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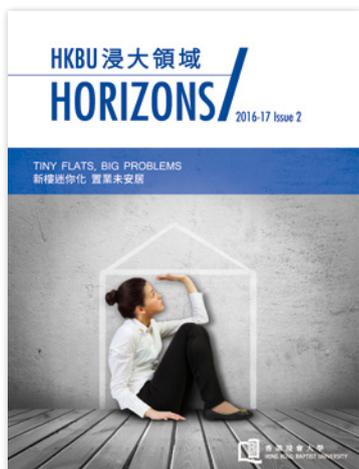
# HORIZONS

2016-17 Issue 2

TINY FLATS, BIG PROBLEMS  
新樓迷你化 置業未安居



香港浸會大學  
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY



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March 2017

2017年3月



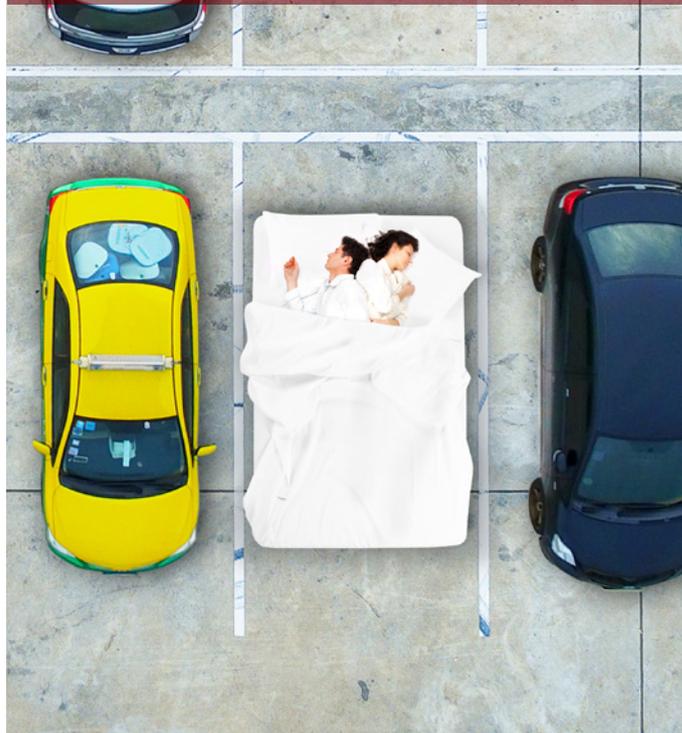
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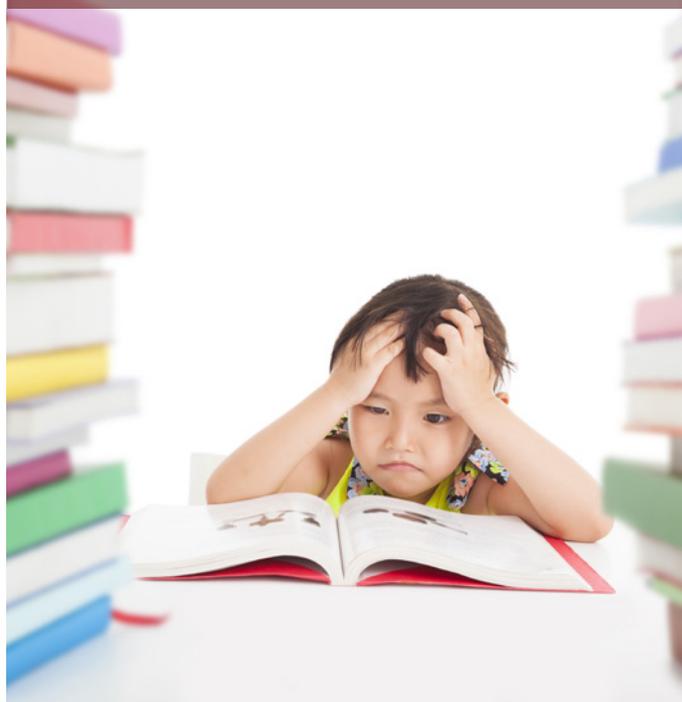
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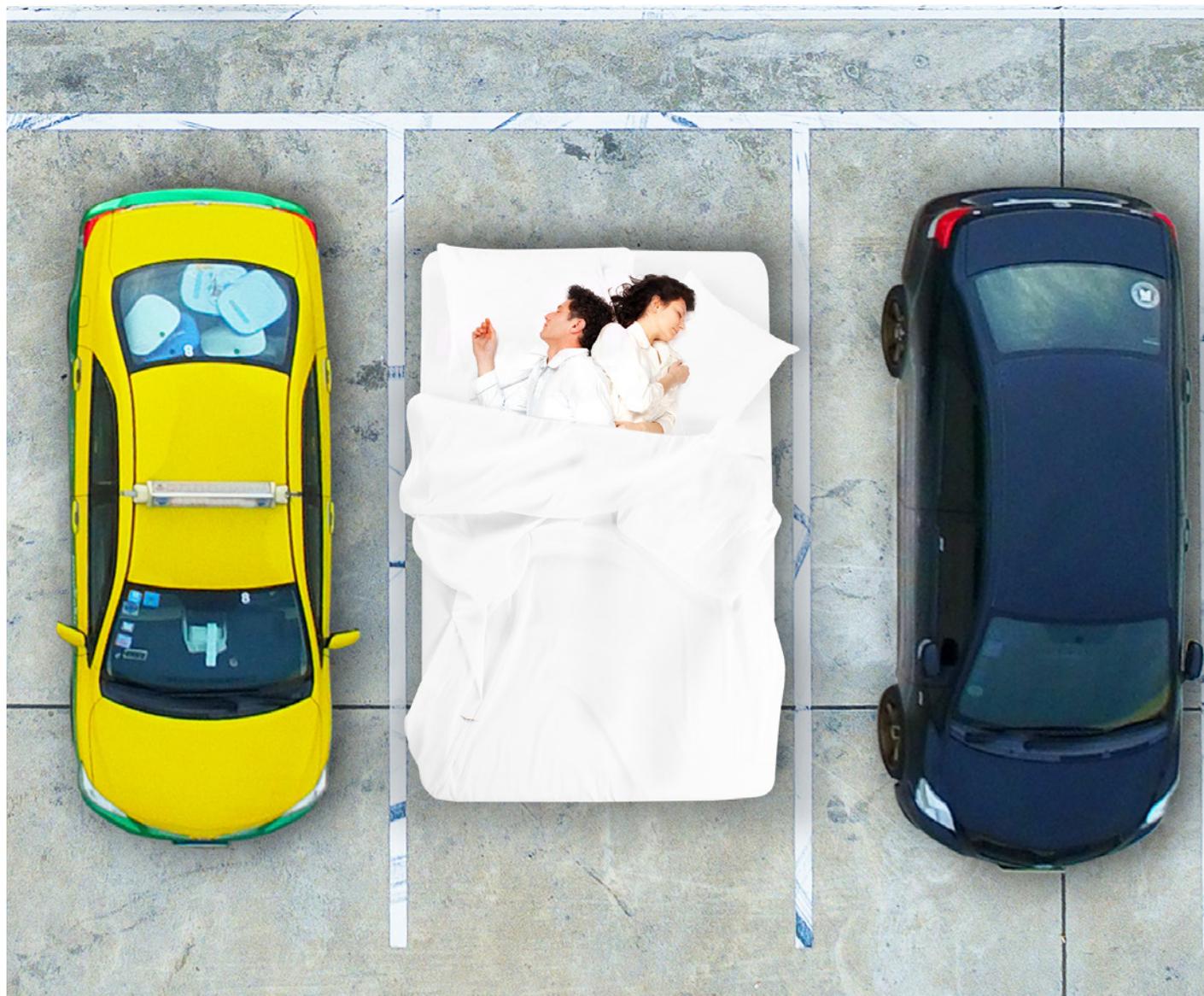
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# Tiny flats, big problems

## 新樓迷你化 置業未安居

To increase the supply of small- and medium-sized flats and prevent the property market from being skewed to the luxury end, years ago the government began stipulating the number of flats and size restrictions in the conditions for the sale of land. Today, the huge supply of new luxury flats no longer exists. Instead, more and more "mosquito-sized units" have been pushed out, worrying academics about subsequent potential social problems.

政府為增加中小型住宅供應，數年前開始在賣地時加入限量、限呎條款，以遏抑發展商過度集中興建豪宅物業。如今豪宅供應氾濫不再，取而代之卻是一批又一批「蚊形樓」湧現，有學者憂慮或會為不少社會問題埋下伏線。



Sky-high property prices coupled with tightened mortgage policies have led some buyers to sacrifice “square footage” for “smaller price tags”. Due to the resulting surge in demand for tiny studios, this sector is now the key driver in the primary market. Recently, a developer is set to launch a new residential project which offers studios measuring less than 130 square feet, a size even smaller than a parking space. So minuscule are these new homes in Hong Kong that they have been given the monikers “mini flats”, “mosquito-sized units”, and even “nano flats”.



Dr Odalia Wong, Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology, lamented the current situation, saying that shrinking apartment size goes hand in hand with increasingly unaffordable price levels. Many Hong Kong residents are pouring their life savings for smaller living spaces. “Developers may try to dress it up by saying that they were inspired by dorm life. Nice try, but student dormitories are not homes. They are meant for students who need a place to stay temporarily while away from home. Besides, on campus, students can also go to libraries, sports halls or swimming pools to enjoy many facilities and bountiful space.”

## Home sweet home?

As a sociologist, Dr Wong is particularly concerned about the potential social and family problems that may arise from cramped living conditions. She says that many young people are eager to have a place to call their own after getting married, but reality often lets them down. “While the availability of tiny units does provide some opportunities for young couples to purchase their first property, each individual only has several tens of square feet. With such limited personal space, jitters of all sorts could be easily triggered between the couple. Besides, the need to live in a frugal way as mortgage slaves for a few decades will place obstacles in the way of family harmony.”

At present, most first-hand HK\$2-3 million residential properties are small units. Some of these flats have been ridiculed for an inability to close the toilet door when a person relieves oneself, or the fact that a bed and a dining table are mutually exclusive furniture pieces due to the lack of space. Dr Wong is worried that such cramped living conditions may discourage young adults from getting married. “I believe the biggest ‘incentive’ for young buyers to choose to live in such a residential unit is to move out from the parents’ house. It might be an

香港樓價居高不下，按揭成數收緊，部分市民唯有「將呎就價」，令呎數小的開放式單位成為近年私人樓宇供應主流，經常開盤大賣，銷情熾熱。最近有發展商甚至推出不足130平方呎、比一個私家車位還小的單位，引來輿論嘩然。新名詞如「迷你戶」、「蚊型盤」以至「納米樓」近年陸續出現。

社會學系副教授黃何明雄博士慨嘆香港樓盤「愈賣愈貴」，不少市民付上畢生積蓄卻「愈住愈細」，「發展商美其名說設計概念參考學生宿舍，重點是讓住戶享有自主空間。可是學生宿舍只不過是學生的臨時居停，讓離家遠的同學暫住，談不上是家。再者在大學校園，還可以使用圖書館、球場、泳池等許多設施和空間。」

## 二人世界安樂窩？

作為社會學專家，何博士特別關注狹窄住屋環境可能引發的潛在社會與家庭問題。她舉例說許多年輕人都渴望結婚後能擁有私人物業，建立屬於二人的安樂窩，可是現實卻往往存在巨大落差。「市場上的蚊型單位，表面上給年輕夫婦有『上車』機會，可是二人小天地建立在每人只得幾十平方呎的生活空間上，可能未嚐到新婚的甜蜜，便先要面對生活



Dr Odalia Wong  
黃何明雄博士

investment option for prolonging singlehood but it is absolutely not a good choice for married life.”

She elaborates that the median age at first marriage for males in Hong Kong is 31 while for females it stands at 29, and it indicates that both sexes marry rather late. She is worried that against the backdrop of the current housing problems, late marriage or celibacy will become more commonplace and the city's demographic imbalance will only deepen in the long run. "Some young people may opt for singlehood in order to avoid further compromising their quality of life and this in turn delays their plans to start a family."

## The big trend of tiny homes

According to a report released by think tank Our Hong Kong Foundation, it is forecasted that from 2016 to 2019, on average 18,000 new private housing units will be completed each year. This represents an approximately 60 percent increase compared to the corresponding figure of completed units in the preceding decade. However, the actual residential space, as measured in Gross Floor Area (GFA), has not actually increased significantly. In other words, the average size of the new private properties is expected to be smaller in the coming years.

Bringing this into focus is the fact that the estimated GFA of private residential units completed in 2016 is 12.6 million square feet, and this figure is expected to decline to 11.8 million square feet in 2019, notwithstanding the fact that the expected private housing unit completion will be higher in 2018 and 2019. All statistics point to a trend of shrinking private sector housing units.

## Baby plans on hold

“Even if newlyweds do not mind dwelling in a tight space, they would still consider baby plans carefully.” Dr Wong doubts the feasibility of a family of three living comfortably in a tiny apartment, not to mention the additional demand for space by a live-in domestic helper or grandparents who stay and take care of the baby.

A survey quoted by some foreign media ranked Hong Kong property as the least affordable in the world and the city topped the list for world's most expensive real estate. Anxious Hong Kong homebuyers, who worry that their savings will never catch up with the soaring property prices, have no choice

上各種磨擦，未來幾十年還可能要節衣縮食，償還按揭，絕對是家庭和諧的考驗。」

目前市場上二、三百萬元價位的一手物業，不時被詬病「迷你」得如廁關不上門，放了床就放不下餐桌，黃博士擔心生活空間過小，會打擊年輕一代的結婚意欲。「這種只有百多呎的單位，對年輕人來說的最大『好處』是不用與父母同住，無疑是他們延續單身生活的一個投資選項，卻並非結婚安居的好選擇。」

她表示香港現時結婚年齡已普遍推得很遲，男性初婚年齡中位數是31歲，女性是29歲。她憂慮在住屋問題影響下，社會遲婚或獨身現象會更趨普遍，長遠可能加深人口結構的不平衡。「部分年輕人為免進一步犧牲生活質素，寧可繼續單身，自然拖延組織家庭等人生規劃。」

## 愈住愈小大勢所趨

根據智庫組織團結香港基金早前發表的研究報告，2016至2019年每年平均私人住宅單位落成量約有1.8萬個，較之前10年顯著高出約六成，然而，總樓面面積卻沒有同步上升，換言之私樓平均面積較過去下跌。

其中在 2018 及 2019 年，預計單位落成量，以單位數目計，較2016及2017年有增長，但總樓面面積卻呈現下降趨勢，由 2016 年的 1,260 萬平方呎減至 2019 年的 1,180 萬平方呎，一切數據都顯示未來單位面積將有減無增。

but to flock and buy new flats despite their tiny size. In this way, the continually shrinking size of units seems to have become the new normal.

### High-end subdivided flats

According to the Housing Authority, the current average living space per person in public rental housing is 141 square feet. All households living below 59 square feet per person are considered as overcrowded households and may apply for transfer to a larger flat. If the soon-to-be-launched primary private residential projects get tinier, it logically follows that the personal living space in a privately owned property will sooner or later be inferior to a public rental housing unit. "Such mosquito-sized units are actually high-end subdivided flats. The only things that set them apart are the existence of a deed and compliance with the fire safety ordinance."

Since purchasers of tiny flats are mainly young homebuyers and those with lower affordability, should the overall property prices drop, a sharper plunge may happen in the mini-sized flat sector and these owners would take the biggest hit. Even if the property market remains stable, with plentiful supply of first-hand property, an active second-hand market for these tiny flats is unlikely. When affordability improves and owners of tiny apartments seek to upgrade to a bigger flat, they would find it difficult to look for buyers. Dr Wong cautions that it might be difficult to find a way out of this vicious circle.



### 蝸居嚇退生育計劃

「即使新婚夫婦不介意棲身蝸居，但一定會謹慎考慮生兒育女的計劃。」何博士認為小家庭若要增添新成員，難以足夠讓三口子舒適居住，若想找父母來幫忙或聘請外傭照顧孩子，似乎更不可能。

曾有外國傳媒引述調查報道指香港樓價冠絕全球，堪稱全世界最難負擔。在此寸土尺金之地生活的香港人，一方面抱怨單位又細又貴，另一方面又怕再不「上車」，終無法追趕上永無止境的升勢，於是一邊徬徨一邊繼續入市，變相促進單位「迷你化」現象成為常態。

### 劊房豪華版

根據屋委員會的資料，目前公屋的人均居住面積為141平方呎，而人均居住面積少於59平方呎則會劃為擠迫戶，可以向當局申請調遷到較大單位；如果新盤「迷你化」的情況繼續加劇，私樓居住空間隨時變得更比公屋還要差。「根本就是豪華劊房，只不過這些蚊型單位有樓契，能符合消防條例而已。」

何博士還點出另一個隱憂，由於這類單位的買家主要是年輕或負擔能力較弱一群，萬一樓市下滑，迷你單位的樓價跌幅可能較其他面積較大的單位嚴重，對業主的衝擊或會很大。即使樓市平穩，在類似單位一手市場供應充裕的情況下，二手市場未必活躍，屆時業主想靠換樓轉移至較大單位的希望或會落空，將形成看不見出路的惡性循環。

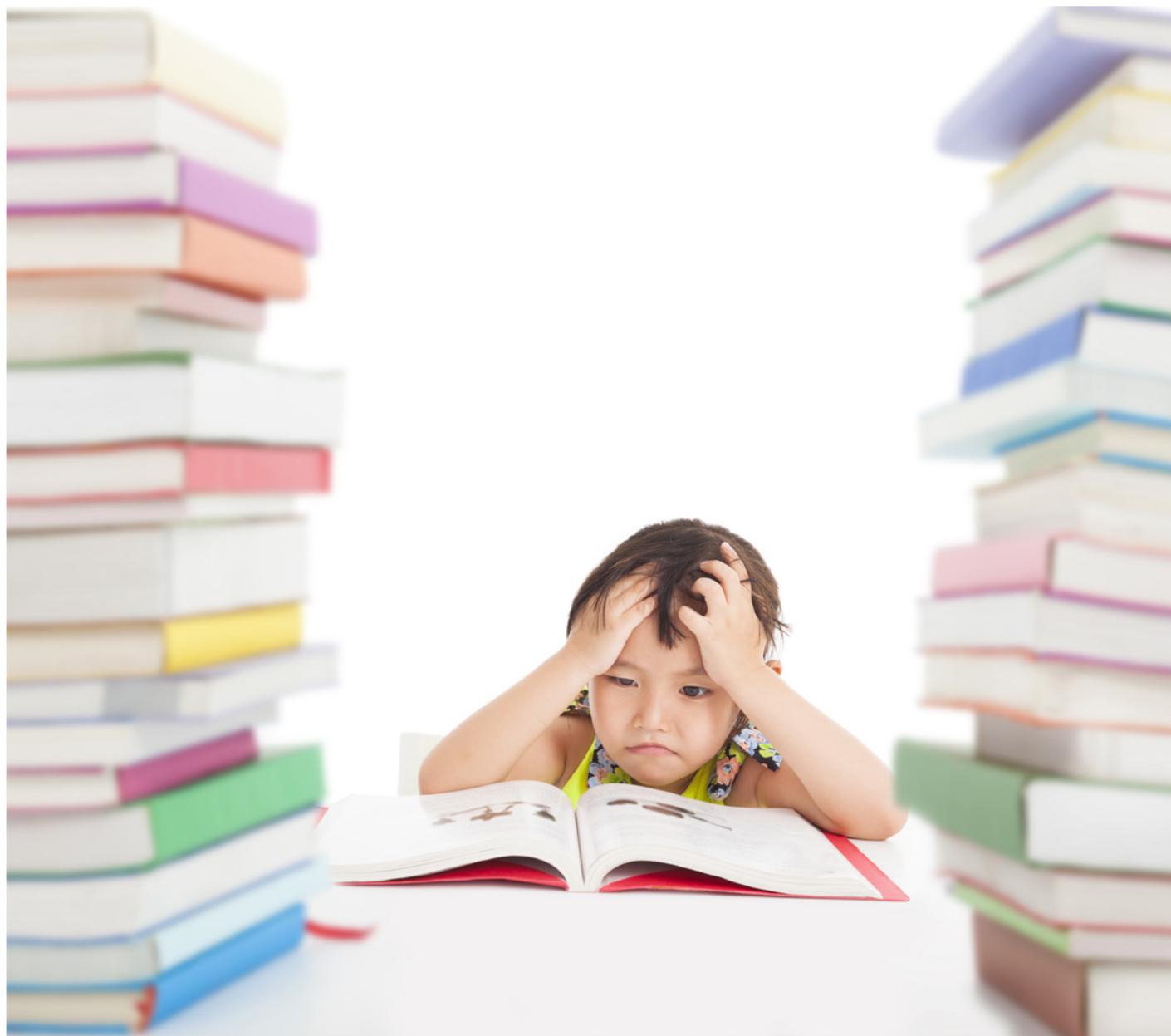
# Give children space to grow

## 請給孩子留白

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To win at the starting line, a considerable number of parents would arrange tuition and a variety of interest classes for their children. Hence, a child's daily schedule is always packed, be it after school or during school holidays. As the adage goes, haste makes waste, so would excessive activities do more harm to the development of children?

為了「贏在起跑線」，許多家長都會為子女安排各式補習和興趣班，不管在課後或假期，孩子的時間表總是密密麻麻。不過揠苗助長，過於急進會否變成欲速則不達？



Some parents would advance the “battle line” to preschool education, lest their kids lag behind. They might even enroll their newborn in different playgroups soon after birth. Some young children have been attending various foreign language classes since an early age, and there are a great many interest classes available, ranging from piano, painting and opera to playing Go, tennis and golf. “It may not do children any good if they are kept too busy and preoccupied with over-intensive learning. On the contrary, leaving appropriate space for them may be more beneficial to their development,” says Dr Amelia Lee, Head of Early Childhood and Elementary Education, School of Continuing Education.

### Space advantage

Dr Lee remarks that one-child families where two full-time working parents hire a domestic helper are rather common in Hong Kong. Lacking time to care for their offspring while having high expectations, many parents tend to arrange plenty of after-school activities so as to nurture them as well as to fill up their schedule.

“The kid’s daily schedule is preset, as are the interests and pastimes. Every day is chock-a-block with hardly any room for the child to consider what he/she really wants. As time goes by, it becomes extremely difficult for the kid to learn self-directing.” Dr Lee stresses that leaving some space every day for children to do whatever they like would be more beneficial to the development of their creativity and imagination.

### Sleep-deprived preschoolers

According to the findings of a recent survey, the majority of preschoolers aged between three and six do not get sufficient sleep. The amount of sleep that about 90% of the interviewed kids get nightly falls short of the recommended 11 to 12 hours; and 2.4% of them sleep a mere seven hours or even less a day. Dr Lee points out that sleeping is crucial for children’s brain development, especially for young children, who must have sufficient sleep to ensure balanced growth.

Taking half-day kindergarten students as an example, after-school interest classes with a duration of a maximum of two hours is suitable, says Dr Lee. The class should focus on singing, exercising or outdoor activities instead of knowledge acquisition. “Learning languages, mathematics, or musical instruments after school is too big a load; yet playing games for over three to four hours is excessive for young kids too. No matter how energetic the kids are, they will ultimately burn out.”

為免子女落後於人，有父母不惜把「戰線」推前至學前教育，在嬰兒出生一刻便開始為他們報讀不同的遊戲小組 (playgroup)。一些只有幾歲的孩童，已經入讀各式外語班，還有一大堆如鋼琴、繪畫、圍棋、甚至歌劇、網球、高爾夫的興趣班。「孩子過份忙碌、學習上的刺激過度密集，未必是好事，反而適度地『留白』，對兒童發展可能更有幫助。」浸大持續教育學院幼兒及基礎教育部總監李南玉博士說。

### 留白的好處

李博士認為香港雙職父母眾多，獨生子女普遍，將孩子交由外傭照顧的情況很常見，在缺乏時間照顧子女加上望子成龍的心態驅使下，不少父母自然傾向安排大量課餘活動以栽培孩子，同時也想填塞他們的空閒時間。

「孩子的生活作息、興趣嗜好統統給預先設定，每天都給塞得滿滿，完全沒有空間思考自己到底想要甚麼，久而久之就很難學懂自我規劃 (self-directed)。」李博士表示讓孩子每天都擁有一些空白時間，隨心所欲地做喜歡的事情，對孩子發展創意和想像力反而更有幫助。

### 幼稚園學生已睡眠不足

近期有調查發現，本港三至六歲幼兒很多都睡眠不足，約九成受訪幼兒均未能達到理想睡眠時數 11 至 12 小時，當中 2.4% 的幼兒每日更僅睡七小時或更少。李博士指睡眠對兒童腦部發育非常重要，尤其幼兒更必須有足夠休息才能有均衡發展。





Dr Amelia Lee  
李南玉博士

## Hyperactivity disorder increasingly common

In recent years, more and more children are reported to have hyperactivity disorder. Dr Lee believes that one of the reasons for this phenomenon is insufficient rest. "An apparently exhausted kid may somehow remain restless and may be unwilling to go to bed. In this case, the parents should review whether the daytime activities are too intensive for the child. Too much external stimulation may cause delirium, so the kid may be unable to sit still despite feeling fatigue. Long-term insufficient rest may lead to a vicious cycle and possibly cause hyperactivity. Some of them may be wrongly diagnosed with hyperactivity disorder or attention deficiency.

Apart from excessive after-school activities and interest classes, electronic devices such as cell phones and tablets also overstimulate the developing brain. Fast-paced and full of visual stimulation, electronic games can be addictive. While they can boost a kid's responsiveness, they may make him/her restless and uninterested in quiet activities such as reading. This may not be beneficial to the kid's analytical thinking and overall intellectual development. "It's inadvisable for parents to give a child an electronic gadget as a pacifier. It's in fact not a bad idea to keep babies and toddlers away from electronic devices."

## Quality first

Dr Lee nevertheless stresses that systematic learning and appropriate stimulation are very important for childhood development, citing a neuroscience theory that says: early development, which may affect a young child's learning and academic performance, is highly critical to his/her future prospects. Yet a considerable number of parents overdo this by employing a



李博士以半日制幼稚園為例，幼兒放學後最多只適宜上兩小時以下的興趣班，而且內容應以唱遊、運動或戶外活動為主，不應再安排他們太多知識性的活動。「放學後還要學語文、學數學、學樂器當然吃不消，即使只是去玩，若超過三至四小時，對許多幼兒來說也未免太吃力，要知道小朋友不論精力多旺盛，也會有筋疲力竭 (burnout) 的一刻。」

## 孩童過度活躍愈趨普遍

事實上近年兒童患過度活躍的情況愈來愈普遍，究其原因，李博士認為其中一個可能正是兒童休息不夠。「有時孩子晚上明明很疲倦，但卻總是『無時停』不願去睡，父母就應該留意是否日間活動過於密集，過度的外來刺激會令孩子精神處於亢奮狀態，於是即使倦極亦無法停下來，長期休息不足形成惡性循環，便有可能誤診成過度活躍或專注力不足。」

刺激過多的原因，除了過量的課餘班和興趣活動，手機、平板電腦等電子產品是另一個元兇。電子遊戲產品大多動態豐富、節奏明快、容易令人沉迷，雖然能訓練孩子的即時和快速反應，但久而久之可能令他們變得難以安靜下來，對閱讀這類靜態活動興趣大減，未必有利思考和分析力等其他智能發展。「我不贊成父母貪一時之便，把電子產品當成『電子奶嘴』給孩子，我認為三歲以下兒童不接觸電子產品並不可惜。」



variety of products and training methods that claim to be effective in boosting toddlers' language and cognitive abilities, cramming too much into children.

"Today, in Hong Kong, we do not really need to worry about kids not getting enough stimulation. Instead we need to pay attention to whether the things that adults would like to instil into their kids' minds are systematic and of good quality." She gives an example by pointing out that some Hong Kong-born parents communicate with their young kids only in English without regard to the quality of the language. She says this is inappropriate and runs counter to the adults' expectations.

In Dr Lee's opinion, parents should understand that life is like running a marathon. There is no need to contend for the lead right at the starting line. Leaving some space in a child's schedule does no harm at all. By spending more time and putting their heads together, parents and kids may come up with some activities that are meaningful and interesting to both, and consequently derive greater benefit for a child's development. For example, parents could consider making bedtime stories part of a nightly routine with their young children as it can help develop language ability as well as foster a positive and healthy parent-child relationship.

## 重質不重量

不過，李博士強調有系統的學習、適度的刺激，對兒童的發展是重要的，正如腦神經科學 (Neuroscience) 的學說認為，幼兒早期發展是未來成長的重要關鍵，能影響其將來的學習表現和學術成績。可是不少父母對此過度演繹，使用各種宣稱有助嬰幼兒語言及認知能力發展的產品及訓練方法，瘋狂地硬塞很多東西給孩子。

「在今天的香港，我們幾乎不用擔心小朋友不夠刺激 (stimulation)，反而應着眼大人希望孩子接收的東西是否有系統及有質素。」她舉例說不少土生土長的香港父母只用英語與年幼子女溝通，正是不得其法，忽略了語言的質素，效果只會適得其反。

李博士認為父母需要明白人生是一場馬拉松，不急於在起步點爭先，讓子女的時間表多點空隙並不是壞事，而且父母應多花時間和孩子相處，共同建構一些大家都覺得有意義和有興趣的活動，這樣的學習才會讓孩子有更大得益。父母也可先考慮每晚為年幼的孩子講故事，不單可建立親子關係，更可發展其語文能力。

# Supporting a grand mission 肩負宏大使命



Although Mr Kendall Crilly who assumed the role of University Librarian in November may be some 8,000 miles away from his previous post at Yale University, USA, he feels very much at home at Hong Kong Baptist University.

“There is a certain familiarity about HKBU. Perhaps it arose from my knowledge of the collaborative project between HKBU and the Divinity Library of Yale,” says Mr Crilly. Since he joined, this incipient feeling of affiliation has only become stronger with the realisation that both libraries use the same platforms for things such as online research guides.

While similarities abound, Mr Crilly has also seen some elements that set HKBU apart. He explains, “The role of an academic library is to support the mission of the university, and traditionally, this encompasses the study, teaching and research needs of the students, faculty and staff. In the HKBU context, this expands to include providing support for service activities and the implementation of whole person education.”

## Pushing ahead

Since the 2014-15 academic year, the HKBU Library has undergone a series of improvement works, ranging from the Academic Commons to the newly

去年11月才上任的浸大圖書館館長Kendall Crilly先生，縱使與從前就任的美國耶魯大學相距8,000哩遠，來到浸大卻有家一般的親切感。

他解釋道：「我對浸大與耶魯大學神學院圖書館的合作項目瞭如指掌，也許因為這樣，我對浸大並不感到陌生。」自加入浸大並得悉兩所大學的圖書館使用相同平台提供線上研究指南等服務後，這份親切感愈發強烈。兩校縱有相若之處，但Crilly先生亦察覺到浸大有與別不同的元素。「傳統上高等學府的圖書館扮演的角色是輔助大學實踐使命，配合同學和教職員的學習和教研需要。然而浸大則更延伸至支援服務活動和全人教育的推展。」

## 推動向前

自2014至2015學年起，浸大圖書館進行了一系列改善工程，先後開設了「學研匯」和最新的多媒體學習中心，全面提升館內設施，以解決香港空間短缺的老問題。Crilly先生表示圖書館座位嚴重供不應求，並指出現時館內約有一千個座位，卻要供逾

opened Multimedia Learning Centre. These comprehensive upgrades aim to tackle the age-old problem of space in Hong Kong. Mr Crilly remarks that library seating is heavily oversubscribed, and he attests this by saying that currently there are approximately 1,000 seats for more than 10,000 students. In addition to investigating possible ways to increase seating within the Library, there are also initiatives underway to expand the outreach of the Library. He says, “We are investing in electronic resources and exploring other methods in order to provide students with a common user experience so that they can, at any one of our venues, access their course needs.”

The HKBU Library is also participating in a joint exercise that will ensure a uniform experience across all local sister institutions. Mr Crilly remarks that UGC-funded universities have a strong history of collaboration, with the Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2017. This year, a new shared library system will be implemented across all eight tertiary institutions and is scheduled to go live in July.

## Big leaps in data analysis

While he took up his post only recently, Mr Crilly is already assessing potential partnerships which would be beneficial to HKBU and exploring opportunities to further develop the solid foundation HKBU has built in digital humanities that would augment its position as a leader in the region. “The digitisation and archiving of data and archival materials through the Library’s Faculty Scholarship Grants at HKBU are held in high regard. These are great preliminary foundational steps for a digital humanities programme. As we benchmark ourselves against international best practices, we need to look at next generation software for data mapping and analysis. These will enable scholars to draw new insights from the databases we have created.” To this end, he aspires to lead the effort in bidding to hold the international digital humanities conference at HKBU in 2020. He believes this will inspire the HKBU Library to strive hard as a host, participant and presenter, while the actual conference will act as a platform for sharing new ideas from all around the world, further providing inspiration. Mr Crilly says enthusiastically “It’ll propel us to the next step.”

Presently, he is working on ways to better visualise data, in line with a worldwide trend to present data to stakeholders. This would enable librarians to make sound decisions on investments and perhaps more importantly explain the rationale behind proposals. Subsequently, resources would be utilised optimally to provide the most benefit for students, faculty and the community who visit the Library, whether physically or virtually.

萬名同學使用。除探求在館內增設座位的可行方法外，校方亦正致力擴展圖書館的外延服務。他說：「我們正投資在電子資源上，並正在探討其他方法為同學提供共同的使用者體驗，以便他們能夠在任何指定地點獲取課程所需。」

浸大圖書館亦正參與一項聯校計劃，以確保本地所有院校的使用者均獲得相同的體驗。Crilly先生表示大學教育資助委員會資助院校之間的協作歷史悠久，今年更正值香港特別行政區大學圖書館長聯席會50周年誌慶，八大院校將會推行一套嶄新的共用圖書館系統，將於7月推出。

## 數據分析大躍進

雖然才履新不久，Crilly先生已在物色可惠及浸大的潛在夥伴關係，同時也在尋求機會，以進一步鞏固浸大在數位人文領域所奠定的基礎，藉此提升其在亞洲區內的領導地位。「透過圖書館的學院獎助學金把數據和檔案資料數碼化和存檔，是任何數位人文計劃的首要基本步驟，備受多方認同。如要與國際最佳典範作比較和調整，必須物色數據對應和分析的新一代軟件，幫助學者從我們建立的數據庫開拓新見解。」為此，他矢志爭取於2020年由浸大主辦數位人文國際研討會，相信可藉此激勵浸大圖書館竭盡所能把研討會的主辦機構、與會者和論文發表者的角色做到盡善盡美，而研討會本身亦可提供平台，讓來自世界各地的與會者分享新見解，從而進一步彼此激勵。Crilly先生對此研討會充滿期望：「這會推動我們邁向下一個高峰。」

現時，他正努力尋求改進數據視象化的方法，以迎合數據表達的全球趨勢。透過此舉，一眾圖書館館長能作出更妥善的投資抉擇，而更重要的是能解釋計劃書背後的理念。資源得以善用，就能為親臨或以虛擬方式使用圖書館的同學、教職員及大學社群，帶來最大的裨益。

# Keep on the sunny side

## 輪椅上的奮鬥歷「晴」



Cheung Sai-ho (left) and his father  
張世豪(左)與父親

"I have a mouth, but cannot converse; hands, but cannot grasp; legs, but cannot walk," says HKBU master's degree student Cheung Sai-ho of himself. Born with cerebral palsy, he suffers from severe physical handicaps, hindering his ability to perform everyday tasks without assistance, even verbal communication is plagued by clarity issues and requires his father to be on hand to translate.

Sai-ho's father says his son's journey to adulthood advanced at a pace "even slower than a tortoise". Sai-ho spent 17 years on completing his studies in a special needs school, from Primary 1 to Secondary 7. He attained seven points in his first HKCEE examination and scored 14 points in his second attempt, barely qualifying for the Advanced Level. Sai-ho received an unsatisfactory grade for many subjects, with the exception of computer science. Hence, he pursued a Higher Diploma in this field with strong determination despite starting from zero, like a blank book.

### A real-life fable

While many young people are addicted to online games, Sai-ho only uses the computer for his studies, working extraordinarily hard. After completing his

「有口說不清、有手不能動、有腳不能走」是浸大碩士生張世豪給自己的描述。出生時腦部嚴重缺氧，世豪自此患上大腦麻痺症，全身肌肉不聽使喚，起居飲食要別人照顧，日常溝通包括訪問也需要父親翻譯，旁人才能聽得懂。

父親形容兒子從前升班「逢二進一、比烏龜還要慢」。在特殊學校由小學讀至中學，世豪花了17年。第一次會考成績得七分，重考14分，僅夠資格升上中六。到了中七高考，眾多科目表現不理想，唯獨電腦科例外，於是世豪報讀電腦科學高級文憑課程，決定「從零開始跑」。

### 龜兔賽跑真實版

年輕人沉迷上網打機，世豪只會用電腦做功課和溫習，而且是一星期七天「不停做」。文憑畢業後他順利升讀海外銜接學位課程，即使只得一隻手指能

diploma he successfully went on to do an overseas top-up undergraduate degree programme. Since he can only type with one finger and needs a tailor-made mouse to carry out commands, he is unable to type more than two Chinese words in one minute. Despite this, with his unflagging perseverance, Sai-ho managed to excel in all subjects and graduated with a first-class honour. Currently, he is studying Master of Science in Advanced Information Systems at HKBU with a full scholarship from the Lee Hysan Foundation. He was also named one of ten Outstanding Warriors of Regeneration in 2014 and has recently been awarded the Hong Kong Youth Service Award.

Like the fabled tortoise in the race between the tortoise and the hare, Sai-ho is keenly aware that there's no shortcut but hard work and determination, and thus, works ever harder. For instance, aware of his limited grasp of English, Sai-ho delved into piles of English books, and today, his standard is above the average of his peers. Due to severe body impairment, he divided the one-year master's programme into four quarters and aims to complete it in four years. For examinations, although the lecturer has tried hard to facilitate Sai-ho's academic achievement by setting 60% of the paper as multiple choice questions and allowing him to answer the rest verbally, he still has to overcome plenty of challenges in sitting the examination.

Sai-ho says the master's programme is "exceptionally difficult". Unable to jot down any notes during the lesson, he memorises everything and types it out once he gets home. His father adds with pride, "Sai-ho has searched out and studied almost all online papers written by world-renowned university academics from the UK, the US, Eastern Europe and Paris." Every time he speaks about his son Sai-ho, his face lights up. One-third into the master's programme, Sai-ho has begun preparing for his graduation thesis on people with disabilities, and plans to utilise his skills in computer programming to help other cerebral palsy sufferers.

## From "rotten orange" to outstanding student

As long as Sai-ho needs to go to school, his father must accompany him everywhere. "Some say that I pay one tuition fee for two people to learn. Fact is, while Sai-ho is enjoying the lecture and staying focused, I begin to fall asleep after sitting there for 20 minutes because I don't understand a word." Approaching the age of 70, this father derives his motivation to keep going from his determined son. Meanwhile, Sai-ho's resolve to do his very best to realise his full potential stems from his love for his parents.

A "rotten orange" was a term his father had used to describe him, "Actually, not just a 'rotten orange' but a 'rotten orange in the dump pile.'" Upon hearing his father recount this story, Sai-ho burst into laughter. Sai-ho is also known as Sunny, an English name chosen by his brother, carrying what his family has always wished for Sai-ho—a happy life as bright as sunshine.

打字，用特製滑鼠才能操作電腦，打字速度是平均一分鐘一至兩個中文字，世豪仍不放棄，憑着無比毅力，以一級榮譽的優異成績畢業。今天他得到利希慎基金會全額獎學金，成為浸大高級信息系統理學碩士生。他更當選為2014年十大再生勇士，並剛奪得香港青年服務大獎。

作為龜兔賽跑中的「烏龜」，世豪總是比別人更努力。英文不夠好，他就狂翻英文書，現在水平已勝過不少同學。作為一個嚴重肢體傷殘人士，世豪體能只及常人五分一，一年的碩士課程他要分四年讀。課程有考試，老師遷就世豪特意將六成題目定為選擇題，其餘部分讓他用口作答再找專人筆錄，每答一題他都比人更吃力。

世豪形容碩士課程「超難」，上課無法抄筆記，他就牢記課堂內容，回家再用電腦整理。「英、美、東歐、巴黎、莫斯科等大學教授的相關論文，幾乎全部給他在網上找來看過了。」父親每談到兒子，總是很自豪。碩士課程只開展了三分之一，世豪已開始準備畢業論文，題材關於傷殘人士，希望幫助腦癱病人。

## 爛橙變優異生

世豪上學，父親定必管接管送，還會坐在身旁陪讀。「人家說我一份學費兩人讀，我根本一句都聽不懂，世豪上課聽得興高采烈；我坐在課室20分鐘就開始打瞌睡了。」年近70歲的父親如此奔波，堅持下去的動力來自世豪，世豪奮鬥自立也是為了父母安心。

世豪父親從前曾以『爛橙』形容兒子，他笑着說：「不只是『爛橙』，簡直是『垃圾堆中的爛橙』！」身旁的世豪樂得哈哈笑。世豪的英文名叫Sunny，是哥哥很久以前為他取的名字。不管是昔日的「爛橙」，還是今天的碩士優異生，家人心中對世豪的期望始終沒變：開心快樂，如陽光般燦爛。



Sai-ho has been fighting cerebral palsy since birth.  
世豪自幼與大腦麻痺症戰鬥。

# Chronic cough harder to cure than the flu 治癒感冒 更要防慢性咳嗽



Temperature fluctuations in spring make it easy to feel under the weather. Sometimes, even after making a recovery, one continues to cough. The School of Chinese Medicine (SCM) of HKBU explains that a persistent cough lasting eight weeks or more could be regarded as chronic cough. In Hong Kong, there has been an increasing incidence of this common respiratory disease in recent years.

Ms Ji Fengxia, Senior Lecturer of the SCM Clinical Division, conducted a clinical observation of 130 patients who received treatment from January 2012 to March 2016. Of the participants, 98 were female, significantly more than the number of male patients. A possible reason for this may be because females are in general physically weaker than males. In terms of age, the youngest patient was only two years old. A higher occurrence rate of this disease was also observed in patients aged 40 or above. This could be attributable to the fact that middle-aged people commonly suffer from *yin* and *qi* deficiencies due to a busy work schedule while older adults whose aging organs experience gradual functional decline usually have a weaker immune system.

春季天氣乍暖還寒，容易感冒着涼，有時即使感冒痊癒，咳嗽依然不止。浸大中醫表示如果咳嗽連續八星期或以上，可能已演變成慢性咳嗽，屬本港常見呼吸系統疾病，發病率近年更見上升趨勢。

中醫藥學院臨床部高級講師吉鳳霞醫師分析過去四年，即2012年1月至2016年3月間，求診的130個慢性咳嗽病例，發現當中98人都是女性，明顯比男性患者多，相信與女性體質普遍較男性虛弱有關。年齡方面，最年輕的求診者只有兩歲，同時，超過六成患者都在40歲以上，原因可能是中年人工作繁忙耗氣傷陰，年長人士則因臟腑衰退引致抗病力下降。

吉鳳霞醫師解釋，慢性咳嗽的病因眾多複雜，但共通點是由於氣道敏感性增高，喉嚨氣管乾癢或氣管收窄，以致咳嗽頻作，無痰或痰少的情況，遇到冷風或異味容易誘發或加重咳嗽。她表示香港病者大多

Ms Ji explains that although there are multiple factors that induce chronic cough, common symptoms include a highly sensitive air passage usually coupled with a dry and itchy nasal passage, high frequency cough with or without phlegm, and a cough that is easily triggered or aggravated by cold air and pungent odour. She observed that patients in Hong Kong tend to seek Western medication in the first place. However, since chronic cough is not usually related to infections, the therapeutic effects from general expectorants and antitussives, as well as treatment by antibiotics, were therefore unsatisfactory. Only when the cough lingers do people turn to Chinese medicine treatment.

Chronic cough can be categorised into “prolonged cough” and “intractable cough”. Based on syndrome differentiation in Chinese medicine, the highest proportion of patients were diagnosed with “*yin* and *qi* deficiencies” and “lung and spleen *qi* deficiencies”, accounting for around 70% of the patients. Those with “*yin* and *qi* deficiencies” usually cough more seriously at night rather than during the day, and it is accompanied by dry throat and itchy trachea; while patients with “lung and spleen *qi* deficiencies” often have problems like nasal allergy or gastrointestinal dysfunction together with their coughs. Ms Ji says that the advantages of using Chinese medicine treatment for chronic cough lie in the high degree of personalised, precise diagnosis and the various treatment methods. The treatment method of invigorating *qi* and nourishing *yin* can have a satisfactory effect in these clinical scenarios. In general, the study showed that the treatment has an overall efficacy rate of 80.77%.

Recurrence of a persistent cough can seriously affect the quality of life of patients, impacting both their physical and mental health. Ms Ji reminds patients to keep their bodies warm, avoid over-exertion, do more exercise, improve physical fitness and modify their diet so as to reduce the chance of developing chronic cough.



Ms. Ji Fengxia  
吉鳳霞醫師

會先找西醫，但由於這類咳嗽大多與感染無關，西醫一般處方的抗生素或化痰止咳藥，療效並不理想，以致咳嗽久久不癒，此時人們才會尋求中醫治療。

慢性咳嗽屬於中醫「久咳」、「頑固性咳嗽」的範疇，根據臨床觀察的證候分佈，慢性咳嗽有兩種最主要類型，包括「氣陰兩虛型」和「肺脾氣虛型」，合共佔病例總數近七成。其中，「氣陰兩虛型」患者咳嗽常見夜重日輕，伴有咽喉和氣管乾燥痕癢；而「肺脾氣虛型」則經常合併鼻敏感或胃腸道功能紊亂等問題。吉鳳霞醫師表示中醫治療慢性咳嗽的優勢在於個體化，能針對患者不同身體狀況對症下藥，而且採用補氣滋陰的治療方法，可取得滿意效果。綜合觀察結果所得，中醫治療慢性咳嗽的整體臨床總有效率為80.77%。

咳嗽久久不癒，對身心健康造成很大困擾，嚴重影響工作和生活質素。吉鳳霞醫師提醒日常應注意保暖防寒，同時要避免過度勞累，多做運動，增強體質及注意飲食調理，以減低病發的誘因。

# Befriending brands 與品牌做朋友



Dr Rocky Chen  
陳鵬博士

According to the findings of a consumer behaviour survey published by an environmental organisation early this year, one in every six interviewees showed signs of shopping addiction. By extrapolating from this rate, there are about 450,000 potential shopaholics in Hong Kong. Shopping is an act to meet genuine needs, but for many consumers, it could also be a kind of behaviour affected by psychological factors, with this being an often heard statement: “Whether feeling down or happy, shopping makes it all better!”

Dr Rocky Chen, Assistant Professor of the Department of Marketing at HKBU, began his research on consumer behaviour in 2013 and found that a person's level of social connectedness is one of the factors affecting his/her shopping decisions. From the results of a series of psychology experiments conducted on a total of 2,000 participants in Hong Kong, Mainland China, Britain and the United States, it was found that those who are socially excluded tend to seek a certain kind of psychological compensation through shopping.

“Socially excluded people are considered to be those who are ignored or rejected by others. For example, minorities, new immigrants and new

年初有環保組織發表消費習慣調查，指每六個受訪者就有一人有依賴購物的傾向，按比例推算全港約45萬人屬於「潛在購物狂」。「開心時購物，不開心時購物。」對很多人來說，購物除了出於實際需要，往往也受心理影響。浸大學者的研究發現，有否受到「社會排斥」(socially excluded)，也是左右購物決定的其中一個影響因素。

浸大市場學系助理教授陳鵬博士在2013年開始進行一項消費行為的研究，透過設計一系列心理學實驗，在香港、內地、英國和美國收集了共二千人的實驗結果，發現在社會上遭遇排斥的群體，特別容易在購物時尋求某種心理上的補償。

「受社會排斥泛指受他人忽視或拒絕，例如少數族裔、新移民、機構的新員工都有可能遇到這種情況。由於他們在生活中缺少了歸屬感，於是在購物時，就有更強動機尋求與他人的聯繫，因此特別傾向選擇有『擬人』(Anthropomorphism) 元素的產品。」



Source: Beats by Dre  
official Facebook account

圖片來源: Beats by Dre  
官方Facebook帳戶

employees may sometimes have the feeling of being socially excluded. Lacking a sense of belonging in daily life, they have a stronger urge to look for social connection through other activities, such as shopping, and are more likely to choose products that are marketed with human-like characteristics.”

### Making up for the lack of social connection

Dr Chen cites a number of examples to show that many brands like to apply the technique of anthropomorphism to their marketing strategy. For instance, M&M's has anthropomorphised its candy-coated chocolates with different colours using five human-like mascots. These M&M's characters appear as spokespersons for the brand in its commercials, creating a funny image that appeals to consumers. “To a certain extent, consumers may see a human-like character as a friend. To consumers who are socially excluded, such a character could be seen as a potential target for social connection and help them boost their sense of belonging, which in turn alleviates their negative feelings.” He adds that if the product mascot exhibits warm and friendly personalities, the impact would be more apparent and the socially excluded consumers would be more likely to make a purchase.

“More and more brands in the market, such as Chips Ahoy! chocolate chip cookies and the portable speaker Beats Pill by American brand Beats by Dre, love to apply anthropomorphism to their commercials, and this aroused my interest in conducting a research study on anthropomorphism.” According to Dr Chen, once a product is humanised, consumption decisions would tend to hinge on its appearance, but its intrinsic qualities such as its functions would become relatively less important.

The findings of Dr Chen's study have been published in two top-tier journals in the field of consumer research, namely the *Journal of Consumer Research* and the *Journal of Consumer Psychology*. He was awarded the Li Ka Shing Prize for the year 2014-15 by The University of Hong Kong and is currently, with funding from the Research Grants Council, doing further research on the influence of anthropomorphism on consumer thinking style and decision making.

### 填補聯繫感缺失

陳博士舉例很多品牌都喜歡用「擬人」元素作為營銷策略，如M&M's巧克力就把五種糖衣顏色的巧克力塑造成五個人物角色，經常在廣告中化身為代言人，以詼諧有趣的個性吸引消費者。「這類擬人角色某程度上會被消費者看成朋友，對於受社會排斥的消費者來說，從中可填補缺失的聯繫感，緩解內心的負面感受。」他補充如果產品的「角色」人物性格屬於親切友善型，效果會更明顯，被社會排斥的消費者會更願意購買。

「市場上愈來愈多品牌和產品都在宣傳上利用擬人手法，如Chips Ahoy!巧克力餅乾、美國品牌Beats by Dre的Beats Pill喇叭產品，因而引起我的研究興趣。」陳博士表示當產品利用了擬人元素，消費者會傾向以產品外表來決定是否選購，其功能性的內在條件相對變得次要。

陳博士的研究已於《Journal of Consumer Research》和《Journal of Consumer Psychology》兩份消費者行為研究領域中首屈一指的學術期刊上發表，並獲得香港大學頒發2014-15年度李嘉誠獎。此外，他亦得到研究資助局撥款，正進一步研究產品擬人化對消費者思維方式和決策的影響。



## Chinese medicine study wins patent

### 中醫藥研究獲專利



A research team led by Professor Li Min (right), Director of the Teaching and Research Division, and Director of the Mr and Mrs Ko Chi Ming Centre for Parkinson's Disease Research under the School of Chinese Medicine, discovered a novel autophagy regulator for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The research team was granted a US patent for the study, and related findings were published in the prestigious academic journal *Autophagy*.

中醫藥學院教學科研部主任兼高智明伉儷帕金森症研究中心主任李敏教授(右)率領的研究團隊,成功研發出一種新型的自噬調節劑,可望應用於治療包括阿氏海默症和帕金森症等的神經退行性疾病。有關研究成果獲得一項美國專利,並發表於權威學術雜誌《Autophagy》。

## Chinese medicine research proposal wins awards

### 中醫藥研究專案奪獎



A team of five HKBU students, named "HK-BUddy", won two awards in the 2016 International Bio-molecular Design Competition held in the US with their proposal entitled "A smart anti-tumour, nucleolin aptamer-paclitaxel conjugate", which demonstrated that the synthesis of nucleolin aptamer-paclitaxel conjugate (NucA-PTX) can break down the limits imposed by paclitaxel alone by effectively enhancing its water-solubility and tumor-targeting capacity.

浸大五位同學組成隊伍「HK-BUddy」參加在美國舉行的2016年國際生物分子設計比賽,憑名為「紫杉醇—適配子偶合物的研究計劃」的創新中醫藥研究專案設計,成功贏得兩個獎項。該研究專案發現合成適配子——紫杉醇偶合物能有效提高紫杉醇的水溶性和腫瘤靶向性,化學穩定性高、免疫原性和毒性低,而且分子量小易於被細胞吸收,亦便於合成和修飾,因此能顯著提升紫杉醇作為最有效抗癌藥物的療效。

## Education scholar wins research grant

### 教育學者研究獲優質教育基金支持

Dr Kelly Ku, Assistant Professor of the Department of Education Studies, received a HK\$444,700 grant from the Quality Education Fund for a project entitled: "Promoting Critical Social-Thinking Skills for Positive Interpersonal Well-Being among Hong Kong Lower-Primary School Students".

教育學系助理教授顧伊麗博士獲優質教育基金資助港幣444,700元,進行一項名為「社交思考能力訓練:培育初小學生正向人際關係」的研究計劃。



## Research papers recognised

### 優秀論文獲嘉許



Dr Liu Hongyu  
劉宏宇博士

Dr Jason Yi  
易龍博士

An innovative research paper entitled “Enhanced near-cloak by FSH lining” by Dr Liu Hongyu, Associate Professor of the Department of Mathematics, has been honoured as Highly Cited Research by the international publication *Journal des Mathematiques Pures et Appliquées*. Meanwhile, Dr Jason Yi, Research Assistant Professor of the Department of Finance and Decision Sciences, won the Best Paper Award (First Prize) at the 24th Conference on the Theories and Practices of Securities and Financial Markets for his co-authored paper “Why do high dispersion stocks earn low returns? Evidence from institutional ownership”.

數學系副教授劉宏宇博士憑論文「以FSH層作襯裡的增強型隱形技術」，獲國際學術期刊《純數學與應用數學》頒發最高論文引用獎。另一方面，財務及決策學系研究助理教授易龍博士，則以合著論文「為何高分散股票的回報率低」，在第24屆證券暨金融市場理論與實務研討會上，獲頒發「最佳論文獎（第一名）」。

## Chemistry research team comes first

### 化學系研究團隊榮獲一等獎



Professor Cai Zongwei, Acting Head of the Department of Chemistry and Director of State Key Laboratory of Environmental and Biological Analysis, and his research team won the 2016 Science and Technology Award First Prize of the China Association for Instrumental Analysis for their outstanding contribution to the project entitled “Nanomaterials-assisted negative ion laser desorption/ionisation-time-of-flight mass spectrometry in the analysis of small molecules”.

化學系署理系主任兼環境與生物分析國家重點實驗室主任蔡宗葦教授與其研究團隊，榮獲2016中國分析測試協會科學技術獎一等獎，以表彰他們在「基於納米材料的負離子LDI-MS分析小分子物質的研究」項目上的傑出表現。

# Professor Lung Yingtai on self-cultivation

## 龍應台教授談亂世修身



The talk by Professor Lung Yingtai draws a large crowd of HKBU students, staff, friends and secondary school students.  
龍應台教授的講座吸引大批浸大同學、教職員、友好和中學生。

Drawing inspiration from a mother-child dialogue, Professor Lung Yingtai, Hung Leung Hau Ling Distinguished Fellow in Humanities of the University of Hong Kong, began her talk under the HKBU 60th Anniversary Shun Hing Distinguished Lecture series by recounting the Mark Twain quote her son Andreas cited: "I judge one person's personality not by how he treats his superior but his inferior." She continued delivering the lecture held on 19 January at HKBU entitled "From Mark Twain to Confucius: the modern sense of self-cultivation in the 'chaotic world'" by sharing quotes from Mark Twain, Confucius to Zhu Xi, Zeng Guofan, and more modern times through Luo Jialun's words to convey her thoughts on self-cultivation. "Self-cultivation is the development of one's capability and morality." She elaborated on this, saying that self-cultivation in a complete sense involves four levels—oneself, the community, the state, and the world—and permeates our daily lives.

浸大於1月19日邀請香港大學孔梁巧玲傑出人文學者龍應台教授擔任浸大60周年校慶信興傑出學人講座嘉賓，主講「從馬克吐溫到孔子—談『亂世』裡的現代修身」。

龍教授從兒子安德烈引用的「馬克吐溫」名言展開話題—我評斷一個人的品格，不看他如何對待比他地位高的人，而看他如何對待比他地位低的人。她從馬克吐溫、孔子，談到朱子、曾國藩，再到羅家倫……她引經據典，分享自己的「修身之路」。她說：「修身是對自己的能力和道德的鍛煉。」完整的「修身」涉及到個人、群體、國家、世界四個層面，修身滲透到生活的每個方面。



Professor Lung was born to a family from Hunan and brought up in a fishing village in Tainan. Every morning, she was woken up by her father who then instructed her, in his strong Hunan accent, to recite the *Zhu Xi Family Motto*. This ultimately became her motto growing up: “No matter what one eats, whether porridge or rice, or what one wears, if it is silk or cotton, it is not easy and should be cherished”. Though she considers “carrying an umbrella” to be uncool, Professor Lung, who has had independent thinking since childhood, understands fully the importance of being well prepared.

Being well-versed in “10 Hygiene Rules” and “12 Guidelines for Youth”; key aspects of everyday life during the New Life Movement and textbooks on the subject; and the four virtues set down in *Mumin* by Guan Zhong as well as the virtues of benign, upright, courteous, frugal, and humble expounded in *Analects*, Professor Lung guided the audience on a walk through history up to the present-day world, imbuing the journey with rich cultural reflections.

In today’s world, which many consider chaotic, people may feel worried and scared. Professor Lung shared her view on this climate of chaos. She explained that the state of chaos we find ourselves in is not unique to the modern world. To substantiate her view, she recited quotes made by Li Hongzhang, a politician and general of the late Qing dynasty, in 1875, as well as what Luo Jialun, President of Tsinghua University in the 1930s, wrote: “While there was huge progress, there was merciless devastation; while developing intimate knowledge, violent act was conducted; while listening to moral teachings, deception was seen...”

Professor Lung said that as history has a tendency to repeat itself, there is no need to be scared or overly pessimistic. “I would like to tell all the young people here today that the present-day world can still be amazing, as what lies ahead is unprecedented change.”

She concluded: “The more chaotic the world, the more important self-cultivation is. It is also equally important for us to have deep thinking and self-development.”

祖籍湖南的龍教授，少年時生活在台南貧困的小漁村。被操着濃重湖南口音的父親晨起叫醒時必唸的《朱子格言》，成為了龍教授少年時代修身的座右銘：一粥一飯，當思來處不易；半絲半縷，恒念物力維艱。自幼就特立獨行的龍教授認為「拿傘是一件沒有氣質的事情」，可她卻深諳「未雨綢繆」的道理。

從琅琅上口的《衛生十大信條歌》到倒背如流的《青年守則十二條》，從國文課綱中列舉的篇章到「新生活運動」中的衣食住行，從管子《牧民》篇中的「禮義廉恥」到孔子《學而》篇的「溫良恭儉讓」……龍教授打開的是歷史，回應的是文化，又帶着歷史文化暢談至今天。

當下很多人認為適逢「亂世」，不免有着莫名的擔憂與恐慌，龍教授亦分享了她的「亂世」的看法。她引用光緒元年李鴻章寫下的句子，又舉出上世紀30年代清華大學校長羅家倫於1949年說的一段話，向年輕人闡釋「亂世」不是當下獨有：「一面有偉大的進步，一面是無情的摧毀；一面是精微的知識，一面作殘暴的行動；一面聽道德的名詞，一面看欺詐的事實……」

龍教授指出，歷史有着驚人的相似，故不必恐慌，也不必過分悲觀。「我想對今天在這裡的年輕人說，新的世界可能還是非常非常精彩的事，因為你面對的挑戰，正是數千年未有之變局。」

龍教授最後總結說：「越是亂世，便越是要修身。修身跟深刻的思想，以及鍛煉自我的能力變得更需要。」

Contributed by Ms Yao Nan and Miss Eko Zhang

撰文：姚楠女士及張斯鎔小姐

# Why liberal arts? 博雅教育何以重要？



Born to a family of educators, President of Swarthmore College Professor Valerie Smith is mindful of the important role of education in helping students become engaged citizens of the world. She has experienced first-hand the value of a liberal arts education throughout her varied career, whether in interdisciplinary teaching or collaborative research. Addressing the audience at the seminar during the HKBU 60th Anniversary Shun Hing Distinguished Lecture Series, she explained that the liberal arts model allows one to move beyond the confines of one's own perspective and disciplinary training, a model which she finds exhilarating and expansive. Moreover, by engaging in dialogue and bringing together expertise from divergent fields, synergies and areas of overlap are revealed and difficult problems can be addressed and solved. Her views and experience in liberal arts are reflected in her role as president of one of the most prestigious liberal arts colleges in the US with over 150 years of history.

## Preparation for life

Like many scholars in liberal arts institutions, President Smith felt that in the past she had to defend the value of this education model against commonplace assertions that it does not ensure gainful employment for graduates. Perception has shifted remarkably since then. She elaborated on three ways liberal arts institutions prepare students for life. First, and most significant, is the goal of teaching students to think critically, to sort fact from fiction, and to communicate their ideas effectively. Accustomed to probing into matters to gain a sophisticated understanding so they may think analytically and critically, students develop a lifelong habit of intellectual engagement.

生於教育世家的美國索思摩大學(Swarthmore College)校長瓦萊麗·史密斯教授(Professor Valerie Smith)時刻謹記教育的重要使命，就是培育學生成為有為的世界公民。在其職業生涯中，史密斯教授不論在跨學科教學或研究合作方面，對博雅教育都有切身體會。在浸大60周年「信興傑出學人講座系列」中，她闡釋博雅教育模式最令人欣賞之處，在於能讓人超越自身視野與專業領域的局限。而且，通過溝通和匯集不同專業知識，往往會產生協同效應，呈現共識，讓許多難題得以迎刃而解。史密斯教授在博雅教育方面的獨到觀點與經驗，充分反映出她在這所享負盛名兼具150多年歷史的博雅教育學府的領導角色。

## 裝備人生

以往普遍有誤解認為博雅教育難以保證畢業生找到工作，史密斯校長跟許多博雅教育學府的學者一樣，不得不站出來捍衛這種教育模式的價值，幸而這種觀念已有很大轉變。她闡述博雅教育學府培育學生成長的三種方法。首先、也是最重要的，是訓練學生的批判思考，讓他們明辨是非，並懂得有效地表達個人想法。學生只要習慣探究事物，尋根究底，便可鍛鍊出分析和批判能力，從而培養出探尋知識的良好終身習慣。

Secondly, liberal arts institutions prepare students to adapt to change. She explained that since liberal arts institutions consider students to be better served by being introduced to a broad range of disciplines before selecting a specific concentration, their intellectual horizons are broadened, consequently making them better in whatever vocation they might ultimately choose and more prepared for life's unanticipated developments, disappointments, and opportunities.

Thirdly, by enriching the curriculum with experiences outside the classroom that provide opportunities for personal, intellectual and ethical growth, students can develop into productive, responsible citizens. She highlighted that liberal arts institutions are committed to cultivating an inclusive community by recruiting an increasingly diverse population of students, faculty and staff from different racial, religious and socio-economic backgrounds.

## Value recognition

President Smith pointed out that these are turbulent times when society is politically polarised and global alliances are fractured by differences, and liberal arts institutions are uniquely positioned to lead us out of this quagmire, as they prepare students to adapt to change and nurture them into civically responsible citizens who can collaborate effectively at work and in their community. Perhaps the value of liberal arts institutions would be better gauged by their growing popularity around the world and by the impact of their graduates. Swarthmore College alumnus Patrick Awuah founded Ashesi University, the largest liberal arts institution on the African continent, with a firm belief in the value of a liberal arts education. Through this example and others like it, people can witness how a liberal arts education can transform lives and prepare students to solve the most persistent and complex challenges we face today.

第二，博雅教育學府致力裝備學生適應轉變。她解釋讓學生在決定個人專業之前，先涉獵不同範疇，可擴闊知識領域，不管最後他們作出甚麼職業選擇，都能夠為未來人生出現的各種發展、變數與機遇作好最佳準備。

第三，透過多元的課外體驗，學生得以在個人、知識以至道德層面充分發展，成為有貢獻和負責任的良好公民。她指出學生和教職員的種族、宗教和社會經濟背景正日趨多樣化，在在顯示博雅教育學府重視推動共融環境。

## 肯定價值

史密斯校長分析當下時局動盪變幻，社會政治兩極分化，國際聯盟相繼因分歧而出現裂痕，具備獨特優勢的博雅教育學府則能帶領大家走出當前困局，原因在於博雅教育栽培的學生有能力應對轉變，並承擔公民責任，在職場以至社會上能與人充分合作。博雅教育學府的價值大概可從其在世界各地愈來愈普及和其畢業生的影響力中得到印證。例如索思摩大學校友Patrick Awuah深受博雅教育的思想影響，創辦了在非洲大陸規模最大的博雅教育學府阿舍西大學 (Ashesi University)，說明了博雅教育如何改變學生的成長，讓他們有能力應對當今最持久最複雜的各種挑戰。



President Valerie Smith  
瓦萊麗·史密斯校長

# Simple joys 簡單的快樂



Yeung Kit-man (right)  
楊潔雯 (右)

A toy could be seen as a child's "first teacher", encouraging exploration and the development of an understanding of the world through play. Last summer, two HKBU students took part in the "Service-Learning Global Learning Internship Programme" organised by the Office of Student Affairs. Through their one-month overseas work experience in Japan and Taiwan, they were reminded of the significance of play.

## Healing minds with toys

"This was a trip where I regained my childhood," says Yeung Kit-man, a Year 4 student of the School of Business. She introduces the three-storey Tokyo Toy Museum, calling the place she worked a toy paradise. The former primary school was reborn after renovation and today, the 12 fully utilised classrooms of the old school building showcase a collection of over 10,000 toys for people of different ages, from babies to the elderly. Visitors are welcome to come and play with them: "My main task was to provide guidance and assistance to visitors, teaching them how to play. This opportunity to work with local staff and volunteers every day, especially the chance to attend a special workshop about "toy curators", made this a fascinating experience."

Apart from being a treasure trove of toys from all over the world, the museum also has an impressive collection of locally designed and produced wooden toys

玩具好比孩子的啟蒙老師，讓他們通過遊戲去探索和認識世界。兩位浸大同學在剛過去的暑假，參加了學生事務處的「寰宇服務體驗實習計劃」，分別前往日本和台灣工作實習一個月，重新感受玩具的意義。

## 讓玩具療癒心靈

「這是一次讓我尋回童真的旅程。」工商管理學院四年級學生楊潔雯介紹位於日本的東京玩具美術館，前身是一所小學，搖身一變成為三層高的玩具樂園。改建後的玩具樂園活用校舍內的12間教室，收集了過萬件以幼兒至長者為對象的玩具，歡迎訪客隨便玩。「我的主要任務是向參觀者介紹不同玩具的玩法。每天與當地職員和義工一同工作，還一起上『玩具學藝員』的專門講座，是很有趣的經歷。」

除了來自世界各地的玩具，館內還收藏了許多日本當地設計製造的木質玩具和傳統童玩，讓走進場內的人士都有一種療癒心靈的感覺。潔雯介紹設於二樓的「木玩具森林」，有一個很受歡迎的「木球池」，它就像「波波池」一樣載滿二萬個小木球，讓父母和孩子

as well as traditional Japanese toys, giving every visitor a mind-healing experience. Inside the Wood Toy Forest on the second floor, there is a key attraction called Wood Ball Pool. Instead of the usual plastic balls, the pool is filled with wooden balls numbering about 20,000. Parents and kids are encouraged to have fun together and relax in an environment that has a natural scent of cypress. To Kit-man, the visitors' smiling faces and the happy moments between the kids and their parents are all fond memories of her internship.

"I had never imagined that a museum could be that popular with over 1,000 local and overseas visitors almost every day. It was my first-ever experience talking with such a large number of people from different countries and across all age groups."

## Hand-me-down happiness

Lo Ka-tsun, a Year 4 student of the Department of History, meanwhile worked in the Toy Bank of New Taipei City under the Taiwan Toy Library Association. Unlike the Tokyo Toy Museum, items at the Toy Bank were all collected from donations. One of Ka-tsun's main responsibilities was to work at the toy logistics center to help with the recycling, classifying, sorting and storage of various second-hand toys, including books, bricks, toy cars and board games. "In Hong Kong, most old toys are destined for the landfill, but in Taiwan, tons of second-hand toys are collected and recycled by the Association. This is something we ought to learn from them."

Occasionally, Ka-tsun joined the "toy bus" and provided outreach service to some remote districts, bringing toys and organising activities for the children and parents there. "Many parents came along with their kids once they heard we were there. Although ours were just ordinary toys, nothing to write home about, they still had great fun. I believe joy is found in the simple things. Simply by being together, playing and interacting with each other, we are able to share in the fun and happiness brought about by toys and games."

To both Kit-man and Ka-tsun, toys were once relegated to childhood memories, but after the internship, both of them have recaptured a lost innocence and rediscovered the true meaning of happiness.



Lo Ka-tsun  
羅家雋

在木的天然香氣中輕鬆玩耍。參觀者的笑臉和他們歡樂的親子時光，同時也是潔雯實習的美好回憶。

「來實習以前沒想過這裡如此受歡迎，一天內隨時會有過千名訪客，既有當地人也有外國遊客。這是我有生以來與最多不同國籍、不同年紀的人交流最多的一次經歷。」

## 二手玩具延續快樂

至於歷史系四年級學生羅家雋，則在台灣玩具圖書館協會的新北市玩具銀行實習。與東京玩具美術館不同，這裡的玩具全是由有心人捐出。家雋的工作主要是在玩具物流中心，把圖書、積木、玩具車、棋類遊戲等各種各樣的二手玩具，回收、分類、整理和收納。「在香港，舊玩具的命運可能多數都是送到堆填區，這裡協會每年回收的二手玩具量，卻可達到數以噸計，這方面很值得我們學習。」

偶爾，家雋還會跟隨「行動玩具車」將玩具送到一些較偏遠的地區，為那裡的孩子及家長舉辦遊戲活動。「不少父母知道我們辦活動，都會專程帶孩子來，雖然我們帶來的不過是普通玩具，但他們總是玩得很開心。遊戲和快樂本身就很简单，最重要往往是人和人之間的互動，一起分享快樂。」

對於潔雯和家雋來說，玩具本來都已是很久以前的童年回憶，今次實習旅程讓他們重拾一點童真，也重新體驗和思考快樂的意義。



# “Primary” healthcare 小學裡的中醫課



To the ordinary person Chinese medicine concepts may seem recondite, such as cold and heat, depletion and repletion, curing the same disease with different treatments and curing different diseases with the same treatment. Despite this common public perception, Chinese medicine can in fact be easily comprehensible even for primary school students. Targeting primary schools in the pilot scheme, HKBU's School of Chinese Medicine (SCM) has tailor-made an interesting and lively Chinese medicine programme for Primary One to Six students, teaching them basic Chinese medicine knowledge, such as identifying Chinese herbs, the major meridians and acupoints, as well as Chinese medicine diagnosis.

“Some may think that Chinese medicine is an abstruse subject, too complicated to understand. The Chinese medicine programme we have designed dispels this idea. It aims at introducing this subject to primary school students and broadening their understanding at an early age,” says Dr Kevin Yue, Associate Director and Associate Professor, Teaching and Research Division, SCM, who is also a member of the pilot scheme and took part in designing the programme.

## Fun, interactive lessons

The programme was first implemented at Stewards Pooi Kei Primary School in June 2016, with each 1.5-hour class attended by about 30 students. In the

「寒熱虛實」、「同病異治」、「異病同治」這些中醫概念，對普羅大眾來說看似深奧，其實小學生也能夠學懂。浸大中醫藥學院以小學為試點，度身訂造一套適合小一至小六程度的中醫藥學課程，以生動有趣的形式，教導他們中藥材辨認、經絡穴位以至中醫診斷等基礎中醫知識。

「有人認為中醫是一門很『玄』的學問，覺得很複雜又難明，我們為小學設計中醫藥學課程，正是希望同學更早接觸，從而認識更多。」中醫藥學院教學科研部副主任及副教授余堅文博士是計劃其中一位小組成員，有份參與設計整套課程。

## 有趣互動中醫課

課堂以30人為一班，長度為一個半小時，在2016年6月在培基小學率先實踐。以小一學生為例，由於年紀尚幼，老師先播放五分鐘的卡通，讓他們認識神農氏嚐百草的故事，然後讓他們親自充當「神農氏」，手、鼻並用，利用觸覺和嗅覺接觸菊花、蟬衣等不同中藥材，從而介紹常用中藥的三大類別：動物類、

case of the Primary One class, since the students were rather young, the teacher played a five-minute animated video which told the story of legendary ruler and herbalist Shennong. Then the children played the role of Shennong, touching and smelling different Chinese herbs like chrysanthemum and cicada slough. Through this exercise, the children were introduced to the three major categories of Chinese medicines used by Chinese medicine practitioners, namely animals, plants and minerals. To explain the four *qi* and five flavours of Chinese medicine, the teacher deliberately prepared some bitter melon, brown sugar and raw ginger for the class to taste the different flavours—sour, bitter, sweet, pungent and salty—so that they could comprehend the relationship between the five flavours and efficacies of medicines.

“Mechanisms of Chinese medicine can be explained in simple terms through a variety of experiential activities, but this requires a lot of preparation before each lesson.” According to Dr Yue, the higher the grade of the students, the more in-depth the programme would be. For instance, Primary Three students were taught how to distinguish between ‘cold’ and ‘hot’ constitutions as well as how to identify their own body constitution and the nature of different foods; Primary Four students were shown the 12 major meridians of the body with the aid of an acupuncture human body model, and with the guidance of the teacher, they made concerted efforts to identify acupoints on the body; while Primary Five students were introduced the concepts of diagnosis through observing the tongue and pulses. As for Primary Six students, they learnt through role-play some abstract concepts like curing the same disease with different treatments, which serve as the basis of Chinese medicine. Dr Yue says, “We are very delighted that the lessons received an overwhelming response from the students. Even the youngest Primary One kids got very excited during the lesson. There wasn’t even one second of boredom or distraction!”

### Nurturing saplings for Chinese medicine sector

Apart from providing pre-class training for primary school teachers, Dr Yue and the team conducted lessons in the school in the first year before taking a supervisory role in the second year so that the teachers of the school could run the programme themselves in the future. It is envisaged that with the successful implementation of the programme, such practice could be extended to more primary schools and even secondary schools. In addition, with the expertise of Professor Chen Hubiao and Professor Zhang Hongqi of SCM, they have been promoting the planting of Chinese medicinal herbs at both primary schools and secondary schools as well as providing guidelines on planting methods and information about the medicinal properties and efficacies of different Chinese herbs. Dr Yue says that so far a total of ten primary and secondary schools have established a Chinese medicinal herb garden on campus. “In fact, we’re also ‘sowing seeds’. As long as more primary and secondary students are introduced to Chinese medicine and Chinese medicinal herbs, some may go on to develop an interest in this subject and even major in it or work in a related field. In the long run, it contributes to the further development of Chinese medicine.”

植物類和礦物類。為了講解何謂中藥的「四氣五味」，老師又特意準備了苦瓜、黑糖、生薑等食材給同學「試味」，讓他們親嚐「酸、苦、甘、辛、鹹」以後，再學習以五味歸類藥效的中醫藥道理。

「透過豐富的體驗活動，較容易深入淺出地向小學生解說中醫藥知識，每次上課前我們都會做大量準備。」余博士表示隨著學生年級愈高，課程也會愈深入。例如三年級學生會學習寒性和熱性體質分類法，再分辨自己所屬體質，認識不同寒熱特性的食物。四年級同學則由老師分發人體針灸模型，認識人體12經絡，再與同學一起研究和嘗試辨認身上的穴位。五年級學生則學習舌象和脈象入門知識。六年級同學就透過角色扮演，了解何謂「同病異治」等較抽象的中醫治病精髓。余博士說：「很高興看到學生反應非常好，就連最年幼的小一學生，上課時也很雀躍，絕無冷場。」

### 為中醫發展培育幼苗

上課前他們除了為小學老師進行培訓，在計劃開展的首年，余博士與團隊更親自到校授課，至第二年轉當督導角色，長遠由老師們自行執教。計劃希望以此為起點，日後再擴展至更多小學以至中學。此外，中醫藥學院的陳虎彪教授和張宏啟教授還聯同團隊，積極推動中小學種植中草藥，指導學校相關種植法、特性和藥效，余博士表示目前已在十所中小學的校園建立了草藥園。「我們其實也在『播種』，只要更多中小學生認識中醫和中藥，或會培養出興趣，將來他們可能選修有關學科或從事相關工作，長遠有助推動中醫藥發展。」



Dr. Kevin Yue  
余堅文博士

## HKBU scholars recognised for their accomplishments

### 浸大學者獲成就肯定



Professor Zhu Lixing  
朱力行教授



Professor Cheung Yiu-ming  
張曉明教授



Dr. Matthew Schreibeis  
Matthew Schreibeis博士

Professor Zhu Lixing, Chair Professor of Mathematics, was elected as a Fellow of the American Association of the Advancement of Science in recognition of his scientifically and socially distinguished efforts to advance science or its applications.

Professor Cheung Yiu-ming of the Department of Computer Science was elected as a Fellow of the Institute of Engineering and Technology in recognition of his outstanding research achievements and leadership in professional organisations. Meanwhile, Dr Matthew Schreibeis, Assistant Professor of the Department of Music, received a fellowship and was awarded residency from the MacDowell Colony, the oldest artists' colony in the United States.

數學講座教授朱力行教授獲美國科學促進學會授予院士名銜，表揚他在促進科學研究與應用的重大貢獻；計算機科學系張曉明教授則獲國際工程技術學會授予會士名銜，表揚他的卓越研究成就及在專業領域上的領導力。此外，音樂系助理教授Matthew Schreibeis博士獲美國歷史最悠久的藝術家群體MacDowell Colony資助，在當地駐居創作。

## Academy of Film graduate wins First Feature Film Initiative

### 電影學院畢業生勝出「首部劇情電影計劃」獲撥款拍電影



Oliver Chan, 2015 graduate of the Academy of Film, won the championship in the Higher Education Institution Group of the third First Feature Film Initiative with her movie creation *Still Human*. She will receive HK\$3.25 million in funding from the Film Development Fund to bring her winning commercial feature film proposal to the big screen.

電影學院2015年畢業生陳小娟憑其創作及構思的電影《淪落人》，在第三屆「首部劇情電影計劃」大專組別中脫穎而出，獲電影發展基金撥款資助港幣325萬元，將電影構思付諸實行。

## HKBU students win entrepreneurship contests

### 浸大學生代表隊創業比賽展實力



A student delegation comprising School of Chinese Medicine students Yu Jucheng and Zhang Yilin; and School of Business students Song Jia and Wang Tian won a silver award under the Start-up Business Plan category in the China College Students Entrepreneurship Competition 2016. The team proposed to establish a conceptual company that sells traditional herbal pastes – *gao fang*.

中醫藥學院學生余炬成和張逸琳，與工商管理學院學生宋佳和王天，組隊參加「『創青春』2016全國大學生創業大賽」，憑銷售多種傳統中藥膏方為主要業務的新興概念型公司項目，贏得「創業計劃競賽組別」銀獎。

School of Communication students Jessie Kwok, Jenny Zhang and Molly Mok formed a team which defeated more than 70 university teams and won the third prize in the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition for University Students of Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Their award-winning proposal focused on ways to turn empty spaces into cost-effective ones on which small and medium-sized enterprises with tight budgets can place their advertisements to promote their services and products.

Jessie Kwok (centre) with her partners then turned the proposal into an online platform “LeDo Ads” and won three start-up awards namely, the Hong Kong Young Entrepreneur Award 2016, the Best Creative Award presented by Hong Kong Young Entrepreneur Association, and the Top 10 Finalist Award presented by HKIEF Roadshow, part of the Hong Kong International Entrepreneur Festival 2016.

傳理學院學生郭沅頤、張心怡和莫冰倩組成團隊，在兩岸四地青年創新創業比賽中，擊敗其他70多支隊伍，勇奪三等獎。她們獲獎的創業理念是如何將閒置的空間轉化成收費低廉的廣告位置，讓經費不多的中小企也可以用適合的途徑，宣傳其服務或產品。

其後郭沅頤(中)更與合作夥伴實踐計劃，創立網上平台「呢度廣告」，連奪三項創業獎，包括香港青年創業家協會頒發的「香港青年創業家大獎2016」和「最具創意大獎」，以及「香港國際創客節路演」的「十大優秀項目獎」。



## HKBU student delegation triumphs in CFA challenge

### 學生代表隊投資分析比賽奪冠



A team of five students, comprising Yosa Li (Finance), Tiffany Fan (Accounting), Jeffery Zhang (Statistics and Operations Research), Daisy Shang (Accounting) and Edward Liu (Applied Economics), triumphed over 10 teams and won the championship for their brilliant financial analytical skills in the Hong Kong finals of the CFA Institute Research Challenge 2016-17 organised by the Hong Kong Society of Financial Analysts.

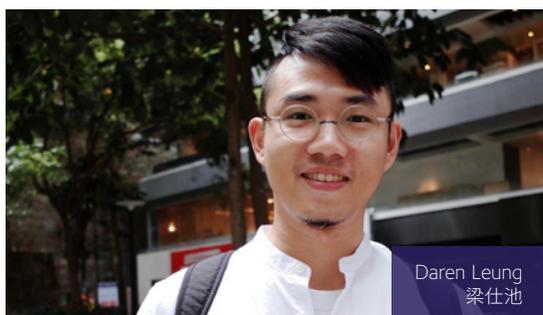
五位浸大學生包括：李雨珊(財務學)、范一萱(會計學)、張家誠(統計及運籌學)、尚鈺(會計學)和廖澤基(應用經濟學)組成代表隊，參加由香港財經分析師學會舉辦的「CFA協會投資分析比賽2016-17」，憑精湛投資分析技巧擊敗10支參賽隊伍，贏得香港站比賽冠軍。

## HKBU students awarded scholarships

### 浸大學生獲頒獎學金

Jason Choi (Finance), the sole winner from Hong Kong of the CY Tung Scholarship, is joining students from around the globe to board the “floating campus” of Semester at Sea.

蔡文健(財務學)獲頒董浩雲獎學金,成為今屆香港區的唯一獎學金得主,正與來自全球的大學生在海上學府就讀一個學期。



Daren Leung, an MPhil alumnus of the Department of Humanities and Creative Writing, received a full scholarship from the University of Sydney in Australia to pursue a Doctor of Philosophy in Arts in the Department of Gender and Cultural Studies.

人文及創作系哲學碩士畢業生梁仕池則獲澳洲悉尼大學頒發全額獎學金,到該校性別及文化研究系修讀哲學博士課程。

In addition, Education Studies PhD student Flora Ip, who contributes to the community with her professional services in psychology, has been awarded a postgraduate scholarship by the Hong Kong Association of University Women.

教育學系博士研究生葉方立就利用其心理學專業知識服務社會,獲大學婦女協會頒發傑出研究生獎學金。



Yip Hok-chung (Social Sciences) was awarded the Bank of China (Hong Kong) Scholarship for Outstanding Student in Chinese History.

葉學鏞(社會科學)則獲頒「中銀香港中史優異生獎學金」。

Liang Li and Lin Congcong, PhD students of the School of Chinese Medicine, were awarded Dragon Culture Traditional Chinese Medicine Scholarships by the Dragon Culture Charity Fund.

中醫藥學院兩名博士研究生梁鵬和藺聰聰則獲龍的文化慈善基金頒發「龍的文化傳統中醫獎學金」。



## Excellent sporting achievements 優秀運動成績



HKBU volleyball team  
浸大排球隊



HKBU women's football team  
浸大女子足球隊



HKBU fencing team  
浸大劍擊隊



Chan Ho-yuen (left) and Chan Ho-ling  
陳浩源(左)和陳浩鈴

HKBU sports teams shone at the 20th Jackie Chan Challenge Cup Hong Kong. The women's volleyball team won the championship for the third consecutive year while the men's basketball team and the men's table tennis team were second runners-up in their events.

In the competitions run by the Hong Kong University Sport Federation, HKBU men's and women's fencing teams won the championship in sabre and the second runner-up title in epee respectively. Meanwhile, HKBU women's football team won the first runner-up prize, among nine institutions.

In international events, Chan Ho-yuen, student of Physical Education and Recreation Management and awardee under the Elite Athletes Admission Scheme, won two bronze medals in the WH2 men's singles category and men's doubles category at the Asian Para-Badminton Championships held in Beijing. Meanwhile, his classmate Chan Ho-ling won a bronze medal, Hong Kong's best-ever result, in the Women's World Team Squash Championships held in France.

浸大運動團隊在「第20屆成龍挑戰盃」勇奪多個獎項，包括女子排球隊連續三年摘下冠軍，男子籃球隊及男子乒乓球隊則奪得季軍。

浸大劍擊隊則在大專劍擊比賽的男子佩劍及女子重劍項目，分別奪得冠軍及季軍。浸大女子足球隊在「2016-2017大專盃女子足球賽」中勇奪亞軍。

世界大賽方面，體育及康樂管理學生兼浸大精英運動員獎學金得主陳浩源，在北京舉行的亞洲殘疾人士羽毛球錦標賽中，在WH2男子單打及WH2男雙賽事，取得兩面銅牌。他的同學陳浩鈴則在法國舉行的世界女子壁球團體賽，追平香港的歷史佳績，取得銅牌。

# New appointments to HKBU Council and Court

## 浸大校董會及諮議會新任命

HKBU announced the following appointments and reappointments to its Council and Court:

浸大宣布校董會及諮議會的新任命及續任：



### Council and Court Deputy Chairman

#### 校董會暨諮議會副主席

#### Mr Andrew Yao

#### 姚祖輝先生

Term of office 任期：

1.1.2017 - 31.12.2019

### New appointments to Council and Court

#### 校董會暨諮議會新委任成員



#### Professor David Lee

#### 李家仁教授

Term of office 任期：

1.1.2017 - 31.12.2019



#### Mr Paulo Pong

#### 龐建貽先生

Term of office 任期：

1.1.2017 - 31.12.2019



#### Dr Benson Wong

#### 黃偉國博士

Term of office 任期：

1.1.2017 - 31.12.2018



#### Ms Sandy Wong

#### 黃幸怡女士

Term of office 任期：

1.2.2017 - 31.12.2019

## New appointment to Council

### 校董會新委任成員



**Mr Arthur Lee**  
**李健先生**

Term of office 任期：  
1.2.2017 - 31.12.2019

## New appointments to Court

### 諮議會新委任成員



**Dr Chan Sze-chi**  
**陳士齊博士**

Term of office 任期：  
1.1.2017 - 31.12.2018



**Rev Eric Tong**  
**唐榮敏牧師**

Term of office 任期：  
1.1.2017 - 31.12.2017



**Dr Roger Wong**  
**王凱峯博士**

Term of office 任期：  
1.1.2017 - 31.12.2018

## Re-appointments

### 再獲委任成員

Rev Dr Mok Kong-ting and Dr Jennifer Ng were reappointed as Council members which took effect on 1 January 2017.

莫江庭博士和伍翠瑤博士再獲委任為校董會成員，任期由2017年1月1日起生效。

## Honorary Court members

### 諮議會榮譽委員

Mr Abraham Chan, Mr Anthony Chan, Mr Wilkie Choi, Ms Portia Chow, Mr Christopher Lau, Dr Eddy Li, Dr Liu Chak-wan, Mr Roy Lo, Mr Roger Ngan, Dr Henry Tan, Mr Henry Tong, Ms Alice Wong, Dr Anthony Yeung and Mr Simon Yim were appointed or reappointed as Honorary Court members for a five-year term commencing 1 January 2017. 陳宇齡先生、陳國雄先生、蔡永璣先生、周碧淵小姐、劉堃先生、李秀恒博士、廖澤雲博士、盧華基先生、顏志永先生、陳亨利博士、湯修齊先生、黃雪英女士、楊俊偉博士和閻小穎先生獲委任或再度委任為諮議會榮譽委員，任期五年，由2017年1月1日生效。



## *a {ab laq*

Professor John Aiken 莊藝勤教授

Director of the Academy of Visual Arts 視覺藝術院總監

This minimalist installation reveals the monumental quality of large-scale natural blocks of quarried stone that are accentuated by the use of a visually striking geometry of alternating bands of polished black and white granite. Easily seen from a distance, the sculpture acts as a beacon, drawing visitors towards the various entrances of the Academic and Administration Building.

Inspired by *ablaq*, an architectural style developed in the Middle East for use in the construction of mosques in the 10th and 11th centuries and later adopted across Europe in the Middle Ages exclusively for use in the building of major churches and cathedrals, Professor John Aiken, Director of the Academy of Visual Arts, created this new public art project. The resulting work employs a strong visual dynamic to reference an ancient architectural style that was designed to signify a sense of place.

Extending the theme of the art installation located at the HKBU (Haimen) Institute of Science and Technology, this new artwork provides a visual connection between the two campus sites and builds a distinctive sense of identity.

這座奉行簡約主義的藝術裝置保留了巨型天然礦石的特質，利用黑白花崗岩相間和幾何交錯的形狀帶來視覺上的衝擊。它作為一個矚目的地標，引領人們通往教學及行政大樓各出入口。

此公眾藝術作品由視覺藝術院總監莊藝勤教授創作，靈感來自10至11世紀中東地區建造清真寺的ablaq建築風格，此風格後來專門用於興建中世紀歐洲主要的教堂和主教座堂，以突顯建築物的空間感。作品洋溢著古建築風格的強烈視覺動感，是莊藝勤教授位於浸大（海門）科技研究院的另一件藝術裝置的延伸，為兩所校園構建出視覺聯繫，同時彰顯獨特個性。