你我心中的
钓 鱼 岛

Waka Ishikawa 石川和華 (BSocSc, Exchange student)
Chen Ziyao 陈子尧 (BSc, Year 1 student)

2012年，是中日關係波折頻頻、跌宕起伏的一年。一塊面積僅為4.38平方公里的土地，因為一次具有爭議的國有化行動，再次成為各大媒體鎂光燈的焦點。在爭議與喧囂之中，我們是否理性地思考？我們對日本瞭解多少？對中國又瞭解多少？

秉承著增進互相瞭解的信念，香港大學學生於2013年4月13日舉辦了一場沙龍——「你我心中的釣魚島」。活動主要負責人是來自東京的日本交換生石川和華和來自中國內地的港大學生陳子堯。兩位同學都十分關心中日關係的走向，認為溝通與理解是最好的解決辦法。

石川得知去年10月在港大中文學院的中史課上有一場辯論，授課老師宋剛博士將學生分成兩組，分別代表中日兩方就釣魚島問題進行辯論。辯論以中文（普通話及粵語）進行。受此啟發，石川提議由日本學生代表中國，中國學生則代表日本。整場辯論以英語進行，以期公平地展開對話。

作為一名關心中日關係的學生，我覺得香港是最適合舉辦這樣的活動的地方。」

參與者通過這次活動，增進了對對方國家的瞭解與認識。
JAPAN FOR DIAOYOU
CHINA FOR SENKAKU
In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding

Little progress seems to be had, as both nations, over-defensive of their national interests, fail to allow for the slightest of dialogue. Yet as students, we are privileged with this opportunity for dialogue and discussion. This is the opportunity where students strive to achieve something that seemed almost impossible—to put oneself in other’s shoes; to see this dispute from the other’s perspective. Perhaps, for once, we can turn our gaze away from our clinging hands on gain or loss, and turn to face each other in a spirit of mutual understanding. It is not about winning or losing—it is a win-win debate for all. We hope that this will be one step into dissolving the long-standing hostilities between the two countries.

Debate organised by China Study Society, HKUSU

1. The incorporation of the islands by Japan in 1895:
   China team: During the Meiji government, the islands belonged to China and that the survey conducted by the then Meiji government was incomplete.
   Japan team: The islands were inhabited based on the survey conducted by the then Meiji government.

2. The international law
   China team: The Treaty of San Francisco was not legitimate as it was signed without China’s presence.
   Japan team: As China is the member of the United Nations, it should have the full responsibility to obliged to the international law. As the international law values the “actual control” as one of the factors to determine the ownership of the islands, Japan has a stronger position on the dispute.

3. Historical and geographical
   China team: China discovered and named the islands “Diaoou Dao (釣魚島)”. 
   Japan team: Natural boundary was never taken for granted by ancient people. The Chinese people who reached the islands and the native Ryukyuans themselves were not certain where the borderline of the islands was.
Honorary Degrees

At the 188th Congregation on March 14, 2013, six outstanding individuals were conferred honorary degrees for their intellectual, social and cultural contributions to society and the world.

Dr Rocco Yim 嚴迅奇 (BA(AS) 1974; BArch 1976) started his own practice in 1979 and his designs have received prestigious awards including ARCASIA Gold Medals in 1994 and 2003, the Chicago Athenaeum Architectural Awards in 2006 and 2011, the Hong Kong Institute of Architect’s Medal of the Year in 2009 and International Design Award (Silver Award) in 2010, and a World Architecture Festival Category Winner in 2011. He was also the architect of Graduate House at HKU.

Mr Patrick Yu was formally presented with the honorary degree by the Pro-Chancellor Dr the Hon David Li Kwok-po and Vice-Chancellor Professor Lap-Chee Tsui in a ceremony held at his home.

Professor Sir Alec John Jeffreys (2nd left) is one of the world’s most distinguished geneticists. Whilst looking at an X-ray image of DNA from various individuals, he quickly realised the potential of using the variations in the genetic codes of individuals to identify them. The consequences of DNA fingerprinting were profound and global.

Professor Mai Yiu-wing 米耀榮 (BSc(Eng) 1969; PhD 1972) (4th right) is well-known for his achievement on the development of asbestos-free cement as a building product that does not cause a health hazard. His work on cellulose fibre cements has helped to pioneer a new research area called ‘quasi-brittle fracture mechanics’.

Professor Fan Jinshi 樊錦詩 (4th left) has devoted her life to the study and preservation of the Dunhuang Mogao Caves that she has become known as the ‘daughter of Dunhuang’. She has been instrumental in preserving 735 of the caves, more than 45,000m² of frescoes and more than 2,000 sculptures.

Wang Shenghong 王生洪 (3rd right) is a renowned scientist who specialises in precision machinery engineering. He has led many significant research projects including the construction of a Twenty-Metre Satellite Antenna System. He also collaborated with colleagues at the University of Texas to construct the world’s largest telescope.

Patrick Yu 余叔韶 (BA 1942) was the first Chinese Crown Counsel in 1951, only to resign a year later in protest at the unequal terms of service he received as a local appointee. He entered into private practice where his fearsome intellectual abilities made him Hong Kong’s top criminal lawyer by the 1960s.

www.hku.hk/hongrads
The HKU Robotics Team, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, has been selected to enter the world’s top Robotics Challenge to be held in the US in December this year.

The Robotics Challenge was initiated by the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in response to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear crisis. The competition challenges robotics researchers to create a new generation of humanoid robots that can work in dangerous environments and undertake jobs too hazardous for humans.

The HKU team members from the Faculty of Engineering, jointly with the Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) team from the US, entered in the first stage of the Robotics Challenge in June under the name “Team Case” and placed in the top ten.

As well as giving funding and an ATLAS robot to the top six teams to compete in the second-stage Trials in December 2013, DARPA announced it will also provide funding to several other top teams, including HKU which will join forces with Team K-Japan and Case Western to form “Team HKU,” to compete in December. Team HKU will also participate in the DARPA final competition in 2014, where it will vie against other teams and their own robots in a physical disaster-style scenario.

“The Team is part of the Faculty’s Advanced Robotics Initiatives and it is a significant accomplishment for us to make it into the top 10 worldwide at our first attempt.”

Professor Norman Tien 田之楠教授
Dean of Engineering

The Summing Up

Professor Lee Sum-ping 李心平
(MBBS 1970; MD 1982)
Dean of Medicine (2008-2013)
Dexter H C Man Family Professor in Medical Science

“In this summing up*, I have two objectives. The first is to give a highly condensed commentary on the Faculty of what has come to pass, is passing, and what is to come. The second is to say goodbye to my students, some of whom will graduate with me as the class of 2013.”

Excerpt of Farewell Lecture on June 7, 2013

Prologue

The concept of time

A day can be long and agonising and never ending. Or it can be short and exciting and in a blink of an eye, five years have gone by, and we ponder upon the words of the Book of Psalms:

“A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone."

Every story has an end. There are no exceptions.

The Odyssey

I returned back to Hong Kong in 2008. I set out to seek truth. At the end of my exploration, I found the original place. I rediscovered the Faculty. I learned all the lessons anew. For five years I had enjoyed my education and this year I will graduate, but I still feel like a wild-eyed youth, full of bewilderment, full of naivety. Who would believe the story?! Let us talk about teaching. If we do a good job, then you, the students, should not know that I had often lost sleep, thinking about the curriculum; that we the teachers had argued till our faces were red about what to teach you, how to teach you, and how we could be better teachers.

*The Summing Up, by Somerset Maugham, 1938. Maugham (1874 – 1965) was a qualified doctor but gave up his medical career for writing. Towards the end of his career, he reflected on his ideas and his craft. A piece of work that is partly confessional and partly autobiographical.
For example, we were aware of our inadequacies in the humanities. We therefore cofounded the Centre for the Humanities and Medicine with the Faculty of Arts. We knew our ignorance in the study of law. We then cofounded, with the Faculty of Law, the Centre of Medical Ethics and Law. These two platforms informed well the Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine how to teach you in the medical humanities and ethics, thus helping to enrich and strengthen our curriculum.

We have also tried multi-disciplinary, inter- and trans-disciplinary education, early clinical contact; and there are many things in evolution such as experiential learning, e-learning, academic advising, edX, mass online open courses (MOOC) - teaching to the magnitude of a million learners. Thinking, learning and education would never be the same.

The teacher and the student

I did clinical bed-side teaching and I taught first year students in Problem-based Learning. The first class that I taught will graduate with me this year. I know that my students might feel that the Dean and the Dean’s mind could be quite distant and irrelevant to them. I can understand that. But little do they know that I think of them often.

In fact, I think of them much much more than they would ever realise. I wish that my DNA or bit of my DNA would break off and integrate with theirs. You see we think of our students, not only because they are studying with us, but that they are our future and they are inextricably part of us.

Travelling on a road less taken

You and I are fellow travellers on this journey we called life. We take the same path. It’s just that I have travelled a little farther away. In travelling, you should always keep a dose of humility. You should always be aware that your past and your future are also travelling with you at the same time. You need to learn a great deal from your past otherwise you would not understand why you are here as you are. Without that, there is no hope for you to predict the future.

The second rule about travelling is you need to take good care of yourself. You know these few years, under this roof on Sassoon Road, what would you miss? Time will pass. Time will expire, irreversibly, irrevocably. And then what would you miss and remember, apart from those hauntingly heart-breakingly beautiful sunsets on Sassoon Road?

“The child is father of the man”

William Wordsworth
You would miss your friends here; you would miss the close bonding of your classmates and from here during this period will emerge your most unforgettable lifetime friends. And you need to travel with them. In doing so, you all can go farther.

Do not try to take the short-cut; do not try to take the plain road all the time. And the reason why I am warning you this is - there is a danger for you to follow a prescribed, formulated path. The American poet Robert Frost said: “Two roads diverged in a wood. I took the one less travelled by. And that has made all the difference.”

In travelling, never be afraid to take risks and make mistakes. You know, failure is the prerequisite for success. If you are so afraid of failing, you are a failure by default.

In the last five years of my being here, I wish I could persuade some of you to do the soul searching and ask those imponderable questions - Who am I? Why am I doing what I am doing? Where am I going? - and to seek your path and find your bliss. And if just one of you can do that, then I will regard that all my wanderings but to come home here, and all the wearies and toils of my career would not have been in vain.

**Interlude**

**What is in a name?**

My name is Lee Sum-Ping. When I went overseas, my name became Sum P Lee (or SP Lee). When I returned, some of you then called me Sam, Shum and Zoom. Some of you addressed me as Professor Sump and Splee; and thinking that I was Sleepless in Seattle and that now I can sleep in Hong Kong you called me Professor Sleep. Some added an “n” and I became Professor Spleen. Well, I am a gastroenterologist. At least, it is in the abdomen.

The ingenuity of Cantonese made it that I was called Ah Sum, Ah Sum 哥, Ah Sum 叔 and most interestingly still, I was called Ah Dean- you know, the crazy one.

**A bed of roses**

How about the Faculty? There are some personalities who can be prickly. There is the occasionally one or two who suffer from mental constipation and compensate it with verbal diarrhoea. But on the whole I think they are just terrific. The Faculty has the most intelligent, hardworking, committed and devoted workers. I just feel that they are a very special breed of human beings and I have been so lucky to work with them.

The Faculty rocks. The Faculty will rock you and the Faculty will rock the world.

**Three-legged stool of Flexner: To heal. To seek. To teach**

The story now goes to research. We have reengineered and restructured the research enterprise and changed the paradigm from building disparate, fragmented silo-fiefdoms to bundling them into strong and cohesive forces. The Faculty now pursues thematic and programmatic research under the banners of Areas of Excellence, Themed-based Research, and the States Key Laboratory programmes.

We have redefined the missions of the Faculty by recognising equally the merits of research, teaching and patient care. You can be recognised as a super hero - whether you are a super man, spider man, or wonder woman. We have redrawn the three-legged stool of Flexner. To heal, to seek and to teach are the three legs that will
stand firmly supporting the Faculty.

The Faculty wishes to enhance our mission by extending our network of Affiliate Teaching Hospitals. We are actively contributing to the planning of a redevelopment of Queen Mary Hospital. The staged and graduated operation of the HKU-Shenzhen Hospital is a monumental project and is progressing well.

In March this year, we won the bid from the government, with the collaboration of Parkway Pantai Limited and NWS Holdings Limited, to build a 500-bed hospital at the Wong Chuk Hang site. We will have an ultra modern hospital with the best equipment, allowing us to deliver care, to do research, and to provide teaching and training. It lightens the burden of Hong Kong’s overtaxed public healthcare system so that public services can function even better.

Here are some of the basic principles of taking up the position of an affiliated teaching hospital. HKU is a publicly funded institution. We should never place the University at any financial risk. HKU-Medicine should have absolute, total, complete control of the clinical governance. The privileging, accreditation and hiring will be done through HKU and monitored by HKU. The plan guarantees quality, affordability, transparency and accessibility of care. And it will add great strength to our team.

The Science and Art of Medicine

What is the true meaning, what is the purpose of being a doctor? It is not building hospitals. It is caring about the people.

Medicine is not just about the hardware and the technology. When all the committees and when all the machines cannot decide on the final question, it is the art of Medicine that will be called in to judge. And the art of Medicine is the understanding of the human being and humanity. And that is why there is joy and elation in Medicine. That is why whenever you walk down Sassoon Road, you will swell up with pride.

Epilogue

As the story ends, I will bring you back to the Odyssey, the journey, and Ithaca - the metaphorical destination; the home of wisdom and knowledge.

Constantine Cavafy:

“As you set out for Ithaca

hope the journey is a long one,

full of adventure, full of discovery.”

To reflect is also to look forward. To say “Goodbye” is bittersweet.

As Shakespeare said, parting is such sweet sorrow.

So, goodbye.

I am profoundly grateful for the memories. It has been my honour to work with you and work for you. In my life’s journey I am so pleased, proud and privileged that our paths have crossed on Sassoon Road. And Goodness willing, our paths will cross again in days to come.

Thank you.
Finding the **simple folk**

**A view to the next century**

Organised by the Faculty of Arts as part of its Centenary celebrations, the Second Century Lecture Series brings the most distinguished scholars in their field to Hong Kong, to share their experiences and wisdom with the University and the public. The event was supported by the Faculty of Social Sciences and The Hong Kong International Literary Festival, and sponsored by United Airlines and The Peninsula Hong Kong.

On May 14, 2013, Professor Jonathan Spence was invited to deliver the inaugural lecture on *Below the State: The Many Lives of Those Contesting Authority in Eighteenth Century China*. It examined how early Chinese sources from three hundred years ago guide us into the worlds where the ordinary bureaucrats lost their way. It looked at the universe of peddlers and doctors, exiles and wanderers, exam candidates and temple guardians, forgers and inn-keepers, fortune tellers, mountain dwellers and travelling salesmen.

Peddlers and fortune-tellers, exiles and inn-keepers: these are some of the simple folk who emerge from official documents of the early 18th century Chinese state. Their experiences illustrate the complex tapestry of life that existed below the reach of the bureaucracy, and the social history of China in this period was explored in an engaging and fascinating lecture by Professor Jonathan Spence, long regarded as one of the foremost scholars of Chinese history.

Professor Spence’s exploration of the social history of early 18th century China grew out of his interest in Emperor Yongzheng (雍正皇帝), who reigned from 1722 to 1735, a time when the state was at the pinnacle of its effectiveness.

“He was an extraordinarily complicated man,” says Professor Spence. “The more I read the more impressed I became and one could get a sense of what it was like to rule China in the early 18th century.”

Wherever there is heavy-handed government, there will inevitably be a counter-force of opposition and people who will “do everything they can to establish their own definitions of what is say-able and of what is permissible,” Professor Spence says.

By examining documents from the time, such as legal texts and regular news missives published by the
Emperor’s court, Professor Spence identified five categories of people living below the state, exerting some degree of personal power under the level of imperial control.

He characterised these as peddlers and doctors, internal exiles, examination takers, inn-keepers and fortune-tellers. Of these the peddlers and doctors, who often worked closely together, were the most mobile. “People pop out of pages all over the place selling, giving away, recommending or manufacturing medicines,” says Professor Spence.

Peddlers travelled enormous distances on foot. “They were herbalists who sold medicines and treatment herbs but they were also interested in teaching their skills, informally with no state involvement.” Peddlers maintained friendships with doctors based on shared learning, often across huge distances. “The amount of hospitality in the texts is startling. Every linkage we can pursue goes into the towns and out again to the countryside, with youngsters being trained along the way. So you have a sense of a society in motion, looking after its own health, a sympathetic, learned sub-culture.”

Malfeasance against the state was typically punished by exile. “Internal exiles come up again and again among those on the roads, brushing shoulders with the doctors and the peddlers,” said Professor Spence.

Small groups of such convicts would be escorted into exile by militia. At night, the two groups would pitch camp together, share food and perhaps a bottle of liquor, and discuss the news of the day, with the conversation ranging across the latest missives from the north via the palace bulletins, and the counter-current of local news. “They would reflect on the emperor, on society,” notes Professor Spence.

Those who successfully or unsuccessfully took the imperial examinations formed another sub-set of society: educated men who could not find employment within the state bureaucracy, whose lives revolved around the world of the examinations. They fostered a sub-culture of learned exchange based on a sharing of books, meals and reminiscences, also with no involvement of the state.

Two common social meeting points – inns and marketplaces – were where the other important players in this tapestry of life beneath and beyond the state could be found. Inns were typically walking distance from each other and close to important intersections and centres of social life such as temples.

The inn-keepers were connected to the scholars and the peddlers and they knew in fine detail the mountain trails and paths that connected communities.

Those who professed connection to forces beyond the human realm, the fortune-tellers, played a significant part in daily life, typically offering their services at markets. For eight copper coins a farmer down from the foothills could ask for a prognostication on the fate of his crops and “erudite men came looking for certain kinds of data from fortune-tellers,” says Professor Spence.

The sedition potential of this geographically mobile, often well-educated, opinionated and well-informed population was not lost on Yongzheng.

“He woke up thinking: they’re after me,” says Professor Spence. “This was a conquest generation, the Manchu rulers who had conquered the Chinese, and people did often hate their rulers.”

Should there be any doubt about the utility of studying early 18th century Chinese history, Professor Spence points out that across 300 years, it is not difficult to identify potential parallels with the present-day authoritarian regime.

“I have been on the watch for the simple folk. Social history can show us that there were very tight inter-connections between the individuals who were critical of the state structure.”