

Autumn/Winter 2015 ISSUE 13 第十三期

# umagazine

澳大新語

## 亞洲最全面書院系統 體驗式教學育多元人才

Educating Well-rounded Students through Experiential Learning  
in Asia's Largest Residential College System



中國文學研究泰斗楊義教授：  
做學問猶如偵探循著腳印破案  
Like a Detective Solving Cases with Footprints  
Leading Scholar in Chinese Literature Yang Yi



新發展新需求：探索中葡人才培養新方向  
Latest Development, New Demand:  
Looking For a New Recipe to Produce  
Chinese-Portuguese Bilingual Students



澳門大學全面推行住宿式書院系統一年多來，成效備受肯定。由今學年開始，澳大推行博學日，使學生能通過參加書院及社區活動提升專業知識以外的軟實力。今期我們試從不同角度探討澳大獨特的書院系統模式的運作管理、評鑑準則、建設與發展，以及學生如何從書院多元化的學習中獲益良多。

人文學院和法學院多年來培養了大批優秀中葡雙語人才。因應社會需要，澳大近年對葡萄牙語和法律課程進行改革，在加強學生葡萄牙語水平外，還重視培養學生的國際觀，以應對瞬息萬變的社會發展。我們專訪了兩位院長以及學生，探索中葡人才培養的新方向。

是否所有疾病都能治癒？我們專訪了兩位蒞臨澳大演講的諾貝爾化學獎得主：Ada Yonath 教授和 Aaron Ciechanover 教授，探討科學家如何通過研究幫助人類改善健康和延長壽命。澳大首位全球事務總監、理論物理學家馮達旋教授，分享了他如何利用其國際背景，吸引更多全球精英來澳大讀書的策略。學貫古今的楊義教授被視為當今中國最有創造力和影響力的學者之一，筆耕不輟的他為何有這麼大的寫作力？另外，我們還訪問了兩位年輕校友陳雅莉和何飛，暢談他們在商業電影路上的追求。

今期學院專欄有歷史學家李憑教授親述在馬來半島考察《二十四史》的新發現，以及由冀教授的《勝戰日閱兵：戰爭與和平的鮮明符號》。

A year ago the University of Macau (UM) officially implemented the residential college (RC) system. Encouraged by the good results that have been achieved over the past year, the university has decided to designate every Wednesday as Collegiate Learning Day, which will be devoted to co-curricular activities designed to help students improve their 'soft skills'. This issue of *umagazine* explores UM's unique RC system, the relevant RC requirements that students must fulfil and criteria by which they are evaluated, and how a multifaceted education in an RC setting can benefit students in their academic pursuits and personal growth.

Over the years, the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and the Faculty of Law have produced a large number of graduates who are proficient in both Chinese and Portuguese. However, demand for these graduates continues to outpace supply. To meet the increasing demand for bilingual and multilingual professionals, in recent years UM has reformed the curricula of some of the programmes in law and Portuguese, in an effort to improve the students' language skills. In this issue, the two faculty deans reveal their respective new strategies in programme development.

This issue also features a variety of other interesting stories. First, will we ever cure all the world's diseases? Two Nobel laureates in chemistry, Prof Ada Yonath and Prof Aaron Ciechanover, each of whom gave a lecture at UM earlier this year, share their insights on how the latest advances in science and technology hold promise for improving health and increasing longevity. Prof Da Hsuan Feng, a theoretical physicist and the first director of global affairs at UM, discusses how a new global strategy will help UM attract outstanding students from around the world. Prof Yang Yi, who is hailed as 'one of the most original and influential scholars in China', and who remains remarkably prolific even at an advanced age of 70, shares his life story with the readers. Finally we follow UM alumni and budding Macao film directors Emily Chan and Fei Ho as they pursue their dreams in the film industry.

In the 'Faculty Column', Prof Li Ping shares his findings from his trip to the Malay Peninsula in search of various editions of the book *The Twenty-Four Histories*, while Prof You Ji discusses the symbolism of the Chinese military parade on the 70th anniversary of the Chinese victory over Japanese aggression.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue of *umagazine* as much as we enjoyed producing it for you.

張惠琴 Katrina Cheong

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# 亞洲最全面書院系統 體驗式教學育多元人才

## Educating Well-rounded Students through Experiential Learning in Asia's Largest Residential College System

文字整理 Text | 編輯部 Editorial Team

圖 Photo | 傳訊部、部分由受訪者提供 Communications Office, with some provided by the interviewees

世界各地的大學都在積極探求如何加強本科教育，而其中一種被視為行之有效的途徑就是住宿式書院制度。澳門大學在2014/2015學年同時啟動八所書院，建立亞洲最具規模和最完整的住宿式書院系統。澳大憑藉更完善的教學和住宿硬件，逐步實踐專業、通識、研習和社群教育「四位一體」教育模式中的「社群教育」一環，以體驗式的、全天候、多方位的方式，培育21世紀人才。由本學年開始澳大更推行博學日，使學生能通過參加書院及社區活動提升專業知識以外的軟實力，也從而更加認識自己、瞭解社會。

本期《封面故事》邀請監管書院系統運作的學生事務副校長程海東講座教授、現正籌建中的一所新書院的副院長蔡啟恩博士、書院學生，以及校園記者的採訪，分別從不同角度探討書院提供的體驗式學習模式及其要求和評鑑準則、住宿學習社群的建設與發展，以及學生如何從書院多元化的學習中獲益良多。

Universities around the world are actively seeking ways to enhance undergraduate education. Establishing a residential college (RC) system has been identified as an effective way to achieve that goal. It is against this background that in the 2014/2015 academic year the University of Macau (UM) founded eight residential colleges, becoming the first university in Asia to have a complete RC system, and making the UM RC the largest such system in the region. The RC system and the improved facilities allow the university to provide a multifaceted education to help students achieve well-rounded development and meet the challenges of the 21st century. Another new initiative the university has implemented is the Collegiate Learning Day, which is designed to help students develop soft skills and become more knowledgeable about themselves and the broader society.

In this issue of *umagazine* we invite Chair Professor Haydn Chen, UM's vice rector for student affairs who oversees the residential college system, and Dr Choi Kai Yan, associate master of a new RC currently in preparation, to discuss the unique experiential learning model in the RCs, the relevant requirements and evaluation criteria, and the development of a residential learning community. In addition, a student shares what she has gained from experiential learning in the RC.





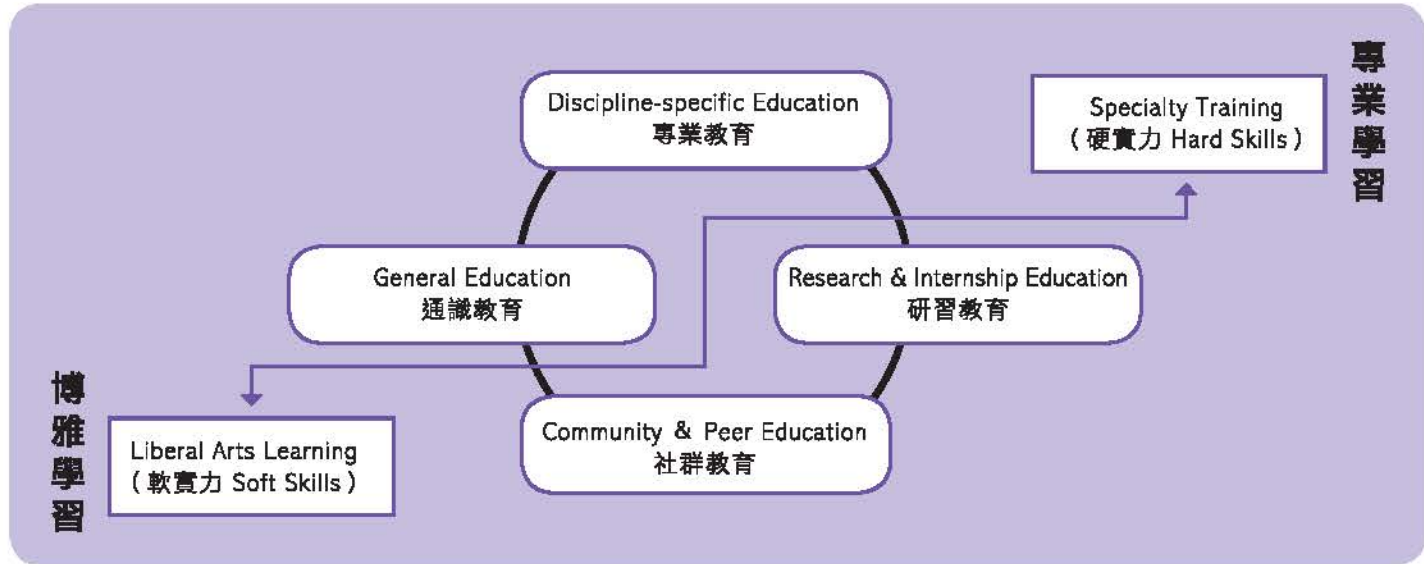
# 體驗式學習模式 培養學生軟實力

## Experiential Collegiate Learning

文 | 程海東講座教授 澳門大學學生事務副校長  
Text | Haydn Chen, Chair Professor and Vice Rector for Student Affairs at UM



### 四位一體教育模式 4-in1 Education Model



澳門大學本科生教育推行融合專業、通識、研習和社群教育「四位一體」教育模式，作為重點執行「社群教育」的書院，訂定了「能力指標」和「評鑑制度」，以確保學生在畢業時能夠達到此教育的目標。書院還訂有核心的教育目的——就是通過系統化學習規劃，利用所有課程、計劃、活動等體驗式學習方法，讓學生達到健康生活、人際關係和團隊合作、領導與服務、文化參與，以及具有全球視野的公民等五個方面的能力要求；並採取課程化的規劃方式為本科學生提供「體驗式書院學習」，培養學生非「專業科目」的軟實力。

#### 高等教育地貌之變化

世界各國地區在20世紀末的高等教育地貌，因以下各種原因已在教育目標和本質上產生不小的變化，其變化影響了教師、學生，也影響了教學內容、方式和使用的教學工具：一、由菁英到普及教育；二、重視學習成效的教學模式；三、多元化的師生；四、師生國際流動的頻繁和競爭；五、教學資源的豐富和多樣化；六、高科技教學技術的應用；七、公眾對辦學績效的要求。

UM has implemented a '4-in-1' model for undergraduate education. This model has four components, namely Discipline-specific Education, General Education, Research and Internship Education, and Community and Peer Education. As an important vehicle for community and peer education, the Residential Colleges (RC) have developed a set of competency indices and an evaluation and assessment system to ensure that all students achieve educational objectives by the time they graduate. A core educational objective of the RCs is to help students develop competencies in five areas, namely Healthy Living, Interpersonal Relation and Teamwork, Leadership and Service, Cultural Engagement, and Citizenship with a Global Perspective. This is accomplished in part through experiential learning outside the classroom, which is made possible by systematic planning of all courses, programmes, and activities. This curriculum-based approach helps students develop soft skills outside their chosen fields of study.

#### The Changing Landscape of Higher Education

Near the end of the 20th century, the global higher education landscape experienced major changes in terms of the objectives and nature of education, which has affected teachers and students, as well as teaching content, methods, and tools. Recent developments in global higher education include the movement from elite higher education to mass higher education, an increasing emphasis on learning outcomes, increasing



此外，縱觀畢業生的就業工作機會，21世紀的職場千變萬化。各界對畢業生的能力要求，經調查統計後有如下幾項重點：一、跨領域的學習；二、廣闊的學習內容，良好的學習效果；三、自主學習成效和成長；四、技術和態度的學習；五、多重職業生涯；六、團隊合作精神。

基於以上高等教育地貌的變化、職場的需要、對畢業生的能力要求，加上教育對象及資源的多元，在少子化、高教普及化的21世紀，高等教育工作者必須與時俱進，努力思考如何改變教學模式與內容，加強具有實際成效的教育本質，以培育符合時代潮流及滿足就業需求的理想畢業生。

獨一無二的「四位一體」教育模式

澳大本科生教育推行融合專業、通識、研習和社群教育為一體的「四位一體」教育模式，通過體驗式的、全天候、多方位的學習模式，培養能自我反思、熱心助人、有社會責任，以及能在多元文化和充滿挑戰的環境下成長的學生。

「四位一體」教育模式，既注重課堂內的專業學習（育才），也強調課堂外博雅學習（育人），

diversity in teacher and student body, increasing competition and increasing mobility of teachers and students across national boundaries, increasing diversity of educational resources, increasing use of technology, and increasing public demand for accountability. Employers' requirements and expectations regarding university graduates are also undergoing constant changes. A recent survey of employers in various industries shows that among the most sought-after qualities of university graduates in the 21st century are a multidisciplinary background, a horizontal structure in the learning content, the ability to pursue self-directed professional development, possession of both necessary skills and the appropriate attitude, preparedness for multiple careers in a lifetime, and readiness for team collaboration.

In view of these new changes, the increasing diversity of resources and target audience of education, and the declining birth rate and movement from elite to universal higher education worldwide, it is imperative that higher education professionals keep pace with the changes and reform current teaching models and content so as to produce graduates who meet the needs of today's society.

Unique '4-in-1' Model of Education

The purpose of the unique '4-in-1' education model at UM is to nurture self-reflective, caring, and socially-responsible individuals who can thrive in a challenging and multicultural environment.



澳大在本學年起將星期三定為博學日，程海東教授（後排右一）在啟動儀式上與學生一起唱校歌。  
Starting from this academic year, UM designates every Wednesday as the Collegiate Learning Day. Pictured is Prof Haydn Chen (last row, 1st from right) singing the university anthem with students at the kick-off ceremony.

徹底改變只在課堂內教學的傳統理念。本科生必須順利完成四方位的教育方可畢業。其中專業與研習教育主要由學院科系承擔，通識教育包含多項領域課程，由通識教育中心負責執行。社群教育則由「書院」為實施中心。

體驗式學習

澳大參考劍橋、牛津、哈佛、耶魯、普林斯頓、香港中文大學的成功經驗，建立具有本校特色的住宿式書院系統，在2014/2015的新學年同時啟動八所書院，八位學術卓越、管理經驗豐富且熱愛教育的創院院長同時上任。

書院採取課程化的規劃方式為大學本科學生提供「體驗式書院學習」，亦即「作中學」，乃是將知識付諸於實踐，由實踐中去學習軟實力。書院並通過訂定「能力指標」和「評鑑制度」確保學生在畢業時能夠達「社群教育」的要求。

書院所訂的五項軟實力「能力指標」，分別是：健康生活、人際關係與團隊合作、領導與服務、

A complete departure from the conventional perception of education as happening only in a classroom setting, the '4-in-1' model places equal emphasis on education inside the classroom (aimed at imparting knowledge and skills) and liberal arts education outside the classroom (aimed at producing well-rounded individuals). All undergraduates must fulfil requirements in the four areas before they can graduate. The various faculties and departments are responsible for providing discipline-specific education and research and internship education. General education is carried out by the various academic units within the specific areas defined by the General Education Committee. RCs are the main vehicle for community and peer education.

Experiential Learning

Following a careful study of the successful examples of renowned universities, including the University of Cambridge, University of Oxford, Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, in the 2014/2015 academic year, UM began to implement an RC system tailor-made to its unique situation, and eight RCs became operational at the same time. The founding masters of the eight RCs are distinguished individuals with outstanding academic achievements, rich managerial experience, and a passion for education.



澳大建立亞洲最具備規模和最完整的住宿式書院系統  
UM has the largest residential college system in Asia



文化參與，以及具全球視野的公民。書院各項課程、活動、演藝、參訪等，均須與此五項能力指標相銜接。

### 學習要求

書院是作為對本科生的一種成長輔導及多方位教育的方法，與學院制度相輔相成，所有本科學生分配到各書院學習，大一學生全體住校，大二以上學生選擇住校，無論住校與否每位學生均需達到書院學習的年度要求。

書院學生的學習還須具有三個必須達到的層面，其一是達到大學一般性書院教育的整體要求，其二是達到個別書院教育的特別要求，最後是完成學生對個人自我發展的要求。在學期間未能達到要求者將不獲畢業。

### 評鑑與評量

為了評估學生是否達到「社群教育」的滿意程

The RCs provide undergraduates with experiential collegiate learning or 'learning by doing' through a curriculum-based approach. This learning model allows students to put knowledge into practice, thereby developing soft skills. As mentioned above, the RCs have a set of competency indices and an evaluation and assessment system to ensure that students meet the requirements for community and peer education upon graduation.

### Requirements at Three Levels

A complement to the faculty-based system, the RC system serves as an important instrument by which to realize a multifaceted education and facilitate students' personal growth. Each undergraduate is assigned to an RC, with accommodation in the RCs compulsory for all first-year undergraduates and optional for other students. All students, regardless of whether they live in an RC, must fulfil the annual academic requirements of their respective RCs.

RC students need to meet requirements at three levels before they can graduate—that is, the university's general requirement for RC education, the specific requirements of individual RCs, and the students' personal development goals.



本科學生必須順利完成四方位的教育方可畢業  
All undergraduates must fulfil requirements in four areas before they can graduate

度以達到澳大「四位一體」的教育目的，澳大書院制定了三個層次評鑑學生的方法，包括自我評鑑、同儕評鑑、教師評鑑，所有評鑑都會在學生進入書院學習的四年內持續進行。評鑑的基礎建在書院要求的三個層面，亦即學校要求，書院要求和個人要求。

評鑑方式多元，涵蓋參與活動比例、參與程度、參與後反思／行動、問卷調查、自主學習成效、集體計劃等。學生在體驗式學習下可經過輔導、指點而持續進步，評鑑給分的最終目的在於學生個人學習成效及成長的確認。

### 結語

在此全球化、多元發展的21世紀，在此高等教育普及、職場競爭激烈的時代，「專業學習」的「硬實力」和「博雅學習」的「軟實力」就像兩條腿，在平衡均勻孕育培養下將每位年輕學子的潛力和強項展現並孵化成長。澳大以前瞻的思維，建設亞洲的第一所全校性住宿式書院系統，並以課程化的體驗式學習和明確的能力指標加上評鑑方法，實踐其「四位一體」中的「社群教育」。

走向教研並重發展的澳大未來將以其獨特的教育模式，並憑藉社群教育，全力培育可迎接21世紀挑戰的多元人才。



體驗式學習模式培養學生的軟實力  
Experiential learning helps students develop soft skills

### Assessment and Evaluation

Three kinds of assessment – namely self-assessment, peer assessment, and teachers' assessment, serve to evaluate how well students fulfil the requirements of the '4-in-1' model of education in general, and the requirements of community and peer education in particular. These three kinds of assessment are conducted on an ongoing basis throughout the students' four years in the RCs, to make sure they meet requirements on the three levels mentioned above.

Items covered in the assessment include the number of activities in which the student has participated, the level of participation, reflection/action after participation, surveys, effectiveness of self-driven professional development, and group programmes. This experiential learning model provides students with constant guidance and feedback, thereby ensuring continuous progress. Grades received in the process of assessment shows recognition of the students' academic progress and personal growth.

### Conclusion

Today we live in a global environment where opportunities for higher education are no longer restricted to elites, and graduates face fierce competition on the job market. In an age that demands well-rounded people, hard skills acquired from discipline-specific education and soft skills acquired from liberal arts education are like two legs that are indispensable for balanced movement—the absence of either is likely to prevent young people from achieving their full potential. With this in mind, UM was the first university in Asia to implement a complete RC system. This RC system, combined with a curriculum-based experiential learning model, a set of competency indices, and an evaluation system, allows the university to effectively carry out community and peer education, which is an important part of the '4-in-1' education model.

Striving for excellence in both teaching and research, UM is committed to producing well-rounded graduates who can meet the challenges of the 21st century.



# 展示博雅教育新平台： 住宿學習社群的建設與發展

## A New Platform for Demonstrating Liberal Arts Education: The Development of a Residential Learning Community

文 Text | 蔡啟恩博士 住宿式書院副院長 Dr Choi Kai Yan, Residential College Associate Master



隨著博雅教育日益受到世界高等教育界的關注，澳門大學亦於數年前開始本科改革，除引入通識教育學分外，更進一步建立多所住宿式書院，希望透過書院帶來的社群生活，將學習—知識實踐—生活融合一起，增強學生對學習及實踐的興趣，鼓勵學生友儕間互相學習切磋。本文為讀者闡述博雅教育的理念以及書院的建設和發展。

### 博雅教育的理念

博雅教育不是單一專業學科知識的培育，而是以價值教育為起點，鼓勵學生關心身邊的人和事，思考如何以自己的學識與專長，參與和改造生活環境，使自己和社會有更好的轉變。

大學內各專業學院、學系、研究所，以培養專業知識為宗旨，惟博雅教育不限於某一學科或專業，而是學習能力和方法的鍛煉。筆者總結過去的教學經驗，將四年的本科學習，歸納為三種基本能力的鍛煉，即：分析、綜合和判斷能力。博雅教育就是為

Liberal arts education is receiving more and more attention in higher education worldwide. Several years ago UM began reforming its undergraduate education model. In addition to introducing general education courses that contribute to students' required credit hours, UM also established several Residential Colleges (RC), hoping to create close-knit communities where students live together, study together, learn from one another, and put knowledge into practice. This article discusses liberal arts education at UM in an RC setting.

### What Is Liberal Arts Education

Liberal arts education is not focused on teaching knowledge specific to a single discipline. Rather, it starts with values education that encourages students to care about people and events in their lives, and to contemplate how to use their knowledge, talents, and skills to improve the living environment, so as to change themselves and society for the better.

Unlike the discipline-specific education offered by the various faculties, departments, and institutes, liberal arts education is not confined to any one discipline or area of expertise. It mainly concerns learning ability and learning methods. Based on my experience as a teacher, the four years of undergraduate studies can be understood as a process of honing three basic skills, namely the abilities to analyse, synthesise, and form judgments. Liberal arts education provides students with the opportunity to learn, practice, and share these skills so they can 'learn how to learn', and thereby develop the ability to educate themselves.

But how should liberal arts education be implemented? Under what conditions can it be better implemented? Prof Edward Chen, former president of Lingnan University in Hong Kong, points out that three conditions must be met before liberal arts education can be implemented successfully: the communities through which liberal arts education is implemented must be small, residential, and student-centred.

### Close-knit Residential Learning Community

Fortunately, the RCs at UM meet all the three conditions, and therefore



學生通過參加活動訓練團隊合作和領導才能  
Students develop teamwork and leadership skills  
through various activities



學生提供各種機會，學習、實踐和分享這些能力，養成能夠自主學習的學習者。

然而，博雅教育如何實施？在甚麼條件和情況下可以實踐得更好？博雅教育學者陳坤耀教授（香港嶺南大學的前任校長）指出落實博雅教育的三個基本條件為：規模小、住宿、學生為本。

緊密的住宿學習社群

澳大的住宿式書院，正是提供博雅教育的一個理想平台。每個書院可容納400多位來自不同學科背景、不同年級的學生，同宿共膳、互相認識、彼此學習；並由書院院長及專職導師帶領，發展各種生活知識和技能。為培養學生成為自主的學習者，各書院分別設計獨特的學程和活動，務求使住宿學生善用書院內設備和資源，發展自己的專長和興趣。

provide an ideal platform for implementing liberal arts education. Each UM RC is home to more than 400 undergraduates from different backgrounds. Living and dining together provides ample opportunities for them to know and learn from one another. Under the guidance of the college master and college fellows, students are able to acquire practical knowledge and develop a wide range of skills. To help students become self-driven learners, each RC has designed unique programmes and activities to ensure that students make the best use of the resources in their RCs to develop skills based on their strengths and interests.

Promoting Interpersonal Relationships

A good residential learning community not only helps students achieve better learning outcomes; it also helps them develop and maintain interpersonal relationships. As is noted in the book *The Great Learning*, "Those who study alone without discussing their learning with their friends will never be able to broaden their horizons and will possess only limited knowledge." Knowing that creating opportunities for RC members



書院為學生創造接觸與外國學生交流的機會，增進對不同文化的瞭解。  
Residential colleges create various opportunities for students to interact with students from overseas so they can understand more about different cultures

促進人際和社群關係

充實的學習生活，不單在增進專業知識，也在學習人際關係的發展和維護。《大學》學記篇謂：「獨學而無友，則孤陋而寡聞。」友儕間的互愛互助，令生活更加充實。書院各樓層在樓層助理協助下成立樓層管理會，以促進樓層成員間的認識和聯繫。書院內亦成立院生會，目的為領導學生投入書院生活。因而書院內有多種培養人際關係，以興趣為主導的社交活動，學生可從中學學習和實踐各種社交知識，鍛煉團隊合作精神。

培養領導能力

書院重視和鼓勵學生發展領導才能，以此發掘學生的專長，並協助他人不斷改進。學生可以自行選擇參與書院內的學生組織，成為組織幹事或社員，負責策劃和推動書院活動及工作

to develop caring and mutually beneficial friendships with one another will enrich their lives, each floor has established a Floor Committee with assistance from the Floor Leader, to promote communication among students living on the same floor. Each RC also has a House Association to encourage students' participation in college activities, which are designed to help them identify their interests and develop interpersonal skills and team spirit.

Leadership Skills

The RCs attach great importance to developing students' leadership skills, and encourage students to discover their interests and strengths and assist others to make continuous improvement. There are many student organisations in the RCs from which the students may choose. They can join these organisations as either leaders or members to help plan and promote activities and workshops within the RCs. Each RC also holds leadership training courses or workshops on a regular basis, and invites prominent community members and leaders from various fields, both at home and abroad, to share their experiences with the students.



書院是提供博雅教育的一個理想平台  
Residential colleges serve as the ideal vehicle for implementing liberal arts education





書院提供多元化的活動  
The residential colleges organise a variety of activities on a regular basis

坊。另外，書院定期舉行學生領導培訓班或工作坊等，亦會廣邀海內外社會賢達和各界領袖，分享其寶貴經驗。

### 訓練規劃及組織能力

書院經常舉辦各類型活動，範圍包括社交、文化、體藝康樂、學習技能、升學及就業、時事社團等，藉此給予學生實踐的機會。學生在協助書院組織、宣傳和執行活動的過程中，積累更多實戰經驗。而學生自行籌辦的活動，更需要在設計規劃和項目準備及執行等方面有所認識。

### 提升多元智能

博雅教育強調跨學科的學習和應用，除學習專業知識外，學生在書院中參與課堂外的實踐，透過專題講座、工作坊系列、參訪機構、海外交流及遊歷等，令學習方式更多元化、生活化，貼近社會的快速發展。

### Organisational and Leadership Skills

With the hope of providing students with the chance to put knowledge into practice, the RCs frequently organise various activities, including learning opportunities; social, cultural, athletic, and recreational events; workshops on further education and career planning; and activities revolving around current affairs. Organising events by themselves, and assisting the RCs with event organisation, promotion, and execution, allows the students to accumulate practical experience and develop organisational and leadership skills.

### Multiple Intelligences

Liberal arts education emphasises multidisciplinary learning and practice. In addition to acquiring knowledge in their chosen fields of study, students also have opportunities to participate in various extracurricular activities, such as lectures, workshops, visits, and overseas exchange trips. These activities inject diversity and real life relevance into the students' learning experience.

### Community Services and Service Learning

Liberal arts education helps students acquire knowledge in a wide range of



高桌晚宴訓練學生的人際溝通技巧  
The High Table Dinners help students develop interpersonal skills

### 社會服務及服務學習

博雅教育旨在培養博通的心智，但學習知識並非最終目的，而是要運用知識以改善社會。因此書院亦著重學生參與各類社會服務，藉而瞭解社會大眾的需要，並以自己的專業知識為改善有需要人士的生活而作出貢獻。

### 出外交流擴闊視野

在國際交往愈益頻繁的全球化年代，書院亦關注學生對跨地域和文化的認識和興趣。書院除了接待就讀於澳大的國際學生，亦會邀請內地及海外大學生進行交流活動，以培養學生對不同地域和文化的認識。書院亦會資助符合書院要求的學生參加暑期交流活動，出外增廣見聞。

住宿式書院冀通過以上的活動和教育方案，使參與的學生能夠充分利用各種機會，豐富自己的學習經歷，在導師和友儕的陪伴下成長，找尋自己的人生目標，懷著自信追求自己的理想。

fields. Acquiring knowledge per se, however, is not the ultimate purpose. The ultimate purpose is to use the knowledge for the betterment of society. To this end, the RCs make participation in community services an important part of the students' learning experience, hoping that through providing community services students will have a better understanding of the needs of the public and use their knowledge to help improve others' lives.

### Horizon-broadening Exchange Trips

In an age of increasing international exchange, the RCs also attach great importance to developing students' interest and literacy in different cultures. In addition to hosting incoming international students, the RCs regularly invite university students from mainland China and overseas for exchange programmes, with the aim of developing students' cross-cultural literacy. The RCs also sponsor summer exchange programmes for qualified students.

By implementing this educational philosophy through these practical activities, the RCs hope that students will make full use of the various opportunities to enrich their learning experience, grow under the positive influence of their peers and teachers, find their purpose in life, and pursue their dreams with confidence.



# 書院是一個讓人學習和成長的地方

## Residential Colleges—Where We Learn and Grow

文 Text | 蘇柏靜 霍英東珍珠書院院生 Sheeta Su, Henry Fok Pearl Jubilee College Student



通過參加書院的活動和團體，學到很多技能、拓寬了自己的視野和思維，而書院，就是一個讓人學習和成長的地方。

### 參與創建品牌

我加入霍英東珍珠書院的健康生活小組，這個小組在書院導師黃兆琳博士的帶領下，建立起我們書院的牌子，製作環保健康的產品如潤唇膏、驅蚊水等。小組不僅讓我瞭解並參與產品的生產、銷售，更帶給我環保低碳生活的理念。

### 收穫珍貴友誼

大學二年級時，我是書院院生會幹事，與團隊一起努力服務院生，如舉辦迎新活動、珍珠才藝大賽和領導力訓練營等。我感受到書院是個溫馨團結的大家庭，增強了團隊意識，更難得的是，我獲得了無數珍貴的友誼。

### 融入不同文化

高桌晚宴對院生來說是一門重要的課。大家可以學習餐桌禮儀、增加交流。曾有同學在高桌晚宴與書院中來自南非的導師交流，並成功邀請該導師為院生舉辦了一場關於南非的精彩講座。高桌晚宴可讓我們與閱歷豐富的導師們有更多交流，從而融入不同的文化氛圍中。

蘇柏靜（中）與小組成員在書院導師黃兆琳博士（右二）協助下製造環保產品

Sheeta Su (middle) and other team members make environmentally-friendly products under the guidance of Dr Natalie Wong (2nd from right), a resident fellow of the college



The Residential Colleges (RC) is a place where we learn and grow. Participating in the various activities and student organisations in the RC has broadened my horizons and taught me many skills.

### Participating in the Creation of a Brand

I am a member of the Henry Fok Pearl Jubilee College's Healthy Living Team, which was founded and led by Dr Natalie Wong, a resident fellow of the college. Under Dr Wong's guidance, we created our own brand, selling environmentally-friendly natural products such as natural lip balms and natural mosquito repellent. Joining the team not only taught me production and marketing skills but also increased my environmental awareness and introduced me to the benefits of a low-carbon lifestyle.

### Reaping Friendships In Return

I joined the House Association in my second year of study. The association is dedicated to serving college members in various ways, such as organising new student orientations, talent shows, and leadership camps. The process of serving other college members made me feel that our college is really like one big, warm family. I also formed friendships with many students, which are a priceless gift to myself.

### Exposure to Different Cultures

The High Table Dinner is an important part of the learning experience. It provides RC students with the opportunity to learn dining etiquette and





蘇柏靜（左二）喜愛在書院進餐，與院友聊天。  
Sheeta Su (2nd from left) loves to dine in the college where she can chat with other college members



書院著重發掘學生的不同興趣  
The residential colleges are committed to helping students discover their interests and talents

發掘各類興趣

霍英東珍禧書院曾有駐校藝術家計劃，為院生帶來學習機會，如汽車模型製作等。這些活動幫助同學發掘興趣，以及促進與藝術家的互動，也讓我發現，藝術家們不是天生就充滿靈感與創意，而是後天不斷地學習、體驗、觀察和思考的結果。

吸收課堂外經驗

書院也是一個幫助同學拓寬視野的地方。霍英東珍禧書院除了迎來藝術家之外，還曾有泰國和澳洲學生到訪，邀請奧運冠軍、企業高管等來與院生進行面對面的談話，也會組織外出探訪不同的組織、學校等，讓我們放眼世界並吸收課堂之外的社會經驗。

熱愛書院的原因

書院更是院生情感的寄託。大家會約在珍膳堂用餐及高談闊論，也會在共享空間觀看電影。一旦有院生需要幫助，其他人會熱心地施以援手。如果院生在校隊或學生會有比賽和活動，大家會組隊去支持打氣，這就是我熱愛書院的原因。

除了專業知識之外，我們年輕人還有更多未知的領域值得探索和發現。而我們可以通過書院豐富的學習資源，在不同的活動和事務中去學習、領悟。



學生通過出外交流吸收課堂外經驗  
Visits and trips help broaden students' horizons

know more about one another. However, face-to-face interaction with college fellows is just one of the many benefits of the High Table Dinner. It also exposes us to different cultures, which I find very exciting. At one High Table Dinner, a student chatted with a college fellow from South Africa, and successfully invited the fellow to present a lecture about South Africa for college members.

Discovering Interests

The Henry Fok Pearl Jubilee College (HFPJC) once organised an Artist-in-Residence Programme, which aimed to help college members discover their interests and strengths and to provide an opportunity for students to have face-to-face interaction with various artists. I realised through this programme that artists are not born with inspiration and creativity; their inspiration and creativity are the product of constant learning, experiencing, observing, and thinking.

Gaining Practical Experience outside the Classroom

The RC is also a place where students broaden their horizons. In addition to artists, the HFPJC has been visited by students from Thailand and Australia, Olympic champions, and senior business executives. In addition, it arranges outgoing visits to different schools and organisations to help us see more of the world and gain practical experience outside the classroom

Why I Love the RC

The RC is a place where college members develop deep friendships with one another. We can get together in the dining hall to eat and talk, or watch movies together in the Learning Commons. If someone needs help, others are always happy to give a hand. If a member of a university team or the Students' Union has a match or an event, we would show up to give support. These factors all make me love the RC.

Apart from professional or discipline-specific knowledge, there is much more about the world we can benefit by exploring, and with the abundant resources provided by the RC, we are able to learn in many different and multifaceted ways.



# 大學生的必修課： 走進社區服務學習

## Service Learning: A Required Course for University Students

文 Text | 校園記者譚瀾 UM Reporter Terrence Tan



熊穎馨（第二行左二）在毛里求斯義教時與當地師生合照  
Xiong Yingxin (2nd row, 2nd from left) and students from a local  
school in Mauritius



李倩儀（右二）在廣西防城崗大王崗小學義教  
Cindy Lei (2nd from right) in Guangxi province as a  
volunteer teacher

許多澳門大學的學生利用課堂外的時間走進社區，投入義務工作，甚至在假期時還會參與各種志願者項目，去到遙遠的地區服務學習，從實踐中學習，也從中體驗不一樣的文化和生活。

### 在義工團隊中成長改變

在校園中，有許多志同道合熱愛義務工作的人組成的團隊，比如何鴻樂東亞書院就有一支義工隊，在平時會定期前往澳門明糧坊幫忙分配食物。而澳大的服務領袖計劃更是將許多對義務工作頗有經驗和想法的學生聚集起來，李倩儀就是其中一員。她認為服務工作少不了人與人之間的交流和團隊協作，而這也是她鍛煉自己成長的一個過程。為何能長期堅持投入義工工作？她說道：「是看到自己的陪伴能讓別人開心的滿足感，是與同伴一起協作努力想出新點子推出新計劃的滿足感。」

談到做義工，總有人會想：自己的這點力量是否真的能給別人帶來甚麼？這也是心理學系二年級學生熊穎馨之前內心常有的困惑。然而，今年暑假期間，她獨自報名參加了前往毛里求斯海外義教的項目，改變了她的許多想法。她

Many University of Macau (UM) students like to spend their free time doing volunteer work in the local community. Some of them even travel abroad during holidays to participate in service learning programmes in remote areas of the world, where they can experience different cultures and ways of life.

### Helping Others Helps One Grow

A group of students who enjoy doing volunteer work have formed several volunteer organisations at UM. For example, students from the Stanley Ho East Asia College formed a volunteer organisation that helps to distribute food at Caritas de Macau on a regular basis. In addition to the various volunteer organisations founded by the students, there is also a Service Leader Programme at UM, which brings together students with volunteer experiences who want to make a difference in the world. Cindy Lei is a participant in the programme. She believes that communication and teamwork are important skills for volunteer workers. When asked what she loves the most about doing volunteer work, she says: 'I feel a sense of fulfilment when I am helping others or working on new projects with the other volunteers.'

Volunteering can be time-consuming but its effects are not always immediately measurable. So volunteers sometimes wonder whether their contributions really make a difference in others' lives. Xiong Yingxin,





褚彩霞博士（前排右一）與張穎嵐（前排右四）等一班呂志和書院學生在完成後的生態廁所前合照

Dr Chu Caixia (front row, 1st from right) and Kathine (front row, 4th from right) and members of Lui Che Woo College in front of the bio-toilet

談到這段旅程，最大感悟是：「當地的孩子雖然很小，但很懂得感恩和分享，這些品質是我們城市中許多小孩甚至大人都不曾擁有。」

### 在服務中探尋人性之美

領導與服務是澳大書院為學生設立的五個能力指標之一。所以書院也十分注重學生在這方面的投入和發展，常會在假期舉辦外出訪問服務的項目。比如之前蔡繼有書院籌劃過越南—新加坡國際志願者與領導力提升實習活動、何鴻樂東亞書院發起過雲南景谷縣服務學習之旅、呂志和書院赴越南建設生態廁所等。

呂志和書院的一班義工在書院導師褚彩霞博士帶領下，在今年暑假去到越南鄉村協助建設生態廁所，幫助越南村民改善生活環境，並向當地村民提供義工服務。「只有數條長木塊，加上四面用來遮擋的蕉葉，就是越南一個鄉村民們每天所使用的廁所！來之前有想像過環境不是太好，但當親眼所見時覺得也太誇張了。」心理學系二年級學生張穎嵐（Kathine）回憶在越南社區的居住條件時不禁這樣感歎道。

Kathine在這次特別且富有意義活動中，體驗了完全不一樣的生活，走進了那些可能從未見過外來人的村民的世界，感受了與澳門完全不同的文化。通過這次服務學習，Kathine不僅學會了建造

a second-year student of psychology, used to have this doubt, but her experiences as a volunteer teacher in Mauritius this summer removed her doubt and answered many of her questions. 'I met some local children in Mauritius. They are grateful for what they have and are happy to share with others. Gratitude is a quality many children and even adults from the cities lack nowadays,' she says.

### Discovering the Basic Goodness of Humanity

UM's residential colleges (RCs) are committed to helping students develop competencies in five areas, one of which is Leadership and Service. The RCs devote a lot of resources to organising service learning programmes for students. For example, during the summer holiday, Choi Kai Yau College, Lui Che Woo College, and Stanley Ho East Asia College arranged for their students to participate in service learning and leadership programmes in Vietnam, Singapore, and the mainland province of Yunnan, respectively.

Led by Lui Che Woo College's resident fellow Dr Chu Caixia, several students from the college participated in a service learning programme in Vietnam, where they helped to build a bio-toilet in a remote village. 'Can you imagine a toilet built with nothing but wood and banana leaves? People from a remote village in Vietnam use such a toilet every day,' says Kathine, a second-year student from the Department of Psychology. 'I knew before the trip that the living conditions in the village were going to be bad, but I still couldn't believe my eyes when I got there.'

During her trip in Vietnam, Kathine experienced a different culture and way of life. She learned the basics of building a bio-toilet and discovered what



學生在幫助他人的過程中也能夠發掘自身的潛能  
Volunteering helps students discover their potential

生態廁所的基本技巧，更令她對生活有另一番的體悟：「人是要群體生活的，身處社會，想的不應該只是自己。當自己有能力的時候，可以去做些力所能及的事，關心幫助一些處於貧困卻沒有能力選擇更好的生活、更沒有能力改變身邊環境的人們。」

### 鼓勵學生參與義務工作

擁有豐富義工經驗的褚彩霞博士表示，服務學習的教育方法如今在世界歐美等地區十分流行，有些大學甚至把服務學習作為必修課程，要求學生應用所學的理論知識去解決一個社區中的問題，學生也可從中有所收穫。「我們想通過這類活動讓學生去感知遙遠地方的貧窮，去探尋自己和世界之間的聯繫，讓他們用自己的能力幫助別人，同時也讓更多學生去體驗社會服務，在幫助他人的過程中也能夠發掘自身的潛能，而這也是實踐書院推行的體驗式學習的其中一種方式。」

走出象牙塔去關懷社會，應當是當今大學生的「一門必修課」。志願者工作不僅僅是簡單的體驗，也可以鍛煉到自己的能力，對生活有一番新的感悟。而社會關懷的另一個魅力所在則是溫暖的傳遞，可以去做一些簡簡單單的事幫到別人，讓社會能夠保留一些人與人之間單純的友善，而不是冷漠的沙漠。

contributes to a more meaningful life. 'Human beings are social creatures, so we should care about each other. We should do our best to help those who cannot change their lives for the better because of poverty,' she says.

### Encouraging Students to Participate in Volunteer Work

Dr Chu has rich volunteer experience. She contends that service learning is a popular component of education in Europe and the United States. Some of the universities in these regions have integrated service learning into curricula as a mandatory course, where students learn to put their knowledge into practice by devising solutions to real problems faced by the local community. 'We hope to raise the students' awareness about poverty in distant countries and to help them find a way to help those in need. We also hope to encourage more students to participate in service learning. Doing volunteer work is a form of experiential learning, and more importantly, in the process of helping others you can discover your potential and learn more about yourself,' Dr Chu says.

Volunteering is not only a fulfilling experience, but it also allows participants to develop various skills and teaches them how to live a more meaningful life. Making a difference to the world may seem like a lofty and unattainable goal, but as student volunteers have learned from their firsthand experiences, changing the world can be as simple as spreading kindness—one person at a time, one good deed at a time.



# 新發展新需求： 探索中葡人才培養新方向

## Latest Development, New Demand: Looking For a New Recipe to Produce Chinese-Portuguese Bilingual Students

文 Chinese & English | 特約記者黎祖賢 Tony Lai (Stringer)

圖 Photo | 譚金榮、張愛華、校園記者梁曉舒、繆憶翎 Eric Tam & Ella Cheong, UM Reporters Helen Leong & Elaine Miao



作為亞洲使用葡語最多的高等院校，澳門大學多年來利用小城的中西文化交匯背景，以及源遠流長的中葡文化交流史，為社會培養一批又一批的中葡雙語專業人才。隨著澳門及國家面臨下一波發展，澳大人文學院葡文系及法學院繼續肩負使命，對課程進行改革創新，應對瞬息萬變的國際社會，尋找培養本地雙語、甚至是多語人才的最合適之道。

### 新中葡雙語課程吸引學生

中學時屢獲殊榮，多次代表澳門參加國際性與全國性科技創新比賽的譚知微沒有在大學繼續科研之旅，反而選修澳大去年新開辦的五年制中葡雙語授課之法學士學位課程。「在科技發展中，很多時候需要法律的支援，但澳門在科技法律這個範疇有待發展，而自中六開始學習葡語後，對葡語亦感興趣。正好澳大去年推出新課程，所以希望把我喜歡的兩樣事情相結合。」

這門新課程並沒有令譚知微失望。經歷第一學年在葡萄牙科英布拉大學交流後，她的葡語能力突飛猛進，在短短10個月時間便考獲葡萄牙語水平測試B2級別，即該測試五個級別中的第三高級別。她表示：「這個課程並不容易，但如果讀得好，將來有很大優勢，因為澳門需要很多懂中葡雙語的法律人才。」



譚知微  
Brook Tan

As the tertiary educational institute that offers the largest number of Portuguese courses in Asia, the University of Macao (UM) has made good use of the city's Portuguese history and multicultural texture to cultivate bilingual professionals who are fluent in both Chinese and Portuguese. Anticipating the next wave of economic development in Macao and mainland China, both the Faculty of Arts and Humanities (FAH) and the Faculty of Law (FLL) will enhance their academic mission—innovating and revising their respective curricula in an effort to adapt to the rapidly changing international environment, and to discover the best means to train bilingual or even multilingual students.

### New Bilingual Bachelor of Law Programme

Though Brook Tan represented Macao in numerous national and international science and technology competitions when she was in secondary school and received several awards at these competitions, she chose not to study the sciences at UM. Instead, she opted to enrol in a five-year bachelor of law programme, which was inaugurated by UM last year, and which is conducted in both Chinese and Portuguese languages. 'Even in the fields of science and technology, there will be many opportunities for those working in the legal profession to resolve problems, and science and technology law is underdeveloped in Macao. Moreover, I have been interested in Portuguese since I first learned it in Form 6,' she says. 'When UM launched this new programme last year, I asked myself why not combine both things that I like in my major?'

This new programme has not been a disappointment. After participating in an exchange at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, in the first academic year, Tan's Portuguese-language skills have increased tremendously: in less than 10 months, she achieved B2 level on the CAPLE (Centre for Evaluation of Portuguese as a Foreign Language) examination, which is the third highest of five levels in a test widely used to determine the fluency of non-native Portuguese speakers. 'Right now most of us have a pretty good foundation in Portuguese. We only need to consolidate our knowledge after the exchange,' Tan says. 'This new programme is challenging, but if I can graduate successfully I believe I will have a competitive edge over others because Macao requires many people in the legal profession who are fluent in both Chinese and Portuguese.'





莫世健教授  
Prof Shijian Mo

### 逐步培養雙語法律人才

隨著中央政府於十二五規劃上提出支持澳門建設世界旅遊休閒中心及加快建設中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台後，社會對中葡雙語法律人才的需求甚殷。澳大法學院院長莫世健教授表示，學院一直配合政府培訓相關人才，近年本地新入職的司法官及律師大部分均從澳大畢業，反映學院在這方面的努力成果，但培養相關人才「最大的難題是學生的背景及時間，很多學生在高中時都不懂葡語，入到大學後要一面學習葡語，一面學習法律是頗為困難的。」

因此，在中文法學士及葡語法學士的基礎上，法學院去年開辦五年制的中葡雙語法學士課程，招收了第一批約20多名學生，要求他們第一學年前往葡萄牙交流，其後四年則需修讀中文及葡語法律科目，其中葡語法律科目需佔40%，冀望通過較其他學位課程長一年的時間，讓更多學生在畢業後達到中葡雙語法律人才的专业標準。

莫教授表示：「雙語學生在就業市場上肯定更具有優勢，而我們當初設定這個雙語法學士時，是允許所有法學院學生參加，例如中

### Producing Bilingual Graduates for the Legal Profession

Since the central government clearly stated in the 12th five-year plan that it supports Macao's development into a world tourism and leisure centre, as well as a service platform for economic and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries (commonly known as 'one centre, one platform'), the demand for legal professionals fluent in both Chinese and Portuguese has increased. Chair Professor Shijian Mo, dean of UM's Faculty of Law (FLL), says the faculty is assisting the authorities to educate bilingual legal professionals, and most of Macao's new magistrates and lawyers in recent years have graduated from UM, reflecting the faculty's achievement in this sector. But he points out that the biggest difficulties in grooming bilingual legal professionals involve the students' background linguistic knowledge and their time limitations, saying: 'Most of our students did not learn Portuguese in secondary school, so it is really hard for them to study both the Portuguese language and law at the same time.'

Therefore, last year the FLL launched the five-year bachelor of law programme which is conducted in both Chinese and Portuguese, in addition to existing law programmes conducted exclusively in either Chinese or Portuguese. More than 20 students joined the first intake of the inaugural programme, which requires them to study in Portugal for the first academic year, and to study law courses in both Chinese and Portuguese in the subsequent four years (Portuguese law courses must account for 40 per cent of the total law courses). With the requirement of one additional year as

文法學士學生，通過葡語測試及修讀40%葡語法律科目後，也能獲得雙語法律學位。我們的最終目標是讓大部分學生慢慢地變成雙語法律學生。」

### 三語人才定位理順教學目標

澳大校長趙偉教授今年7月在佛得角普拉亞市出席葡語大學聯會第25屆會議開幕式上稱，澳大多年來推廣葡語的工作可體現在法學院及人文學院葡文系所開辦的課程，現在擔任該聯會的主席，將促進各院校教學的發展以及推廣葡語在世界範圍內使用。

澳大人文學院院長靳洪剛教授表示，葡文系在澳大建校史上歷史最悠久，而且是葡萄牙、巴西以外最大的葡文系。多年以來，他們一直致力於葡萄牙語言文化的研究及葡語人才的培養。葡文系設有本科生、碩士及博士學位課程。招生人數由2008年約50人，增加至現在87人，年增長率為20-35%。澳大為配合政府的「一中心一平台」政策，將學院定位為「培養中英葡三語人才」的基地。「澳門的主要產業是旅遊博彩業，這個社會經濟發展取決於居民的語言能力，而澳門學生是有基礎學好不止一種外語，所以發展中英葡三語人才更為重要。下一步要做的是，如果學生主修葡語，副修應該是英語。反過來說，主修英語的學生應該副修葡語。」

自靳教授去年12月上任後，這位傑出的語言學家開始推行葡文學士學位課程的改革，明確學生四年內的學習成果及教學目標，把課程劃分為三大階段：大一及大二是基礎語言訓練，透過密集的互動式訓練，希望學生在四個學期內葡語能力能夠達到中級階段（B1或B2）；第二階段是前往葡語國家交流，現在葡文系學生出國交流比率是70%，冀望在未來數年達至100%；最後是大三及大四的專業訓練，將葡語應用至不同領域，如翻譯、文學或語言教學、應用。

compared to other bachelor programmes, the FLL hopes more students will reach the professional standards in both Chinese and Portuguese legal services after graduating from the programme.

Prof Mo remarks: 'Bilingual students will undoubtedly have more advantages in the employment market. When we designed the curriculum of this bilingual law programme, we decided to allow all FLL students to participate in it. For instance, a student in the Chinese law programme can attain a bilingual law degree if he or she passes the Portuguese proficiency test and completes 40 per cent of the law courses in Portuguese. Our ultimate goal is that most of our students will be able to function professionally in both languages.'

### Grooming Trilingual Students and Clarifying Teaching Goals

While attending the opening ceremony of the 25th annual meeting of the Association of Portuguese Speaking Universities held in Praia, Cape Verde, in July, UM Rector Wei Zhao emphasised that the courses offered by both the FLL and the Department of Portuguese of the FAH reflect the work UM has done in recent years to promote the use of Portuguese. As UM is now the president of the association, Rector Zhao pledged that the university would facilitate the development of other Portuguese-speaking institutions and promote Portuguese language and culture across the globe.

Chair Professor Hong Gang Jin, dean of the FAH, says the Department of Portuguese is not only the oldest department at UM, but it is also the largest



靳洪剛教授  
Prof Hong Gang Jin



余國權  
U Kuok Kun



### 交流合作營造良好環境

靳教授表示，學院期望明、後年完成課程基本改革，而未來三至五年，大力發展合作項目，與葡語國家大學簽署合作交換協議，一方面讓澳門學生前往葡萄牙及巴西等葡語國家的大學深造交流，另一方面擴大歡迎更多葡語國家交換生，營造豐富的葡語學習氣氛。此外，靳教授透露，為了配合交換生計劃，澳大將把部分住宿式書院的主題之一定為葡語語言文化，定期舉辦葡語國家語言文化演講及體驗活動，讓學生更好地掌握葡語技能及瞭解葡語國家的風土情懷，「把課堂跟課下結合起來，亦把語言跟文化結合起來。」

葡文系大三學生余國權認同課程改革將提高學生水平，期待明年前往葡萄牙進行交流，親身感受當地的風土人情。在學習葡語上，最重要的是勇於以葡語與

Portuguese department outside Portugal and Brazil. Over the years, the department has been committed to studying the Portuguese language and culture and training students' skills in the Portuguese language. Currently the department offers bachelor's, master's and PhD programmes. The total number of students enrolled in these programmes has increased from 50 in 2008 to 87, a yearly increase of between 20 and 35 per cent. Incorporating the government's vision to establish 'one centre, one platform' in Macao, the FAH has positioned itself as a base for 'grooming trilingual students who are fluent in Chinese, English and Portuguese.'

Dean Jin says: 'As the pillar industries of the city are gaming and tourism, the socio-economic development of Macao depends on the language skills of its residents. So it is essential to develop professionals who are fluent in Chinese, English and Portuguese. Besides, the multilingual environment in Macao is conducive to language learning. Our goal is to ensure that students majoring in Portuguese will be able to earn a minor degree in English, while those majoring in English can earn a minor in Portuguese.'

Since taking office in December last year, Dean Jin—a seasoned linguist—has begun reforming the bachelor's programme in Portuguese Studies, explicating the specific learning outcomes and teaching goals of the four-year programme, to be achieved in three phases. First, there will be an emphasis on basic language training during the first two years, through an intensive and interactive methodology, so that the students' Portuguese proficiency can reach B1 or B2 level. Second, the faculty will increase the number of available student exchanges at universities located in Portuguese-speaking countries so that each student in the department will ultimately complete an exchange; this will compare favourably with the current exchange rate of about 70 per cent. Third, there will be a focus on content-based instruction in the third and fourth years, when the language skills of the students will be applied to translation, literature, linguistics, and other areas.

### Cooperation and Exchange to Create a Good Learning Environment

Intending to conclude the reform of the Portuguese Studies curriculum within the next two years, Prof Jin says she hopes to develop cooperative projects with other universities in Portuguese-speaking countries over the next three to five years. Signing such partnership agreements will not only allow UM students to participate in exchanges in countries like Portugal and Brazil, but it will

葡文系學生在活動上擔任翻譯工作

A student from the Department of Portuguese works as an interpreter at an event



別人交流，他亦感謝導師不時為他們介紹練習葡語的機會，如在政府舉辦的葡語嘉年華內擔任志願者。葡文系亦每年在校園舉辦葡語日，激發學生對葡語的熱情。「未來葡語市場發展具有很大的開拓性，中國跟巴西聯繫頻繁，而非洲發展亦需要大量人才從事中葡口譯及翻譯的工作。」他指出，「這個課程可讓我打好基礎，培養葡語能力及興趣，在未來從事翻譯、教育或法律等工作。」

### 著重師資培訓科研質素

在課程改革外，人文學院亦推動師資培訓及培養科研人才。靳教授坦言，近年葡文系教授招聘是一大挑戰，因為不少地方也發展葡語教學。除了全球招聘傑出人才外，她強調學院也著重從自身隊

also attract more Portuguese-speaking students to UM, thus creating a vibrant Portuguese-learning atmosphere.

In addition to the exchange programme, Prof Jin reveals that some of the residential colleges on the UM campus will develop Portuguese-related themes and organise cultural talks and activities on a regular basis, so that students will develop a better understanding of both Portuguese language and cultures of various Lusophone countries. In her words, this will 'allow learning to occur both inside and outside of the classroom, as well as bringing together the language with the culture.'

U Kuok Kun, a third-year student in the Portuguese Studies bachelor's programme, agrees that curriculum reform may enhance the students' learning, and he is looking forward to travelling to Portugal next year for an exchange that will provide firsthand experience of Portuguese culture. He believes the key to learning Portuguese is having the courage to engage with others in the language. He is also thankful that his instructors at UM provide him with many opportunities to practice Portuguese in real-life situations, such as volunteering





法學院新五年制課程致力培養中葡雙語法律人才  
The goal of the new five-year law programme is to produce bilingual legal professionals



澳大除向全球聘優秀師資，校內也著重  
人才培訓，提升中葡雙語教學水平。  
In addition to global recruitment, UM  
also emphasises the importance of  
internal promotion for staff.

伍中選拔領導人才，為領域培養科研及師資隊伍。她強調，葡文課程改革要求導師參與每一堂課的教學目標設定，掌握不同教學策略及教學評估，協助學生提升葡語能力。明年4月，澳大將第一次召開以葡語作為第二語言的教學研討會，透過大型研討會議讓科研、教學團隊更上一層樓。

培養科研人才方面，葡文系現有20多位專業研究人員，針對三個領域進行不同研究，包括文學文化、應用語言學及翻譯學，未來將進一步招收葡語碩士及博士課程研究生。另外，今年人文學院將新增認知研究實驗室，以研發人類資訊處理與語言學習的關係以及有效的學習策略及方法。

### 強化國際視野學習動機

莫教授明言，法學院仍不斷摸索培養中葡法律人才的不二法門，明年將評估中葡雙語法律課程首兩屆學生的學習成果，思考課程是

at the Lusofonia Festival. In addition, the FAH holds the Portuguese Language Day on campus every year, enhancing the students' interest in the language through poetry-reading, short dramas, and folk songs.

"There is a huge development potential in the Portuguese-speaking market as China has developed economic ties with Brazil and various countries in Africa. This creates opportunities for a significant number of professionals who can assist with translation and interpretation of Chinese and Portuguese," U says. "This programme helps stimulate my interest and polish my skills in the Portuguese language, hopefully preparing me for a career in translation, education or law."

### Emphasising Academic Staff Training and Research Quality

Apart from implementing changes in the curriculum of the Portuguese programme, the FAH is also promoting the training of academic staff and the development of a research culture. Prof Jin notes that recruiting professors to work in the Portuguese department has become a challenge in recent years as other jurisdictions have rapidly increased the size of their Portuguese programmes. While global recruitment is one solution to this predicament, she also emphasises the importance of internal promotion for staff, which will likely

否需要調整。「教育模式是不能一成不變，需要不斷探索修改；社會發展瞬息萬變，我們法律課程亦要跟得上步伐。」

但他明確指出，法學院下一步需加強學生的國際視野以更好地迎合澳門的發展。「澳門及中央政府皆想將澳門打造成中葡交流、貿易平台，故此，澳門法律界的其中一個重要任務是讓外界知道澳門具備條件提供中葡法律相關服務，法律界人才要走出去推廣自己。」

學習外語絕不容易，但靳教授對於學生的學習能力是沒有任何疑問。她認為課程改革四、五年後，社會便可證實葡文系學生質素上的大躍進。「澳門學生是很有潛力，很多人說澳門學生學習動機不強，但這並不是事實。我們需要幫助學生以最大限度去發展自己的興趣，幫助他們掌握學習技巧。當他們的學習能力加強，學習動機便增強。」

increase departmental stability. She stresses that the FAH requires Portuguese instructors to be involved in developing teaching goals for each class, as well as implementing different pedagogical strategies, in an effort to help students improve their Portuguese language ability. Also, next year UM will host, for the first time on the new campus, a conference focused on teaching Portuguese as a second language.

The department now has 20 active researchers working in three key areas, namely literature and culture, applied linguistics, and translation. The department aims to expand the size of its master's and doctoral programmes in the near future. The FAH will also establish a new cognition laboratory this year to examine the processes by which the human brain processes information in language learning; this knowledge will enable the university to improve staff teaching strategies.

### Strengthening Global Vision and Learning Motivation

Prof Mo indicates that the FLL is exploring the best strategies for developing the bilingual Chinese-Portuguese abilities of law students, and next year the faculty will assess the outcomes of the two-year-old bilingual law programme. Following that assessment staff will revise the curriculum if necessary. "The teaching methodology cannot be static, and must be regularly evaluated and revised; we live in a rapidly changing society, and our law programmes must keep up with the pace of development."

The FLL's next step is clear: the faculty aims to strengthen the students' global vision in order to support Macao's development. "While the governments of both Macao and mainland China hope to turn the city into a trade and exchange platform for China and Portuguese-speaking countries, an important task for Macao's legal professionals is to promote their bilingual legal services. Local legal professionals really need to go global."

Developing fluency in a foreign language is never easy, but Dean Jin does not doubt the abilities of Macao students. She believes there will be a significant increase in the quality of the students who graduate from the Portuguese programme after the department implements the revised curriculum. "Macao students have a lot of abilities. Some people may claim that local students don't have much motivation to learn, but this is not true. What we need to do is to maximise the students' opportunities to pursue their interests and equip them with the necessary skills. If their learning is effortless and quick, they will surely develop strong motivations."



# 大師講座：

## 諾貝爾獎得主

### Aaron Ciechanover教授 & Ada Yonath教授 是否所有疾病都能治癒？

#### Master Lectures by Nobel Laureates:

#### Aaron Ciechanover & Ada Yonath

#### Can All Diseases Be Cured?

文 English Text | 余偉業 Kelvin U 中文翻譯 Chinese Translation | 蘇恩靈 Anthony Sou 圖 Photo | 傳訊部 Communications Office  
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過去數十年，科學家展開大量研究，試圖找出方法對抗老化帶來的負面影響。澳門大學健康科學學院致力研究人體衰老產生的各種疾病。今年，來自生物醫學領域的專家學者和研究人員，出席由健康科學學院舉辦的「第二屆澳門生物醫學科學研討會」，討論生物醫學領域的最新突破及挑戰，其中包括諾貝爾化學獎得主 Ada Yonath 和 Aaron Ciechanover。藉此盛會，我們專訪了兩位諾獎得主，探討疾病是否都能治癒？科學家如何通過研究幫助人類改善健康和延長壽命？

#### Aaron Ciechanover 教授： 「我們的研究即將令暢銷藥 時代結束。」

因發現泛素調解的蛋白質降解而獲2004諾貝爾化學獎的 Aaron Ciechanover 在澳大舉辦了一場題為「個體化醫療革命：所有疾病都能被治癒嗎？代價如何？」的講座。他表示：「每個人的身體都不一樣，不能冀望得了同樣的病，用同樣的藥就能治癒。當今人類面臨各種新型疾病的威脅，因此研發個性化藥物和醫療方案，以保護人體免受病菌侵襲刻不容緩。」

#### 將難治疾病轉化為慢性病

個性化醫療是一個怎樣的觀念？Ciechanover教授強調個性化醫療是指根據病人的基因型數據及其他相關數據去設計個性化的疾病預防方案和選擇個性化的治療方案。「人類花了四千年時間才得以一窺長壽的秘密，時至今日，暢銷藥時代即將終結，而取而代之的將是個性化藥物的時代。」

In recent decades, scientists have conducted numerous studies in an attempt to find ways to counteract the negative effects of ageing. The University of Macau (UM) Faculty of Health Sciences (FHS) has been doing just that. This year, the Second Macao Symposium on Biomedical Sciences, organised by the faculty, with a focus on the latest breakthroughs and challenges in biomedical research, attracted many internationally renowned scholars and researchers, including Nobel laureates in chemistry, Prof Aaron Ciechanover and Prof Ada Yonath. So could all diseases be possibly cured? How do scientists tackle diseases as a result of ageing-related biological decline in the human body through their research? Let's hear what the two Nobel laureates have to say.

#### 「We come to end the era of blockbuster drugs」 —Prof Aaron Ciechanover

「We are different from one another, so it's naive to expect to deal with the same disease with the same medicine,' said Prof Aaron Ciechanover, a Nobel laureate in chemistry, at a talk he gave at UM earlier this year. In face of new generations of diseases today, it becomes more urgent than ever to develop medicines that work for us as individuals and interventions that protect us from vicious bacteria that make us sick.

#### Rendering Incurable Disease Chronic

The talk revolved around the question, 'Are we going to cure all diseases and if yes at what price?' Ciechanover introduced the audience to the concept of personalised medicine. Personalised medicine, he explained, is the use of information from a patient's genotype, along with the repertoire of other components such as proteins, to implement a preventive measure against the development of a disease, or to select the most appropriate therapy for it that is particularly suited to that patient.

「It took us 4,000 years to have a glimpse of the secret to longevity. And now we are at the dawn of a new age of personalised medicine. The era of blockbuster drugs will come to an end,' said Ciechanover, who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 2004 for characterising the method that cells use to degrade and recycle proteins using ubiquitin.





現今科技日新月異，科學家已經能夠用更有效和更系統化的方法去研發藥物。疾病診斷和治療的方式也將發生根本的改變。Ciechanover教授指出：「治療過程中運用分子生物科技範疇的知識，可以改善藥物的臨床療效。未來我們將能夠治癒很多疾病，難以治癒的疾病我們也可以將其轉化成慢性病，讓病人學會控制病情，這樣我們就能更長壽。」

### 研發個性化藥物

Ciechanover教授分享了他在生物醫學研究上的最新突破。他指出，現時科學家在研發抗癌藥物過程中面臨很多挑戰，其中一個最大的挑戰是病症相同的病人對藥物的反應卻不一，這也是為甚麼必須研發個性化藥物的最重要原因。「科技進步大大減少了核酸定序的費用和時間，增加了個性化治療的可能性，但同時也會引起私隱或基因組數據洩露等倫理問題。找出預防和解決這些問題的方法，個性化醫療的發展才有未來，改善人類健康及延長壽命的願望也才能實現。」

Ciechanover pointed out that the management of a patient's disease or disposition by using molecular knowledge can achieve better clinical outcomes for that individual. 'Many drugs in the early days including antibiotics were discovered by accident, and with rapid advancement in science and technology, scientists are now able to develop drugs in a more effective and systematic manner,' he said. 'Diagnosing and treating disease are about to change forever, and we'll be able to cure many diseases and render others chronic, so we can live with them. This will enable us to live longer.'

### Personalised Medicine

Ciechanover discussed his breakthroughs in biomedical research and explained complicated scientific ideas in plain language. He also talked about one of the greatest challenges in developing cancer drugs, which is that even patients with the same symptoms often respond differently to the same drug. And that's where personalised cancer treatment comes in. But technology can be a double-edged sword. 'The good news is, technological advancement has significantly reduced the cost and time of DNA sequencing, making personalised cancer treatment possible,' said Ciechanover. 'But the bad news is, it causes ethical concerns. What about privacy? Will it not exist anymore? How will we prevent a big genome leak? These questions and more are being studied by researchers in order to make personalised medicine as promising a technology for improving human health and longevity.'



### Ada Yonath 教授： 「仍在尋找對抗病菌的有效方法。」

細菌感染引起各種疾病，嚴重的甚至會致命。因此，研發能有效預防病菌繁殖的藥物至關重要。諾貝爾化學獎得主 Ada Yonath 教授在澳大舉辦的一場題為「抗生素抗藥性及微生物群的保護」的演講上，剖析研發有效抗生素的重要性。她表示：「你想對抗病菌，但病菌不想被你殺死，所以有些病菌慢慢演變出抗藥基因。我們目前的研究工作就是要確定結構化數據，以便設計出針對特定病菌的新型抗生素。」

### ‘Still searching for a cure to end the war against vicious bacteria.’ —Prof Ada Yonath

Bacterial infections can make you sick. The resulting illnesses can range from mild to life-threatening. An antidote that stops harmful bacteria from multiplying inside your body is, therefore, of extreme importance. Developing effective antibiotics is without doubt a feasible solution and Prof Ada Yonath, a Nobel laureate in chemistry, earlier gave a lecture titled, 'Resistance to Antibiotics and Preserving the Microbiome,' at UM, in which she discussed the importance of developing effective antibiotics. 'Bacteria want to live. Some have evolved a diverse array of antibiotic-resistance genes,' she said. 'So what we are doing now is to determine structural data for the design of pathogen-specific antibiotics.'





(左起) Aaron Ciechanover教授、Ada Yonath 教授、  
健康科學學院院長鄧初夏教授、副院長葛偉教授。  
(from left) Prof Aaron Ciechanover, Prof Ada Yonath,  
UM's FHS's Dean Prof Chudra Deng, Associate Dean Prof Wei Ge



Ada Yonath 教授  
Prof Ada Yonath



科學家在研發抗癌藥物過程中挑戰重重  
Scientists often encounter challenges in developing cancer drugs

跟病菌作戰

Ada Yonath 教授出生於耶路撒冷，是過去10年以色列首位女性諾貝爾獎得主，亦是45年來首位獲諾貝爾化學獎的女科學家。她的研究不但為改善現有抗生素療效和降低抗生素抗藥性奠定了重要基礎，也為研發針對致病菌的新型抗生素提供了方向。她表示：「是病菌首先發動這場戰爭的！我們仍在尋找有效的治療方法，希望結束這場戰爭。」

遺傳密碼、核糖體與抗生素三者之間有何關係？Yonath教授說：「現今有效的抗生素缺乏針對性，在殺死致病菌的同時也殺死了有益菌。如果可以研發出專門針對致病菌的抗生素，就可以大大減少對體內微生物群中有益菌的傷害。」

Yonath教授希望可以通過研究深入瞭解生命的基本組成部分以及常見抗生素的作用機理。她精於核糖體的研究，成功拆解核糖體的分子結構並對其功能作出闡釋。「由於核糖體在活細胞內的重要作用，許多抗生素都將其作為攻擊目標。協同式藥物能夠增強抗生素的選擇性，並提供多種相互作用的方式，因此有助提高抗生素的效價，可降低抗藥性發生率。」

Fight against Disease-causing Bacteria

Born in Jerusalem, Israel, Yonath is the only female Nobel laureate in Israel and the only female Nobel laureate in the past 45 years. Her work has not only paved the way for improving existing antibiotics and minimising antibiotics resistance, but has also helped to shed light on the design of new antibiotics which can selectively target disease-causing bacteria. 'It was bacteria that first started the war! And now we are still in search of a cure to end the war,' said Yonath.

'Up till now, all useful antibiotics are meant to kill bacteria regardless of whether the bacteria are good or not,' she said. 'But when antibiotics become species-specific and are able to target only bad bacteria, it should help diminish the harm caused to the good bacteria in human microbiome,' said Prof Yonath as she described the relationship between proteins, ribosome and antibiotics.

Prof Yonath's work aims to comprehend the fundamental components of life and the actions of widely prescribed antibiotics. As an expert in ribosome research, who has successfully revealed the structure and functions of the ribosome, she explained the ways to combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria at the lecture. 'Due to its essential role in each living cell, many antibiotics target them,' she said. 'Synergistic drugs open the door for enhancing antibiotics potency by increasing selectivity, providing alternatives interactions, and therefore are expected to reduce the rate of appearance of resistance,' said Yonath.





# 全球事務總監馮達旋教授： 澳大需要一個嶄新的全球策略

## Director of Global Affairs Prof Da Hsuan Feng: UM needs a new global strategy

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圖 Photo | 何杰平、部分由受訪者提供 Jack Ho, with some provided by the interviewee

澳門大學首位全球事務總監、理論物理學家馮達旋教授是一位足跡橫跨全球的教育學家，他出生於印度，成長於新加坡，在英美完成博士學位，又先後在世界多個國家作訪問學者，曾出任美國國家科學基金理論物理主任、德州大學達拉斯分校研究副校長兼物理系教授、美國500強企業SAIC副總裁及台灣清華大學與成功大學資深副校長。去年，這位儒雅的學者把他的全球視野延伸至澳大，希望在澳大這一平方公里的杏園裡結出更燦爛的果實。究竟馮達旋教授如何利用其國際背景，吸引更多全球精英來澳大讀書，以提升澳大的國際化程度？

Prof Da Hsuan Feng is the first director of global affairs at the University of Macau (UM). He is a theoretical physicist and an educator who has worked in many different countries. His life story reflects a truly global background. He was born in India, grew up in Singapore, and received PhD degrees in the United Kingdom and United States, and he has been a visiting scholar in numerous countries. He served as the director of the Division of Theoretical Physics of the United States National Science Foundation; vice president for research and economic development at the University of Texas at Dallas, and professor in its Department of Physics; vice president of Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), a Fortune 500 company; and senior vice president at both Tsing Hua University and Cheng Kung University in Taiwan. Last year, Prof Feng started a new chapter in his career by joining UM. How does he plan to use his extensive connections to help UM attract outstanding students from around the world?

**馮：全球事務總監兼校長特別顧問馮達旋教授  
澳：《澳大新語》**

澳：你的成長背景涉及多國文化，可否分享一下你的經歷？

馮：小時候我在新加坡一所廣東小學讀書，它是一間非常中式的學校。上了中學後，新加坡開始教育改革，英文開始滲透到學校。我父母都是留美學，從小就有英文方面的教育，但我真正學習英語卻是在大學。我到美國入讀博雅學院，學校只有1,000人，而我就是唯一一個中國人，迫著我連續四年天天以英語寫作、交談甚至思考。在今天的高等教育角度看，我的確是非常幸運，因為我能夠有機會接受不同的文化及教育模式，擴闊我的知識層面，這一直有助我事業，尤其是這15年在亞洲及美洲高等教育行政的發展。

**F: Prof Da Hsuan Feng, director of global affairs and special advisor to rector**

**U: umagazine**

U: You have an international background. Tell us more about it.

F: When I was a child I studied at a Cantonese elementary school in Singapore. It was a very 'Chinese' school. After I went to middle school, the Singaporean government began to implement an education reform, and that was when English began to be used in schools. My parents were educated in the United States, so I was exposed to English at an early age, but it wasn't until I went to college that I began to receive formal education in the language. In the liberal arts college I attended in the US, there were only 1,000 people, and I was the only Chinese, which forced me to write, talk and even think in English every day during the four years I spent there. In retrospect, I was indeed very lucky, because I had the opportunity to experience different cultures and education models,



澳：澳大為何需要拓展全球策略？

馮：這個問題好極了。我想我在德州大學達拉斯分校（UTD）當副校長的經驗是為澳大的一個好借鑒。當我在該大學當副校長時，正如今天的大澳，UTD是一所嶄新而且充滿活力的大學，在那時大學就把本科生入學門檻大大提升，同時全力在短時期之內招來了兩位諾貝爾獎得主。更值得一題的是今年的諾貝爾化學獎得主，土耳其裔的 Aziz Sancar 的博士學位正是1977年在UTD完成的。另外更重要的是因為達拉斯是一個高科技城市，卻缺乏一所頂尖大學，因此整個城市從政府到市民都極力支持她的快速發展。由於學術的提升，加上校友的努力，UTD的國際知名度在過去15年迅速上升。

澳大現正面對新的挑戰，從一個小小的校園突然增加20倍，並擁有現代化及充滿活力的校園與學術氛圍。今天，全世界都會看到澳門的一個重要里程碑——一個由中央政府、澳門特區政府及廣東省珠海市共創的澳大故事。全世界都會對澳門寄予期待，澳大人有責任把澳門的故事使它更完整並同時在全球每一角落傳播出去。因此，澳大需要有一個全新、全方位的全球策略。



馮達旋在美國德州大學時整天埋在實驗室進行實驗  
Da Hsuan Feng spent a lot of time conducting experiments in the laboratory while he was a college student in the United States



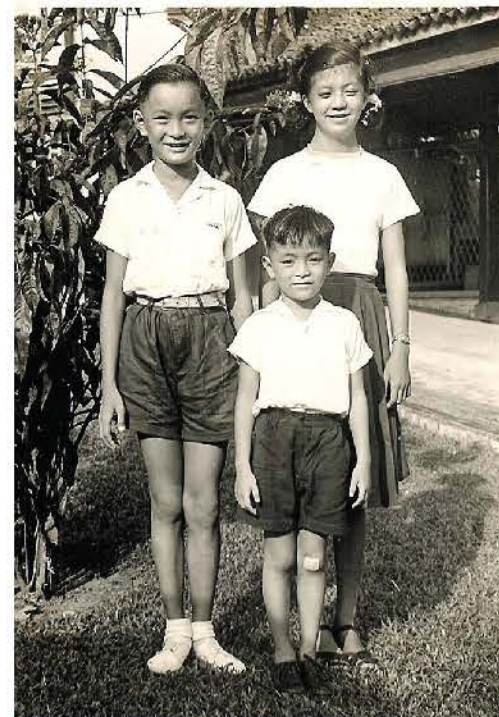
馮達旋教授認為澳大有責任推動澳門高等教育與社區融合，更要為澳門的年輕人建立內在自信心。  
Prof Da Hsuan Feng believes that it is UM's responsibility to promote good 'Town-Gown Relations' and to help Macao youth build self-confidence

which expanded my knowledge and helped my career tremendously, especially over the past 15 years when I worked in administration in higher education institutions in Asia and America.

U: Why does UM need a new global strategy?

F: That is an excellent question! I believe my experience as the vice president for research and economic development at the University of Texas at Dallas (UTD) has great relevance to my job here. When I was the vice president at UTD, it was just like UM today. It is a young university but full of vitality. At the time, we considerably raised our admission standards for undergraduate programmes. We also focused our efforts on recruiting the best people, and within a short time we recruited two Nobel laureates. It's also worth noting that Aziz Sancar, the Turkish scientist who shared this year's Nobel Prize in chemistry, completed his PhD studies at UTD—in 1977 if my memory serves me right. Another reason for the rapid growth of UTD, which I think is more important, is that Dallas is a high-tech city, but it didn't have a top university, so everyone, from government officials to residents, provided tremendous support to the university. Because of a stronger faculty team and the effort of its alumni, UTD's international reputation has increased rapidly over the past 15 years.

UM's new campus is 20 times larger than the old one, with advanced facilities and a vibrant academic atmosphere. These are all great things,



成長於華洋雜處的新加坡，小時候的馮達旋（中）深受中西文化的薰陶。  
Growing up in Singapore, Da Hsuan Feng (middle) was exposed to both Chinese and Western cultures at an early age.

澳：澳大在吸納國際生源方面有何策略？

馮：在任何拓寬國際生源的策略中，首先我們不能貿貿然去做，它必須有理論基礎。例如在眾多亞洲國家中我們首先看中了馬來西亞的優秀學生，我們為甚麼這樣去推行？那是因為我們看準了大馬的獨立中學學生既認識中華文化，又在英文和充滿西方文化的環境中成長，同時又受回教、馬來文化影響。毫無疑問兩岸四地的學生都不會有這樣的背景。吸納他們來澳大既容易融入本地社會，又為其他在澳大的同學，包括本地生及非本地生，帶來異於兩岸四地文化的全新觀念。

其次，印度學生也是澳大的目標之一，主要是印度與中國兩個金磚大國的人口總和佔世界人口40%，未來與澳門年輕人打交道的有大部分將來自內地與印度的年輕人。印度年輕人既是澳門人的競爭對手，亦是澳大關注的生源。

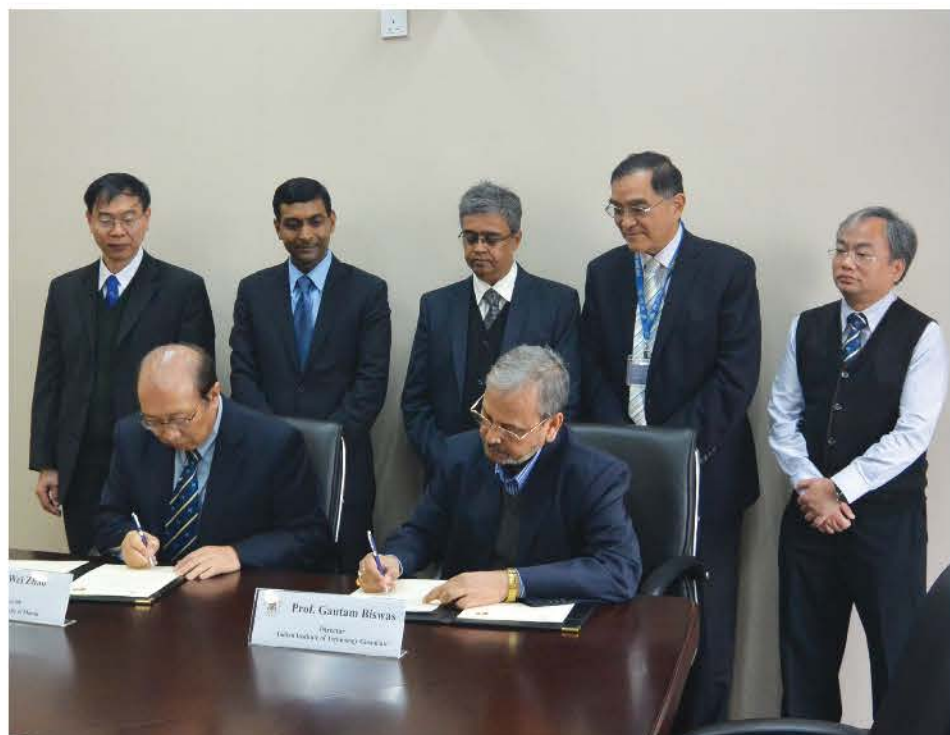
but the new campus also brings new challenges for the university. The new campus represents a milestone in UM's history. It tells a 'tale of two cities'—its construction wouldn't have been possible without the close collaboration between Macao and Zhuhai, and, of course, the great support of the central government. The world's eyes will be on Macao. If the new campus provides a new page to write UM's success story, then it's the responsibility of every UM member to contribute to this story and to disseminate it worldwide. And in order for that to happen, we need a new multi-pronged global strategy.

U: What are the specific strategies for attracting international students?

F: We cannot be rash in carrying out any strategy aimed at increasing the number of international students. We must first identify the underlying rationale. For example, among all the Asian countries, we identified Malaysia as our first target market. Why? Because students from independent middle schools in Malaysia have exposure to both Chinese and Western cultures, grow up in an English-speaking environment, and are also influenced by Islamic and Malaysian cultures. Students from other Asian countries rarely possess such a diverse background. And if we can attract Malaysian students to UM, it will be relatively easy for them to integrate into the local community. They will also bring new ideas and new cultures which are different from those in the other Asian countries.

India is also our target market. This is mainly because China and India, both of which are BRIC countries, together make up about 40 per cent of the world's population. Therefore, it is likely that a high percentage of the people Macao youth will interact and compete with in the future will be from mainland China and India. Young people from India are the competition for young people from Macao. But they are also the talented students we want to recruit. We have signed an MOU with the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, which is one of the top universities in the world. The collaboration projects to be carried out under the MOU will promote academic exchange between India and Macao, especially in the field of civil engineering. We have also established partnerships with the three best middle schools in Guwahati, and we will try to recruit students from these schools for our undergraduate programmes. I believe that as more and more international students join UM, we will soon see a fundamental change in the international mix of the student body, and that will in turn create a more international atmosphere on campus. Of course, the fact that I was born in India is perhaps also an important motivation behind my wish to attract more Indian students to UM.





澳大與印度世界頂尖學府印度理工學院古瓦哈蒂分校簽署合作備忘錄，有關合作可推動印度和澳門的學術交流。

UM has signed an MOU with the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, which is expected to promote academic exchange between India and Macao.

澳大已與印度世界頂尖學府印度理工學院古瓦哈蒂分校簽署合作備忘錄，有關合作將對印度和澳門，尤其在土木方面的學術交流有積極的推動作用。澳大亦與古瓦哈蒂三所最好的中學建立關係，嘗試招收本科生。澳大不斷向外拓展，我相信，很快校園的國際氛圍將有基本的改變。無巧不成書，因為我是生在印度，大概是其中不可忽視的提動力之一吧！

澳：你怎樣看澳門年輕人的競爭力？

馮：大學最終目的是培養年輕人能夠站得高，看得遠，在全球任何角落也有競爭力。在19世紀，經過三、四百年文藝復興的薰陶，歐洲的大學能夠培養年輕人站得高，看得遠，有自信心，有競爭力。到了20世紀末，經過二次世界大戰，幾乎把歐洲的人才一股腦兒都搬到美國，一下子大大提升美國的大學水平，讓美國的年輕人站得高，看得遠，有自信心，有競爭力。能夠使澳門年輕人有自信心，有競爭力，澳大往高學術水平推進幾乎是必要與必經的途徑。只有讓學生站得高，看得遠，有自信心，有競爭力的澳大才能清楚讓學生知道他／她未來的職業是甚麼，甚至提醒學生他／她將來的職業現在可能還不存在。這正是一所高水平大學存在的重要原因，也是為甚麼澳門如此彈丸之地也需要有一所有國際視野的一流大學的原因。

U: What do you think of the competitiveness of the young people in Macao?

F: The ultimate purpose of university education is to train young people to have vision, to instill their confidence, and to prepare them to become globally competitive. In the 19th century, four centuries after the start of the Renaissance, European universities were able to accomplish those goals. But then came World War I and World War II, which sent almost all the best European talent fleeing to the US. So towards the end of World War II, there was a dramatic improvement in the quality of American universities, which were able to equip their graduates with vision, self-confidence, and competitiveness. Now in order for young people in Macao to have confidence and competitiveness to face real-world challenges, it is both necessary and important for UM to become a high-quality university. Only when we train our students to have vision, self-confidence, and competitiveness, can we help them to figure out what career they want to pursue in the future, or in some cases, help them to realise that the career they want to pursue in the future may not yet exist. This is also an important reason why we need a high-quality university with global vision, even for a small city like Macao.

Another very important issue is the relations between the university and the local community, or the so-called "Town-Gown Relations". Some people probably know that the success of the University of Cambridge is to some extent due to its close relations with the local community. UM is also a public university, so it is UM's responsibility to promote the "Town-Gown

去年上任澳大全球事務總監後，馮達旋教授獲邀在上海交通大學演講。

Prof Da Hsuan Feng speaks at Shanghai Jiao Tong University after assuming office as the director of global affairs at UM

大師讲坛  
Master Distinguished Lecture

新丝绸之路与文艺复兴  
——21世纪及之后的大学发展趋势

嘉宾：冯达旋  
澳门大学对外事务办公室全球事务总监  
澳门大学校长特别助理  
美国物理学会会士

时间：2014年11月6日（周四）16:00-17:30  
地点：光彪楼一楼多功能厅

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://phd.sjtu.edu.cn/dsyt.php

還有一點很重要的，大家可能也知道劍橋大學的成功是因為「校不離城，城不離校」，同樣是公立大學的澳大也有責任推動澳門高等教育與社區融合，鼓勵澳門居民接受更高層次的教育，更要為澳門的年輕人建立內在自信心。我們希望通過努力，澳大能培養出具有國際視野和競爭力的學生，令澳門人為這所大學的成就感到驕傲！

澳：年輕人要在21世紀立足，需要具備甚麼條件？

馮：澳大正致力創造機會，讓學生生活在一個有國際氛圍的環境中體驗、適應多元文化。年輕人要在21世紀立足，往往需要用別人的文化思維來考慮別人的挑戰，而非用澳門的思維去考慮別人的挑戰。澳大希望吸納更多與本地生文化差異更大的外籍學生，讓他們來到澳大衝擊學生的思維。

澳：一流大學對於一個地區的發展有何重要？

馮：珠江三角洲有6,000到7,000萬人口，比英國還要多，但在珠江以西這邊，還沒有出現一所真正的一流大學，醫學院也只有五所，可見區內學術配套的規模未及支援整個地區。若果一個地區沒有一流大學的支持，經濟發展成功是有一定的挑戰。我相信，也期待在不久的將來，珠江三角洲地區的各所大學需要通力及全力合作，而澳大勢將成為其中可以影響、推動眾「花」的一朵「金花」。

Relations, to encourage Macao residents to pursue further education, and, more importantly, to help young people in Macao build self-confidence. We hope that one day UM will be able to produce graduates with global vision and global competitiveness, and to make the people of Macao feel proud of the university's achievements.

U: What qualities must young people have in order to thrive in the 21st century?

F: UM is committed to creating opportunities for students to study in an international environment and to experience different cultures. In order to thrive in the 21st century, young people in Macao must consider other people's challenges from other people's cultural perspectives rather than from a local perspective. We hope to attract more foreign students from distinct cultures because they will bring different ways of thinking.

U: How is having a first-class university important to regional development?

F: The Pearl River Delta region has a population of between 60 and 70 million, which is larger than the population of the UK. But no university to the west of the Pearl River qualifies as truly first-class, and there are only five medical schools in the region, so clearly the development of higher education institutions have failed to keep pace with the development of the region. Without the support of first-class universities, it would be very difficult for a region to achieve economic success. It is my firm belief and strong hope that in the not so distant future, the various universities in the Pearl River Delta region will have closer collaboration, and that UM will be one of the key players in the process.

短片  
VIDEO



馮達旋：澳門大學需要一個嶄新的全球策略  
Da Hsuan Feng: UM needs a new global strategy



# 中國文學研究泰斗楊義教授： 做學問猶如偵探循著腳印破案

## Like a Detective Solving Cases with Footprints — Leading Scholar in Chinese Literature Yang Yi

文 Text | 余偉業、校園記者馮煒明 Kelvin U, UM Reporter Lesley Fung

圖 Photo | 張愛華、部分由被訪者提供 Ella Cheong, with some provided by the interviewee



哈佛燕京圖書館收藏了楊義47種書  
The Harvard-Yenching Library houses Yang Yi's books in 47 categories

古時常有人以「學富五車」稱讚博學之人，但這也不足以形容楊義教授，因為五車竹簡也沒幾本書，大概連他《諸子還原》四書也裝不完。學貫古今的楊義，現為澳門大學講座教授，他常醉心鑽研古籍新知，與書為伴，被學術界譽為「21世紀中國最優秀的文學史家之一」和「當今中國最有創造力和影響力的學者之一」。

楊義學養通透，恍若一位在學海中尋蛛絲馬跡的偵探，窮半生的光陰思辨中國古代名家的哲學觀及其發生學的底蘊。最近，楊義再亮文史「利劍」，出版105萬字新著《論語還原》，劃破千年時空斷層，引領讀者重回歷史現場。

在澳大執教短短的五個寒暑裡，每週雖教務繁重，但楊義仍堅持文史研究，每年平均寫作逾50萬字，字字珠璣。楊義教授在受訪後笑著透露，其正撰寫的新書關於楚辭的，已做了30多萬字的筆記，今年底後便開始動筆。究竟文學研究有何魔力，令將近從心之年的楊義仍樂此不疲？

### 做學問須尋根究底

一件簡約的袖衫，一副樸實的金絲框眼鏡，花白的髮絲印記了歲月的痕跡，也盛載了生命的閱歷；明明是一位看透世事的謙謙君子，臉上的笑容卻又如小孩般赤誠，這就是楊義教授——一位常被學界恭舉的學生圖著、每當遇上志趣相投者時便滔滔不絕、對學問求真從一而終的學者。

楊義從小對中國文學情有獨鍾，尤其是經典名著，百讀不厭，更從字裡行間窺探到許多令人費解、玩味的謎團，並立志在有生之年儘量弄清這些涉及中國文明的秘密，因而順勢踏上學術之路。他的新書《論語還原》被學術界評價為先秦諸子學和經學研究的巨著，乃中國古典學研究的一大里程碑。「還原」即是追望諸子真實的歷史語境，以敏銳的觀察和理性的分析

In ancient China, people often used the phrase 'having read more books than could be contained in five carts' to describe an erudite person. But if Prof Yang Yi had lived in that time, people would have had to invent a new phrase to describe his erudition, because the books he has written about the pre-Qin thinkers alone would have burst five carts. Yang Yi is a chair professor at the University of Macau (UM). Well-versed in both ancient and modern literatures, he is hailed as 'one of China's best literary historians in the 21st century' and 'one of the most original and influential scholars in China.'

Like a detective combing through what little evidence he could find, Prof Yang has devoted his life to studying the works of leading thinkers in ancient China. Recently, he published a new book, *Genesis of Confucius's Analects*, a weighty 1.05-million-word tome that transports the reader back to the historical scenes of thousands of years ago.

Prof Yang joined UM five years ago. Despite his heavy teaching load, he never lets his literary studies or writing slide. Approaching 70, he still writes an average of 500,000 words every year. At the end of our interview he told us he was planning a new book on *Chu Ci*. He has already made notes of more than 300,000 words, and will start writing at the end of this year.

### Back to the Genesis

A simple T-shirt. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses. Hair sprinkled with grey. This is Yang Yi, a worldly and humble scholar with a smile that radiates childlike innocence. He is often surrounded by respectful students, and he can talk endlessly with like-minded people.

Yang fell in love with Chinese literature, especially the classics, during childhood. He would read his favourite books over and over again. Spellbound by the words that seemed to be whispering mysteries from thousands of years ago yet difficult to comprehend, he made a decision that would later shape his career path—he decided that he would devote his whole life to solving these mysteries. His new book, *Genesis of Confucius's Analects*, which is part of his Genesis series, is hailed by the academic community as a monumental masterpiece in the study of pre-Qin thinkers and a landmark contribution to the study of classical Chinese literature. The Genesis series aims to revisit the historical contexts of the works by pre-Qin thinkers and to decode the 'cultural





在澳大短短五年間，楊義已出版了18本書。  
Yang Yi has published 18 books since joining UM five years ago

解讀諸子文化基因，重組「案情」，他形容「做學問猶如偵探循著腳印破案」，以跡求心，古今互通，共享智慧。

眼見如今眾多學者斷章取義，借諸子的話表達自己的想法，楊義對此感到惋惜。他指出做學問須尋根究底，孔子的話在不同時代有不同的引申意義，因此有必要回到歷史現場，討論他的本意是甚麼。

楊教授說：「論語是人編寫的，有人的痕跡。一個偵探，只要看到一個腳印，就得知這人的年齡、身高、體重、姿態，就能找到作案的人。但作為學者則看深一點，不能只量五寸長、三寸寬，離窗戶多遠就記錄完，忘了把它當成人的腳印。老子、莊子都是古代智慧的人物，這些著作是他們留下的腳印。讀書時要明白，這是人踩下來的，需把當代的文化密碼、生命活動、心理狀態連結才有意義。」

genes' of their works, a process which Yang jokingly likens to 'crime scene reconstruction'. 'My attempt to decode these classics is like a detective's effort to solve a case with footprints,' he says. 'Their works are like the footprints they left behind, and by studying them, it is then possible to turn ancient wisdom into modern wisdom that has resonance for contemporary living.'

Yang bemoans the tendency of some contemporary scholars to take words out of context and use them to express their own opinions. 'It is the scholar's job to trace back to the genesis,' he says. 'Take Confucius's words for example. Different meanings can be inferred from the same words in different times, so it's important to trace back to the historical context and uncover the original intended meaning of his words.'

'Classics like *The Analects of Confucius* were written by people, so there are "footprints" left behind. From a single footprint, a detective could determine the age, height, weight, and posture of the suspect and find the person. But a scholar should go one step further. Instead of being content with measuring the width and length of the footprint and its distance to the window, a scholar studying the works of intellectual giants like Lao Tzu and Chuang Tzu should always remember to treat their works as a detective would a footprint. They must understand that no meaningful study of their works would be possible without understanding the cultural codes, lives, activities, and state of mind of the thinkers in question,' he says.



楊義至今出版著作55種73冊，總字數超過1,000萬字。  
Yang Yi has published 73 books in 55 categories, totalling more than 10 million words.



楊義對做學問有其獨到之處  
Yang Yi has a unique approach to academic studies

### 打開通往異世界的大門

書的生命有如知識傳續的春泥，任由讀者隨心立足，開展一場迴腸蕩氣的探險，今天同李白、杜甫對話，明天跟荷馬、但丁對話，楊教授就是享受著這樣的樂趣。這也許跟他在農村裡長大有關，他說：「我們農村來的孩子，挑過糞，也挑過水，面對大庭廣眾，講話會臉紅，沒見過世面，覺得家裡那麼窮，父母背對青天，汗水落在田裡，含辛茹苦供你讀書，不把書讀好誰也對不起。」

剛升讀大學時，楊義覺得自己如井底之蛙，甚麼也不如別人。「北京、上海的學生開口巴爾扎克、托爾斯泰、普希金，農村的學生哪裡讀過這些？」他在大學第一篇作文中寫到：「多見樹葉少見書頁」，意指農村學生多接觸農活，而少接受文化知識。這篇文章感動了他的老師，被當成範文，釘在牆上，而他從這時起決心要多看書，追回那些已逝的光陰，朝夕與書為友。

初入國家最高科研機構的楊義，多是沉默寡言，中國社科院文學所的圖書館和北京圖書

### A Door to a Different World

A good book opens a door to a different world where one embarks on a memorable journey and has a conversation with the author. Growing up in the countryside, Yang knows all too well the joy of reading. "Those of us from the countryside are no strangers to strenuous manual labour," he says. "We've carried water or even faeces. We blush when speaking in public. As a child, I didn't get to see the outside world. My family was very poor. My parents laboured in the field every day from sunrise till sunset, barely having time to wipe away the sweat pouring down their faces. With them working so hard to pay for my tuition fees, how could I not do my best in school?"

When he first went to college, Yang felt like a frog leaving a deep well for the first time, dwarfed by everyone else who seemed to be better than him in every way. "Those from big cities like Beijing and Shanghai talked about books by Balzac, Tolstoy, and Pushkin, names someone from the countryside had never heard of," he says. In his first essay assignment, he wrote, 'We saw more leaves from trees than those from books,' meaning students from the countryside spent more time in the field than in the classroom. Touched by his article, the professor tacked it on the classroom wall as a model essay. And it was then that Yang made a quiet promise to himself that he would make up for lost time and read as many books as he could.

When he first joined the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Yang was mostly quiet. The library in the CASS's Institute of Literature and the national library in Beijing were his most-frequented places. A *mantou* (Chinese steamed bread), some salted vegetables, and a bottle of water could last him an entire day in the library. He used to read 2,000 books before starting to write one. 'Like water under the ice, flowing to the east day and night unbeknown to anyone.' Perhaps these two lines from a poem by the Tang dynasty poet Du Mu are a fitting description of Yang's quiet yet consistent progress in his academic journey. Reading keeps him young at heart and thirsty for knowledge. This state of mind, in turn, becomes a key that opens a door to a different world.

### Following Matteo Ricci's Footsteps to UM

In 2009, when Yang left his position as the director of the CASS Institute of Literature, he received invitations to work at many higher education institutions. But he put off making a decision because he was preoccupied with finding a way to be a 'matchmaker' between the works of pre-Qin



館是他常流連忘返的地方。一個饅頭，一把鹹菜，一壺白開水，便足以令他整天沉醉在書海中。為寫一部大書，讀過了近兩千多種書，這使他的學術生涯有點像杜牧所形容的「浮生恰似冰底水，日夜東流人不知」。如今他在閱讀中尋獲一種「心境」，那是一份覺得內在仍然年輕、仍然渴求知識的心；書是另外一個世界，而「心境」就像一把鑰匙，打開通往異世界的大門。

### 踏著利瑪竇的足跡走進澳大

在2009年，楊義從中國社科院文學所所長任上退下來，與此同時，他也收到了不少學府的聘請邀請，但一直沒有決定。其時，楊義正沉醉於如何把研究先秦諸子跟港台文學拉在一起，他想到了利瑪竇。「雖然這人物在澳門已有廣泛研究，而且在澳門談論他讓人感到班門弄斧。」最後，他想了一個與古典文學相關的角度——利瑪竇遇上《四庫全書》。「四庫全書是怎麼處理利瑪竇的？這是一個全新的角度，闡釋兩個文明是怎麼碰撞對話的。」楊義回憶時仍難掩興奮。

thinkers and the literature of Hong Kong and Taiwan. Then he thought of Matteo Ricci. 'But the problem is that he has already been extensively studied in Macao, and discussing him in Macao would be like teaching fish how to swim,' he says. Finally he found an angle related to classical literature—'when Matteo Ricci meets *Siku Quanshu*' [*Siku Quanshu* means *Complete Library in the Four Branches of Literature*, which was compiled in the Qing dynasty] 'How is Matteo Ricci treated in *Siku Quanshu*? This is a new angle from which we could explore how the two cultures interact with each other,' he recalls, excitement barely containable.

Soon afterwards, Yang was invited to attend an international conference on literature, which was attended by scholars from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao. He shared this new angle with participants in the conference. The head of UM's Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Prof Zhu Shoutong, who was also at the conference, arranged for Yang to meet with Rector Wei Zhao. 'Without any preparation I went to the old campus to meet with Rector Zhao, and from him I learned that UM attaches great importance to Chinese, so I decided to come to UM. I often tell people, I followed Matteo Ricci's footsteps to UM,' he says with a laugh.

After he joined UM in 2010, he established a research team in Chinese literature, and within two years, he and his team published more than 900,000 words and seven long papers on pre-Qin thinkers.

過了不久，楊義剛巧獲邀參與澳港台國際文學研究會，在這會議上，他分享了對利瑪竇新的詮釋角度。期間在澳大中國語言文學系系主任朱壽桐教授的牽線下，與趙偉校長會面。「當時在沒有任何準備下匆忙去到老校區與趙校長會面，瞭解到澳大對中文的重視，並決定來澳大。所以我常對人說自己是「踏著利瑪竇的足跡走進澳大的」。」楊義笑說。

楊義在2010年到澳大後組建了一支核心的中國文學研究團隊，兩年內，率領研究團隊整理先秦諸子系列，出版90多萬字的著作，以及完成了六、七篇《先秦諸子還原研究》的長篇論文。

「澳門既不是學術的中原，也非學術的邊緣，而是學術的前沿。前沿的價值在於敏銳地感應學術新潮，率先開展學術創新。在澳門的研究是我在學術領域多年積累後收稻子的時刻。」楊義由衷地說：「澳大正處於一個很好的發展時期，這可使我的學術進入一個新的黃金時代。」

'Macao is neither at the centre nor on the margins of the academic scene. Rather, it is at the forefront. The advantage of being at the forefront is that you get to be the first to be exposed to new academic trends and you also get to be the first to carry out academic innovation,' he says. 'I've worked many years in this field, and now is the time for my hard work to bear fruit. UM is in a stage of fast development, which I think will usher my academic studies into another golden age.'



1992年，楊義在劍橋大學授課。  
Yang Yi at the University of Cambridge as a visiting scholar in 1992

短片  
VIDEO



名人訪談：還原經典 與古代聖賢對話——楊義教授  
Interview with Celebrities: Dissecting Classics Is Like  
Conversing with Great Philosophers — Prof. Yang Yi



2011年，楊義與趙偉校長為《先秦諸子還原》四書舉行發佈會

Yang Yi and Rector Wei Zhao at a 2011 book launch for Yang's Genesis series on pre-Qin thinkers

### 楊義教授

現任澳門大學人文學院講座教授，中國社會科學院首批學部委員、文學研究所研究員、博士生導師，中國文學創新工程首席專家，中國魯迅研究會會長。被譽為「新一代治小說史、文學史第一人」的楊義教授，開創「以圖出史」新文學，在現代中國文學、古典中國文學、少數民族文學、中文敘事學、文學地理學，以及中國文化和思想等多個領域均有成果問世。至今已在中國內地、港澳地區及日本、韓國出版了著作超過55種73冊。有多種著作獲國家級大獎，被國內外著名大學用為文科教材、教學參考書和研究生必讀書。據清華「大學評價課題組」搜索著作文章引用情況，楊義教授排名第一，在全國知網SCCIS中被引用1,336次，是著作被引用最多的國內優秀人文學者。

### Prof Yang Yi

is a chair professor in UM's Faculty of Arts and Humanities. He was one of the first members of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). He has been a researcher in the CASS Institute of Literature, a PhD supervisor, the chief expert of the Chinese Literature Innovation Project, and the president of the Association of Lu Xun Studies. He is hailed as 'the first and leading scholar of the new generation to study the history of the novel and literature'. His book, *The Illustrated Treatise on Chinese Literature of the 20th Century*, was the first in the field to present history with illustration. A prolific scholar and writer, he has published 73 books in over 55 categories, in mainland China, Macao, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea, covering a wide range of topics including modern Chinese literature, classical Chinese literature, literature of ethnic minority groups, Chinese narratology, literary geography, and Chinese culture and thought. He has received numerous national awards for his works, some of which are used as teaching materials and are required reading for postgraduate students at renowned universities both at home and abroad. According to statistics on paper citation frequency released by a research team from Tsinghua University, Yang is China's most cited scholar in the field of the humanities, with a citation frequency of 1,336 on SCCIS.





# 從傳播系走進大銀幕 陳雅莉和何飛的電影路

## From UM to the Big Screen

## Budding Film Directors Emily and Fei

文 Text | 庄瑜婷 Cravina Chong

圖 Photo | 張愛華、譚金榮、部分由受訪者提供 Ella Cheong & Eric Tam, with some provided by the interviewees

近年澳門特區政府大力推動文創產業，積極培養本土電影創作人才。在此機遇下，不少本地電影新力軍開始嶄露頭角，包括剛在今年完成第一部京澳合拍片《沙漏愛情》的陳雅莉（Emily）和拍攝澳門第一套在電影院公映的長片《痕跡》導演何飛。

Emily和何飛是澳門大學傳播系同班同學，學生時期他們一起創作過不少作品，包括第一屆獨立電影節開幕電影《在路上》，以及曾獲「澳門製造」評審推介獎的紀錄片《望廈緣》等。二人在2013年畢業後各奔前程，何飛留澳發展，而Emily則選擇到北京追尋電影夢。非科班出身的他們是如何憑著對電影的熱誠一步一步向電影路前進？

In recent years, the Macao SAR government has vigorously promoted cultural and creative industries, leading to the emergence of many budding local filmmakers, including Emily, who earlier this year completed *Timing*, the first film co-produced in Beijing and Macao, and Fei Ho, director of *The Memories*, the first Macao-produced film to hit the big screen.

Emily and Fei were classmates when they studied in the Department of Communication at the University of Macau (UM). During that period, they worked together and made a number of films, including *Find My Way*, the opening film at the First Macao Independent Film Festival, and *Another Home*, which won the Jury's Commendation Award at Macao Indies 2012. When they graduated from UM in 2013, Fei chose to stay in Macao, while Emily decided to study in Beijing.



## 陳雅莉的全職導演夢

為了要成為全職電影人，Emily畢業後隻身到北京攻讀碩士，「我喜歡拍電影和通過電影語言去說故事，更加想的是自己的名片的職業是『電影導演』。」抱著這份執著，Emily決定拋開澳門一切往北京闖蕩。

### 簽下五年導演約

Emily是那種可以為了夢想而義無反顧的人，她說：「在改朝換代的時候若你能站起來，你就能確立你的地位，否則你甚麼都不是。」雄心壯志的Emily看準近年內地電影圈的變化，「80後和90後的創作人開始崛起，90後成為商業片最大的觀眾群，這正是新導演的機會。」

成名的路並不易走。為了追尋電影夢，她一個人從南方走到北方生活；為了進入北京的電影行業實習，她每天花上六小時交通時間穿梭宿舍和公司。在北京的日子，Emily覺得自己「一年就長了三年的經驗。」她透過實習逐漸瞭解內地電影市場、見識了更多拍攝技能及知識，也從而在內地電影圈建立起人脈，包括認識了她現時的經理人趙龍。

### 澳門首位全職商業電影導演

Emily相信「機會是留給有準備的人」。她在北京期間寫下的一些劇本一次又一次為她贏得寶

## EMILY'S DREAM TO BECOME A PROFESSIONAL FILM DIRECTOR

After graduation from UM, Emily went to Beijing to pursue a master's degree. 'I love making films and telling stories through the language of film. I also want my future business card to read "film director",' she says.

### Signing a Five-Year Contract

The film industry in mainland China has experienced rapid changes in recent years, with post-1980 and post-1990 filmmakers rising in popularity and the post-1990s segment becoming the biggest audience of commercial films. This trend is not lost on Emily. 'During times of change, you can either rise to the top and establish yourself or remain in oblivion,' she says.

But the road to the top is always uphill. When she was working as an intern in the Beijing film industry, Emily spent six hours every day commuting between her dormitory and her office, and little by little she gained a better understanding of the film market in mainland China. She learned industry knowledge and filmmaking skills, and developed professional connections, through which she met her current agent. Looking back, Emily says, 'Those years in Beijing allowed me to gain three years' worth of experience in just one year.'

### Macao's First Full-time Director of Commercial Films

The scripts Emily wrote in Beijing brought her one opportunity after another. But the real turning point in her career came in May 2014, when her comedy





拍攝《沙漏愛情》時Emily因遇上不專業的製片人令進度及預算大受影響

Because of an unscrupulous producer, the filming schedule of *Timing* was delayed and Emily found herself in a financial squeeze

貴機會。2014年5月下旬，Emily憑她的喜劇故事《港女打功夫》獲得首屆粵港澳電影創投會最佳電影計劃獎。那年夏天可算是Emily電影生涯的轉捩點。

在獲獎後不久，她在一次聚會上向趙龍分享了三個不同題材的故事。趙聽後覺得「這姑娘可塑性很大，很會說故事，既能做商業片，又能拍文藝片」，隨後即向電影公司推薦Emily。同年7月Emily成功與電影公司簽下導演合約，五年內將會拍三套商業電影，每套估計投資約4,000萬澳門幣。夢想成真的Emily成為全澳第一位全職商業電影導演。

### 進軍內地不忘飲水思源

電影是燒錢的行業，背後承擔不少風險。Emily因為籌拍澳門第一套京澳合拍片《沙漏愛情》曾負債澳門幣100萬，「當時很擔心票房不好還不到錢，在沒有退路下，我跟自己說一定要成功，慶幸內地票房反映不俗，剛好歸本。」

Emily現時主要在內地發展，但她對澳門有很深的情意結，「把視野放寬是必須的，但做人要飲水思源，所以我把《沙漏愛情》的澳門票房扣除成本後回饋澳大傳播學會，希望為有志於電影業的學弟妹出一分力。」Emily很感激澳大對她的栽培，令她在電影路上走得更暢順，「雖然澳大沒有電影系，但我學到統籌、策劃、組織以及公開演說等方面的能力。出來拍電影

*Kung Fu Goddess* won the Best Film Proposal Award at the First Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Film Production Investment and Trade Fair.

Shortly after she won the award, Emily attended a gathering, where she once again bumped into her current agent. After listening to Emily present stories from three different genres, the agent thought she had potential, with versatile storytelling abilities. So he recommended Emily to a film production company. In July of the same year, the company signed her, and Emily's dream to become Macao's first full-time commercial film director came true. Emily is expected to produce three films over the next five years, each with a budget of approximately 40 million patacas.

### Grateful to Macao and UM

Filmmaking is a costly and risky business. Emily was one million patacas in debt when working on *Timing*. 'I was so worried that I wouldn't be able to pay back the debt if the movie didn't make money, and so I told myself failure was not an option. Luckily we had a fairly good box office receipt in mainland China, and we managed to break even,' says Emily.

Mainland China is Emily's main target market, but she is very attached to her hometown Macao. 'Professionally I have to think bigger and look beyond Macao, but I'm grateful for what Macao has given me,' she says. 'So I donated all the proceeds from *Timing*, minus the cost, to UM's Communication Society, to support those who wish to pursue a career in filmmaking.' Emily is especially grateful for what she learned at UM, which has made her career smoother. 'UM doesn't have a film department, but I've learned many useful skills, including skills in planning, organising, and public speaking. Knowing

最重要正正就是要懂得向投資者present你的故事，要懂得找贊助，這無疑對我日後做電影有好大幫助。」

### 為電影豁出去

在電影路上，絕對可以用「豁出去」來形容Emily，「每做一件事前我都會問自己最壞打算，是甚麼，我才27歲，即使五年後我在電影上未能成功，我仍然年輕，仍有其他選擇，那麼我今天為甚麼不去闖？」

how to present your stories to potential investors is the most important skill for a filmmaker, and what I've learned at UM has greatly helped my career development.'

### Giving Her All to Filmmaking

Emily admits she is the kind of person who would give her all to her dream, but she is far from being impulsive. 'Before I do anything, I would ask myself what the worst case scenario would be,' she says. 'I'm 27 now, and even if I'm not successful in five years, I'm still young and I can still do other things. So I thought, why not give it a try?'



大學為何飛打下紮實的攝製基礎

Fei's college years laid a solid foundation for his filmmaking

## 天生導演——何飛

何飛厲害之處在於無師自通，他覺得自己天生對文字、音樂和畫面之間的觸覺特別敏感，「雖然我沒有正式學過專業的導演技巧，但天賦很重要，很多時我看到一段文字，很多畫面就隨即浮現；聽到一些音樂，不一定有歌詞，很多影像就會自然出來，不用刻意去構思。」單憑天賦是不夠的，何飛認為導演最重要的修養是要不斷學習，多聽、多看不同界別的东西，除了電影外，他還會看話劇、畫展、歌劇等。

### 「最想拍大眾想看的東西」

何飛過往的作品，如《在路上》和曾在大銀幕公映的《痕跡》均獲得不俗口碑，不過他說這些都不是他最想拍的东西，他比較喜歡的反而是他大二時第一套執導的劇情片《信箱》，是

## FEI HO—A BORN FILM DIRECTOR

A self-taught film director, Fei Ho seems to be remarkably sensitive to words, music, and images. 'I've never received any proper training in film directing, but when I read a paragraph or listen to music, even without lyrics, images appear in my mind, without me having to actively conceive of anything.' But talent alone is not enough. Fei believes the most important habit film directors need to cultivate is the habit to constantly expose themselves to cultural works across different genres, such as drama, painting, and operas.

### 'I want to make films that appeal to a mass audience.'

Interestingly, although Fei's old works, such as *Find My Way* and *The Memories*, hit the big screen and have been greeted with positive reviews, these are not the type of films he prefers. 'I want to make films that appeal to a mass audience, something like *A Letter*, which is a light love story I directed when I was still a sophomore at UM,' he says.



一個輕鬆的愛情故事。「我最想拍大眾都想看的東西。」

一直想走商業電影路線的何飛在2013年終於等到機會，澳門首次推出長片製作支援計劃，結果何飛從16個電影劇本中脫穎而出，成為四位獲資助的電影導演之一。

## 逆風前進

何飛坦言單靠長片計劃的資助要拍出商業片水平並不可能，於是希望可以在業界尋找贊助，惜困難重重。「我盡力嘗試尋找各方面的贊助，試過找本地某大型企業贊助拍攝團隊的住宿，至今也沒回音。我也曾找過一間北京電影公司，他們說我的故事非常好，也願意投資，但要換掉導演。」把自己的故事交給別人拍並非何飛所願，一心要當導演的他相信自己一定找到出路。

儘管到處碰壁，何飛的意志沒有被打沉。他運用在香港和內地的人脈，以低於市價的薪水請來專業拍攝團隊，而澳門藝術界人士也幾乎無償支持。「澳門很多人才，如服裝設計、場景設計。基本上他們以半賣半送的形式幫助我們。」這一切都令何飛感動不已。

何飛的最新長片正如如火如荼拍攝中，拍攝團隊更獲澳大支持以廉價租金租住在研究生宿舍，而澳大校園也成為電影其中兩個拍攝場景。

His wish came true in 2013, when Macao launched, for the first time, a programme to support the production of feature films. Fei's script stood out from 16 submissions and became one of the four funded scripts under the programme.

## Setbacks Are Only Detours

However, it was impossible to make a commercial film solely on the funding of the programme. Fei tried to find additional support in the industry, but to no avail.

I tried to look for sponsors for all the aspects of filmmaking. I contacted a big local company to ask if they could sponsor accommodation for the crew, but so far I haven't heard from them,' he says. 'I also contacted a film production company in Beijing. They loved my story and were willing to invest, on the condition that they would appoint another director to replace me.' Not wanting to hand his story to someone else to direct, Fei decided to find other ways.

Fortunately, through his connections in Hong Kong and mainland China, Fei was finally able to hire a professional crew at lower-than-normal prices, and many local artists agreed to help him. 'There are a lot of talented people here in Macao—costume designers, set designers, storyboard artists, etc. They were helping us at half of their normal prices, and I was really touched by their support,' he says.

Fei is currently making a new film, and the UM campus is one of the sets. The crew has been staying in the UM postgraduate dormitories. 'I'm really grateful to UM. It has always been supportive of us graduates and the local cultural community.



何飛執導的新片在澳大校園取景。圖中何飛指導男主角周國賢拍攝撞車場面。

The UM campus is one of the sets for Fei's new film. Pictured is Fei directing a car crash scene.



何飛（後排左三）和Emily（前排右二）大學時期一直合作無間，中間為高級講師胡皓景。

Fei (back row, 3rd from left) and Emily (front row, 2nd from right) worked together and made a number of films when they were studying at UM. In the middle is senior instructor Wu Ho King.

「很感激澳大對畢業生及本地文化界的支持，像我們這種小本製作實在很難找到住宿贊助，幸好得到母校幫助，讓我們能度過這一大難關。」何飛對澳大有很深感情，交了很多良師益友，他特別想多謝高級講師胡皓景，「胡sir在各方面幫助學生很多，我們想拍甚麼、需要甚麼他都盡最大能力去與學校溝通，協助我們完成。上他的課最有趣是學綠幕製作，令我瞭解了很多影視的後製工作。」

何飛畢業後投身本地電視台工作，同時繼續追逐他的電影夢。因此每天忙得不可開交，工作會議一個接一個，還要內地澳門兩邊走。他建議有意從事影視行業的學弟學妹一定要有興趣和熱誠，「如果心中沒有那團火，肯定堅持不了。」

## 後記

Emily和何飛兩位導演，本身的故事足以拍攝一齣吸引人的電影。正因為個人經驗的傳奇，才能成就他們的電影夢。經歷多番人生歷練的陳雅莉以「自強、自愛、自省」以支持自己向電影不歸路邁進的決心，而思想比同伴成熟的何飛則時刻保持對電影的熱誠和執著。兩位校友，各有選擇，但殊途同歸，最終都希望在電影路上能發光發熱，在電影史上留下一些痕跡。

Had it not been for the support of my alma mater, it would have been very difficult for a budget film crew like ours to find a cheap place to stay,' he says. While a student, Fei met many great teachers and friends at UM, and of all these people Fei says he owes a special debt of gratitude to Wu Ho King, a senior lecturer from the Department of Communication. 'Mr Wu helped us a lot,' he says. 'Whatever film we wanted to make, and whatever support we needed, he always tried his best to communicate with the university on our behalf to help us. The most interesting thing I learned from his class was how to create a green screen, which taught me a lot about post-production.'

After graduation, Fei found a job at a local television. While holding a full-time job, with daily back-to-back meetings and frequent trips to mainland China, he never stops pursuing his dream. 'You've got to keep your passion burning, otherwise you wouldn't be able to persist through the tough times,' he says.

## Afterword

The experiences of Emily and Fei are interesting enough to make a film about. Chasing the same dream, they took different paths. Emily chose to go to Beijing and has never looked back, while Fei found a job in Macao and pursued his dream with equal passion and persistence. Robert Altman once said, 'Filmmaking is a chance to live many lifetimes.' But if given only one lifetime, what better way is there to make a masterpiece of it than to spend it doing what makes our hearts sing? Neither Emily nor Fei can predict whether they will succeed. They know there will be setbacks that will cast a shadow on the road to their dreams, but they also know, without a shadow of a doubt, that they will enjoy the journey.

短片  
VIDEO



從傳播系走進大銀幕 陳雅莉和何飛的電影路  
From UM to the Big Screen, Budding Film Directors Emily and Fei





李憑教授在新加坡大學中文圖書館研究古籍  
Prof Li Ping studies an ancient text  
in a university library in Singapore

# 馬來半島考察 《二十四史》古籍

## Studying *The Twenty-Four Histories* on the Malay Peninsula

撰文 Text | 李憑 Li Ping

在中華歷史文獻中，《二十四史》是貫通中國古代最重要的經典，它由《史記》到《明史》，共24部紀傳體史書合成，上起黃帝，下迄明朝，共計3,213卷，約4,000萬字。在世界四大文明古國中，只有中華民族經歷五千年而一直綿延相續，《二十四史》正是中華文明毫不間斷的文字見證，所以，它在中華歷史文獻之中最具有代表意義，它在海外的流傳情況最能反映中華傳統文化對外影響的廣度與深度。因此，作為研究項目到海外實地調查《二十四史》的傳播情況，對中外文化交流史的研究具有十分重要的意義。

Of all the historical texts in the field of Chinese history, *The Twenty-Four Histories* is the classic text that covers the histories of the various dynasties in ancient China. Presenting history in a series of biographies, beginning with the Yellow Emperor in *Shiji* and ending with Ming dynasty in *The History of Ming*, *The Twenty-Four Histories* consists of 24 tomes in 3,213 volumes, totalling approximately 40 million words. It documents the uninterrupted continuation of the Chinese civilisation over a span of more than 5,000 years, a feat accomplished by none of the other three great ancient civilisations. For this reason, *The Twenty-Four Histories* is the most representative of all historical texts on Chinese history. Its spread overseas, therefore, provides the best measure of the scope and depth of the influence of traditional Chinese culture in the world. I decided that undertaking overseas trips to study the collections of the book is of great importance to understanding the history of Sino-foreign cultural exchange.



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### 罕見手抄本《史記》

抱定上述宗旨，較早前筆者在澳門大學的支持下，帶領研究生朱曉玲和馮煒堯前往以位於馬來半島的新加坡和馬來西亞為試點，作了短期的科學考察。這次考察的重點是新加坡國家圖書館、國立新加坡大學圖書館、南洋理工大學圖書館，馬來西亞國家圖書館、國立馬來亞大學圖書館、拉曼大學圖書館、馬來西亞技術大學圖書館和多媒體大學圖書館。考察的對象是這些圖書館中典藏的《二十四史》諸部各類版本。

馬來西亞的五家圖書館中均典藏有《二十四史》，不過多數湊不成整套，常見者為中華書局出版的標點本和若干以現代漢

### Rare Handwritten Edition of *Shiji*

So with the support of the University of Macau, I commenced the journey along with two of my postgraduate students, Zhu Xiaoling and Feng Weiyao. We travelled to both Singapore and Malaysia. We mainly visited the National Library of Singapore, the National Library of Malaysia, and libraries at various local universities, namely the National University of Singapore (NUS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), the University of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman University, UTeM, and Multimedia University. The purpose of our visits was to study the different editions of *The Twenty-Four Histories*.

The five libraries we visited in Malaysia all house *The Twenty-Four Histories*, but most are incomplete collections. The most common editions are the punctuated edition published by Chung Hwa Book Co, and the various contemporary editions which have been selectively translated into modern Chinese. In the library of the University of Malaya we saw a compact edition of *The History of Ming*, published in 1939 by the Commercial Press, whose different parts were sourced from different existing editions; as well as a pocket edition of *The History of the Former Han*, published in 1933 by the Commercial Press, which was selectively annotated by Zhuang Shi. These comprise the relatively valuable editions we found in Malaysia. In comparison, the three libraries we visited in Singapore house a greater variety of editions. The National Library of Singapore houses 28 sets of *The Twenty-Four Histories*, while the libraries of NTU and NUS house 92 and 320, respectively.

Of all the different editions of *The Twenty-Four Histories* housed in the Singaporean libraries, the one in the best condition is a handwritten edition of *Shiji*. The book contains more than

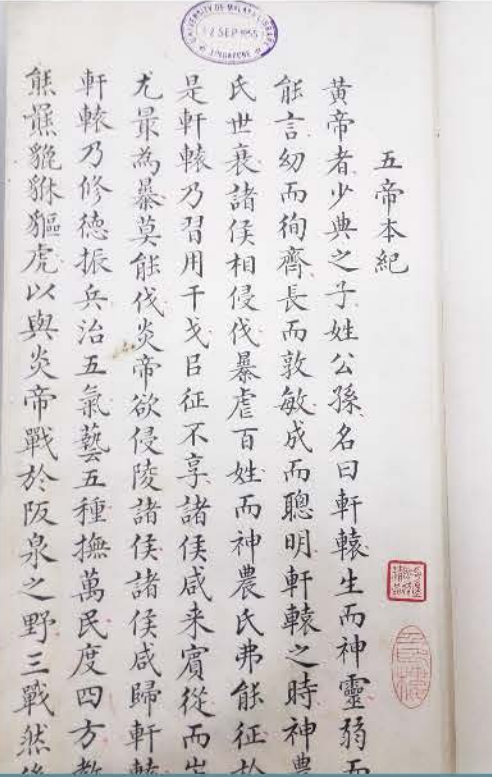


明朝禮部尚書顧鼎臣為手抄本《史記》所書《序言》部分  
Gu Dingchen, minister of rites in Ming dynasty, wrote the foreword to the handwritten edition of *Shiji*.



語選譯出版的今譯本。在國立馬來亞大學圖書館得見一部1939年商務印書館縮印百衲本《明史》和一部1933年莊適先生選注的商務印書館萬有文庫本《前漢書》，這兩部書已經屬於略有版本價值者。相對而言，新加坡三家圖書館均典藏著版本繁多的《二十四史》諸部史書，新加坡國家圖書館典藏28部，南洋理工大學圖書館典藏92部，國立新加坡大學圖書館典藏最豐富，為320部。

在國立新加坡大學圖書館中，品相最佳者是一部手抄本《史記》，全書百餘萬字以軟筆楷體抄錄而成，自始至終一絲不苟。明朝禮部尚書、書法家顧鼎臣為該書寫下《序言》，落款為嘉靖丁酉二月，即西元1537年的三、四月間，距今將近五個世紀。不過，這部手抄本的實際誕生時間遠早於顧鼎臣寫序的時間，因為《序言》稱此書「相傳為元人所抄」，還囑咐家人應當將其「視為法器」。觀察此書的



手抄本《史記》首卷首頁  
The first page of the first volume of the handwritten edition of *Shiji*



國立新加坡國家圖書館收藏的古籍  
The ancient books housed in the National Library of Singapore

one million words, all neatly written in beautiful regular script. The foreword to the book was written in 1537 by Gu Dingchen, a calligrapher and minister of rites from Ming dynasty. It is worth noting, however, that the actual birth of this book far predated the writing of the foreword, for Gu wrote in the foreword that the book 'was rumoured to have been manually copied by someone from Yuan dynasty', and enjoined his family to treat the book as a 'priceless relic'. A closer examination of the pages of the book and the style of writing persuaded me that Gu was probably correct. If the book was indeed manually copied by someone from Yuan dynasty, then it is not inappropriate to say that it counts among the oldest ancient books housed in Singapore. Gu also remarked in the foreword that throughout the book there was 'not a single variant form of any word due to the act of manual reproduction', 'not a single missed word,' and 'not a single correction made'. Based on my preliminary proofreading of the book, Gu was not exaggerating.

Shiji with a Unique Layout

The NUS library houses two very precious editions of *The Twenty-Four Histories*, the Mao Shi Ji Gu Ge edition from Ming dynasty, and the Qian Long Wu Ying Dian edition from Qing dynasty. The fact that both are unabridged editions makes them even more precious. The library also houses an edition of *Shiji* published in Japan in 1923, which has a unique, user-friendly layout, with each page divided into three sections, displaying the original text, the Japanese translation, and the annotation, respectively. Although the book was completed at a relatively later time, this unique layout is truly praiseworthy.

紙張和筆體，顧鼎臣之語似非虛言。倘此書確實為元人所抄，則將它視為新加坡國內最早的古籍版本之一也並不過分。《序言》又稱，全書「無一訛字，無一落字，無一補綴」。據筆者初步核對，顧鼎臣此言亦非虛誇。

獨特版式《史記》

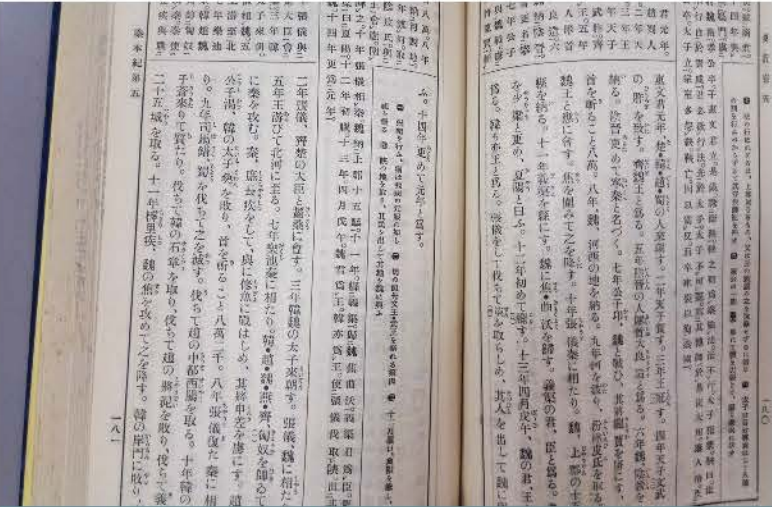
國立新加坡大學圖書館還典藏有明朝毛氏汲古閣本和清朝乾隆武英殿本《二十四史》各一套，由於均為足本也都彌足珍貴。此外，該館還藏有一部日本大正12年（1923年）東京有朋堂出版的《史記》，它將原文、日譯文以及注釋文三者合在同一頁中而分區印製，令讀者有一目了然的感受，雖然成書年代較晚，但是獨特的版式頗值得稱道。

要之，在馬來半島的重要圖書館均典藏著為數可觀的中華古籍。就《二十四史》為例，新加坡的藏品在數量上較馬來西亞更多。而在新加坡各家圖書館中，則以國立新加坡大學圖書館的典藏最為豐富。據前輩目錄學家蔣振玉先生統計，國立新加坡大學圖書館典藏中文古籍已逾13萬冊，不僅在史部典藏有上文已述的手抄本《史記》為代表的善本，而且在經部、子部和集部也都有珍品。國立新加坡大學圖書館典藏的中華古籍，無論在數量上還是在品質上都令人歎為觀止，從這個角度講，它應該是馬來半島方面具有代表意義的藏書機構。

出現如此精彩典藏效果的原因，從歷史背景考察，是馬來半島長期以來具有傳播中華古典文化的傳統；從主觀因素考察，則是國立新加坡大學圖書館和中文系的學者長期孜孜不倦地搜集和整理古籍的結果。馬來半島是中華文化經過澳門西傳之後極為重要的口岸，從這次調查可以獲得諸多啟發和聯想。

All the major libraries on the Malay Peninsula house a sizeable quantity of ancient Chinese books. As far as *The Twenty-Four Histories* is concerned, Singapore has a larger collection than Malaysia. Among all the libraries in Singapore, NUS has the largest collection. According to the bibliographer Jiang Zhengyu, the NUS library houses more than 130,000 copies of ancient Chinese books. In addition to rare editions in *shi* (history), of which the handwritten edition of *Shiji* is a representative, the library also houses rare editions in *jing* (Confucian classics), *zi* (philosophical works by pre-Qin scholars), and *ji* (miscellaneous works). The NUS library truly took our breath away with the quantity and quality of its collection of ancient Chinese books. And this, I think, makes it the representative library on the Malay Peninsula.

I believe there are two reasons that NUS has such an impressive collection of ancient Chinese books. First, the Malay Peninsula has a long tradition of disseminating traditional Chinese culture. Second, the NUS library and scholars from the Chinese department have worked tirelessly to collect and sort ancient Chinese books. The Malay Peninsula is a crucial stop in the westward spread of Chinese culture via Macao, and our trip has left us with many new insights.



日本大正年間出版之注釋版全譯本《史記》  
An annotated edition of *Shiji*, which is a complete Japanese translation of the original text, published in Japan during the Taisho period.

「學院專欄」內容僅代表作者個人意見  
The views expressed in the Faculty Column are solely those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the umagazine or UM.



# 勝戰日閱兵： 戰爭與和平的鮮明符號

## Symbolism of the V-day Parade

撰文 English Text | 由冀 You Ji 中文翻譯 Chinese Translation | 陳靜 Ruby Chen

2015年9月3日，中國舉行了一場盛大的閱兵式，紀念中國人民抗日戰爭暨世界反法西斯戰爭勝利70週年。包括習近平主席在內的所有主要中國國家領導人連同一眾外國貴賓出席了閱兵式。閱兵式結束之際放飛的象徵和平的10,000隻白鴿與象徵中國最現代化軍力的數百架戰鬥機次第在空中翱翔，形成鮮明的反差。此一獨特的現象令人遐想。

### 和平：不是空洞的宣傳口號

習近平反復傳遞的和平主義並非應景之言，是得益於30年和平發展的中國人民共同的心聲。儘管在這個充滿衝突的世界上，「和平」一詞聽起來像是宣傳口號，但它的確是人類最高的追求和準則。《聯合國憲章》將維護和平列為聯合國的第一宗旨。在現實世界裡，或許「避免戰爭」一詞可以幫助我們更好的理解和平詞語的抽象含義。因為深知戰爭會為社稷帶來深重的災難，孫子在《孫子兵法》中提出戰爭的至高境界不是「百戰百勝」，而是「不戰而屈人之兵」。慎戰，是中

On 3 September 2015 China put up an impressive military parade to mark the 70th anniversary of the Chinese victory over the Japanese invasion and the end of the Second World War. President Xi Jinping and all the key Chinese leaders participated in the event with a fairly large number of foreign dignitaries. The mixture of 10,000 doves that were released at the end and overflight of hundreds of combat aircrafts constructed contrasting symbolism and conveyed to the world a vivid picture in black and white. How do we interpret this unique phenomenon?

### Peace: Not Propaganda

President Xi is sincere about peace, as are all Chinese people who have benefitted from China's uninterrupted peaceful environment of the last three decades. If the word 'peace' sounds like propaganda in a world full of conflicts, it has been the highest norm of human being and has been enshrined in the UN Charter. One can understand its meaning better if he or she thinks about it through another word: war-avoidance. The destructiveness of war to a state and its people is best expressed by Sun Zi's war-avoidance euphoria that has profoundly shaped the Chinese culture in the last 2,500 years. To Xi Jinping and



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國政治文化的核心價值。過去2,500年間這種避戰思想建構了民本主義的基礎。而對於習近平以及中國領導層來說，避戰不只是一種文化傳承，更是制定國家整體方針政策之必須。

首先，對中國而言任何戰爭，不管是在台海還是在南海，都會令中國的崛起嚴重受挫。其次，亦如一位解放軍高級將領所指出的，中國已超越了「光腳不怕穿鞋的」的階段。隨著中國人財富的積累，經濟的蓬勃發展，其戰損承受力也發生了質的變化。第三，習近平講話中所傳達的避戰理念是其新型大國關係理論的核心。所謂新型，即是崛起大國在與守成大國博弈時，要避免墜入「修昔底德陷阱」。若新興大國與守成大國在時機尚未成熟時進行對決，前者蒙受的損失將遠遠超過後者。第四，推遲戰爭符合解放軍的自身利益，因為和平持續的時間越長，其軍力上升的空間越大，美國試圖遏制中國的代價就越大。

因此，習近平的和平訴求不僅被上升到國家政策的高度，而且更反映了中國所面臨的一個戰略現實。結果是，中國在過去26年間無戰事，成為中華人民共和國歷史上持續時間最長的和平時期。

### 要和平就要做好備戰準備

那麼，在勝戰日展示尖端武器所謂哪般？原因很簡單，中國面臨嚴重的多重威脅，包括領土爭端的軍事化，周邊軍備競賽導致軍力失衡，與美國相比在軍力上的巨大代差等等。擁有強大的軍隊可以加強人民對執政黨的信心，提高中國的國際地位，增加解放軍打贏未來戰爭的信服力。而且中華民族傳統文化亦認為，疏於國防，國難將至。中國的國防文化主張兵者，國之大計。但發展必要的止戰軍力，才能有備而無患。而國際關係理論的現實主義學派最基本理念就是：要和平就要準備戰爭。這一理念與中國國防文化不謀而合。

other leaders in Beijing, war-avoidance is not just cultural but also the foundation of his overall policy guidance.

First, no other means can sabotage China's rise more decisively than an unwanted war, be it across the Taiwan Strait or in the South China Sea. Secondly, as one senior PLA general once pointed out, China has already transcended the historical period where it had little to lose economically in a major war. Its capacity to endure war damages has qualitatively shrunk due to China's economic boom. Thirdly, the message of war-aversion in Xi's 3 September speech is the core of his new major power relations theory that emphasises avoidance of the Thucydides Trap between rising and existing top powers. A premature showdown between them would damage the former a lot more. Finally, it is in the PLA's self-interest to delay war, as the longer war is delayed, the better are its chances to deter US attempts to contain China.

Therefore Xi's peace symbolism has not only been translated into a policy choice but also and more importantly reflects a strategic reality that Beijing faces. The result is the fact that China has not fought a single war in 26 years, the longest such period in the PRC history.

### If You Want Peace, Prepare for War

Then why such a demonstration of the war machine in the V-Day parade? A simple answer would be that China faces multilateral and grave external threats: militarised territorial disputes, serious disparity in order of battle with the most powerful military of America and much improved defense capabilities of its neighbors, such as Japan and India. While a strong army boosts popular confidence in the political leadership, China's international status and the PLA's credibility in future wars, it suits China's traditional culture that a nation's disaster materialises when national defense is neglected. The basic idea of the IR theory of realism, namely 'If you want peace, prepare for war', fittingly matches the Chinese defense culture that has two sides: be careful with initiating a war but be resolute in war prevention with necessary capabilities.



閱兵式的主題凸顯了習主席維護國家根本利益的戰略指導思想：在捍衛主權問題上堅守立場決不妥協，但在實際預防和管理危機時要靈活處理，積極避戰。到目前為止中國尚能在這兩者之間拿捏好平衡點。但是隨著中美關係中的對抗因素進一步深化，這種平衡的維繫將會是越來越嚴峻的挑戰。在某一時間點上，如70週年勝戰日，展示軍力亦是向潛在對手清楚地傳達訊息。

## 武器與決心

對於大多數觀看閱兵式的人來說，最大的亮點是武器裝備的展示，而很多首次亮相的先進武器也在世界上引起了反響。軍方稱閱兵式上所展示的武器中90%都是國內製造。這是事實，不過大部分裝備在研發過程中都借鑒了眾多的國外技術。當導彈運載車、自行火炮、坦克和裝甲運兵車諸方陣隊緩緩駛過天安門廣場時，在場觀看的大多數中國內地民眾內心都不禁湧起一股自豪感。國外的觀察家則藉機逐一分析這些武器裝備的優缺點。整體來說，在閱兵式上展示的武器裝備陣容強大。這些武器表明了中國國防工業在武器研發和製造方面取得了顯著的進步，製造的武器日益達到北約標準。

對於世界頂級軍事強國來說，其興趣點聚焦於兩款洲際彈道導彈——東風5乙（DF-5B）和東風31甲（DF-31A）。雖然我們對其並不陌生，但它們在閱兵式上的首次亮相仍讓人眼前一亮，瞭解到一些新特徵，而這些新特徵在過去只能進行猜測。例如，很多軍事觀察家會發現在這次閱兵式上展示的DF-5B是一種二級導彈，比起2009年閱兵式上所展示的DF-5導彈在技術上有很大的改進。DF-31A型導彈是一款新型的路基機動洲際彈道導彈。其機動性使得其在發射後很難被敵方準確偵測和摧毀。長期以來，分析家認為中國只有5%的陸基洲際彈道導彈能夠在首輪精確打擊中存活，但自從DF-31A型導彈服役後，這個比率顯著提高。這次閱兵式上沒有展示巨浪-2型導彈。這是一款海基洲

The central theme of the V-Day parade informs President Xi's strategic policy guidance in regard to protecting China's vital national interests: it is a dialectic of being firm on sovereignty claims on the one hand, but flexible in practical crisis prevention and management on the other. So far a precarious balance seems to have been struck. Yet as the Sino-US rivalry is deepening, the equilibrium will be more difficult to maintain. Under the circumstances a showcase of military hard power is Beijing's message to its potential adversaries, despite the peace symbolism that Xi Jinping tried hard to drive home.

## Weapons and Determination

To most V-Day Parade watchers the brightest point was the demonstration of the weapons systems that have created mixed feelings worldwide. The authorities claimed that 90 per cent of the weapons on display were home-made. This is true, although a significant amount of technologies used in making them were foreign derived. Most Chinese mainlanders were genuinely proud of the missiles, artilleries, tanks, and armed personnel carriers slowly moving in front of them. Observers outside China picked up their strong and weak points. On the whole the PLA weapons in the parade conveyed impressive imagery to on-lookers. They clearly represent the rapid progress that the Chinese national defense industrial complex has made in research and development and in producing equipment increasingly of the current NATO standards.

To top military powers in the world the most threatening strategic weapons in the parade are two intercontinental ballistic missiles, namely Dongfeng-5B and Dongfeng-31A. Although we have known these two types for quite a long time, their demonstration still revealed some new traits that could only reasonably be hypothesised in the past. For instance, it is now clear to many PLA watchers that DF-5B is two-staged, a major improvement from its predecessor DF-5 that was paraded in the 2009 event. DF-31A is a mobile intercontinental ballistic missile. Its mobility makes it more difficult to be detected early and thus more difficult to be destroyed after the missile is fired. For a long time analysts argued that only 5 per cent of China's land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles could survive a first surgical strike, but with DF-31A in service the percentage has risen significantly. What is not demonstrated in the parade is China's sea-launched intercontinental ballistic missile Julang-2, which is much more survivable and thus more threatening than any of the PLA's land-based DF missiles. Therefore the PLA did not



際彈道導彈，其存活能力和威脅性強於陸基東風系列導彈。因此，解放軍在閱兵式上並未端出其全部的戰略武器，不過所展示的兩款核威懾武器已足已令世人瞭解中國的核作戰能力。

閱兵式中還推出了一些擔負戰役級戰鬥任務的武器裝備。其中最突出的就是DF-21D型和DF-26型中程彈道導彈。這兩款導彈的看點是打擊「海上大型移動目標」，而「海上大型移動目標」其實就是指美國的航空母艦。這類武器屬於反介入和區域拒阻武器，用不對稱的方式突擊敵方弱點。例如反艦母武器可以用於阻嚇美軍介入牽涉中國的亞洲主權爭端。這些尖端的武器的成軍不僅是中國強大的導彈研發能力的寫照，更標誌著與其配套的中國軍用衛星系統的長足進步。

綜上所述，勝戰日的慶祝是中國政府精心部署的一場大型公關活動。而武器裝備的展示又為這場公關活動增光添彩，以此凝聚國民對國家軍事防禦能力的信心。而閱兵式亦加深了國民對中國屈辱的近代史的集體記憶與反思。從媒體廣泛的正面報導上看，這場活動是成功的，但是仍有一些問題值得思考。

showcase all of its best inventory in the V-Day parade but the deterrence weapons on display on 3 September were enough to let the world audience know what it is capable of in a major war.

In the parade there were other weapons systems that cater for specific combat missions. Prominent among them were DF-21D and DF-26 intermediate range ballistic missiles. The PLA has developed them for the purpose of striking 'large moving targets at sea', which really means US aircraft carriers. These weapons can be called 2A/AD (anti-access and area denial) weapons specially designed for a kind of asymmetric warfare against the US intervention in Asian sovereignty disputes involving China. These are highly sophisticated platforms whose success is not only linked to missile capabilities but also to China's military satellite systems,

In sum, the V-Day celebration was a major public relations act staged by the Beijing government. The part of military parade added glamour to it. Its success has been measured by a high media approval rate, the boost in popular confidence in national defense and strong reflection of China's recent humiliation. Certainly other questions can be raised as well.

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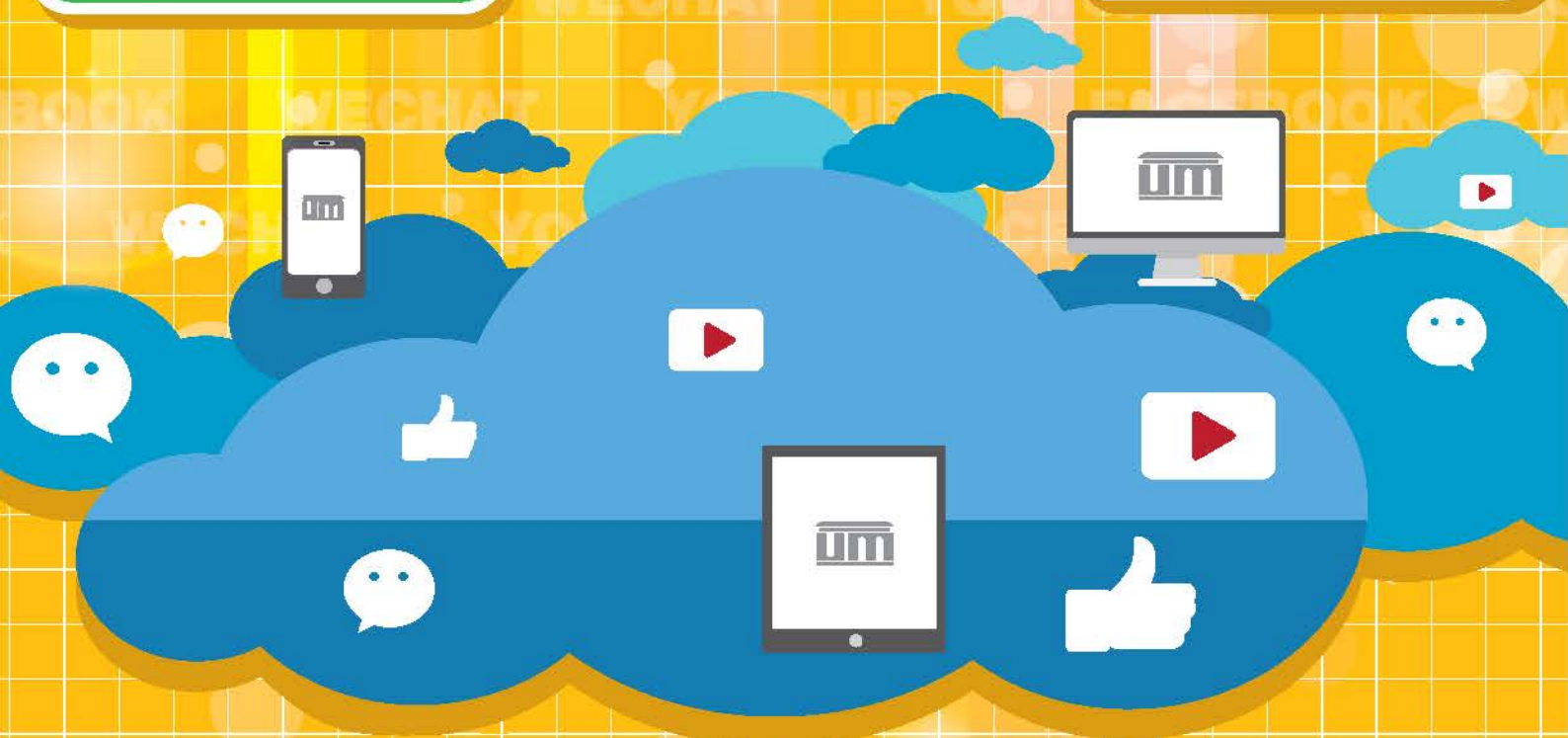




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