. The representatives of staff presented a giant thank you card to express their appreciation of Professor Sung's contribution to the University.

為生命化學研究喝彩 Kudos for Life Science and Chemistry Research

醫學院盧焯明教授及于君教授在第十一屆「蔡明康德生命化學研究獎」分別獲頒「傑出成就獎」及「學者獎」，以表揚他們在生命化學領域的非凡貢獻。盧教授表示很高興獲得中國生命科學研究領域的權威獎項，于教授則說獲獎對她和團隊而言既是鼓勵，亦是鞭策。

Prof. Dennis Lo and Prof. Yu Jun of the Faculty of Medicine received the Outstanding Achievements Award and the Scholar Award, respectively, in the 11th annual WuXi PharmaTech Life Science and Chemistry Awards, in recognition of their exceptional contributions in the field of life science and chemistry. Professor Lo said he was most grateful and humbled to have been chosen to receive this major award in China that has significantly promoted life science and biomedical research, while Professor Yu said the award has spurred and encouraged both herself and her team.

到任同仁 / NEWLY ONBOARD



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若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS

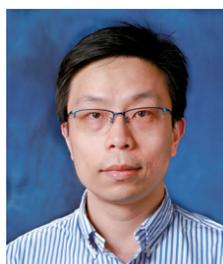


三教授獲選 IEEE 院士
Three Professors Elected IEEE Fellows

工程學院賈佳亞教授、Chandra Nair 教授及許建斌教授獲電機及電子工程師學會 (IEEE) 頒授 2018 年度院士榮銜。

Prof. Jia Jiaya, Prof. Chandra Nair and Prof. Xu Jianbin of the Faculty of Engineering have been elected Fellows of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in 2018.

- 賈佳亞教授是人工智能及電腦影像學專家。他開發了多項創新技術，例如超級像素、影像去模糊技術、影像彩色化、修改、去背景、影像構造及全景影像，並將之轉移至應用層面。
An artificial intelligence expert, Professor Jia has significantly contributed to computational photography. He has pioneered a number of techniques for super resolution, deblurring, colourization, editing, matting, composition and panorama construction.
- Chandra Nair 教授專注研究網絡信息理論的數理問題。他早期主要研究「組合優化」相關範疇，化解了若干問題配置及數字劃分方面存在已久的疑問。2016 年獲得信息論學會的論文獎。
Professor Nair's research focuses on fundamental mathematical problems in network information theory. He has solved a number of decades-old open problems and make substantial progress on others. He is the receiver of the 2016 Information Theory Society Paper Award.
- 許建斌教授在納米級結構及特性表徵、納米材料、納米器件上貢獻良多。他探討亞微米範圍真空及空氣隙間的傳熱機制，對電子器材和功能部件的熱傳導影響深遠。
Professor Xu is well-known for his contributions to nanoscale characterization, nanomaterials and nanoscale devices. His research on exploring the heat transfer across a vacuum and an air gap down to submicron range has significant implications on heat transfer in electron devices.



公積金計劃投資回報成績
Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	11.2017		1.12.2016-30.11.2017	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	2.93%	2.05%	28.92%	26.38%
平衡 Balanced	1.71%	1.94%	21.19%	21.69%
穩定 Stable	1.13%	1.70%	12.39%	13.40%
香港股票 HK Equity	2.79%	2.11%	36.77%	33.54%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	3.43%	3.40%	32.51%	33.02%
A50 中國指數 A50 China Tracker	2.11%	2.76%	31.13%	33.67%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.07%	0.02%	0.88%	0.18%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.25%	0.15%	2.20%	1.07%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-0.67%	-0.78%	5.75%	4.35%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	2.44%	2.47%	13.09%	13.16%
人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit*	0.70%	0.59%	9.01%	7.17%

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html
For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:
www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動
Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month

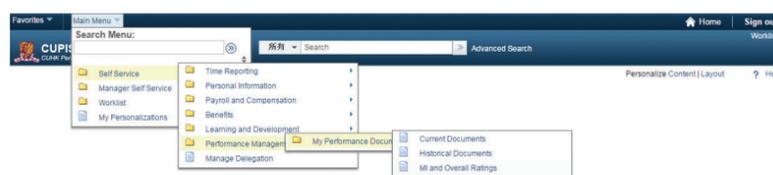
非教學僱員經「中大人事信息系統」(CUPIS)查閱整體表現評分及增薪點
Information on Overall Performance Rating and Merit Increment
(for Non-teaching Staff) to be Accessed via CUPIS

全職非教學僱員現可透過「中大人事信息系統」(CUPIS)之僱員自助服務功能(ESS)，查閱其按績效評核和發展制度 (PRDS) / 績效獎賞計劃 (PLRS) 於 2016/17 評核年度之整體表現評分及所獲發的增薪點。僱員可於登入 CUPIS 後到以下頁面查閱有關資料：



主要功能表 > 自助服務 > 績效管理 > 我的績效文件 > MI and Overall Ratings

Full-time non-teaching appointees may now refer to information on their overall performance ratings and Merit Increment granted for the 2016/17 review exercise, under the Performance Review and Development System (PRDS) / Performance-Linked Reward Scheme (PLRS), in the Employee Self-Service (ESS) of CUPIS. Such information may be accessed via CUPIS as follows:



Main Menu > Self Service > Performance Management > My Performance Documents > MI and Overall Ratings

請各部門主管通知其僱員上述安排。

Heads of departments/units are advised to convey the information above to their appointees.

研究生宿舍招聘女舍監
Recruitment of Female Warden at Jockey Club Postgraduate Hall

研究生宿舍現招聘女舍監一名，服務位於三十九區即將落成的賽馬會研究生宿舍 (二座)，歡迎全職講師或教授申請。申請人須富有熱誠及有責任感，如有籌辦學生活動及輔導經驗更佳。舍監職責包括統籌宿舍發展、執行行政職務、督導宿舍員工、提供指引予學生活動，以及輔導宿生等。此職為兼任性質，每月發放酬金。舍監及其家人可免費住於宿舍。合約期為兩年，續約與否視雙方意願而定。

有意者請將履歷交到賽馬會研究生宿舍 (一座) 辦事處或電郵至 enquiry@pgh.cuhk.edu.hk。截止日期為 1 月 30 日。查詢請電郵 pcshaw@cuhk.edu.hk 與邵鵬柱教授聯絡。

The Postgraduate Halls is recruiting a full-time female teaching staff of lecturing or professorial grade to serve as a warden for the new Jockey Club Postgraduate Hall in Area 39. Applicants shall be enthusiastic and responsible, preferably with experience in organizing student activities and counselling. The duties include overseeing the development of the Postgraduate Halls, performing administrative duties, supervising the team of supporting staff, providing guidance in organizing student activities, and counselling residents. The part-time position offers free accommodation to the warden and her family. A monthly honorarium will be provided. The employment will last for two years, renewable subject to mutual agreement.

To apply, please send a brief CV to PGH 1 General Office or via email at enquiry@pgh.cuhk.edu.hk. Deadline of application is 30 January. For enquiries, please contact Prof. Shaw Pang-chui at pcshaw@cuhk.edu.hk.

《低碳·好行》發售
Low-carbon Tours Goes on Sale

伍宜孫書院學生獲邀編寫《低碳·好行》一書，延續他們所發起的 V'air 網站之宗旨，推廣低碳本地遊。書中提供三十九條郊區及市區的旅遊路線，每條路線加入低碳小竅門及環保生態資訊，以喚醒大眾對環境保育的關注。新書現於商務、三聯及中華書店有售，定價為港幣七十八元。

Students of Wu Yee Sun College have co-authored a book entitled *Low-carbon Tours* to promote local tourism as a spin-off of the student-run online platform V'air Hong Kong. The book introduces 39 routes for exploring the rural and urban areas in Hong Kong. Low-carbon tips and ecological knowledge are woven into every article to remind readers of the importance of preserving the environment with a responsible attitude. The book is now on sale in all branches of Commercial Press, Joint Publishing (H.K.) and Chung Hwa Co., at the retail price of HK\$78.



訃告
Obituary

本校職員區婉兒女士於 2017 年 12 月 16 日逝世，大學深表哀悼。區女士於 1996 年 8 月 1 日加入中大，擔任工程學院二級私人秘書。

The University mourns the passing of Ms. Au Yuen-yi Florence on 16 December 2017. Ms. Au joined the University on 1 August 1996 and had served as personal secretary II in the Faculty of Engineering.



手機裏的辭海 Predicted Speech



好像是赫胥黎 (1894–1963) 說的，如果給六頭猴子打字機，讓牠們亂打一通，只要時間夠長的話，總會打出大英博物館的全部藏書來。在無限的時間長廊裏，任何機會渺茫的事情最終都會出現。本是無意義的隨機意外，也會生出意義。

隨機意外不適合現代的移動傳播技術。當你在移動裝置上按鈕寫字時，就算尚未寫完一字。機裏的算式已經為你找出一大串可能符合你輸入的字，供你選擇確認。

英文字母與字母、單字與單字之間，共同出現的機率都不一樣，所以可用算式做出一些估算。如輔音字母之後多數會出現一個元音字母；冠詞或量詞之後多數會出現一個名詞；動物性名詞之後的動詞通常是表示自己會動的。市面上的中文輸入軟件原理也是一樣。手機程式不單幫你寫訊息，也為你預選可用的字詞，因而在某程度上教你寫甚麼。

在手機傳情達意，久而久之，機內便烙下機主的言談習性，甚至個人風格，供機裏的算式學習，以便以後作出更快更準確的建議。化數據為意義，過程是預測、消除歧義、學習。

如此方便和高效率的傳訊，代價可能是有限的詞彙和原創性的大打折扣。

有時候在短訊上見到it's，本應是its，但要改正需大費周章，希望把手機當玩具成長的一代不會不知兩者的分別。又有時候想在手機打上如adverse的字，需要過五關、斬六將，先要拒絕屏幕上出現的advice和advertise，然後再一次輸入原字，機裏的精靈反過來要人服侍。更氣人的是，只要稍不留神，錯字或怪字便會傳給對方，造成或多或少的尷尬或誤會。

手機傳訊不容許胡言亂語，也不鼓勵創意。只要時間夠長的話，赫胥黎的獼猴作家也會打出喬伊斯 (1882–1941) 的現代主義經典《尤利西斯》，但相信不會是以預置了文本預測系統的手機打成的。

It is often attributed to Aldous Huxley (1894–1963) the saying that if given sufficiently long time, six monkeys punching randomly on typewriters will write in time all the books in the British Museum. In the infinity of time, any accident of the smallest odds will bound to happen and some meaning will come from no meaning or pure chance.

But nothing is left to chance when modern mobile communication is concerned. When you text, before you even complete a word, an algorithm in the device would search for a list of possible words that match your entry and offer the most probable choices. You can then confirm the selection and go on.

This is made possible by the probabilities of co-occurrence of alphabets and of lexicons in the English language. Thus, a consonant is more likely to be followed by a vowel than by another consonant. An article or quantifier is more likely to be followed by a noun. An animate noun is more likely to take a verb that denotes voluntary action or movement. The many Chinese word-processing software on the market work the same way. They do not just help you write. They predict and hence in a way dictate what you write.

With sufficient texting input on the device, your 'verbal behaviour', your personal style even, will begin to form to help the algorithm learn and make quicker and better guesses in future. Big Data's way of meaning-making is through prediction, disambiguation and learning.

But there are prices to be paid for such convenience and efficiency, in the offer of a limited vocabulary and an abhorrence of originality.

Sometimes I saw *it's* where it should be *its*, and had to take pains to settle on the correct one. I just hope the distinction will not be lost on the iPhone-wielding generation. At other times before finishing a word, say, *adverse*, I'd have to ignore first *advice* then *advertise* and go back to type the word again. No apologies from the genie in the phone. Worse still, in moments of inadvertence we might send out messages containing wrong or muddled words, which could have embarrassing or unfortunate results.

Texting abhors non sequiturs, or originality for that matter. If given sufficiently long time, Huxley's simian writers will also write James Joyce's (1882–1941) modernist classic *Ulysses*. But it would probably not be on any device with a built-in predictive text system.

T.C.



鹿圖騰：藝術系 Deer Totem: Department of Fine Arts



中大藝術系剛過完六十大壽，而其系徽面世也足足五十五年了。標誌設計很簡單，只有一個元素，是隻身軀圓潤、犄角參差、昂首挺胸的鹿之輪廓。簡潔設計背後隱藏的意義卻殊不簡單。

圖案取材自璽印譜錄《十鐘山房印舉》所載的一個漢代鹿形的肖形印，看上去古樸、單純而充滿生命力。鹿象徵溫馴、和平、靈敏、堅強、合群。藝術系前系主任李潤桓教授曾在1963年的《新亞生活》中撰文解釋系徽的意義。他認為，就藝術的三大目的——真、善、美而言，鹿是完全具備的：

「鹿不似狐狸般狡猾，也沒有虎豹般凶暴。牠好比虔誠的修道者，游息於無拘無束的原野，寧靜安閒地託身於大自然。牠四肢靈敏，聽覺、嗅覺機警；這正代表人在行為、學術上能辨別是非、真偽、優劣，從而擇善而固執。」

自人類有史以來，鹿就廣泛用作繪畫題材。歐洲各地的山洞經常發現原始人留下的赤鹿壁畫，有些畫作能追溯到四萬年前。西方各大古文明中，鹿是神話傳說常出現的角色。雄鹿被描繪成龐大無比、天生神力；而雌鹿則是聖人或君王的良伴和落難英雄的救命恩人。鹿也是早期亞洲文化常見的神話象徵。例如在中國，鹿代表健康和長壽。相傳南極仙翁（又稱壽星公）的坐騎就是隻梅花鹿。

鹿在動物世界中總屬弱勢和被欺凌的一方；藝術家在人間也常處孤立或邊緣境地。然而，兩者都選擇無聲地接受，堅強地奮鬥，默默把人類文明帶到真善美的境界。藝術系以鹿作標誌，正是希望習藝生以此為勉。

The Department of Fine Arts has just had its 60th birthday, and its departmental insignia has been around for 55 years. The simple logo has only one visible element—the silhouette of a well-rounded, chin-up and chest-out deer with branched antlers. But the meanings behind it are not simple at all.

The logo is derived from a deer-shaped pictorial seal of the Han Dynasty recorded in *Selected Seals from the Shizhong Shanfang Studio*, and gives the impression of antiquity, innocence and vitality. Deer is a symbol of docility, peace, agility, staunchness and gregariousness. According to Prof. **Lee Yun-woon**, former chair of the Department who wrote in the 1963 *New Asia Life* to elaborate on the then newly-designed badge, deer resonate well with the three pursuits of art—the true, the good and the beautiful:

‘Unlike cunning foxes or ferocious big cats, deer, which are not unlike devoted Taoists, range freely on the boundless plain and surrender themselves to nature. They have nimble limbs and a keen sense of smell and hearing, which alludes to a person’s ability to distinguish right from wrong, true from false, good from bad in his/her personal conduct and academic pursuit.’

Deer have been prominently portrayed since the beginning of human history. Red deer are widely depicted in cave art found throughout European caves, with some of the artwork dating from as early as 40,000 years ago. They are also objects of mythology for ancient cultures throughout the West. Stags (males) are usually believed to have supernatural size and power, while hinds (females) are often credited with befriending saints and kings and helping heroes in need. Deer are common mythical symbols in early Asian cultures as well. For example, in China, deer symbolize health and long life. A spotted deer is believed to accompany the god of longevity.

In the animal kingdom, the tame deer are often victims to bullies and predators, whereas in the human society, artists are no strangers to marginalization. However, both of them readily accept harsh realities with unremitting tenacity, and make a significant impact on human civilization. The mammal in the Department’s logo turns out to be a hidden message to the future artists.

Christine N.

文物館在香港眾多博物館中有何獨特之處？

博物館的使命大同小異——保存文物、展覽、研究。過去四十多年，人們一貫覺得文物館舉辦的都是學術水平很高的展覽；我們的圖錄、分析和選件，例如在漆器和書畫方面，都是可資借鑑的素材。身為大學的研究型博物館，予人這樣的印象是恰如其分的。公營、民辦和大學博物館都是為民服務，但前兩者針對較大或者不同的群組，後者則以師生為首要對象。除了策展，還透過教學向學生傳授文物知識，通識課程「中國文化欣賞」就是一例。

如有參觀者告訴你說：我看不懂。你會怎樣回應？

博物館提供機會讓人與藝術品交會，但觀者往往有一個假設：要把展品看懂，尋求答案。其實，即使博物館的專家學者，也不會完全「懂得」一件藝術品，我們都是在不斷溫故知新，嘗試加深了解。看了這件藝術品，會讓我產生甚麼問題？這才是真正充實的經驗，遠比能從注說或圖錄學到些甚麼重要。一個未能解答的問題很有機會導向一個新的視角與詮釋，甚至新的研究。

如何物色藏品？

物色藏品，要衡量資金，慢慢朝目標累積。文物館資源如此有限，在拍賣行競投往往無功而還。藏品與博物館的相遇，很大程度是緣分。文物館受惠於私人收藏家不少。如果他們認同我們從事學術研究的成果，提供相關收藏予以展出，那會是建立館藏的好機會。以明年將舉辦的清代祭器展為例，文物館本來只有一兩件藏品，與我們相熟的一位澳洲收藏家研究清祭器二十多年，他在香港退休後回悉尼定居，藏品也引起當地博物館的注意，但他決定悉數捐贈給我們。此舉引起文物館諮詢委員會一位成員的關注，又把其祭器珍藏捐贈我們，玉成圓滿的結局。現在，文物館的清代祭器收藏，以北京故宮以外而言，若非最多，也應是最精的了。

這個小小的博物館，有何值得自豪的珍藏？

文物館有八件由北山堂捐贈的碑帖在前年納入《國家珍貴古籍名錄》，是中國大陸境外首個膺此殊榮的博物館；我們的碑帖收藏位列全世界頭十位內是肯定的了。陶瓷收藏也很全面，涵蓋中國遠古至近代不同重要窯址。書法收藏比起大型博物館毫不吃虧。畫與一級博物館相比，比上不足，比下有餘；董其昌、文徵明、唐伯虎等的作品都有，雖不一定是他們的代表作，惟以一所大學博物館來說，能擁有這些名家之作，已是不可思議。至於今年稍後將在湖北省博物館展出的宜興紫砂茶壺收藏，信可躋身本港兩大珍藏。

文物館在運用多媒體介紹展品方面有何嘗試？

用多媒體呈現展品可視為二度詮釋，在這方面我們較為謹慎。3D版的莫高窟壁畫，仙女揮動着彩帶脫壁飄飛，是否就真的比平面的好？然而敦煌壁畫之精妙正在於其靜態的二維影像仍能讓觀者感受到動感。無可厚非，這類效果能提供一個切入點，那個小孩在河畔嬉戲的動作也許就引起了深入欣賞《清明上河圖》的動機。不過，由於資源所限，我們並未把多媒體的運用列為當務之急。

想怎樣營造文物館這個品牌？

我們希望文物館能成為大學與其他世界級機構協作的平台，特別是在與中國文物相關的項目方面。我相信文物館是香港一個 best-kept secret——滿載令人驚喜的新鮮元素，只此一家，而又不廣為人知；儘管我們沒有刻意經營這個形象。文物館不斷推陳出新，衍生自家的展覽。在這兒展出的文物，大部分是在別處看不到的。既因位置隔涉，也因欠缺資源鋪天蓋地的宣傳，靠的主要是傳媒推廣和口碑，知道的人不太多，然又不乏知音，在「離群」與「利群」之間巧妙平衡。



姚進莊教授 Prof. Josh Yiu

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文物館館長
Director, Art Museum

How unique is the Art Museum among other museums in Hong Kong?

Like most museums, our stated mission is to preserve, exhibit and research cultural relics. For the past 40 years, our exhibitions have been held to be of very high academic standards. Our catalogues, monographs and exhibits in, for example, lacquer works, paintings and calligraphy are highly valued resources. This image of ours befits that of a research museum in a university. All museums—private, public, university—serve the public, and we want to create an especially welcoming atmosphere for CUHK students and staff. In addition to curating exhibitions, we play a role in the cultural education of our students. The GE course 'Appreciating Chinese Culture' offered by us is an example.

If a visitor tells you he/she doesn't understand what he/she sees. What will you tell her?

A museum is a place where a visitor meets the art objects. But many are under the assumption that they have to understand the art objects and be able to answer the quizzes. However, even a specialist cannot claim to 'understand' any *objet d'art*. What one can do is to come to it again and again and get to know a little bit more each time. What questions would I be made to ask from an encounter with art? The museum-going experience should be like this, and not picking up tidbits from the catalogues and the notes. An unanswered question is more rewarding as it may open up new angles, interpretations or even research.

How do you source items for the Museum's collection?

Either purse or patience. But since we do not have a very large purse auctions are rarely our hunting grounds. How a work finds its way into a museum is usually a matter of serendipity. We do, however, benefit a lot from private collectors, who may be generous if they see value in the kind of service or research we do. Take for example next year's exhibition of Qing ritual vessels. The Museum began with only one or two wares. But an Australian collector who knows us well and who has studied Qing ritual vessels for over 20 years decided to give us his entire collection upon his return to Australia. This generous gift caught the attention of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Art Museum who in turn donated his collection of ritual vessels to us. That has not only made the exhibition possible but also made our collection of Qing ritual vessels second to that of the Palace Museum in Beijing.

What gems can be found in your little Museum?

Eight ancient rubbings donated by the Bei Shan Tang Foundation have made the *National Catalogue of Precious Ancient Books*. We are the first museum outside the mainland to be so honoured. Our collection of ancient rubbings is definitely among the world's top 10. We have a comprehensive collection of ceramics from different premium kilns from the ancient periods to the contemporary. Our calligraphy compares favourably with larger museums. We also have a decent collection of paintings—we have works by Dong Qichang, Wen Zhengming and Tang Yin which may not be their most famous but for a university museum our possessions will surely impress many. Our collection of Yixing clay teapots to be exhibited later this year at the Hubei Provincial Museum is one of the two best collections in Hong Kong.

Has the Museum experimented with multi-media representation of exhibits?

I tend to view multi-media representation as re-creation and in that regard we have been very cautious. Surely in a 3-D rendering of the wall paintings in the Mogao Grottoes one can see the nymphs darting out of the wall with flying ribbons. But is it really better than just seeing them on a flat surface? After all, what has captivated generations of visitors to the Dunhuang caves is how the moveless two-dimensional images come to them and move them. I admit that special effects can be inviting at times and that's why so many are attracted by the little child frolicking in the *Along the River During the Qingming Festival*. But out of resource consideration the use of multi-media has not been a priority for us.

How would you like to build the brand of the Museum?

We hope that the museum will serve as a platform for the university to collaborate with other world-class institutions, especially on projects concerning Chinese cultural heritage. I believe that the Art Museum is a best-kept secret in Hong Kong—full of surprises, unique but not too widely known—even though it may not be branded as such. We have been constantly improving and curating many exhibitions of our own. The art objects and exhibitions you see here can rarely be seen elsewhere. Since we can boast neither a convenient location nor a lot of resources to do promotion, we can only depend on mentions on the media and word of mouth. Not too many people know about us, but among those who do some are our loyal fans. We get good company, not a crowd. 📷