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# 晦明之間

走進心理學家  
陸秀霞的心靈秘境

## Her Sweet Delight and Endless Night

Voyaging into the inner sanctum  
of psychologist Sarah Luk



Photos by ISO

「你們一篇文章有多長？分幾個小段、幾個主題？」在蒼樸的何添樓初見面，教育心理學家陸秀霞博士（Sarah）即詳問寫作小節，試着歸納訪問前收到的十一條問題，幫助筆者理解和寫作。一小時後攝影師來到，她看到尼康D750單反相機，兩眼發光，「拿來看看好嗎？不如我們合照？你們會登合照嗎？」

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與莎拉對談，你會漸漸分不清你與她，誰是受訪者。她的好奇與率真輕易將人與人之間的隔閡消弭，使人樂意親近信靠。過去十多年，這位教育心理學系專業顧問為遇上學習、情緒和社交問題的兒童和青少年提供輔導，也為成年人排難解憂。在她面前，倔強的資優生、特殊教育需要（SEN）學生願意馴服，傾吐心底話；對着政界強人劉慧卿、前財政司司長曾俊華，她也能引領他們真情剖白。訪問中有那麼一刻，說到生活的波瀾，她從後輕輕在我肩上拍兩下，我知道，心理學家征服了我。

### 意義的求索

意義，是莎拉一生追求的價值。她是基督徒，自小常思考宗教、哲學和苦難的問題，想知道痛苦的根源在哪，人為甚麼要死。為尋找答案，她大學修讀宗教及哲學。她喜歡教書，但宗哲畢業生難覓教席，她先當一年教科書編輯，最後如願成為老師。在第五和第一組別學校教學的經歷，

使她重拾預科時對心理學的興趣，當日的種子，在教育心理學結成馥郁花果。喜歡文字的莎拉，早年專注研究讀寫障礙，得以與文字的形音義再續前緣。她的博士論文提出兩個支援讀寫障礙生學習中文的教學方法，現已於小學廣泛推行。她其後到校訓練老師，至今已有約四千名小學中文老師接受培訓。

但莎拉沒有在讀寫障礙的領域安頓下來。近四五年，她主力輔導資優生，特別是學障資優生。「所謂學障資優生，就是既是資優，同時有特殊需要的學生，例如資優但有專注力失調及過度活躍症、自閉症、讀寫障礙等，」她深呼吸，面露苦笑，「很難搞，全是奇難雜症。這些孩子充滿潛質，卻一無所成，就如本身是法拉利，卻以單車的速度行走。拿過度活躍資優兒為例，他們領悟力高、好奇心重、充滿熱誠，但不能持久，終於兜兜轉轉，一事無成。」她慨嘆。

### 不願戴上的光環

選擇「奮戰」資優生，可能還有一個她不願言明的原因：她本身是資優者，看見這些小孩，很多時就如看見自己。這個外人眼中的光環，因着工作緣故，她這一兩年才對外坦承，訪問中也是不欲多談。「資優對我來說，是壞多於好，很多人會因為這個標籤對你有不設實際的期望。其實無論是過度活躍、自閉症、讀寫障礙，這些都只形容一個人很少部分，心理學講豐盛人生，一個人還有其他方面，我們希望別人全面去看。」

但資優的身分，也有好處：它為莎拉換來資優生及其家人的即時信任，和一份切膚之感。三年前，一位母親帶同IQ 140的兒子來見她，母親說，兒子想做乞丐。莎拉問他計劃，中三的小男生仔細道出時間、地點、服裝和形象等幾個方案。「這有何不好？生涯規劃要求人審時度勢，作出抉擇，他有熱情，有計劃，沒有人能阻止他。」小時不愛讀書的心理學家跟想輟學行乞的男生成忘年知音，嚇得在旁的母親目瞪口呆。莎拉請母親出去，兩位資優夥伴就在房中真情對話。「你真想做乞丐？」「對。」「原因？」

「莎拉姐姐，你試過站在尖沙咀文化中心隧道迴旋處看路人的面容嗎？人生百態真的很得意。做乞丐多好，有意思，又有錢賺。你試試看，你會在那裏看到香港的縮影。」

「這就是意義。」莎拉說。她接着問，除了做乞丐，還可以怎樣看到人生百態？這次，小男生透露一直未明言的心事：在大學修讀社會學。最後成全這願望的，是了解和愛：期望兒子成為專業人士的父母選擇放手，供兒子往英國唸他心愛的學科，研察美麗眾生。

### 琴畫抒懷

莎拉告訴我，心理學家應情理兼備，面對人的困苦，要代入共感，也要懂得抽離，但人之為人，怎能做到太上忘情？情理兩端，如何執中？莎拉坦言：「心理學家是高危一族，要小心能醫不自醫。我常告訴自己，情感不要太過投入，要學會抽離。」油畫和音樂，是心理學家的秘密治療師，也與她的工作一脈相承。她說，輔導和畫油畫很相似，兩者都不介意修正，尋求更好的表達；畫作猶如孩子，每幅都獨一無二，因為相同的顏色沒法再調校出來。畫畫也需要耐性，「你畫錯了，一星期也不會乾，也不能用風筒吹乾，正如你不能催促小孩的成長」。

說到另一至愛——音樂，莎拉指向房中大提琴駐紮的角落。「平日工作太忙，回家已不想做任何事，這個音樂角可讓我瞬間轉移，由工作即時轉去抒發感受。」她稱，心理學家在代入當事人的處境前，要先覺察自身情緒，「如果不清楚自己的情緒狀況，對別人的敏感度也會很低。」她續道：「音樂是我的避難所，讓我體味自己的情緒起伏，也給我力量捱過艱難時刻。」她豎起心愛的大提琴，即時拉弓演奏，優美渾厚的音色在房間迴蕩，使人猶如置身另一個時空。「大提琴低沉的聲音，最接近人類的哀鳴。」她緩緩道。我卻認得，這是她的聲音——圓厚溫柔，平靜下隱然有悲哀的暗流。

訪問中，莎拉分享她喜歡的德國浪漫主義畫家——卡斯帕·戴維·腓德烈（1774–1840）的油畫作品。畫家早年喪母，弟弟為救他溺斃冰湖，由是畫作總瀟灑着一片蒼涼。他筆下的人物，如在霧海巍然挺立的浪人、在船頭執手的男女、望向窗外的女人，全都背向觀者，令人無法得睹面容，但就連靜默的背影，都有寂寞和哀傷的表情，以及矛盾的感情張力。男子屹立高山，眺望遠方，彷彿征服自然，在無窮的宇宙下，又彷彿極其渺小。在《凝月》中，樹被連根拔起，爪形的桠枝伸滿天空，但遠方的一彎新月，卻帶來救贖的盼望。回頭看，生命的本質，大抵如此：好像毫無意義，又好像蘊含深邃哲理；有時灰暗得不見天日，有時又光輝燦然，叫人難捨難離。就如心理學家情動於中，不能自拔，卻依然相信治療。莎拉曾問我：這是你想做的工作嗎？十年後在中大，還是他方？

我想，世間沒有永恆，如她門口和檯頭貼的蘇軾詩手抄，都是雪泥鴻爪；但有些事情，並不像雪泥鴻爪般消逝，如文字和藝術給人的感動、人與人的情感交流，和輔導為生命帶來的改變。就如畫家生前身後俱寂寞，受納粹所累，畫作更見棄當世。然而真正的藝術，終能破繭而出，翩然化蝶，給世人留下永恆的啟迪和感動。



‘How long is your article? How many sections and themes are there?’ On meeting the educational psychologist Dr. **Sarah Luk** in the quaint Ho Tim Building, I was asked point-blank the particulars of writing as she tried to condense the 11 questions she got prior to the interview. An hour later, the photographers arrived. Spotting the Nikon D750 digital SLR camera, her eyes glowed. ‘Mind if I take a look at that? Shall we take a picture together? Can we publish it?’

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Talking to Sarah is a bemusing experience: soon it became hard to tell who the interviewee is. Her curiosity and ingenuousness tore down the invisible walls between people with seemingly no effort and endeared her to all. For more than a decade, this Professional Consultant of the Department of Educational Psychology has come to the aid of children and adolescents struggling with learning, emotional and social problems, and she is also the confidante of soul-searching adults. Under her wand, headstrong gifted children and special educational needs (SEN) students are tamed and pour their hearts out. This knack of hers elicited heartfelt confessions from veteran politicians like **Emily Lau** and former Financial Secretary **John Tsang**. A moment came in our interview when I confided a thing or two in her. She gave two light pats on my shoulder and at that instant, I knew she had turned from an interviewee to a counsellor.

The trajectories taken by the human heart and the psychologist herself are convoluted: so I started with the basics and let her talk about educational psychology. ‘Educational psychology is an important branch of psychology, which avails itself of the science and research methods developed in psychology to make sense of our learning processes and outcomes,’ Sarah explained. ‘The phrase “learning processes and outcomes” is deceptively simple, as it encompasses different constellations of topics ranging from student behaviour, emotions, cognitive ability and personality; the moderation of learning environments, such as schools and the classroom; teacher-student relations, peer relations, to things in the greater scheme such as society, family and education policy—how they influence students’ learning and personal growth.’ When expounding that educational psychologists are children’s guardians with a mission to protect their rights to live, learn and grow, in such a way they may lead a full life, Sarah frowned slightly and looked sober, her eyes waxing into dark unfathomable waters. ‘Everyone has a different caliber. Some are SEN students, some are gifted, but so what? The key is to help them identify their goals and meanings in life.’

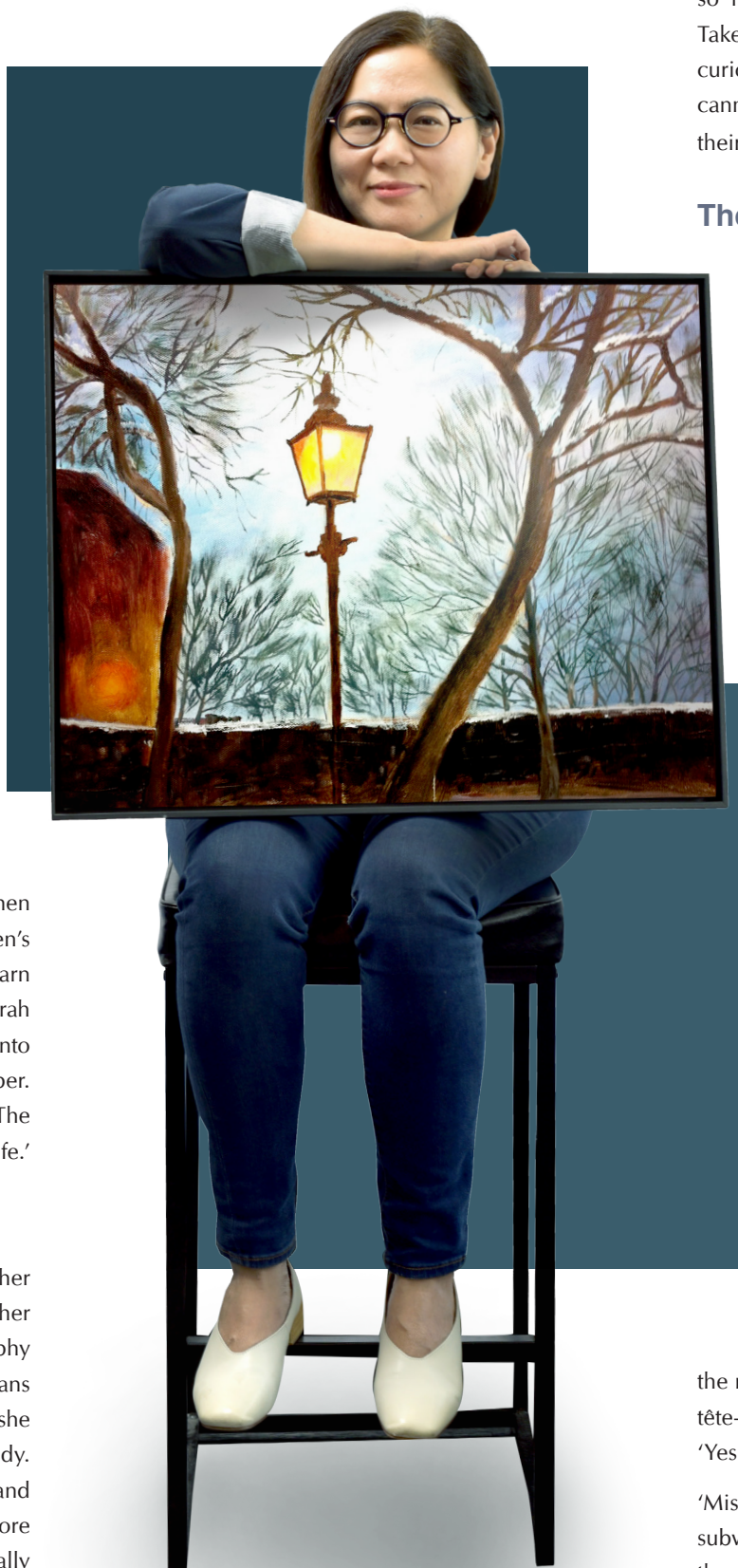
## The Quest for Meaning

Meaning is what Sarah holds dear to her heart for her whole life. She is a Christian, and since childhood, her mind has been filled with questions on religion, philosophy and suffering, what the source of pain is and why humans have to die. Hoping to get answers to these questions, she read religion and philosophy in her undergraduate study. She loved to teach, but it was difficult for a religion and philosophy graduate to land a teaching job. She therefore worked as a textbook editor for a year before finally becoming a teacher. Her teaching experience at Band 5



▲ 莎拉相贈的畫作·勉勵筆者「處變不驚·患難中保持睿智」

A random sketch Sarah gifted to the writer, with the postscript: ‘Stay calm and be wise during difficult times’



and Band 1 schools rekindled her interest in psychology which she studied during matriculation. The seeds sowed then sprouted into passions for educational psychology. A lover of language, Sarah focused on dyslexia early in her career, where she was given ample opportunities to look up-close at the linguistic features of words. Her doctoral thesis proposes two instructional approaches to aid dyslexic students in their learning of Chinese, which now see wide adoption in local primary schools. Later, the psychologist also conducted on-the-field training with teachers. Up till now, around 4,000 primary teachers of Chinese have been trained.

But Sarah didn’t settle in the field of dyslexia. Around four or five years ago, she started her work with gifted children, especially twice exceptional children. ‘Twice exceptional children refer to those highly intelligent children who suffer one or more disabilities such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorders, autism, dyslexia, etc.,’ she took a deep breath and smiled bitterly. ‘All are hardcore cases. These children have a lot of potential, yet they achieve so little. It’s like a Ferrari running at a bicycle’s speed. Take hyperactive gifted children as an example. They are curious, keen to learn and grasp things quickly, but as they cannot persevere, they go round and round in circles in their lives and achieve very little,’ she sighed.

## The Reluctant Heroine

The choice of gifted children as her own ‘hell’ may have to do with an inconvenient fact: Sarah is gifted herself, and she sees herself in these children. What others regard as a halo appears to be gall to her, and this is an identity she reluctantly owed up to only one to two years ago due to work. She noted hesitantly, ‘To me, being gifted is more curse than blessing. People are transfixed with this label and cannot help heaping unrealistic hopes on you. Be it hyperactive, autistic or dyslexic, these labels only serve to describe a small part of who a person is. Psychology addresses the full person, and there is more to a person than what is seen with these labels. We hope people can take a holistic view.’

But giftedness does have its merits. More often than not, it wins her trust from gifted kids and their families, and a touch of viscosity. Three years ago, a mother brought along her son of IQ 140 to see her, complaining that her little one had pondered on becoming a beggar. She asked him for the plan, to which the Form 3 boy answered with the time, venue, various costumes and images he had considered. ‘Why not? Life planning asks us to make informed choices. He is passionate, he’s got plans, nobody can stop him.’ Sarah, a lukewarm learner when small, and the pauper aspirant seemed to have hit it off, to the dismay of the incredulous mother. Asking

the mother to wait next door, the two gifted buddies had a tête-à-tête in the room. ‘Do you really want to be a beggar?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘Why?’

‘Miss Sarah, have you ever stood at the roundabout of the subway near the Cultural Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui, watching the passers-by? Human faces are such an intriguing sight, and begging such a meaningful and profitable trade. Let’s go and try—there you will see a microcosm of Hong Kong.’



‘That is meaning,’ said Sarah. She went on to ask begging aside, how can one come to appreciate the innumerable facets of life? This time, the high school boy divulged his innermost desire: reading Sociology at the university. What mended the rift and made his wish come true were love and understanding: the parents who fancied a rosy path for their son as a professional chose to let go and support him to study the subject in the UK, through which the gifted child may survey the beautiful lives he marvelled at and loved.

### Ars Longa, Vita Brevis

Sarah told me a psychologist should possess a sober mind and a feeling heart. She should put herself in others’ shoes but also be able to bail herself out. But humans are sentimental beings; how can one be completely detached and master this balancing act between sense and sensibility? She conceded, ‘Psychologists are a high-risk demographic who may prove impotent in curing themselves. I always warn myself not to be too absorbed in my subjects’ quandaries, and to learn to detach.’ Oil painting and music are balms to the psychologist and also muses to her healing work. She noted the striking parallels between counselling and oil painting: both of them welcome correction to improve on their expressions. Each painting, like a child, is unique, because one cannot mix the same colours twice. Painting requires patience. ‘If you put in a wrong stroke, the paints will not dry in a week, nor is it feasible to use a dryer. Just like we cannot force a child to grow up.’

Speaking of music, another passion of hers, Sarah pointed to the corner where the cellos stood majestically. ‘Life is so busy that by the time I get home I’d be too tired to do anything. This music corner allows me to switch straight off from the working mode to self-expression.’ She explained a psychologist has to understand her own emotions before intervening in a case. ‘If you are not aware of your own mental state, you may not be as empathetic as you like to be.’ She added, ‘Music is my strength and stay, which allows me to savour my own emotional undulations and empowers me to weather the storms.’ She stood up the cello and set the bow across the strings. Its solid, deep and elegant tone reverberated throughout the room and transported us to another realm. ‘Cello’s deep voice resembles human wail,’



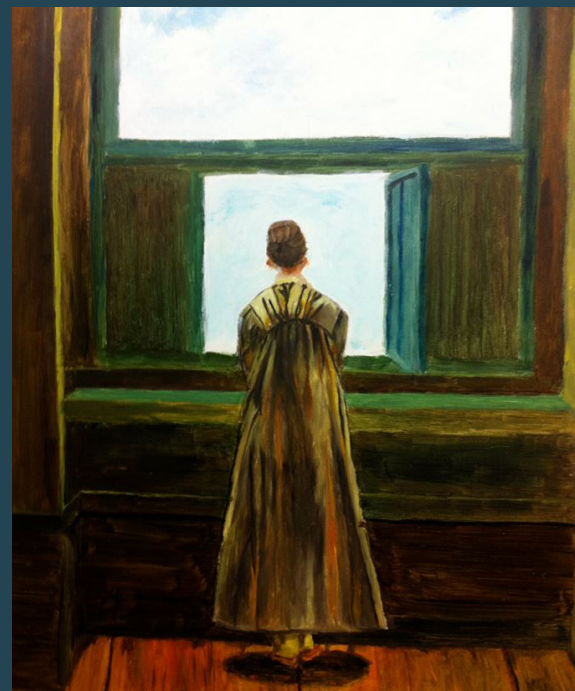
she remarked calmly. I reckoned that was unmistakably her voice: warm, thick and tender, with elegiac undercurrents running beneath her composure.

During the interview, the psychologist shared with me her favourite German Romantic painter Caspar David Friedrich (1774–1840) and his artworks. Probably because of the loss of mother at a young age, and the tragic death of his younger brother who drowned in a frozen lake as he came to the painter’s rescue, melancholy, desolation and hints of death permeate Friedrich’s canvases. The lonesome figures under his strokes, such as the wanderer standing above the wreaths of fog, the man and woman holding each other’s hands on the prow, and the woman at the window all have their backs to the spectator, and we are unable to see their faces. Still, their presence wears a forlorn and sorrowful complexion, and crystallizes intense emotional tensions. The wanderer, standing on a rocky precipice and gazing afar, seems at once to conquer nature and to acquiesce in his own insignificance in it. In *Two Men Contemplating the Moon*, the tree is uprooted, with the claw-like branches colonizing the dusky sky. The waxing crescent moon gazed at by the men, however, signals hope for redemption. Probably such is the landscape of life: at times full of sound and fury, signifying

nothing, yet at times teeming with profound revelations and meanings. At times so dark as to have all hopes extinguished, yet at times exuding such luminescence that seems to last forever and makes one unwilling to let go. Just like a psychologist who is indescribably moved by her subjects and their plights and couldn’t help identifying with them, and yet who still has faith in the power of healing. Sarah asked me at some point: Is this your dream job? Where will you be after 10 years, at CUHK or elsewhere?

I think there’s no forever in this world. As described in a poem by one classical Chinese poet, handwritten by Sarah and pinned both on her door and above her desk, many things are just footprints in the snow. But some footprints are more indelible than others: how words and art move us, what one soul communicates with another, and what life’s changes counselling can bring. The painter’s jagged career and posthumous life is such a case in point: suffering obscurity in his later years and after his death, the artist had another blow dealt to his fame due to the Nazi’s appropriation of his works. But like a butterfly, what he has painted eventually managed to break out of its cocoon and, in its imperishable and simple way, holds humans in awe with its divine grace and beauty. 🦋

Amy L.



▲ 莎拉臨摹卡斯帕·大衛·腓德烈三幅作品·由左至右為《霧海上的浪人》、《帆船上》和《窗邊的女人》

Sarah's renditions of three paintings by Caspar David Friedrich, from left to right: *Wanderer above the Sea of Fog*, *On the Sailing Boat* and *Woman at the Window*



# 骨肉之刑

法律學者剖析  
古代中國刑法之爭

## 去或留？

## To Maim or Not To Maim?

Legal scholar analyses the penal pendulum  
in traditional Chinese legal thought

(左起) Norman P. Ho教授、Steven Gallagher教授與鄔楓教授 | (From left) Prof. Norman P. Ho, Prof. Steven Gallagher and Prof. Lutz-Christian Wolff

法律學院於2014至16年間舉辦「中國習慣法研討會系列」，功成圓滿，進而推出「大中華法律史研討會系列」。新系列由院長兼偉倫法律學講座教授鄔楓教授及副院長（學術事務）Steven Gallagher教授策劃，一直深受歡迎，好評如潮。

鄔楓教授說：「藉着這一系列的研討會，中大法律學院使各界人士得以聚首一堂，暢談法律的前世、今生與未來，成績斐然。活動有助學者與業界交換知識、互通有無，而其成功足證中大法律學院在大中華地區領導群倫。」

系列進入第五季，首場活動於9月20日由Norman P. Ho教授主講，題為「中國傳統法律思想中的嚴厲體罰與懲罰理論」。他是位於深圳的北京大學國際法學院學者，專門研究古代中國法律史及法律理論，今再度擔任本系列之講者，闡析肉刑這個教人戰慄同時引人深思的課題。

肉刑有近四千年歷史，商代已有之。當時，罪犯可被刺字於臉上（古稱「墨」）、割鼻（劓）、斷足（刖）、閹割（宮）乃至處死（大辟）。直至公元前167年，推崇儒家思想的漢文帝（公元前180至157年在位）廢除肉刑。漢代以降，鞭打、剃頭等較輕的體罰逐步取代肉刑，懲治罪行不再以致殘為手段。

話雖如此，肉刑廢除後的一千年間，圍繞其去留的爭論不斷，而存廢兩派皆有精闢見解。反對肉刑的主要理據，是毀容截肢無法逆轉，剝奪犯人改過自新的機會。漢文帝於心不忍，嘗言：「夫刑至斷支體，刻肌膚，終身不息，何其刑之痛而不德也！豈稱為民父母之意哉？」（《漢書·刑法志》）此看法在後世得到孔融（公元153至208年）、唐代著名詩人白居易（公元772至846年）等人和應。有論者甚至認為，肉刑對減低罪案率、儆惡懲奸無甚作用。

另一邊廂，班固（公元32至92年）、劉頌（公元300年卒）、宋代儒學泰斗朱熹（公元1130至1200年）等人主張恢復肉刑。須知不少支持肉刑的人意不在折磨罪犯、使其永遠蒙羞。他們認為，刑法中沒有肉刑這個折衷的選項，則罪不至死的犯人，亦只能以極刑處置。劉頌寫道：「今死刑重，故非命者眾；生刑輕，故罪不禁姦。所以然者，肉刑不用之所致也。」（《晉書·刑法志》）支持肉刑的人亦認為，肉刑可以去除用以犯罪的器官，兼收殺雞儆猴之效。朱熹便說：「……一以宮荊之辟當之，則雖殘其支體，而實全其軀命，且絕其滿亂之本，而使後無以肆焉……」（《朱子文集》卷三十七）

總結肉刑存廢之爭，講者指出兩派爭論本質千年間未有改變。各方觀點亦反映在中國法學中，刑罰恰當與否取決於其結果，而所謂結果，不外乎它在阻嚇大眾、防止重犯和協助更生這三方面的功效。講者續指，中國懲治理論的一大特點，乃各家均奉上古明君之政令為圭臬。在肉刑存廢爭議中，兩派都時常援引先王，訴諸其威望。

講座當日，位於中大法律學院金鐘校舍的會場座無虛席。Gallagher教授說：「我們最初也沒有想到，一眾律師以至其他人士都對這些研討會深感興趣。如今我們的研討會時有過百人出席，研討會視頻的觀看人次以千計，關鍵還是講者出色、題材有趣。」

The Greater China Legal History Seminar Series offered by the Faculty of Law, built upon the success of the Chinese Customary Law Seminar Series in 2014–16, has been extremely popular and impactful. It is the brainchild of Prof. Lutz-Christian Wolff, Dean of Law and Wei Lun Professor of Law and Prof. Steven Gallagher, Associate Dean (Teaching and Learning) of the Faculty of Law.

Professor Wolff said, 'Through this seminar series the Faculty of Law of CUHK has been able to establish a highly respected forum for the intellectual exchange between parties from all walks of life on legal history and its impact at present and in the future. The series has fostered a vibrant knowledge transfer back and forth between academia and the legal profession. Its success also demonstrates our Faculty's academic leadership in the Greater China region.'

The fifth season kicked off with a sometimes macabre but always thought-provoking lecture given by a returning speaker. On 20 September, Prof. Norman P. Ho of the Peking School of Transnational Law in Shenzhen and an expert on pre-modern Chinese legal history and legal theory delivered a talk titled 'Mutilating Corporal Punishments and Theories of Punishment in Traditional Chinese Legal Thought' to a packed lecture hall in the Faculty's town centre in Admiralty.

Mutilating Corporal Punishments (MCPs) go back almost 4,000 years in the Shang dynasty when tattooing (inscription on the face of the offender), amputation of the nose or either or both of the legs, castration and death were practised on offenders. MCPs were officially abolished in 167 BC by the Confucianism-advocating Emperor Wen (r. 180–157 BC) of the Han dynasty. During Han and the subsequent dynasties, mutilation was gradually replaced by less severe or permanent forms of corporal punishments such as beating and head-shaving. But throughout the millennium since their abolitions, legal and jurisprudential debates on MCPs and appeals for their reinstatement went on.

Ingenious arguments had been advanced by both the anti-MCP and the pro-MCP camps. Central to the argument of the former is that the carving of visage or the maiming of limbs is irreversible and hence precludes redemption. Emperor Wen took pity and asked himself: 'When the mutilating punishments are applied, members are cut off and the skin is carved, (so that) to the end of one's life they will not grow (again). How painful are these punishments and how unvirtuous (am I). How could this ever correspond to the idea of "being the father and mother of the people"?'<sup>1</sup>

Emperor Wen was echoed in subsequent centuries by, among others, Kong Rong (153–208 AD) and the famous Tang poet Bai Juyi (772–846 AD). Some even argued that MCPs have little effect on the prevention of crimes or the eradication of evil.

Advocates for the reinstatement of MCPs include Ban Gu (32–92 AD), Liu Song (d. 300 AD) and the great neo-Confucian scholar Zhu Xi (1130–1200 AD). Interestingly, many of these did not want to reinstate MCPs just to inflict pain and make the stigma permanent. They saw the lack of MCPs creating a penal void in which not-so-serious crimes do not find fit punishment except the capital one. Liu Song wrote: 'These days, capital punishment is excessive, and so many people have lost their lives. At the same time, other punishments are overly lax, and so even sentencing [and punishing] offenders cannot stop evil breaking of laws. All of these phenomena are due to the non-use of MCPs.'<sup>2</sup>

MCPs, according to these advocates, serve practical purposes in removing the instrument of the crime and achieve a deterrent effect by driving fear into the heart of those who witness the outward manifestations of MCPs. Thus Zhi Xi wrote: '... although this would cause harm to their limbs, [these punishments] would nevertheless preserve their lives and destroy the root of their desires to commit evil, as well as [physically] preventing them from having the means to engage in those crimes again.'<sup>3</sup>

Professor Ho concluded that the content of the debates between anti- and pro-MCPs did not change substantially for over a thousand years. The debates also show that in Chinese legal thought punishment is justified primarily on consequentialist grounds (to deter, to incapacitate and to rehabilitate). He further pointed out that a unique characteristic of the Chinese thought on punishment is the reverence due the sage kings of antiquity, to whose authority appeals from both camps had repeatedly been made.

Professor Gallagher said, 'We were initially surprised by the incredible interest from lawyers and non-lawyers in the seminars. Now we regularly get over 100 audience members and thousands of views of the seminar videos. It's all down to the excellent speakers and interesting topics.'<sup>4</sup>

TC



1. *Book of Han* (《漢書》) juan 23, A. F. P. Hulsewe trans.
2. *Book of Jin* (《晉書》) juan 30, Norman P. Ho trans.
3. *Zhuji wenji* (《朱子文集》) juan 37, Norman P. Ho trans.



# 少小離家 老大回

## CUHK Welcomes Back One of its Own

2019年度「傑出校友訪問計劃」邀得剛卸任香港金融管理局總裁的**陳德霖**校友（1976 崇基社會學）於十月初重返母校，透過多場活動與中大師生校友互動交流。

The CUHK Distinguished Alumni-in-Residence Programme 2019 welcomed alumnus **Norman Chan Tak-lam** (1976/Chung Chi/Sociology) back to his alma mater for a series of interactive activities with students, staff and alumni soon after his retirement from the position of Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

3/10 am

3/10 pm

4/10



開幕典禮暨專題演講於10月3日舉行，陳德霖以「人生交叉點」為題，回顧職場與生活遇過的挑戰和危機，以及抱持的心態：「努力不一定成功，但放棄就一定失敗。要好好把握機會，但機會只會留給有準備的人。」

In the opening ceremony held on 3 October, Mr. Chan gave a keynote speech entitled 'Crossroads in Life'. He looked back on his career and talked about how he tackled the crises and challenges along the way. 'Hard work is no guarantee to success; yet failure is definite should you choose to give up,' he said.

當晚，他回到學生時代入住的宿舍——崇基明華堂——與師弟妹憶述昔日青蔥歲月：草地上課、與同窗暢談人生哲理、涉獵各類文學作品、出國遊歷開眼界……處處流露中大純樸而濃厚的人文情懷與全人教育對他的啟蒙與影響。

That night, he returned to Ming Hua Tang in Chung Chi College, the residential hall he lived in during his university years, and took a walk down memory lane. The younger residents heard how he used to attend classes on the grass, debate philosophy with his classmates, read all kinds of literatures and study abroad, all of which have made him who he is today.

翌日，西裝革履的他在向工程學生講解金融科技如何顛覆金融產業後，以及向商科生分享職場制勝的竅門前，換上紫色籃球衣，率領由來自不同書院、年代校友組成的「中大校友明星隊」，與「中大師生隊」在籃球場上決高下。在學時曾為運動健將的陳德霖表示非常享受在場上與隊友拼搏的感覺，讓他重拾大學時代的青春回憶。

The next day, he suited up for a morning talk with engineering students about the innovation and challenges brought by FinTech to the financial sector, and for an evening class where he imparted to business students some rules and habits for a successful career. In between, he changed into purple jerseys and played a basketball match with students, staff, and alumni from different years and Colleges. Mr. Chan, who was a sports enthusiast, said the game conjured up fond memories of his good old days.





## 榜上友名 / Roll Call Alum

### 創投天地闊 Venturing into the Brave New World

**江振鴻**是香港X科技創業平台的導師及海闊天空創投的投資合夥人，投資過二十多家初創企業，業務橫跨金融科技、AI、電子商貿、醫療、社交媒體等。他認為香港不缺技術人才，本地大學的科研成果能孵化出優秀的創科企業，例如中大工程學院的商湯科技。

相比北京、上海、廣州和深圳，他指香港的科技創業尚在萌芽階段，本地企業要了解內地市場、文化和政策，善用兩地的人才、資金和創新技術，才可以互利雙贏。創投人主要投資前期階段的新興產業，有時連產品也未推出，但會基於創業者的想法、商業模式、市場定位等判斷是否注資。

他說：「以前的企業家會看準未來市場發展，早人一步創業；但新興產業無軌跡可循，我們只能盡快了解產業的潛力，建立分析方法。要是等到人人都吹捧該產業時才注資便會太遲，像方塊鏈這類技術，早在五年前已有投資人布局。」

江振鴻覺得學習能力和開放的態度助他游刃於創投領域。他認為商業模式和產品可以千變萬化，但最終公司業務表現必須反映在其財務報表。「我主修專業會計學。會計是商業社會的通用語言，創業者在簡介業務時，我的腦海已浮現一個損益表，助我理解初創公司未來潛力。」



**Jack Kong** is a mentor of HKXTech Startup Platform and an investment partner at Beyond Ventures. He has invested in more than 20 startups comprising the fintech, AI, e-commerce, healthcare and social media businesses. He believes Hong Kong has no lack of skilled talent and the scientific research achievements of local universities are a source of incubation support for startups. Noteworthy examples include SenseTime incubated at CUHK's Faculty of Engineering.

Compared to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, he opined that Hong Kong's tech startups are still in their infancy. He added that a win-win outcome depends on a good understanding of the mainland market, culture and policies, and making good use of the talent, capital and innovation technology from both sides. Venture capitalists primarily invest in startups during their initial phase. Decisions to invest or not are usually determined by the soundness of ideas, the business models and market positionings proposed, even though the entrepreneurs might not have any products ready for launch.

He said, 'Entrepreneurs in the past would start a business if they had spotted its market potential before others did. But the same cannot be applied to the emerging industries. We can only seek to understand an industry's potential as fast as possible and formulate a method of analysis. It would be too late if we wait until a business segment gains popularity. Investors of technologies like blockchain laid the groundwork five years ago.'

Jack considers learning ability and an open-minded attitude are crucial for one to navigate the world of venture capital investments smoothly. He believes a company's business performance is ultimately reflected in its financial statements, no matter how dynamic its business model or products appear to be. 'I majored in professional accounting, the lingua franca of the business world. Whenever I meet a founder introducing his business, a set of profit and loss statement figures would surface in my mind to help me form a picture of the startup's future potential.'

*J. Lau*

## 學術探奇 / Scholarly Pursuits

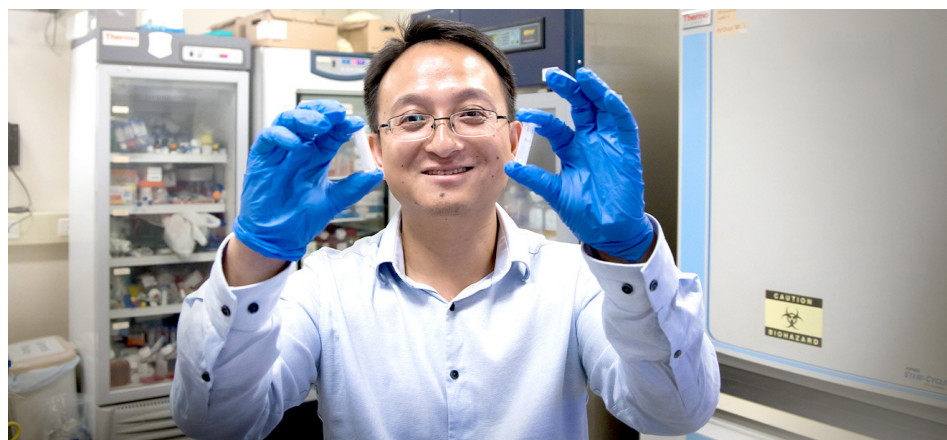
### 敷傷續骨新法寶 The Helping Hand of Hydrogels

生物醫學工程系**邊黎明**教授研究人體和大自然的構造如何保存水分，開發送藥療傷的新材料——水凝膠。它是包圍在細胞外、具滲透性的水合聚合物網絡，容許營養進入並滋養細胞。

邊教授開發的水凝膠像「智能」漁網，當中連結可以因應情況變動，分子一鬆一合，便可組成不同的連結。其團隊破天荒應用水凝膠中的可逆轉連結，製成動態、內含可培植細胞的水凝膠。藥廠研發的藥物可以在平面培植碟上殺死癌細胞，但應用在真實立體的腫瘤上往往成效遜色。他希望其發明可用於實驗室中建造立體的腫瘤模型，以評估哪些藥物於真實環境中見效。

水凝膠也可用來修復受傷組織。目前差不多所有幹細胞在注入傷患處後數小時內便會死亡，因為幹細胞的周邊缺乏保護，無法適應新環境。水凝膠正好充當幹細胞的護盾，讓其存活更久，發揮效用。邊教授能夠製造黏力強、任何形狀的水凝膠，可以依附外露傷口或胃潰瘍，在傷患處形成保護層。如果水凝膠加入治療傷口的藥物，便可在不作入侵性手術的情況下有效地送藥到患處，治療潰瘍。

長者常見毛病是股骨頭壞死，他們跌倒便會容易摔斷髖骨。現時的治療需靠手術把死去的骨頭組織和積存的液體移除。骨頭被侵蝕後產生空腔，水凝膠可以經由微創手術注入骨頭，填滿這些空腔，承托骨頭，刺激新骨頭生長。注射時加入幹細胞可修復和強化骨頭，這樣便可延遲入侵性治療，甚至不用更換髖關節。



By studying how the human body, and the natural world, retains water in a functioning structure, Prof. **Bian Liming** of the Department of Biomedical Engineering has established promising new implant materials which deliver drugs and heal injuries—hydrogels.

Professor Bian likens his new hydrogels to a 'smart' fishing net. The connections where the knots of the net connect are dynamic, which are formed from links between molecules that bind and release. His team is the first to use those reversible connections to make dynamic hydrogels that can contain cultivable cells. Many drugs discovered in the lab kill cancer cells in the Petri dish. But when they are administered to a real 3D tumor, they do not function as they do in the dish. He hopes his invention can be used in the lab to build 3D cancer models that would identify which drugs work in the real world.

The hydrogel can also be used to repair injured tissues. Currently, almost all stem cells die within a few hours of being inserted into an injury site, having no protection around them to get adapted to their new environment. The hydrogel can afford the stem cells the protection and support they need to survive long enough to prove useful. He has also generated hydrogels that are very sticky or take any shape, meaning they can attach to an injury site such as an open wound or a stomach ulcer. It can then provide a protective coating at the site of the injury. If it is also loaded to contain a therapeutic drug to treat the injury, it could deliver the drug to help an ulcer recover without invasive surgery.

A common problem with older patients is necrotic bone in the femur head, making them vulnerable to hip fractures in a fall. Current treatment involves surgery to remove the dead bone tissue and the liquid that has accumulated. The hydrogel can be injected via keyhole surgery into the bone to fill the holes and cavities that have developed in the bone as it decays, giving the bone more support. It can also stimulate the growth of new bone. The injection could also contain stem cells to help the bone repair and strengthen. The treatment would at least delay if not obviate the need for a hip replacement.

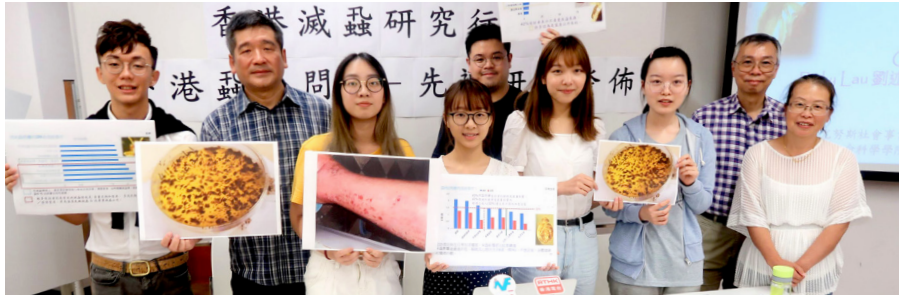
*Alex Frew McMillan*





## 床蝨特工隊

### Bed Bug Impossible



床蝨藏於家具縫隙，毋須吸血亦可存活達數個月，繁殖力強，極難根治。由中大師生組成的「香港滅蝨研究行動組」早前調查常見的吸血蟲及其影響，發現近三成受訪者受床蝨困擾，出現過敏、煩惱、失眠、皮膚痕癢，亦構成居民的經濟負擔。蝨患問題遍及各區，不同階層的家居也可能出現。

行動組成員與非牟利機構合作研究床蝨問題，除了社區探訪，亦通過網上問卷調查全港家居蝨患的情況，收集床蝨樣本進行全港範圍的系統分析。他們正研發有效、便宜、不影響人體及環境的滅蝨方案，長遠希望發展綜合防治方法以減輕香港的蝨患問題。

Bed bugs can hide in cracks in furniture. Given their ability to live for a few months without sucking any blood and their high fertility, bed bugs are extremely difficult to eradicate. Formed by CUHK professors and students, the Hong Kong Anti-Bed Bug Research Action Group studied the impact of common domestic blood-sucking bugs and discovered nearly 30% of local residents are frustrated by bed bugs. The bug bites will trigger human allergic reactions, physical annoyance, insomnia, itching bite marks, and cause financial burden. Statistics also show that the problem is across districts and income groups.

In collaboration with non-governmental organizations, the group has examined the domestic bed bug condition through community and home visits and collecting data via an online survey for systematic analysis. An effective, affordable, harmless human and eco-friendly bed bug control solution is being developed. In the long run, the group anticipates developing a comprehensive approach to ease the problem of local bed bugs.

## 成為美國國家發明家協會的一員

### Getting a Foothold in NAI

中大已加入美國國家發明家協會（NAI），有助開拓更多合作機會。中大科研所產生的經濟效益獲進一步認可，研究人員也藉此獲得新渠道與各領域專家加強溝通交流。

CUHK has joined the National Academy of Inventors (NAI), which opens up more opportunities for collaboration. As an NAI member, the economic impact generated from academic discovery at CUHK will be increasingly recognized. It also offers CUHK researchers a direct channel of communication with others in their areas of specialization.

## 共磋商顧者支援

### On Carer Support

「勵智協進會三十周年紀念研討會——照顧者支援」於9月25日假康本國際學術園召開，逾二百位復康工作者和照顧者赴會探討智障人士照顧者面對的壓力處境，商討推動政府設立個案管理制度。不同照顧者亦上台分享個人經驗，社會工作學系黃敬歲教授以家庭生命周期概念，闡述家庭在不同階段和過渡期面對的挑戰，指出成立個案管理系統之重要。

The Intellectual Disabled Education and Advocacy League 30th Anniversary Seminar on Carer Support was held on 25 September at the Yasumoto International Academic Park. More than 200 participants from the disability field and carers attended the Seminar and discussed on the stressful situations faced by the carers of people with intellectual disabilities as well as the appeal for establishment of case management system by the government. Various carers who have children with intellectual disability at different stages shared their personal experience. Prof. Phyllis Wong of the Department of Social Work explained the challenges faced by carers in different stages and transitions in the concept of family life cycle and pointed out the importance of setting up a case management system.

## 美滿生活的秘方

### The Secret Ingredients of a Happy Life

幸福人生如何達至？古往今來已有無數哲人、詩人、神學家嘗試給出答案。在9月23日舉行的第七場「智慧的探索」公開講座上，社會科學院院長趙志裕教授也嘗試回答：成長型思維是我們在生活各範疇開啟幸福之門的重要鑰匙。

成長型思維指的是相信不論天賦高低，每個人都可以透過後天用心學習、切磋砥礪，以展現才華。趙教授以「心想事成：美滿人生心理學」為題，配以大量科學實證闡述，當學生明白自身的學習能力並非像眼睛的顏色般是牢固的特徵，而是像肌肉一樣，可以通過勤懇的鍛煉長大茁壯，他們在學校的表現會較好。同樣地，擁有成長型思維的人會相較固定型思維者更有機會維持及改善親密關係、向其他專業學習令自己事業有成、接納不同文化從而推進社會創新以至世界大同。

趙教授提醒，「一念之間，轉變人生」說時容易做時難。「從個人層次到人際關係層次、從事業層次到社會層次，你會發現愈往深走，貫徹成長型思維就愈難。」

How can we attain happiness? It is a question asked by philosophers, poets and theologians since time immemorial. In the seventh instalment of 'The Pursuit of Wisdom' Public Lecture Series held on 23 September, Dean of Social Science Prof. Chiu Chi-yue also tried to weigh in: It is through growth mindset that we can attain happiness in different aspects of life.

Growth mindset refers to the belief that one's talents can be developed with effort, learning and dedication. In his lecture entitled 'Mindset and Success: the Psychology of a Flourishing Life', Professor Chiu illustrated with scientific evidence that when students learn that their academic ability is not a fixed trait like eye colour, but instead is like a muscle that can grow and develop with hard work, they do better in school. Similarly, compared with people with a fixed mindset, those with a growth mindset are more likely to sustain and improve their romantic relationships, to learn from other disciplines and thus advance their careers, and to embrace different cultures and facilitate a harmonious and innovative society.

Professor Chiu reminded the audience that 'changing your mind, changing your life' might be easier said than done. 'The further you go from personal to interpersonal levels, from vocational to societal levels, the harder you will find it to follow through with the growth mindset.'



## 當生物醫學工程師也來文化一番

### When the Biomedical Engineers Get Cultural

超過一百四十位生物醫學工程學系師生參與9月9日的迎新晚會，他們來自四大洲二十一個國家，彼此在晚會分享家鄉食物，一起做小測驗和欣賞文化表演，在場有專業DJ播放音樂，讓大夥兒一直跳舞至尾聲。Roo Rayeon覺得晚會有助他結識不同年級的學生，他說：「這個晚會匯聚很多國際生，他們以匯報或影片介紹自身國家。」Aiana Baekova欣賞是次活動能凝聚師生，連繫系內國際生。

Over 140 biomedical engineering students and staff from 21 countries spanning over four continents took part in the welcoming party on 9 September. They shared food of their hometowns, played quiz games and enjoyed cultural performances. Music was played by a professional DJ who kept the crowd dancing till the end of the party. Roo Rayeon found it a good opportunity to meet students from different years. He said, 'There were many international people on this occasion. They introduced their countries with their presentation slides or videos.' Aiana Baekova shared that the event had fostered a sense of community and brought the international students together.





## 研究DNA修復先驅訪校

### Pioneer of DNA Repairing Speaks at CUHK

9月26日黃昏，逸夫書院大講堂異常熱鬧，聽眾出席2019年邵逸夫生命科學與醫學獎得主瑪麗亞·傑辛教授主講的「通過天然和人工DNA斷裂進行基因組修飾」講座。她簡述其實驗室如何利用人工雙鏈斷裂法引發基因組重組，為往後的基因編輯研究奠定基礎。



In the evening of 26 September, the Shaw College Lecture Theatre was packed with audience who came to listen to the lecture on 'Genome Modification by Natural and Artificial DNA Breaks' by Prof. Maria Jasin, Shaw Laureate in Life Science and Medicine 2019. Professor Jasin gave a brief account of how her laboratory used artificial double-strand breaks to create genomic rearrangement which laid the foundation for all subsequent gene editing studies.

## 促導的完美示範

### Exemplary Enablers

逸夫書院自2015年與國際促導員協會香港分會合作，在學生發展計劃引入促導的方法，開展「啟動逸夫」項目。協會致力促進有意義的對話，為社群帶來深遠影響，而逸夫書院通過促導產生積極影響，獲頒IAF Facilitation Impact Award 白金獎。

該項目旨在改善學生學習和發展，推動多元和共融文化，提升書院行政工作的系統和流程，且在主要管理和學生事務上調整出一致的目標、原則和流程。書院冀學生及職員在促導過程中能深入思考，理解彼此定位，以達到心與心的交流。

書院院長陳志輝教授認為促導提供一個開放互動的溝通平台，貼近學生、書院和社會所需，亦配合書院「以人為本」的文化。他期望逸夫團隊透過促導能發揮得更好，孕育學生成為新一代的領袖，服務社會。

Since 2015, Shaw College has been working with the International Association of Facilitators—Hong Kong Chapter to introduce facilitation in the project of 'Enabling S.H.A.W'. The association strives to develop meaningful dialogues to create impact in the community. Having achieved a positive impact by means of facilitation, the College was presented the IAF Facilitation Impact Award—Platinum.

The project aims at enhancing system and processes in facilitating student learning and development as well as college administration; cultivating diversity and inclusion in the college community; and aligning goals, principles and processes on key management and student issues. It is hoped that the Shaw community can stand in other people's shoes and eventually develop a heart-to-heart connection.

The College Head Prof. Andrew Chan Chi-fai opined that facilitation matches the College's people-oriented culture, which provides an open and interactive communication platform to accommodate the needs of students, the College and society. He hoped that the Shaw team will have a better development through facilitation, preparing Shaw students as the future leaders to serve the community.



## 力臻至善

### On Philanthropia

第四屆「世界公益慈善論壇」於九月初在深圳舉行，以粵港澳大灣區為焦點，探討不同界別在慈善事業各範疇的角色，匯聚專業知識和慈善經驗，從而推動地區和全球的公益發展。論壇由中大、中國人民對外友好協會、清華大學及香港大學共同主辦，深圳市人民政府協辦。

Held in Shenzhen in early September, the 4<sup>th</sup> World Philanthropy Forum explored the role of different professional sectors in various aspects of philanthropy under the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. It aspired to bring together expertise and philanthropic experiences for the promotion of regional and global charity advancement. The Forum was jointly hosted by CUHK, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Tsinghua University and the University of Hong Kong, and co-hosted by the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government.

到任同仁 / NEWLY ONBOARD



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==== 宣布事項 / ANNOUNCEMENTS



**續任校董**




**Reappointed Council Member**

梁鳳儀博士續任大學校董，任期三年，由2019年11月1日起生效。

Dr. Anita F.Y. Leung has been reappointed as a Member of the Council for a further period of three years with effect from 1 November 2019.

**Female Legal Leaders Seminar**

Organized by the Faculty of Law, the Female Legal Leaders Seminar aims to create awareness regarding gender issues. Details are as follows:

Date	4.11.2019
Time	5:00–6:30 pm
Speakers	<div><div>Ms. Emma Davies Partner, Clifford Chance, The Honourable</div></div> <div><div>Mrs. Justice Audrey Campbell-Moffat Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court of Hong Kong</div></div> <div><div>Ms. Anna Wu Hung-yuk, GBS, JP Chair of the Competition Commission of Hong Kong</div></div>
Venue	CUHK Graduate Law Centre, 2/F, Bank of America Tower, Central
Admission	Open and free of charge
Remark	CPD credits are available upon application and subject to accreditation by the Law Society of Hong Kong (currently pending)

\* Scan to register by  
5:00 pm, 3 November 2019







## 告別那些年的一些玩意兒

### Goodbye to All That



上世紀八十年代已經投身職場的，必會記得甚至擁有過一部傳呼機。據估計1996年單是日本便有一千萬傳呼機用戶。

今年10月1日，日本最後一個傳呼機服務商停止運作，傳呼機這玩意終於進入歷史，之前據說用戶只剩一千五百人。

其實傳呼機的衰落早於本世紀伊始，其傳訊功能早被手機和社交媒體取代。現在使用這部小盒子的，多是醫院內工作的醫護人員。英國國民保健系統便有十三萬員工使用，但聽聞也有計劃2021年前逐漸淘汰。

我對現代資訊科技比較慢熱，從未擁有過一部傳呼機。在手機市場還是諾基亞和摩托羅拉的天下，當手機還是身分象徵多於日常用品的時候，我還在抗拒與別人connect，直至後來當上律師為止。

成長路上，碰上音樂開始個人化。我那一代年輕人出國留學，行李裏找不到一本辭典，卻總少不了一部卡式錄音機。到了研究院歲月，卡式機與唱帶讓路給「隨身聽」和音樂光碟。音樂愈發個人化，機與碟的體積便愈小，最終完全消失。今天，我們找不到唱片、唱帶或光碟，聽音樂只要串流便可以了。

家庭影視也漸漸給搬上雲端。現在很少人還在買或租影碟看，串流便宜及方便得多。尋常家裏塵封的一盒二盒VHS，記錄了不少人的喜慶和溫馨時刻。但寶箱雖在，開啟的鑰匙卻好像丟失了。

VHS已早於2008年在美國消失。日本人比較念舊，不輕易放棄過時事物，要等到2016年7月才為VHS奏上安魂曲。

Those of us who were in the workforce in the 1980s should know or might have actually owned a pager, then messaging device *du jour*. It was said that by 1996 there were 10 million pager users in Japan alone.

On 1 October, the pager was laid to rest in Japan, as the last paging service provider, Tokyo Telemassage, closed its service. Prior to that, only 1,500 subscribers remained.

The pager fad had ebbed way before the present century. Its messaging function was taken over by cell phones and social media. Its users are mostly healthcare professionals who work in the hospital. There are 130,000 pagers used in the UK National Health Service system, but there are plans to phase them out by 2021.

I am a slow convert to modern telecommunication technology. Never owned a pager, and I resisted buying a cell phone when Nokia and Motorola ruled the market, when it was more a status symbol than a daily necessity. But I fell in line when I became a solicitor. Since then it has been an uninterrupted chain of newer models and expanding functionalities.

I entered adulthood when music was being personalized. I was one of many in my generation who boarded a plane for an overseas university with not a dictionary in my luggage but a portable cassette-tape player. When I was in graduate school, the player and the cassette tapes had morphed into a Walkman and CDs. In the process of personalization, not only have the physical objects got progressively smaller and slimmer but they eventually disappeared altogether. Today music comes to us through streaming rather than any physical tape or disc.

Virtuality has usurped physicality in our home entertainment, too. Now we stream rather than buy videos and films. The many VHS tapes recording our weddings and our children's birthdays now sit in the closet like treasure boxes whose keys can be found no more.

In the US, VHS became history in 2008. Japan, always a little more stubborn in consigning things to the dustbin of history, had waited until July 2016 to pull the plug on this black box with which our lives can be played out, fast forwarded or reversed at will.

TC



## 浮城眾生

### The Vicissitudes



關於二戰的外語片主要聚焦歐美戰場，但描述香港戰況的電影不多。早前崇基學院播放由美籍導演**Craig McCourry**執導的《一九四一的聖誕》，縷述加拿大軍人、女記者和酒店女工在香港淪陷前的經歷，填補了光影史上的空白。

中國語文及文學系**麥欣恩**教授是該片監製，她希望透過幾個平凡角色帶出戰爭對社會和家庭的影響，同時向外籍軍人致敬，「當年超過一千六百名外籍軍人在抗日期間陣亡，令海外苦苦等待的家人心碎。」

為何故事聚焦加拿大軍人？McCourry說：「加拿大軍人在開戰前三星期才派駐香港，他們二十出頭，還未認識香港已為港捐軀。」我仍記得加國軍人快要氣絕的一幕：他用隨身設備與酒店女工接通電話，得知妻子懷孕百感交集，後來要求女工播聖誕歌伴隨他至最後一刻。

那一幕大概在2016年的平安夜已構思好。當時McCourry與妻子麥教授參與教堂崇拜，他唱聖詩時，忽然想到1941年的聖誕本是團聚的日子，但無數家庭卻遭戰爭破碎，劇本大綱和角色頓時浮現腦海。時任總督楊慕琦（1886—1974）於聖誕日在半島酒店宣布投降，劇本亦以皇家酒店的人與事為主軸。

拍攝歷史片所費不菲，以有限成本在香港重組歷史鏡頭更非易事。McCourry遂在facebook招募本地演員，並且在摩星嶺炮台和石屋取景拍攝，整齣電影只拍攝了二十多天。戲中二百多件道具盡都是他在eBay搜購的古董，耗了近一百萬積蓄。

以史為鑒，讓人感悟是非對錯。兩位電影人如此盡心還原香港歷史的影像，豈不令人肅然起敬？

Many foreign-language films about the World War II centre on Europe and the US, but the battles in Hong Kong have been neglected. Chung Chi College presented the screening of *Christmas at the Royal Hotel* directed by an American director **Craig McCourry**. The story focuses on a Canadian soldier, a female journalist and a janitor at the Royal Hotel before the Japanese occupation, with an attempt to fill the missing piece in film history.

Prof. **Grace Mak** of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature is the film's producer. She hopes to reveal what the war brought to society and families through the stories of the ordinary, and to pay tribute to the foreign soldiers. 'More than 1,600 foreign soldiers died confronting the Japanese troops. It broke the hearts of their family members back home.'

Why does the story put the spotlight on the Canadian soldier? McCourry said, 'The Canadian soldiers were sent to Hong Kong three months before the war broke out. Barely into their early twenties, they died in a city they didn't know well.' I still remember the Canadian soldier's death scene: He reaches the hotel janitor with his field phone and learns of his wife's pregnancy. Then he requests the janitor to play Christmas songs on broadcast to accompany his last moment.

The scene was in the director's mind on Christmas Eve 2016. He attended a Christmas service with his wife Professor Mak. While singing a hymn, he was gripped with a mixed feeling: Thousands of families were torn apart at Christmas in 1941, which was supposed to be a festival for family reunions. The paradox then crystalized into the script outline and characters. As the then Hong Kong governor Sir Mark Aitchison Young (1886–1974) surrendered to the Japanese at the Peninsula Hotel, the script also centres on the happenings at the Royal Hotel.

Producing a historical film is costly. It was even more challenging to film historical shots in Hong Kong within a limited budget. For this reason, McCourry recruited local actors on facebook and filmed locally at Fort Davis and a stone house. The filming only took more than 20 days. More than 200 props are antiques purchased on eBay, which cost him almost a million dollars.

Learning from history, we can tell right from wrong. Isn't it inspiring to know how the two filmmakers dedicated to restoring the historical images of Hong Kong?

J. Lau





‘The problem of bedbugs is worse in subdivided flats, but it is also common in ordinary households in Hong Kong. The problem has got worse in the last five or six years.’

Prof. Wong Hung,  
Department of Social Work  
(‘Bedbug infestations widespread in Hong Kong, study finds, with one expert warning of “public health issue”’, SCMP.com, 24 September 2019)

「香港政府現大力推動創新科技，  
科技園也在擴展中，  
需要掌握AI技術人才。  
AI畢業生在世界各地  
會有很多出路，深圳的高科技公司  
也需要相關人才。」



工程學院校長 黃定發教授  
(〈人工智能工程師〉，無綫財經台《職場制勝》，  
2019年10月4日)

「腦神經倘若意外受損，後果可以非常嚴重。  
即使沒有受到外來損害，也有不少潛在因素會伺機傷害  
腦神經，因此腦神經科學研究已成為全球  
許多知名大學（包括中大）的重點研究項目之一。」

中大副校長霍泰輝教授  
(〈中大醫學院會展覽推廣對神經疾病認知，料為逾3000名市民檢查〉，  
《星島日報》，2019年10月10日)

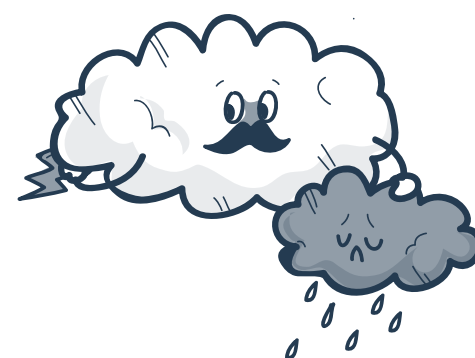


「手提驗血機體積  
較醫院常用的小逾九成，  
七個樣本測試顯示  
靈敏度平均達92%，  
料三至五年後可投入市場。」

生物醫學工程學系周仁杰教授  
(〈中大研全球首部手提驗血機 AI辨血球種類數量，  
長遠目標檢測癌細胞〉，《明報》，2019年10月11日)

「香港樓宇多且密度高，  
十分適宜發展垂直綠化。  
天台綠化有空間限制，  
四面牆的空間都大過天台，  
綠化空間大。」

生命科學學院  
朱利民教授  
(〈垂直森林·大廈慳位添生機〉，《明報》，2019年10月1日)



「當家長知道子女被欺負後，  
首要是控制自己的情緒，  
別在孩子面前表現太激動，  
例如嚎哭、大發雷霆  
或即時激動地向學校投訴，  
此舉反而會令  
孩子擔心事情愈搞愈大，  
增添他們的壓力。」

教育心理學系副教授  
伍斐然教授  
(〈對付欺凌第一步：冷靜〉，  
《明報—教得樂》，2019年9月24日)

「華人家族企業之所以傳承失敗，往往肇因於只重視傳承股權、  
金錢等『有形資產』，忽略了企業成功要素  
包括員工的信任、經營理念等『無形資產』。」

金融學系與會計學院  
范博宏教授  
(〈三大國際接班學大師分享全球家族企業傳承祕訣〉，《遠見》，2019年10月4日)

‘Teaching is a job as challenging as it is meaningful...  
I want to increase my students’ motivation and passion  
in learning, help them realize the relevance of  
what they’ve learnt to the real world, and encourage  
them to use their skills to benefit society.’

Prof. Darwin Lau, Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering,  
recipient of 2019 UGC Teaching Award (Early Career Faculty Members)



‘Many successful people  
are successful because  
they give up later than  
most people when all signs  
point to one act.’



Prof. Andy Wong, Associate Dean of Undergraduate Studies  
of the Faculty of Business Administration,  
gave life lessons to freshmen at the Faculty’s Inauguration  
Ceremony on 2 September