

Spring/Summer 2016 ISSUE 14 第十四期

umagazine

澳大新語



體育風！ 澳大推行全民運動 A Lifelong Sporting Habit Starts at UM



白先勇：
復興中華傳統文化
Interview with Pai Hsien-yung
on the Revitalisation of Traditional
Chinese Culture



大數據有何價值？
What Is the Value of
Big Data?

編者的話 Editor's Words

盧梭曾說：「教育上的秘訣，是使身心兩種鍛煉可以互相調劑。」而體育運動正好能達到這樣的教養效果。

體育運動不僅體現了公平競爭的精神，也培養學生良好的道德風尚、堅毅的意志、團隊合作的精神和不斷突破自我等軟實力。正因如此，澳門大學鼓勵學生全民參與體育運動，培養學生終身運動的好習慣。今年澳大更首次舉辦運動會和水陸會，獲得全校的踴躍支持。今期封面專題校園體育風潮熱之際，深入探討澳大如何通過全校性的體育教育，促進學生德智體群美的全方位發展。

大數據的價值已獲得很多國家和企業的認同，究竟研究大數據有何重要？我們訪問了澳大兩位大數據專家，剖析大數據的價值及威力。中國語言文學系師生學術成果在國際學術界大放異彩，該系從國際上招攬國際化師資團隊對提升教研質量有何推動作用？此外，我們還探討藝術教育的本質，如何能令學生感受生命的活力以及提升辨別美醜善惡的能力。

今期還專訪多位重量級人物，有歷史學專家湯開建教授，文中細緻地介紹了他窮半生精力致力於澳門歷史研究的艱苦歷程。另外，還專訪了兩位今年剛獲頒澳大榮譽博士的著名文學家白先勇教授和「抗非典英雄」鍾南山教授，他倆在訪問中分別暢談對傳統文化的看法以及與病毒對抗的經歷。

有不少澳大學生在畢業後隨即創業，向夢想前進。科技學院畢業生梁嘉俊現時與大學同儕一起創辦科技公司，大展拳腳，今期我們帶讀者走進他的公司大本營，瞭解其團隊的創業抱負。

Jean-Jacques Rousseau once said something to the effect that one of the benefits of education lies in its potential to promote a balance between exercise of the mind and exercise of the body. There is no way of knowing whether Rousseau had physical education in mind when he made this remark, but promoting a balance between physical and mental exercises is precisely what physical education can help to achieve.

Sports not only embody the spirit of fair competition, but also allow students to develop soft skills. Sports instill good character traits, mental fortitude, teamwork skills, and a desire to pursue constant self-improvement. As part of its efforts to encourage students to cultivate a lifelong sporting habit, UM held its first Sports Day and swimming competition earlier this year. In the cover story, we discuss how university-wide physical education helps students discover their athletic potential and achieve well-rounded development.

The value of big data is widely recognised. But just how important it is to study big data? Two big data experts at UM share their insights on the value and power of big data. Also gaining widespread recognition is the Department of Chinese Language and Literature. But far from resting on its laurels, the department continues to recruit high-calibre scholars from around the world, in an effort to further enhance its teaching and research.

What is the essence of arts education? How can arts education help students feel the vibrancy of existence and distinguish beautiful from ugly? These are some of the questions explored in this issue.

Several academic heavyweights are featured in this issue, including the historian, Prof Tang Kaijian, who has dedicated half his life to studying the history of Macao; as well as the renowned writer, Prof Pui Hsien-yung, and the 'Anti-SARS Hero', Prof Zhong Nanshan. Prof Pui explains the importance of preserving and promoting traditional Chinese culture, while Prof Zhong shares his experience fighting infectious diseases.

Many UM students choose to start their own businesses after graduation. Bevis Leong Ka Chon, a graduate of the Faculty of Science and Technology, is one of them. In this issue, we follow Leong as he pursues his dream of founding an innovative technology company.

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

張麗琴 Katrina Cheong

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體育風！

澳大推行全民運動

A Lifelong Sporting Habit Starts at UM

文Text | 張愛華 Ella Cheong 圖Photo | 張愛華、譚金榮 Ella Cheong, Eric Tam

澳門大學學生近年在體育比賽項目中大放異彩，運動員在本地及外地的賽事中取得傲人成績。這些佳績與大學推行全校性的體育教育以及體育設施更趨完善不無關係。在澳大推行的「四位一體」教育模式其中一項社群教育裡的五項能力指標之一就是健康生活，在今年4月，澳大更首次舉辦第一屆運動會和水運會，鼓勵學生全面參與體育項目，培養終身運動的好習慣。今期封面專題，我們從大學教育政策的推行和實踐，到大學生運動員的現身說法，探討澳大如何通過全校性的體育教育，在培養大學生運動員的同時，如何促進全校學生德智體群美的全方位發展。

In recent years, student athletes from the University of Macau (UM) have achieved impressive results at local and non-local competitions. These results are in part due to the better sports facilities on campus and the university's '4-in-1' education model, which is designed to help students achieve well-rounded development. In April 2016, UM held its first Sports Day, with the aim of encouraging more students to participate in sports. In this issue of *umagazine*, UM's Vice Rector for Student Affairs Hayden Chen and Office of Sports Affairs Director Patrick Chan discuss UM's efforts to train student athletes through university-wide physical education. We also tell the stories of several student athletes, who share with us how the university's commitment to physical education helped them discover their athletic potential and achieve well-rounded development.



副校長（學生事務）程海東教授希望學生養成終身運動的好習慣
Vice Rector for Student Affairs Hayden Chen hopes students cultivate a lifelong sporting habit

鼓勵每個學生走進運動場

澳大現時共有18支運動校隊，在本地大專賽中基本上處於一線水平，近年隨著對運動校隊的管理、設施及資源的不斷優化及完善，在全國大學生比賽及非本地賽事中都具有一定的實力，成績逐步提高。由2014/2015學年至2015/2016第一學期在本地及外地大學生體育賽事中取得多項佳績，澳大運動員合共取得101面獎牌，當中包括全國大學生劍擊、攀岩、游泳、網球和田徑錦標賽；羽毛球、男女子籃球、劍擊、男子足球、游泳、乒乓球、環山跑、田徑及男女子排球錦標賽。

學生近年在各項體育運動中表現出色，與大學強化全校性的體育教育不無關係。澳大在2008年推出融合專業、通識、研習和社群教育的「四位一體」教育模式，其中透過住宿式書院實踐的「社群教育」裡對學生設定的五個能力指標中的首項就是「健康生活」，鼓勵學生藉體育運動提升身體、心理素質

Encouraging Every Student to Participate in Sports

UM's 18 sports teams are ranked among the top at local inter-varsity competitions. Thanks to better sports facilities and team management, UM has made steady progress in recent years in inter-varsity competitions at local, regional, and national levels. Between the start of the 2014/2015 academic year and the first semester of the 2015/2016 academic year, UM athletes won 101 awards at local and national competitions, including fencing, rock climbing, swimming, tennis, and track and field competitions at national level; as well as badminton, basketball, fencing, football, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, and track and field competitions at local level.

In 2008, UM launched a '4-in-1' education model, which consists of discipline-specific education, general education, research and internship education, and community and peer education. The fourth component, community and peer education, identifies five areas of competency, one of which is 'Healthy Living'. To achieve



運動可培養學生的軟實力
Sports can help students develop soft skills

以及處事態度方面的健康；其次是在本科課程裡加強通識體育課。

副校長（學生事務）程海東教授十分認同運動對學生的重要性，他說：「學生通過參與團體性的運動之中學到很多面向，包括、德、智、體、群、美。體育運動使學生可以學到很多軟實力，如毅力、耐力、紀律、忍耐、愛心、勇氣、誠實、公益、服從、領導、情緒管理、團隊合作、溝通協調等。而且運動裡更要忍耐痛苦，要有毅力在跌倒以後爬起來，要有紀律聽從裁判的話，要有情緒管理控制，這些都是專業上學不到的東西。」

澳大除了希望在運動上發掘有潛質的學生取得好成績外，更希望藉著傑出運動員的帶動鼓勵每個學生都能走進體育場，參加團體競技運動。程海東教授說：「如何去提倡運動，如何讓學生除了在課程中

the 'Healthy Living' goal, students are encouraged to improve their physical and mental wellbeing and cultivate positive attitudes and personality traits through sports. Also, the university has added general education courses in physical education to the undergraduate curriculum.

Prof Hayden Chen, UM's vice rector for student affairs, believes that sports play an important role in students' personal growth. 'Participating in team sports benefits students in many ways. It has a positive influence on their character and intellectual development, improves their physical wellbeing, and helps them develop teamwork skills,' he says. 'Playing sport also allows students to develop various soft skills, such as perseverance, patience, self-discipline, endurance, compassion, courage, honesty, obedience, leadership skills, mood management skills, teamwork skills, communication skills, and so on. When you participate in a sport, you need to endure pain, pick yourself up after a fall, be self-disciplined, obey the referee,

學習技巧，而且養成終身運動的習慣，這是體育教育的基本。運動也是全人教育的一個面向，學生參加體育比賽不是為了冠軍，而是為了養成終身運動的好習慣。」



陳炳祥博士
Dr Patrick Chan

投入資源栽培運動員

體育事務部（OSA）的成立也體現了大學重視體育發展的政策，自其在2013年成立以來，該部一直堅持以培養大學生運動員為主要任務之一。在原有的基礎上，澳大不斷優化對運動校隊的管理，把運動校隊朝向精英化的方向發展，為澳大各項目及有潛質的運動員創造條件及提供相應的支援，使他們在自身的運動項目中發揮所長。

體育事務部總監陳炳祥博士說：「我們在運動校隊方面投入更多的資源，部分校隊的教練員是本部的全職職員，使本部對運動校隊的管理及運動員訓練的安排更有效率，更具針對性，投入該隊的時間更充分。還有，本部對運動員的學業成績亦相當重視，對學習上有困難或需要幫助的運動員多加照顧及提點，使他們能在運動成績提高的同時，學業也得到保證，實現大學生運動員雙線發展的理念。」

運動員近年在本地及外地的賽事中均取得不俗成績，無疑與大學優化各項體育設施有關。陳炳祥博

and manage your mood. These are not what you could learn in a classroom.'

UM hopes to help students discover their athletic potential and achieve good results. But more importantly, it hopes that the good example set by outstanding athletes will motivate more students to participate in competitive team sports. 'How do we encourage more students to play sport? How do we help students cultivate a lifelong sporting habit? These are some of the most important questions physical education seeks to answer,' says Prof Chen. 'Physical education is also an important dimension of holistic education. We encourage students to participate in sports competitions, not for the purpose of winning, but for the purpose of cultivating a lifelong sporting habit.'

Devoting More Resources to Training Student Athletes

As part of its efforts to promote physical education, UM established the Office of Sports Affairs (OSA) in 2013. One of the main tasks of the OSA is to train student athletes. The OSA continuously improves its management of the sports teams, with the aim of cultivating more elite athletes. It has also worked tirelessly to create the necessary conditions to help athletes achieve their full potential.

'We have been devoting more resources to our sports teams,' says OSA Director Patrick Chan. 'The coaches of some of our sports teams are full-time staff members from our office. This is to ensure that we can devote more time to the teams and manage the teams and their training in a more efficient and targeted way. We also believe it is important for our athletes to do well academically, so we give special attention and support to those who need help in this respect. We hope our athletes make progress in sports without compromising their academic performance. This is in line with the university's hope that a student athlete should excel both in sports and in studies.'

Dr Chan also agrees that the improvement in the sports facilities has played a crucial role in UM's athletic achievements in recent years. He points out that the combination of good coaches and increased space and facilities ensures that athletes receive sufficient training, which in turn makes it possible for them to achieve the best results in competitions.

士也認同場地對運動成績的提高起着不可或缺的作用，他指出，運動成績的體現，除了有良好的師資外，場地設施得到保證，訓練次數及訓練量才能得到有效的實施，對澳大運動員在比賽場上的發揮有著正面的影響，為運動員在比賽中水平的發揮及取得優異成績打下堅實的基礎。

讓每顆種子長出綠葉

由2014/2015學年起，澳大推行傑出運動員入學獎勵計劃，鼓勵中學生（本澳或內地）傑出運動員能投入澳大的大家庭。該計劃的目的是使運動校隊透過這些傑出運動員的加入得到正面的影響，從而推動各運動校隊的持續發展，逐步走進精英化進程。而程海東教授更加清晰運動所起到的連帶效應，他強調說：「大學的目標不是找明星球員來點綴，而是透過較優秀的球員，把運動的層次提高，也激勵更多學生向上發展。」

澳大的體育成績不斷創新佳績，程海東教授坦言，無論學生選擇參加哪些項目都好，大學最終目的是讓學生在運動中學習到軟實力，也對每個學生有一種期盼，「我們最希望是讓每顆運動的種子都可以在校園裡長出綠葉，因為有了綠葉的陪襯才能顯得鮮花的美麗。」



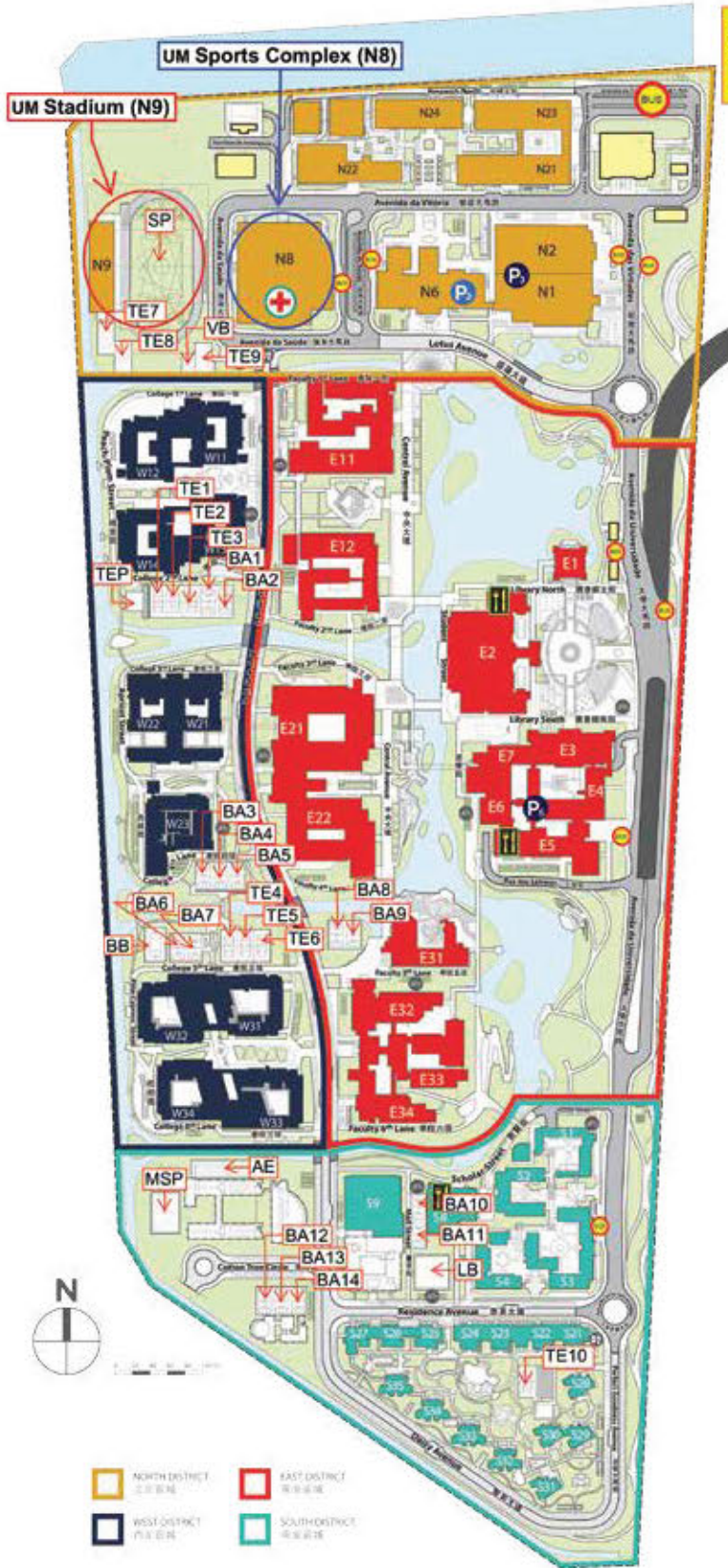
Unleashing the Athlete within Each Student

In the 2014/2015 academic year, UM began to implement the Outstanding Student Athlete Award Scheme, in order to attract outstanding athletes from local and non-local secondary schools. 'The purpose of the scheme is to bring in new blood to improve our sports teams, so that we will have more and more elite athletes,' says Dr Patrick Chan. Prof Haydn Chen explains the ripple effect of cultivating outstanding athletes. 'Yes we want to recruit outstanding athletes, but we are not doing this for bragging rights,' he says. 'We hope to improve our sports teams and let the athletes' good example inspire more students to set and achieve worthy goals for themselves.'

I also hope we can unleash the athlete within each and every one of our students, because that will motivate the athletes on our sports teams to work harder. That's important because even the best talent can only blossom with hard work,' he says.



澳大今年舉辦首屆運動會，全校反應熱烈。
The First UM Sports Day held earlier this year was very well received



澳大體育設施位置圖
Location Map of UM Sports Facilities

澳大綜合體育館
UM Sports Complex (N8):

- 主場館 Sports Pavilion
- 訓練館 Training Hall
- 游泳館 Swimming Pool
- 羽毛球館 Badminton Hall
- 乒乓球室 Table Tennis Room
- 壁球場 Squash Courts
- 健身室 Fitness Room
- 舞蹈室 Dance Room
- 多用途活動室 Multi-Purpose Room
- 運動攀登牆 Sport Climbing Wall
- 抱石牆 Bouldering Wall

室外體育設施
Outdoor Sports Facilities:

- 澳大運動場 UM Stadium - N9
- 真草足球場 Grass Soccer Pitch - SP
- 小型人造草足球場 Mini Artificial Turf Soccer Pitch - MSP
- 排球場 Volleyball Court - VB
- 射箭場 Archery Range - AE
- 沙灘運動場 Beach Court - BB
- 草地滾球場 Lawn Bowl Green - LB
- 籃球場 Basketball Courts:
 - 1 號籃球場 Basketball Court 1 - BA1
 - 2 號籃球場 Basketball Court 2 - BA2
 - 3 號籃球場 Basketball Court 3 - BA3
 - 4 號籃球場 Basketball Court 4 - BA4
 - 5 號籃球場 Basketball Court 5 - BA5
 - 6 號籃球場 Basketball Court 6 - BA6
 - 7 號籃球場 Basketball Court 7 - BA7
 - 8 號籃球場 Basketball Court 8 - BA8
 - 9 號籃球場 Basketball Court 9 - BA9
 - 10 號籃球場 Basketball Court 10 - BA10
 - 11 號籃球場 Basketball Court 11 - BA11
 - 12 號籃球場 Basketball Court 12 - BA12
 - 13 號籃球場 Basketball Court 13 - BA13
 - 14 號籃球場 Basketball Court 14 - BA14
- 網球場 Tennis Courts:
 - 1 號網球場 Tennis Court 1 - TE1
 - 2 號網球場 Tennis Court 2 - TE2
 - 3 號網球場 Tennis Court 3 - TE3
 - 4 號網球場 Tennis Court 4 - TE4
 - 5 號網球場 Tennis Court 5 - TE5
 - 6 號網球場 Tennis Court 6 - TE6
 - 7 號網球場 Tennis Court 7 - TE7
 - 8 號網球場 Tennis Court 8 - TE8
 - 9 號網球場 Tennis Court 9 - TE9
 - 10 號網球場 Tennis Court 10 - TE10
 - 網球練習場 Tennis Practice Court - TEP

第一屆澳門大學運動會和水運會花絮
Highlights of the First UM Sports Day and Swimming Gala



澳門蛙王蛙后的水世界

Macao's 'Frog King' and 'Frog Queen'

文Text | 主筆陳 翠蓮 Chong

圖Photo | 何杰平、部分為資料圖片 Jack Ho, with some being stock photos

周文顯 2014年歷史性打破全國學生運動會紀錄

利安琪 亞洲游泳錦標賽銀牌，為澳門游泳代表隊實現亞錦賽零的突破

Chao Man Hou broke the record in the National Student Sports Game in 2014

Lei On Kai won a silver medal at the Asian Swimming Championships 2012

It was the first medal won by an athlete from Macao at this competition

澳門蛙王周文顯是澳門大學傳播系二年級學生，相信不少澳大人都有聽過他的大名，但原來澳門蛙后利安琪也在今個學年游進澳大，於教育學院修讀體育教學及運動碩士課程。熱愛游泳的二人私底下相當老友，現在就帶讀者一起進入他們的水世界。

沒有游泳的人生很煩

周文顯於2014年因歷史性打破全國學生運動會紀錄而一度登上澳門最大報章頭條，他笑說：「如果不游水我會好煩，會沒有心機以及較易生氣。游水是我人生的一部分，測驗考試或天氣不好都無阻我去練水。因為從小就要放很多時間在訓練上，知道自己剩下多少時間，所以會更加好地安排其他工作。」

上到大學周文顯有感project很多，如何與組員合作也是一種挑戰，「之前曾少練一日去做報告，但總是缺席訓練也不是辦法，若時間真的趕就不到，我就主動分擔一部分工作，幸好得到同學們的體諒。」現時是半職業運動員的周文顯一星期練習六天共15小時，只有星期日休息，游水的習慣令他更加懂得

Chao Man Hou, aka the 'Frog King' of Macao, is a second-year student in the Department of Communication at the University of Macau (UM). To many UM members, Chao's reputation precedes him. But he is actually not the only swimming champion at UM. This year, Lei On Kai, the 'Frog Queen' of Macao, also joined UM. Lei is now a postgraduate student in the Faculty of Education, majoring in physical education and sport studies.

'If I don't swim, I would feel out of sorts.'

In 2014, Chao made front-page news in Macao's most prominent newspaper after breaking the record in the National Student Sports Games. 'If I don't swim, I would feel out of sorts, listless, and irritable,' he says. 'Swimming is an important part of my life. Nothing, not even school tests or bad weather, can stop me from swimming.' Having spent a lot of time in training since childhood, Chao has learned how to manage time effectively.

After he started college, Chao faced a new challenge: finding time to work on group projects with the other students. 'I've tried skipping training so I could work on group projects with the other students, but I felt it wouldn't be a long-term solution, so I came up with an idea. I would offer to do more work if my schedule doesn't allow me

分配時間。除了游泳外，蛙王原來跟很多男生一樣愛玩電子遊戲，他笑說「學業上若有壓力也會在水中釋放，如游水也不能排解的壓力就要靠「打機」抒發了。」

游泳沒有終點

在亞洲游泳錦標賽勇奪銀牌，為澳門游泳代表隊實現亞錦賽獎牌零的突破的蛙后利安琪同樣離不開水，「在水中只有自己，除了水聲外甚麼聲音都聽不到，令我覺得很放鬆。」

利安琪曾是澳門唯一一位全職游泳運動員，一星期要練25小時，後來她覺得單對單訓練對提升個人水平沒有很大幫助，於是於2016年1月起轉為半職業，「其他地區的全職運動員大部分都是出外訓練，加上我年紀大了，不需要靠練時間來進步，反而要著重在細節上。」

對利安琪來說，游水沒有終點，「Keep住進步是我永遠的目標。」她現時的論文導師是一位運動生理學專家，因而令她對運動生理學產生濃厚興趣，她計劃在澳大完成碩士課程後到國外繼續升學，「我希望將訓練結合科學，優化本地體育訓練模式，追上國際水平。」



周文顯：「如果不游水我會好煩。」
Chao Man Hou, 'If I don't swim, I would feel out of sorts.'

to meet with the others for the project. Luckily the other students have been very understanding.' Now a semi-professional athlete, Chao trains six days a week for a total of 15 hours, and only rests on Sundays. Apart from swimming, he also loves to play video games. 'Swimming helps me release study-related stress, and if the stress is too great to be released through swimming, playing video games would usually do the trick,' he says.

There Is No Finish Line in Swimming

Swimming is also an important part of life for the 'Frog Queen' Lei On Kai. Lei won a silver medal at the Asian Swimming Championships 2012. It was the first medal won by an athlete from Macao at the competition. 'I feel completely relaxed when I'm in the water, where I hear nothing but the sound of water,' she says.

Lei used to be the only full-time swimmer in Macao, training for 25 hours a week. Later she felt that one-on-one training was not the most effective way to improve her skills, so in January 2016 she became a semi-professional athlete. 'Full-time athletes in other places mostly go out for training,' she says. 'Besides, I'm older now, so I think instead of putting in more time, I would benefit more from paying attention to the details.'

For Lei, there is no finish line in swimming. Making continuous progress is always her goal. Her current thesis supervisor is an expert on sports physiology. Under the supervisor's influence, Lei has developed a strong interest in the subject. She plans to pursue further studies abroad after completing her master's studies at UM. 'I hope to use science to optimise training outcomes for athletes in Macao so we can reach international standards in athletic training,' she says.



利安琪：「在水中可以好忘我，令我覺得很放鬆。」
Lei On Kai, 'I feel completely relaxed when I'm in the water.'

「澳門姚明」黎家棟 ——榮耀背後不忘初心

‘Macao’s Yao Ming’ Lai Ka Tong

文Text | 校園記者譚海 UM Reporter Terence Tan

圖Photo | 鄧金榮、部分由受訪者提供 Eric Tam, with some provided by the interviewee

2014全澳籃球公開聯賽獲封得分王
2015/2016全澳大學生籃球錦標賽冠軍
Top scorer at the Macao Basketball League 2014
Champion of the 2015/2016 Macao Inter-varsity
Basketball Championship

工商管理學院人力資源專業三年級學生黎家棟是澳門大學男子籃球隊的副隊長，他最滿意的戰績是在2014全澳籃球公開聯賽上獲封為得分王以及奪得2015/2016全澳大學生籃球錦標賽冠軍，而他被許多人廣泛所認識是因為他擁有「澳門姚明」的稱號。

打籃球是開心的事

黎家棟在小的時候因為長得高而理所當然被人叫去打籃球，放學後和朋友一起打球的時光也讓他漸漸喜歡上這項運動：「籃球對我而言是有趣味的，可以和隊友一起合作讓我感到開心，贏了比賽後也會有成就感。」通過籃球他結識許多朋友，平時與教練隊友一起吃飯，有許多共同話題可以交流。而看到自己的努力有所回報之後，更加堅定了他打籃球的決心：「小時候從沒想過可以代表澳門參加籃球賽，和隊友一起為澳大拿冠軍，讓我覺得很開心很滿足。」

別人看不到的刻苦

在外界給予他讚譽與期望的光環之下，作為大學生運動員，黎家棟所經歷的刻苦訓練是別人所看不到的：「我們經常要練球到很晚，而第二天早上又有課，會不夠時間休息。不過喜歡籃球就是這樣，要

Lai Ka Tong is a third-year student majoring in human resources in the Faculty of Business Administration. He is the current vice-captain of the Men's Basketball Team at UM. Lai received the 'Top Scorer' title in the Macao Basketball League 2014, and his team won the 2015/2016 Macao Inter-varsity Basketball Championship. With these achievements under his belt, it is no wonder he is known as 'Macao's Yao Ming'.

‘Playing basketball makes me happy.’

Lai was already very tall when he was a teenager, so he was routinely asked to join basketball games. Playing basketball with his friends after school made him fall in love with the sport, and he has never looked back. Now a college athlete, he loves the sense of camaraderie from working with his teammates towards a common goal, and the sense of achievement that comes from winning a competition. But above all, he loves the opportunities to represent Macao at various competitions and win championships for UM, which is something he never dreamed he would do when he was a teenager.

Countless Hours of Training

As is true for any athlete, one minute of glory on the winners' podium is the result of countless hours of training. Being a college student and a basketball player, Lai understands all too well the difficulty of juggling academic commitments and athletic training. 'We usually train until late at night, with classes to attend the next



黎家棟通過籃球認識許多朋友
Lai Ka Tong has made many friends through playing basketball

犧牲娛樂時間，不斷激勵並嚴格要求自己。」他時常回想起小時候因為打籃球受傷很痛而想放棄時，媽媽對他說的一句話：「不可以輕易放下自己鍾愛的事情。」而現在的他認為：「有壓力才能有推動力讓自己不斷進步。」

希望有更多關注和支持

黎家棟覺得他人的關注和支持對他而言很重要，「有了家人朋友的關心我會覺得再困難也沒那麼辛苦，遇到挫折時，教練和前輩們的鼓勵也令我更相信自己。大學體育設施的增加，而且對校隊培訓、外出比賽以及購置籃球用具等方面都很支持，校領導也常常親自到場為校隊打氣，都令我們很鼓舞。」黎家棟希望將來澳門能有更多人關注本地籃球：「每次比賽我都想有觀眾來支持，想起第一次參加中國大學生籃球聯賽（CUBA）時，從未聽說過澳大籃球隊的現場觀眾都很支持我們，感覺很開心。」

談到未來，黎家棟希望將來有足夠的能力成為一名優秀的全職運動員乃至明星球員，他笑著說：「我想要選擇和籃球相關的職業。其實，我也很想成為一名老師，可以教小朋友們打球是很快樂的事情。」

morning. So sometimes we don't have enough time to rest,' he says. 'But this is what you have to do when you love something. You have to sacrifice your leisure time, and you have to constantly motivate yourself and be strict with yourself.' When he was a teenager, Lai sometimes suffered painful injuries from playing basketball. During those times when he considered giving up basketball because of the pain, he persevered because of his mother's words: 'We should not give up what we love to do too easily.' Now an adult, he views stress as a source of motivation rather than an impediment to progress.

Looking Forward to More Support

The support of Lai's family and friends means a lot to him. 'With their support, even a challenging situation seems to become less daunting,' he says. 'When I encounter setbacks, the words of encouragement from my coach and senior athletes help reinforce my faith in myself.' Lai is pleased to see that there are more sports facilities on the campus, and that the university provides great support, both practical and emotional, to the athletes in various aspects. 'I'm always happy to see people cheer for us at a competition. For example, the university's management often attend our competitions to cheer for us. And I still remember the first time I participated in Chinese University Basketball Association League (CUBA). People who probably had never heard of us were cheering for us, which was very touching. People's support and encouragement motivate us to work harder,' he says.

Looking to the future, Lai hopes that more people in Macao will follow local basketball development. He also hopes that one day he will become a professional athlete, or better yet, a star athlete. 'I want to find a job that is related to basketball. In fact, I would love to become a teacher. I think it'd be fun to teach children to play basketball,' he says.



首次參加CUBA賽後與隊友合照
Lai Ka Tong and his teammates participating in CUBA for the first time

從文藝女生到運動員 張米拉：劍擊是我終身 堅持的運動

**Dancer-turned Fencer Zhang Mila:
'Fencing is a sport I will practice for life.'**

文Text | 張麗華 Ella Cheong 圖Photo | 陳金榮 Eric Tam

第20屆及21屆全國大學生劍擊錦標賽季軍及亞軍
Second and first runner-up at the 20th and 21st All China University Fencing Championship, respectively



澳門大學劍擊隊隊長、傳播系四年級學生張米拉是那種文藝氣質型的女學生，大學之前從沒有想到會成為大學生運動員的她，在大學一年級時的一張入會申請表，自此激發了她音樂和舞蹈以外的潛能。之後她由基本步開始咬緊牙關拼命苦練，終於在大三那年嚐到努力換來的甜頭——奪得第20屆全國大學生劍擊錦標賽季軍，翌年更進而在同項賽事中取得亞軍，技驚四座。

猛下苦功終吐氣揚眉

「由於從來沒有接觸過運動，剛開始有些膽戰心驚，幸好我有跳舞基礎，對練習走步有幫助，而且我模仿力強，很快上手，教練見我有潛質就叮囑我加緊練習。頭一年的確很辛苦，每星期風雨無阻訓練兩個晚上。從大一開始我就比別人認真去練習，在宿舍裡，我特別自製了一個洞板，一有時間就訓練。」張米拉說。

大二時首次參加全國賽小組賽，成績並不理想，令張米拉感到失望。見到師妹因比賽失利鬱鬱不樂，眾師兄姐紛紛鼓勵米拉不要放棄。在面對挫折時不輕易言輸的張米拉選擇繼續堅持下去，還加入校外的劍擊俱樂部，加強鍛煉。大三那年，她終於迎來收穫的季節。

Zhang Mila, a fourth-year student from the Department of Communication, is the captain of the UM Fencing Team. At first glance, she doesn't seem to fit the stereotype of a fencer. In fact, having practiced dancing and piano since childhood, Zhang never thought she would become an athlete on a university team, let alone a sword-wielding one. When she filled out an application form to join the university's Fencing Team in her first year, she didn't know she would discover a passion outside the world of music. As with any endeavour, the beginning is always the hardest. But after three years of training, her efforts paid off. She placed third in the 20th All China University Fencing Championship. The next year, she outdid herself and emerged as the first runner-up at the same event.

Impressive Debut on National Stage

Zhang had never played any sport before she started fencing, so she was a little afraid in the beginning that she would never master the sport. Luckily, her dancing background proved beneficial to her training in fencing. She was also good at imitating others. So she progressed quickly. Noticing her potential, the coach encouraged her to spend more time practicing. The first year was especially hard. In addition to training two nights every week, she also fashioned a makeshift target which she used in her spare time to improve the accuracy of her swordplay.

「第二次參加劍擊賽就拿到全國第三，我覺得一半是實力一半是運氣。那年的我初生之犢不畏虎，不知道對手實力多強，對手也不知道我有多強，在沒有壓力的情況下放膽一搏，竟意外拿到獎。到翌年再參加全國賽時，就不能隨意去打，別人全都盯著我來。決賽時面對的對手是從中學已開始練劍擊的老手，最後輸了給她兩分很可惜。」

氣質變得不一樣

張米拉從小接受鋼琴和跳舞的薰陶，成為大學生運動員後，從前的朋友都笑說她的氣質變得不一樣。「以前的我比較文弱，現在健康很多，整個身體的協調性也有進步。我不只劍擊方面的技術進步，其他方面的運動也連帶提升了水平。」

「我打的是花劍，是最複雜的，比賽時需要冷靜思考如何面對，並要有整套的戰術規劃，去分析進攻策略，這是最好玩之處。」她身為劍擊隊隊長，同時要負起管理團隊的責任，「一開始溝通時常常碰壁，老覺得別人的想法跟自己出入，慢慢才磨練出溝通技巧。」

終身堅持的運動

今年畢業的張米拉說畢業後會選擇繼續升學，「大學四年最重要是培養了我對劍擊運動的興趣，它會是我終身堅持的運動，不會因大學畢業就停下來。」



四年來，張米拉堅持風雨不洩去練習。
Zhang Mila has been training for over four years

When she participated in a national competition in her sophomore year, she did not perform well and felt disappointed in herself. The senior members of the Fencing Team encouraged her not to lose heart, reassuring her that one more year of training would yield better results. Never the quitter, Zhang stepped up her training by joining a fencing club off campus. The next year came her year of harvest—she placed third at the 20th All China University Fencing Championship.

'I think the good result was partly due to my skills and partly due to luck,' she says. 'I was a fearless rookie, blithely unaware of how good the opponents were. And with all pressure off, I was able to give my best and got a third prize, which was a pleasant surprise.' When she participated in the same competition again, however, she no longer had the luxury of competing in a stress-free state, because all eyes were on her. She lost the final with a margin of two points, to a veteran who has been fencing since middle school.

Fencing Changes a Person from the Inside Out

Ever since she started fencing, Zhang has heard her friends comment on how much the sport has changed her from the inside out. 'I'm much more fit, and my physical coordination is also better. Practicing fencing improves not only my fencing skills, but my skills in other sports as well,' she says.

Zhang practices foil fencing, which is the sport's most complicated form. 'You need to stay calm in a competition, analyse the tactics used by your opponent, and come up with your own tactics to beat your opponent. This is the most fun part of fencing,' she says. 'I've been practicing fencing for four years, and I never get tired of it. Just the thought of practicing it makes me happy.'

'It is a sport I will practice for life.'

Zhang will graduate this year, and she plans to pursue further studies after graduation. 'The greatest gain from my four years at UM is that I've developed a strong interest in fencing,' she says. 'I won't stop practicing it after graduation. It is a sport I will practice for life.'

全國冠軍蘇栢芝： 攀岩給予我力量與自信

National Champion Sou Pak Chi:
'Rock climbing gives me
strength and confidence.'

文Text | 庄曉輝 Gracie Chong

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

2015年全國大學生攀岩錦標賽冠軍
Champion of a national inter-varsity rock climbing competition in 2015

2015年暑假，教育學院四年級學生蘇栢芝在全國大學生攀岩錦標賽勇奪冠軍，是澳大攀岩隊參加這項賽事以來第二個全國錦標。在冠軍光環底下，蘇栢芝並沒有因此感到壓力，她坦言「不太看重比賽或獎項，只想保持這項興趣，並把攀岩運動推廣給更多人。」

為推廣攀岩出力

蘇栢芝14歲開始攀岩，初時不獲家人支持，直至看到她的認真和努力才逐漸改變。「攀岩對體格的要求並不很高，反而是身體的柔韌性、身體的協調性以及拆解線路的能力比較重要，這正是攀岩有趣之處，也是我喜歡這項運動的原因。」

原來蘇栢芝的兩位哥哥從小就是籃球健將，一直認為自己並沒遺傳到運動細胞的她在接觸攀岩後逐漸提高了各方面的自信，「攀岩令我感受到自己是有能力的，而且能夠為社會及身邊的人帶來一點影響，很有滿足感。」她說：「因為攀岩在澳門不是熱門運動，未曾攀過岩的人從各種報導上看到我或者澳大攀岩隊的消息，從而令更多人知道攀岩，能為這項運動的發展出一分力好開心，是我繼續推廣的動力。」

Sou Pak Chi is a fourth-year student from the Faculty of Education. In 2015, she won the championship at a national inter-varsity rock climbing competition. It was the second championship won by UM's Rock Climbing Team at this competition. When asked if the champion title is a source of stress for her, she says, 'I don't care too much about competitions or awards. I only want to maintain my interest in rock climbing and help more people know about this sport.'

Introducing More People to Rock Climbing

Sou started rock climbing at the age of 14. At first her parents did not support her new hobby, but they gradually came around after realizing she was serious about it. One doesn't have to be of strong build to rock climb; flexibility, coordination and the ability to analyse a climbing route are more important. 'This is what makes rock climbing great fun and why I love it,' Sou says.

Growing up with two athletic brothers, Sou used to think she was the only child in the family who failed to inherit the athletic gene. Rock climbing has boosted her self-confidence in sports and in other areas of her life. Moreover, it gives her an opportunity to influence the people around her, which she finds particularly rewarding. 'Rock

「不斷嘗試一定會成功」

每當訓練遇到瓶頸時，蘇栢芝會勉勵自己「失敗乃成功之母」，她覺得這句話雖然老套，卻正是攀岩的真實寫照。「攀岩是一項常經歷失敗的運動，同一條攀岩路線可能要嘗試20多次後才能成功登頂，所以我也常對新隊員說不要怕失敗，只要不斷嘗試就一定會成功。」



蘇栢芝致力推廣攀岩
Sou Pak Chi is actively involved in promoting rock climbing in Macao

從大一就加入攀岩隊，作為大師姐兼隊長，蘇栢芝很高興見到學校的攀岩設施越來越好，也吸引到更多學生加入攀岩隊，「舊校園的攀岩牆只得八米左右，現在校園的則有15米，而且場地足夠大，最近還新建了一個抱石牆，無厘對訓練很有幫助。」

蜘蛛女俠的理想

與蘇栢芝聊天，感覺她是一位文靜的女生，跟她在攀岩牆上「蜘蛛女俠」的形象有著鮮明對比，「一般人認為運動員都比較『大隻』，其實攀岩對體格的要求並不算高，門智門力並重，這正是我喜歡這項運動的原因。」蘇栢芝志願是成為一位英文老師，「到時候我也會鼓勵我的學生多做運動，尋找自己的興趣並堅持下去。」

climbing is not a very popular sport in Macao. But through news stories about me and our Rock Climbing Team, people who have never tried rock climbing are gradually learning more about it, and it makes me really happy to be able to do my part to popularise this sport,' she says.

'As long as you keep trying, you will succeed in the end.'

Every time Sou encounters setbacks in training, she reminds herself of the old adage, 'Failure is the mother of success.' As clichéd as this phrase may sound, it aptly encapsulates the process of mastering rock climbing. Rock climbing is a sport where one fails a lot. In fact, according to Sou, it is not unusual for a climber to try 20 times before successfully ascending a route. That is why Sou often tells new climbers not to fear failure. Her refrain is, 'As long as you keep trying, you will succeed in the end.'

Sou is very pleased to see the improvement in the climbing facilities on campus, which has helped draw more students to the team. 'The climbing wall on the old campus was only eight metres high, while the one on the current campus is 15 metres high,' she says. 'Also, the space is bigger. A new bouldering wall was built recently. These will greatly benefit our training.'

Spider Woman's Dream

Judging by Sou's quiet and gentle demeanour, it is difficult to associate her with the 'Spider Woman' on the climbing wall. 'People tend to think that athletes are all of solid build, but actually you don't have to have strong build to play rock climbing. It's both a physical and an intellectual sport, which is why I love it,' she says. Sou hopes to become an English teacher after graduation. 'When I become a teacher, I will encourage my students to exercise more and to find a sport that they are passionate about and can stick to,' she says.



全國攀岩冠軍蘇栢芝
National rock climbing champion Sou Pak Chi



長跑健將邱詩婷： 它教曉我人生哲理

Long-distance Runner Liao Si Teng: 'It is like a friend and a mentor.'

文Text | 校園記者朱佳雯 UM Reporter Kate Zhu

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

第14屆全國大學生田徑賽女子800米及400米跑第一名

2013年東亞運動會女子800米第四名

Champion at a national inter-varsity track and field competition, both in the women's 800-metre category and the 400-metre category. Placed fourth in the 2013 East Asian Games in the women's 800-metre race.

教育學院學前教育專業四年級學生邱詩婷是澳門著名長跑健將，曾獲全國大學生田徑賽女子800米及400米第一名，東亞運動會女子800米第四名等獎。邱詩婷認為長跑帶給她最多的不只是獎項與榮譽，更教曉她人生哲理，並從中得到快樂和滿足。

與長跑的緣份

邱詩婷第一次接觸跑步是在9歲那年代表班級參加校運動會，自此愛上長跑這項運動。年復一年堅持不懈的練習佔據了邱詩婷大部分的時間，「長跑是我生命的一部分，已成為我的習慣，現在感覺一天不跑就會不舒服，很不習慣。」邱詩婷笑著說。

人生的導師

邱詩婷眼中的長跑與我們眼中的長跑是不一樣的，在大多數人眼中，它只是一項有益身心的運動。對於邱詩婷來說，它是夥伴，與她肩並肩同行，分享成功與失敗；更是良師，教會了她很多人生的哲理，讓她積極看待這個世界。「長跑給予我的是源

Liao Si Teng is a fourth-year student from the Faculty of Education, majoring in pre-primary education. In 2013, she placed fourth in the East Asian Games in the women's 800-metre race. In 2014, she placed first at a national inter-varsity track and field competition, both in the 800-metre category and the 400-metre category.

Falling in Love with Long-distance Running

Liao was first introduced to long-distance running at the age of nine, when she represented her class at her school's sports meet. She fell in love with the sport, and training has since taken up a large portion of her time. 'Long-distance running has become an important part of my life,' she says. 'If I go even one day without running, I would feel like something is missing.'

A Friend and a Mentor

To most people, long-distance running is just a sport that benefits one's body and mind. But to Liao, it is like a friend and a mentor. 'It is a constant source of positive energy,' she says. 'Because of its company, I've learned how to deal with loneliness. I have a

源不斷的正能量。因為它的陪伴，我學會怎樣面對孤單。我是一個好勝心強的人，但長跑教會我怎樣處理挫折和失敗，當我在生活中遇到這些問題時便能很好的去處理。」

如何將長跑進行到底

作為一名長跑運動員，邱詩婷怎樣在長跑中堅持下去並跑出好成績呢？「首先，體能一定要達標，訓練每天都要堅持，稍有懈怠就會速度下降。再者是根據自己的體力來制定比賽作戰計劃，如果是跑跑道的話，我會按圈或是米數來計算，每一圈或是每200米跑多久，然後一直練習，一般在比賽中用的時間跟自己定下的目標都不會差多少。在跑步時，我也會一直跟自己說，繼續跑啊，都已經跑了那麼多了，還剩一點之類的話來鼓勵自己。」

從運動中學會感恩

「在多年的運動生涯中，我遇到了很多人，例如面冷心熱的中學教練，雖然他是個教練，但他是真的關心我們，而不只是為了讓我們在比賽中贏得比賽。考入澳大後，我加入了田徑隊，給了我很多機會和平台，我有機會與旗鼓相當的對手進行切磋，讓我進步更快。」

年經輕便備受關注的邱詩婷，一直沒有被田徑場上的勝利光環衝昏頭腦，也從不因為站在領獎台上而沾沾自傲。「運動教曉我做人應有的素質和堅持，也教曉我不要在名與利中丟失了原本的信念。」

competitive streak, but long-distance running has taught me how to deal with failures.'

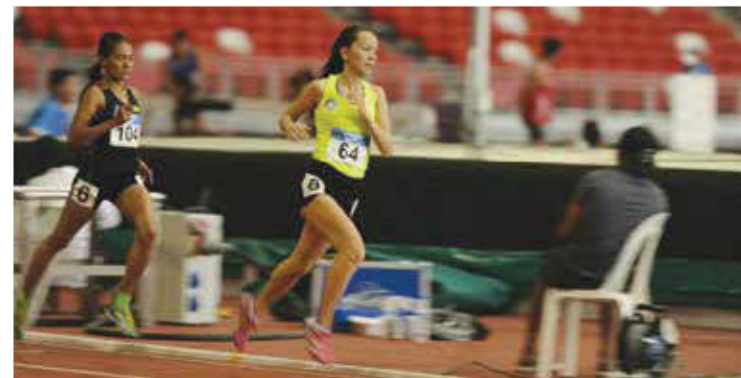
Training in Perseverance

Liao says long-distance running requires hard work and perseverance. 'First, you need to do strength training every day. When you slack even just a little bit, your speed will decrease,' she says. 'Second, you need to have a strategy. For example, if I'm running on a track, I would make each circle, or every 200 metres, a mini-goal and tell myself I want to complete each circle within a certain amount of time. Then I would keep training until I reach that goal. Normally the actual time I use to complete each circle in a competition would not be too different from the time I set as my goal in my training. I would also encourage myself when I am running. For example, I would tell myself, "Keep going. You've already covered a lot of distance, and there is only a little left."'

Learning Gratitude from Sport

During her athletic career, Liao has met many people who have taught her a lesson in gratitude. 'Take my coach from middle school for example,' she says. 'He rarely smiled, but he genuinely cared about us, and not just because he wanted us to win in competitions.' Since joining the university's Track and Field Team, Liao has had many opportunities to practice with well-matched opponents, which has helped her progress more quickly.

A young star athlete constantly in the spotlight, Liao often reminds herself not to get carried away or rest on her laurels. 'Playing sport has taught me not to let fortune and fame change who I am and what I believe in,' she says.



參加2015年新加坡亞洲城市盃聯賽
Liao in the Singapore Open Track & Field Championships 2015

龍舟隊隊長余駿

——在練習中發現樂趣

Dragon Boat Team Captain U Chon
—Discovering Joy in Training

文Text | 校園記者陳海 UM Reporter Terence Tan

圖Photo | 由受訪者提供 Provided by the interviewee

2015年澳門大學生邀請賽標準龍—公開組500米冠軍
Champion in the 500-metre open category of the 2015 Macau University Student Invitational Standard Dragon Boat Race

科技學院土木及環境工程系四年級學生余駿是澳門大學龍舟隊隊長。他在大專一年級時因被學長邀請而加入，至今已和隊友共同獲取澳門及外地龍舟賽事的多個獎項，當中包括2015澳門大學生邀請賽標準龍—公開組500米冠軍。划龍舟這項運動已成為余駿大學生活中不可缺少的一部分。

輸也是一件好事

余駿因為龍舟結識了許多朋友，他享受和隊友共同努力練習的時刻，大家也常常說笑令訓練變得不那麼沉悶。通過出外比賽，余駿認識了許多來自其他隊伍的朋友：「我們在比賽結束後的聚會上交換隊服，一起唱歌跳舞，都是十分難忘的回憶。」這些朋友的交流和陪伴也讓他尤為鍾愛龍舟這項運動。

U Chon, the current captain of the Dragon Boat Team at UM, is a fourth-year student from the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology. He joined the team in his freshman year at the invitation of a senior member. Since then, he and his teammates have won numerous awards at local and non-local competitions, including the championship in the 500-metre open category of the Macau University Student Invitational Standard Dragon Boat Race.

Losing Can Be a Good Thing

U has made many friends through dragon boating, and their company makes training more enjoyable. He has also made friends from other teams at competitions. 'We would throw a party after a competition, and we would sing and dance and exchange uniforms. These are memories that I will never forget,' he says.

Dragon boating is a team sport and requires team members to train together on a regular basis so they can learn to row in the

作為一項講求團隊協作的項目，划龍舟需要隊員經常一起訓練以培養節奏感。大家在比賽中一起盡全力自然也是想要贏取冠軍，而余駿卻覺得「輸也是一件好事」。他分享說：「失敗可以幫助隊員調整心態，訓練我們的心理素質，大家通過檢討才能發現問題並有所調整，連續的獲勝反倒會讓隊員們輕視下一次比賽。」不斷的自我反省也正讓龍舟隊能夠不驕不躁地迎接每一次挑戰。余駿雖然從未想過做全職運動員，但他坦言：「這段大學生運動員的經歷，不僅鍛煉了我的體能，更教會我在生活中面對成功以及困難時如何調整自己的心態。」

笑對壓力

學習土木工程這一專業，余駿的學業壓力並不小，他平時還參加大學屬會的工作。儘管龍舟隊定期高強度的體能訓練對他至今仍是挑戰，他卻從沒有想過要退出校隊。談到這在外人看來甚為緊密的時間安排時，他笑著說：「比賽前兩個月時間會緊張一些，其他時候還是有自己的休閒時間的。」

除了樂觀的心態，家人的支持也是余駿能堅持下去不可缺少的動力：「他們都覺得大學生能多做運動是好事，會為我拿獎而感到驕傲。」談到未來的期望，余駿說：「希望今年我們能夠繼續在更多龍舟賽事中衛冕。」



龍舟隊團隊照
Members of the UM Dragon Boat Team



龍舟隊獲2015澳門大學生小龍舟公開組200米冠軍
UM's Dragon Boat Team was the champion in the 2015 Macau University Student Small Dragon Boat Race Open Category

same rhythm. While U and his fellow team members enter each competition hoping to win, U believes losing can also be a good thing. 'Losing makes us reflect on our weaknesses and helps us become more resilient. Winning all the time is actually not a good thing, because it will make you conceited and ill prepared for the next game,' he says. U has never thought of becoming a professional athlete. But he feels grateful that his experiences as a student athlete have not only made him more fit, but have taught him how to handle success, how to reframe problems, and how to remain positive in challenging times.

Handling Stress with a Positive Attitude

With his heavy workload as a civil engineering major, additional work as a participant in student organisations, and the regular intensive strength training in the Dragon Boat Team, U is no stranger to stress. But he has never thought of withdrawing from the Dragon Boat Team. Asked how he handles such a busy schedule, he says, 'It is indeed a bit stressful during the two months before a competition, but otherwise I still have some time to myself.' In addition to a positive attitude, his family's support has also been a source of strength that has kept him going. 'My family believes playing sport is a good thing, and they are proud of me when I win an award at a competition,' he says. 'I hope this year we can bring home more championships.'

短片
Video



漁大人說運動 終身運動習慣由此起
Make Exercise a Lifelong Habit

中文系學術古今兼容 創豐碩成果

Academic Achievements of UM's Department of Chinese Language and Literature

文Text | 余偉業 Kelvin U 圖Photo | 李思、張麗華、部分由受訪者提供 Manuel Reis, Ella Cheong, with some provided by the interviewees



莫言（右二）是澳大「文學藝術家駐校計劃」及榮譽文學博士之一
Mo Yan (2nd from right) is an honorary degree recipient and a writer-in-residence under UM's Writers-and-Artists-in-Residence Programme

一流的大學一定要建立一流的母語語言文學學科，故此澳門大學極為重視人文學院中國語言文學系（簡稱中文系）的發展，更把中文學科作為重點發展的基礎學科之一。經過多年的發展，中國語言文學學科成為澳大歷史最悠久，發展勢頭最好，學術成果最強，學術影響力最大的學科之一。這個學科在頂尖雜誌發表論文的比例，在頂尖出版機構出版的學術著作的質量，都達到或超過一流大學中文學科的水平。法國阿爾圖瓦大學、北京大學中文系、香港浸會大學中文系教授合組的校外學術評估委員會也認為本校中文系已形成了一支於國際及國內中文學界具相當影響力的學術團隊，分別在中國古代思想文化與文學、漢語語言學和漢語新文學方面具較強的研究和師資力量。

It is commonly understood that a world-class university must have a world-class academic programme focused on the native language of the country in which the university is located. Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale all have world-renowned departments of English literature and linguistics. For this reason, in the pursuit to become a world-class university, the University of Macau (UM) has worked diligently to develop the Department of Chinese Language and Literature (the Chinese department), and has identified Chinese as one of the university's key fundamental disciplines. Chinese Language and Literature is one of the oldest disciplines at UM, and through many years of development, it has now become one of the most fruitful and influential disciplines at UM. In terms of the ratio and quality of academic papers published in top-tier journals and books produced by top publishers, UM's Chinese department is on a par with, or even surpasses, its counterparts at other world-class universities. An external academic review committee, formed by professors from Artois University, Peking University, and Hong Kong Baptist University, has remarked that the faculty team at UM's Chinese department has a fairly big influence in the academic communities both at home and abroad, especially in the areas of traditional Chinese ideology, culture and literature; Chinese linguistics; and new literature in Chinese.

學術量有突破

一個學系辦得出色與否，有賴師生共同默默耕耘，於無涯的學海中努力探索，尋找新的天地。中文系一直奉行嚴謹的學術研究，老師醉心於學問研究，引領著學生突破思想框框，因此學術上屢有突破，先後發表一篇又一篇優秀的論文，出版一批又一批學術含量相當高的專著，而且師生努力的成果常被國內外核心期刊刊載。

中文系近四年在當代中國人文社會科學最高端、被兩岸四地所有大學公認為最具權威的中文學術期刊《中國社會科學》發表了三篇論文，分別是《五四新文學發生的內在必然性》（2015年第11期）；《戲劇本質體與中國現代戲劇的經典化》（2013年第1期）；以及《魯迅諸子觀的多維空間》（2012年第2期）。中文系主任朱壽桐教授說：「對於只有16人規模的中文系，四年內有三篇論文發表在該期刊上，應該算是十分不錯的。據統計，同一時期內地一流大學中文系只在這頂尖期刊上也平均發表三到五篇，遠往來是近百人的大系。」另外，中文系在《文學評論》、《文藝研究》、《中華文史論叢》和《國學》等受學界重視刊物上也定期發表文章。

中文系在著作方面更是成果豐碩，近幾年出版了論著共65部，其中35部，即佔50%以上，都經由具學術權威的國家級出版社印刷出版，如人民文學出版社、中華書局、中國社會科學出版社等。其中楊義



朱壽桐教授表示，中文系的學術研究無論在數量、質量上的實力和影響力達到一流水平。
Prof. Zhu Shoutong believes the Chinese department has reached world-class standards in terms of the quantity, quality, and impact of its published papers.

Academic Publication

Faculty members and students from the Chinese department have published their work in numerous prestigious journals both at home and abroad. Over the past four years, members of the department have published three academic papers in *Social Sciences in China*, which is China's most prestigious academic journal in the fields of social sciences and the humanities. 'For a department with only 16 faculty members, publishing three papers in this journal in four years is not bad,' says Prof. Zhu Shoutong, head of the department. 'According to statistics, Chinese departments at world-class universities in mainland China on average published three to five papers in this journal during the same period, and these are departments with nearly 100 faculty members.' The department also publishes regularly in other important academic journals, such as *Literary Review*, *Literature & Art Studies*, *Collections of Essays on Chinese Literature and History*, and *Research in the Traditions of Chinese Culture*.

In addition to academic papers, staff in the department have also published 65 books in recent years, 35 of which were published by state publishing houses, including the People's Literature Publishing House, Zhonghua Book Company, and China Social Sciences Press. Prof. Yang Yi and his research team have published more than 900,000 words on leading thinkers from the Pre-Qin period in ancient China. Prof. Yang has also completed seven lengthy papers on the subject. 'In terms of the quantity, quality, and impact of our published works in the field, we have reached world-class standards,' says Prof. Zhu.

Faculty Team

Although the size of the department's faculty team is relatively small, its members are all academic heavyweights, including Chair Professor Yang Yi; Distinguished Professor De Bao Xu; and professors Xu Jie, Shi Jianguo, Tang Keng Pan, Tang Kwok Kwong, Xu Daming, Gong Gang, and Tang Chon Chit. 'In recent years, we have recruited new professors with an international background, because we hope our professors publish their work not only in Chinese, but also in English if possible,' says Prof. Zhu. 'Recruiting professors who are good at Chinese and English is not



世界知名文學家、澳大榮譽文學博士白先勇（右）與澳大師生分享多年來推廣昆曲的經歷。
Pal Hsien-yung(right), a world-renowned writer and recipient of an honorary doctor of letters degree from UM, shares his experience in promoting Kun opera with UM faculty and students.

教授，他在中文系組建了一支核心的中國文學研究團隊，率領研究團隊整理先秦諸子系列，出版90多萬字的著作，以及完成了七篇《先秦諸子源流研究》的長篇論文。朱壽桐教授說：「我們的學術研究無論在數量、質量上的實力和影響力達到一流水平。」

國際化下的師資轉變

中文系的教授人數並不多，但都是重量級人物，當中有編義講座教授、許德寶特聘教授、徐杰教授、侍建國教授、鄧景濱教授、鄧國光教授、徐大明教授、龔剛副教授、鄧駿遠副教授等。朱壽桐教授說：「近年我們在原有的師資隊伍上增聘了一些有國際背景的教授，由於我們的教授除了用中文發表論文外，有時還需要用外文發表論文，這是我系的一貫要求。招聘中英俱佳的老師到中文系既符合大學發展中文教育全球化、國際化的方針，更有利於增

only in line with the university's policy to increase the degree of internationalisation of our department, but will also help enhance our communication with the world and improve our international competitiveness.

Currently, nearly 50 per cent of all the doctoral candidates in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities are in the Chinese department. 'The number of students applying to our department is increasing every year, with postgraduate acceptance ratio reaching 1/8,' he says. 'The number of local students applying for our undergraduate programmes is also increasingly rapidly. Of all the departments in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, our department has been the first choice for the most applicants three years in a row.'

Widespread Recognition

The academic papers by faculty and students from the Chinese department have received numerous research awards. The

強中文學科與世界交流，提高全球的聲望競爭力。」朱教授高興地表示，中文系由於師資力量雄厚，承擔了人文學院博士生培養的近半任務。「中文系的生源逐年提高，碩士生的錄取率已經達到八分之一，本科生的本地生源也迅速拓展，已連續三年成為人文學院招生第一志願報名人數最多的學系。」

師生成果備受肯定

中文系學術論文曾多次獲頒研究相關的獎項，當中有關澳門學、澳門文學研究成果曾多次獲得澳門人文社會科學研究優秀成果獎，包括一等獎一次。在著作方面，由鄧景濱教授、鄧駿遠副教授和邵朝陽博士主編的《澳門青少年信札佳作選》於全國應用寫作第18屆學術研討會上獲評為優秀著作二等獎；而鄧景濱教授和碩士生林成合寫的論文《「敬啟者」的錯解誤用》被評為優秀論文二等獎。鄧景濱教授的《全球化視野下的漢語應用文研究》獲中國應用寫作研究會第16周年會優秀著作一等獎。侍建國教授發表的論文《關於國家語言的新思考》獲中國社會科學網全文轉載。該網由中國社會科學院主辦，是國家級社會科學學術的特大型國內外綜合研究資訊網。

中文系博士生張麗鳳榮獲第10屆華文戲劇節優秀論文獎。中文系畢業生蔣美賢在全球化時代與應用寫作創新學術研討會上發表的論文被評為優秀論文三等獎。而由直屬中國教育部的語文出版社出版的第11屆全國古代漢語學術研討會論文集《古漢語研究的新探索》，破格收錄了碩士生汪欣欣的論文。兩位博士生金春媛和董思聰，分別在「第二屆東亞文史與社會研究生論壇」和「第三屆中文學科博士生學術論壇」上獲優秀論文獎。此外，董思聰成功入選「現代漢語語法國際研討會」青年學者資助，受邀到台灣參加第六屆現代漢語語法國際研討會，其論文《重慶方言中「難怪」類詞語之語法研究》更榮獲「語法新秀」二等獎，為澳門唯一獲獎的與會者。詩歌創作方面，博士後劉群偉（筆名荒林）於「首屆蓮花杯國際華文詩歌大賽」獲國際華文詩歌大賽優秀獎，是澳門地區唯一的獲獎者。此外，中文系博士生賈淑潔、胡善兵等分別在歷屆中華詩詞大賽中獲得諸多獎項。

department's studies on Macaology and Macao literature have received prizes at the Outstanding Achievement Awards for Macao Research in Humanities and Social Sciences several times, including a first prize. *Ao Men Qing Shao Nian Xin Zha Jia Zuo Xuan* (A Selected Collection of Outstanding Letters by Young Adults in Macao), co-edited by Prof Tang Keng Pan, Prof Tang Chon Chit, and Dr Sio Chio Jeong, received a second prize in the monographs category at the 18th National Academic Conference on Practical Writing. A paper on the incorrect understanding and usage of a common Chinese salutation in written communication, co-authored by Prof Tang Keng Pan and his master's student Lin Cheng, received a second prize in the papers category at the same event. Prof Tang's book, *A Study of Practical Writing from the Perspective of Globalisation*, received a first prize in the monographs category at the 16th annual conference of the Chinese Institute of Practical Writing (CIPW). Prof Shi Jianguo's paper, titled 'A Reconsideration of the National Common Language', was shared in full text on the Chinese Social Sciences Net (www.cssn.cn). Launched by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the CSSN is one of the most prominent and comprehensive websites in China in the field of social sciences.

Zhang Lifeng, a PhD student from the Chinese department, received an Outstanding Paper Award at the 10th Chinese Drama Festival. Cheong Mei In, a recent graduate of the Chinese department, won a third prize in the papers category at an academic conference organised by the CIPW, for her paper on unethical reporting. A paper by Wang Xinxin, a master's student, has been included in a paper collection on ancient Chinese language, published by the Language & Culture Press under the Ministry of Education. The papers in the collection were selected from the papers submitted to the 11th National Conference on the Ancient Chinese Language, which only academics at the level of associate professor or above are eligible to attend. PhD students Jin Chunyuan and Dong Sicong won outstanding paper awards at the Second East Asia Postgraduate Forum on Literature, History and Society, and the Third Chinese Studies PhD Students' Forum, respectively. At the Sixth International Conference on Contemporary Chinese Grammar held in Taiwan, Dong Sicong presented his paper titled, 'Grammatical Research in "Nangual(難怪)" Related Expressions in Chongqing Dialect', as a fully-sponsored scholar, and received the second prize of Young Scholars Award. Dong was the only participant from Macao to



楊義博教授 Chair Professor Yung Yi



許德寶特聘教授 Distinguished Professor Xu Debao



徐杰教授 Prof Xu Jie



侍建國教授 Prof Shi Janguo



鄧景濱教授 Prof Tang Kong Pan



徐大明教授 Prof Xu Daming



龔剛副教授 Prof Gong Gang



鄧駿捷副教授 Prof Tang Chon Chit

中文系擁有一批實力雄厚的教學團隊
The Chinese department has a strong faculty team



澳門大學與北京大學、台灣大學、香港大學推出「兩岸四校中文合作計劃」，為兩岸四地的中文教育及學術合作開拓新的發展路向。
UM, Peking University, Taiwan University, and the University of Hong Kong launched a collaboration programme for their respective Chinese departments to usher in a new path for Chinese education in, and academic collaboration between, the four Chinese-speaking regions.

開拓新路向

澳大發展的歷史雖不長，但頒授的榮譽文學博士幾乎囊括了當今漢語文學界影響最大，成就最高的一流大師，包括有白先勇、王蒙、莫言、余光中、金庸、姚宗頤等幾乎漢語文學界最頂尖的作家，說明他們對澳大，特別是對澳大中國語言文學學科有一定的認同。中文系近年還不斷開拓新的路向，先後推出「文學藝術家駐校計劃」和「兩岸四校中文合作計劃」。前者邀請了多位重量級文學泰斗如王蒙、余光中等進駐澳大，增進學術文化交流，為澳大師生帶來思想碰撞。後者是由北京大學、台灣大學、香港大學、澳大攜手推出，志於在學生培養、研究機制、學術交流方面建立更緊密的關係，以更寬的視野來看中文教育的意義和前景，讓師生從不同文化衝擊、碰撞、交流探索中國古今文學和語言學。

兩岸四地大學的優勢相輔相成，不但大大提升澳大人文學科的水平，也促進中華文化在區內以至全世界的發展。展望未來，朱壽桐教授信心滿滿，寄望中文系在國際化的視野下全力開拓新的發展方向，再進一步提升教學和研究質量。

receive an award at this conference. Liu Qunwei, a postdoctoral scholar from the Chinese department, received an excellence award at the First Lotus Cup International Competition in Chinese Poetry. She was the only participant from Macao to win an award at the competition. Other PhD students, including Lei Shuye and Hu Shanbing, have also received numerous awards at various Chinese poetry competitions.

Future Direction

Despite a short history, UM has an impressive list of honorary degree recipients, which includes nearly all of the most influential masters in the field of Chinese literature, including Pai Hsien-yung, Wang Meng, Mo Yan, Yu Kwang Chung, Louis Cha, and Jao Tsung-I. The fact that these preeminent writers have agreed to accept the honorary degrees shows their recognition of UM's Chinese Language and Literature discipline. In recent years, the Chinese department has launched several new initiatives. Under the department's new Writers-and-Artists-in-Residence Programme, several renowned writers, including Wang Meng and Yu Kwang Chung, have visited UM and shared their insights with UM staff and students. In addition, the department has jointly launched a programme designed to promote collaboration among Chinese departments at universities in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao. The collaboration programme involves Peking University, Taiwan University, the University of Hong Kong, and UM. It aims to foster closer collaborations in Chinese education among the four regions, to understand the importance and future of Chinese education from a broader perspective, and to provide a platform for scholars to exchange ideas on ancient and contemporary Chinese literature and language.

The programme allows Chinese departments in the four regions to combine their strengths, which not only greatly enhances the quality of liberal arts disciplines at UM, but also promotes the spread of Chinese culture in these regions and beyond. Looking to the future, Prof Zhu hopes the Chinese department will expand its global influence and further enhance the quality of its teaching and research.

短片
Video



名人訪談：文學界大師在澳大
Interviews with Celebrities: Literary Masters at UM

大數據有何價值？

What Is the Value of Big Data?

文Text | 黃首豪 Seohou Wong 圖Photo | 何杰平、李恩、黃首豪 Jack Ho, Manuel Reis & Seohou Wong

回憶一下你平常在社交網站看到甚麼廣告？或許當你膝蓋受傷時，會發現出現很多運動受傷或關節保養的廣告嗎？或是你準備為朋友慶祝生日，馬上就會出現咖啡廳或是蛋糕廣告……其實你看到這些廣告都不是偶然，而是經過精密計算才會針對性地出現在你眼前。身處web3.0的年代，人們都在談論數據創造的價值，究竟研究「Big Data」有何重要？我們今期訪問大數據專家、澳大副校長（學術）倪明達教授與電腦及資訊科學系教授唐遠炎，為大家剖析大數據的價值及威力。

What kind of advertisements do you usually see on social networking websites? Have you noticed that you might see many advertisements about sports-related injuries or joint care after hurting your knee, or that an advertisement of a restaurant or a cake shop might pop up on your computer screen just when you are planning a birthday celebration for one of your friends? That these advertisements come to you digitally is no coincidence. They are targeted specifically at you based on a precise analysis of your preferences.

In the age of web 3.0, it seems that suddenly everyone is talking about the value created by aggregating big data. But just how important is big data? In this issue of *umagazine*, we interview two of our own big data experts: Prof Lionel Ni, vice rector (academic affairs); and Tang Yuanan, a chair professor in the Department of Computer and Information Science. They each share with us their insights on the value and power of big data.



澳大副校長（學術）倪明達教授
UM's Vice Rector (Academic Affairs) Prof Lionel Ni

被記錄的數據都可產生價值

Google作為擁有巨大市場的網上廣告商，Google會透過你的網上行為分析你喜歡甚麼，在YouTube看過甚麼影片，然後針對地為你推送廣告，這種賣廣告方式較傳統在報章雜誌上刊登廣告更有效接觸潛在的消費者，而且這些資料匯集起來更可以為Google產生巨大價值。在大數據的年代，一切網上行為都被記錄和被數字化，網上瀏覽過的網頁、搜尋過的關鍵字、在社交網站上載的相片或打卡的地點都會被記錄下來，用戶每個動作的數據究竟有多大作用？

Google數據的研究與分析不僅僅是向你推送衣服、汽車或餐廳廣告，更可能影響到國家競爭力及國家安全的嚴肅問題；倪明達教授說以往全世界都在做情報收集，但是如果今天任何一個政府能掌控Google的數據，就可得到非常豐富的情報，不再需要透過情報人員去收集這些資訊，因此先進國家

All Recorded Data Can Create Value

As an online enterprise that captures a huge global market share, Google routinely distributes advertisements to internet users based on their preferences by tracking and analysing their online behaviour, including what they have searched for and what videos they have watched on YouTube. Compared to traditional print advertising, this targeted digital advertising can reach prospective consumers more effectively. Moreover, the data collected in the process can create enormous value for Google. In the age of big data, the online behaviour of internet users is all recorded and digitised: from the keywords we type into browsers, to the websites we visit; from the photographs we upload to social media platforms, to the locations in the physical world where we check in to record our visits. But how exactly is this data actually used?

The data collected by Google is not only used for seemingly frivolous and innocuous purposes, such as analysing a potential consumer's preferences for clothes, cars and restaurants; it also has



大數據分析可有助舒緩城市交通問題
Big data analysis can help to ease traffic congestion in urban areas

都在積極支持大數據的研究。他指出過往經濟數據都是依靠政府單位收集數據作報告，政府再透過這些報告去預測國家經濟狀況，但是像阿里巴巴這些電子商務公司的B2B（Business To Business）交易數據分析，可以比國家的官方預測更早發現經濟出現問題。「政府或企業都要有一個新的思維方式，來迎接大數據改變我們生活、學習和商業形態的時代。」倪教授比喻大數據分析就像礦場裡淘寶一樣，「能挖金、挖銀、挖銅就看你的本領，厲害的人能挖出金，不厲害的人甚麼都挖不到。」

大數據可作決策依據

倪明通教授表示：「大數據對21世紀的影響力遠超乎想像，不但改變人們的思維方式，且革新了科技的功能。大數據具有戰略意義的核心競爭力，其價值體現於協助分析商業模式，提供決策的依據。」



倪明通教授將大數據就像礦場，能從中挖出甚麼就看研究人員的本領。

Prof Lionel Ni likens big data analysis to gold mining

他在2008年拿到上海出租車的行駛數據作分析，其後再收到深圳和北京出租車的行駛數據，透過研究這些數據可以幫助處理城市交通問題。「在深圳、上海和北京的出租車裝有定位裝置，每個時段的位置及有否載客的數據都會被收集，研究人員根據這些資料可以分析出一天當中哪些時候在哪些路段會出現塞車。當數據累積下來就可得知整個城市的交通狀況，政府透過這些資料引導汽車的行車路線從而改善塞車情況。」倪教授認為如果澳門能

the potential to influence issues of a much more serious nature, such as a country's competitiveness and national security. In fact, says Prof Lionel Ni, Google's data would allow the government of any nation to obtain more intelligence than could be gathered by its own intelligence agents. This is the reason all advanced countries around the world are actively supporting big data research. Projections concerning the economic conditions of a country, Prof Ni adds, are usually based on economic reports, which are in turn supported by economic data collected by the government, but analysis of trading data stored in the databases of e-commerce companies like Alibaba can actually detect potential economic problems more quickly. Prof Ni likens such big data analysis to gold mining. 'Both governments and businesses need to adopt a new mindset to embrace the era of big data which will forever change the way we live, learn, and do business,' he says. 'Big data is a treasure trove of information, and if you are good, you will strike gold; otherwise you will walk away empty-handed.'

Big Data Can Serve as the Basis for Decision-making

'Big data's impact on the 21st century is far beyond our imagination,' says Prof Ni. 'Not only has it transformed our way of thinking, it has also revolutionised what science and technology can do. Big data's strategic importance lies in its ability to assist with business model analysis, thereby providing the basis for decision-making and enhancing a company's core competencies.'

In 2008 Prof Ni obtained transportation data generated by taxis in Shanghai. Later he obtained similar data about taxis in Shenzhen and Beijing. He then studied this data in an effort to help solve traffic congestion problems in these cities. 'Taxis in Shenzhen, Shanghai, and Beijing are equipped with vehicle positioning systems, which collect relevant data such as the vehicle's locations and whether it is occupied by passengers at different times,' says Prof Ni. 'By studying this data, researchers can work out the times and locations of traffic congestion on any given day. With enough data like this, you can get a clear picture of how serious traffic congestion is in different parts of the city, and the government can then improve traffic congestion by re-directing traffic.' Prof Ni believes that analysing such vehicle travelling data for taxis and tourist buses in Macao might help achieve the same goal, but he admits it is not easy to obtain such data in Macao.



倪明通教授在澳門大學大數據論壇
Prof Lionel Ni gives a lecture on big data at UM

把的士與旅遊巴士的行駛數據收集並作分析，澳門的交通可以得到舒緩，但是在澳門要得到這些數據並不容易。

倪教授指在美國有公開數據的相關法例，只要數據不涉及私隱或國家安全都可以被公開，從而讓科研人員進行研究。「我過往的研究得到內地政府和企業的配合提供資料，利用這些資料作分析可以幫助政府或企業解決很多問題。如果政府可以收集更多數據作研究，這些分析數據可以很有價值。」

澳門的數據分析需要牽頭

在計算機智能系統領域佔重要地位，多年來研究碩果累累的唐遠炎教授說，澳門的大數據分析仍處於初步的試驗階段，還未進入產生價值或為社會服務的階段，「澳門要在收集數據中摸索到一套方法，為後續的研究提供基礎。」唐教授建議，澳門可以

Prof Ni explains that there is a data disclosure law in the United States, which stipulates that data that does not involve privacy or national security issues can be made public. This means researchers can use the disclosed data for scientific research. 'My past research projects have relied on data provided by local governments and businesses in mainland China. By analysing this data I was able to help the governments and businesses solve many problems. If a government can collect more data for study, it would be very valuable indeed,' he says.

In Need of a Leader in Big Data Research

Prof Tang Yuanan is an expert in the field of computational intelligence. He believes that Macao is still in the early trial and error stage in big data research. 'It will take some time before big data research in Macao can produce concrete benefits for society,' says Prof Tang. 'Macao needs to find a systematic way of collecting data through trial and error, to lay the groundwork for future



唐遠炎教授舉辦講座分析資訊世界的趨勢發展
Prof Tang Yuanyan gives a lecture on the applications of big data

成立一個應用範圍比較小的，為某一、兩個需求服務的數據中心，這種數據中心的規模不大，容易建立。當數據累積下來大約兩三年的時間就可以建立起規模。

近年內地各政府或民間企業積極進行大數據分析與研究，唐教授指相對下內地的研究氣氛和研究面比澳門廣，項目很多資助也很充裕，澳門地方小，對研究的重視程度也相對小，以至人員投入、範圍都比內地差一點。但唐遠炎認為澳大或一些機構都有能力做數據分析研究，「澳大近年也有做一些小型的試驗，但對澳門來說未必能產生甚麼影響力。澳門現時主要缺乏一個牽頭單位，其實澳大不乏研究大數據的專家學者，但是研究人員只能從技術層面提供協助，無法針對澳門迫切的問題作研究。」

research.' He suggests that Macao should first establish a small data centre focused on addressing one or two practical problems, and then gradually increase the scope of its services over a period of two to three years as more data is accumulated.

Prof Tang notes that Macao lags behind mainland China in terms of the research environment, scope of research, and the degree of importance the local government attaches to research, and this is reflected in funding and personnel training. However, Prof Tang believes that UM and other institutions in Macao have the ability to conduct useful big data research. 'UM has done some small-scale trial projects in recent years, but they may not necessarily produce any noticeable effects in Macao,' he says. 'The main problem now is that there is no one to play the role of a leader. Actually there is no shortage of big data experts at UM, but experts can only provide

唐教授指政府知道現在大數據研究的重要性，接下來應該對大數據研究有更深入的認識，並改變企業傳統的商業模式，他認為需求者、研究者與政府主導者，三者結合起來才能發揮最大的效益，同時澳大應該在澳門的大數據建設中發揮積極的作用。

唐遠炎教授現時與倪明選教授以及澳大一些學者正積極向企業與政府作宣傳、舉辦講座和分享會，推動大數據研究的發展。

technical support. 'They don't know which pressing issues are prevalent in Macao, and therefore don't know where to focus their effort'

Prof Tang says the Macao SAR government now understands the importance of big data research. He hopes this understanding will deepen in the future and lead to a change in the traditional business model of local enterprises. As part of an effort to advance big data research in Macao, Prof Tang, Prof Ni, and some other UM scholars are currently organising lectures and information seminars for local government and businesses. 'I think only when the demand side, the researchers, and the government playing the role of a leader work together will big data research produce significant results,' says Prof Tang. 'And I think UM should play an active role in the process.'

短片
Video



澳大倪明選：大數據有何價值？
Prof Lionel Ni: What is the Value of Big Data?



唐遠炎教授在內地舉辦的大數據論壇發言
Prof Tang Yuanyan speaks at a big data forum held in mainland China

播科學種子 以研究造福社會

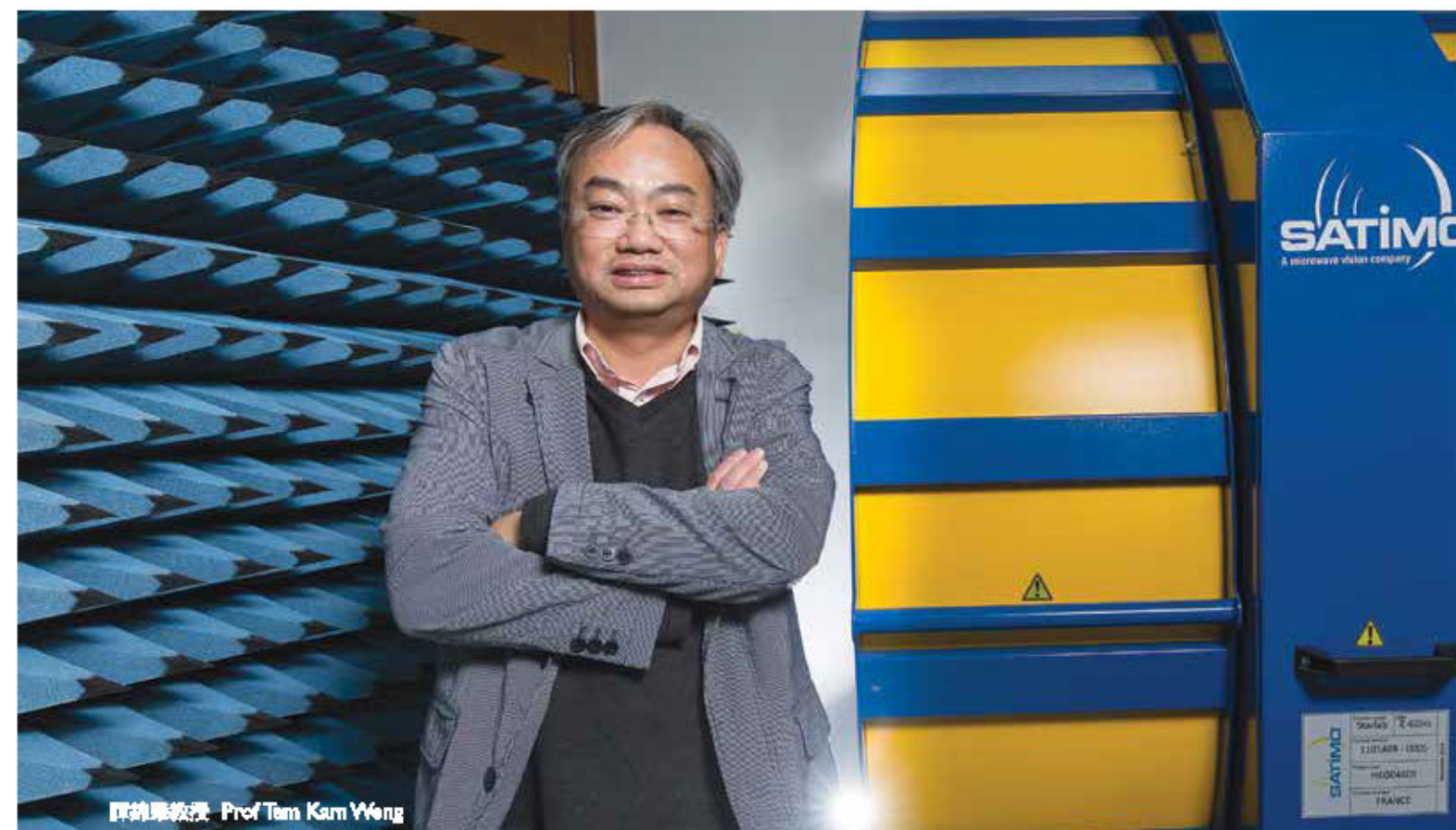
Benefiting Society Through Scientific Research

文Text | 李巧雲、校園記者郭麗麗 Alice Lei, UM Reporter Jimmy Kwok

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

「取諸社會，用諸社會」，澳門大學除了是優秀畢業生的搖籃外，還是熱心教研人員的孕育基地。大學在致力研究學術、傳授知識的同時，亦不忘接觸社區，將專業知識應用到社會實踐當中，改善居民生活環境。本文將探討澳大教研人員多年來如何利用研究造福社會，以及在青少年群裡實踐科普教育，為未來播種科學的種子。

In addition to producing many outstanding graduates for society, the University of Macau (UM) has also trained a large number of research professionals over the years who use their expertise to improve the living environment of the residents of Macao. This article discusses how some UM staff have benefited Macao society through their research activities, as well as their efforts to popularise science among the younger generation.



譚錦華教授 Prof. Tam Kam Weng

協助解決市民看電視問題

澳門電信管理局於2013年委託澳大成立跨領域團隊，全面研究協助解決困擾本澳社會多時的公共天線（下稱公天）問題。負責統籌該項目的科技學院副院長（科研與研究生教育）譚錦華教授與團隊認為研究甚有挑戰性。他們看到當時澳門社會對於解決公天問題的期望，亦清楚事件牽涉澳門電視的轉型——由專營走向開放，整個團隊希望給予政府一些建議，為澳門未來的電視發展制定方案。

「這項研究涉及的單位十分多，涵蓋了不少持份者。」譚教授指電視服務牽涉如版權等多項國際元素，研究團隊要在很短時間內接觸所有相關人士，融合所有複雜元素後對大量資料進行分析。「我們希望得出來的建議可以符合澳門需要，讓本地電視服務得到穩定的發展，而非直接建議一個在海外成功實踐的模式，因為在澳門未必可行……特設點說，去年澳門人沒有電視看，這份報告起着重要的作用，所以壓力頗大。」

服務從不間斷

除了公天問題，澳大也曾參與澳門電訊公司斷網事件、善堂花園事件等工作，這些都是澳大將科學知識融入社會服務的事例。特別是斷網事件，澳門政

Solving Macao's Public Antenna Issue

In 2013, the Macao Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation commissioned UM to establish a multidisciplinary team to help solve the long-running conflict between public antenna companies and Macao Cable TV, an issue of significant interest to the residents of Macao. Prof. Tam Kam Weng, associate dean (research and graduate studies) of the university's Faculty of Science and Technology, was the coordinator of this challenging project. Prof. Tam and his team understood the public's strong desire to resolve the issue. They were also aware that resolving the issue would entail transforming the local television industry into a free market by abolishing a monopoly. So they hoped to advise the local government in an effort to inform future policy-making.

Because television services involve numerous stakeholders and international factors (such as copyrights), the research team needed to meet with all the stakeholders and analyse a large amount of data within a short period of time. 'We didn't want to just copy a model that had proven to work in an overseas market, because what works elsewhere might not work in Macao,' Prof. Tam says. 'We wanted to come up with a solution that would suit Macao's needs and ensure stable development of local television service companies. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that the report we were commissioned to produce would determine whether or not Macao residents would be able to watch television programmes last year, so we were under a lot of stress.'

Uninterrupted Service

Apart from the public antenna issue, UM staff have used scientific research to contribute to society in other important cases ranging from CTM's service interruption to the Sin Fong Garden incident. Take CTM's service interruption for example. In the wake of what was a rare prolonged service interruption to a major mobile telecommunications network, the local government commissioned the expert team led by Prof. Tam to investigate the cause of the six-hour interruption to CTM's 3G mobile service and internet network, and to provide the technical justification for the MOP 800,000 fine to be levied on CTM.



譚錦華教授與其研究團隊
Prof. Tam Kam Weng and his research team



譚錦榮教授在網絡故障調查結果發佈會上講述報告
Prof. Tam Kam Weng presents the findings of his team's investigation into CTM's service interruption

府委託譚錦榮帶領一個專家組，就全球一次罕見的主要移動通信網路中斷六小時故障進行調查，並為事故中的80萬澳門元罰金提供技術根據。由於是罕見的資料流程風暴，令到3G流動服務中斷。

目前，譚教授的無線通訊研究團隊正進行數個與社會發展關係緊密的項目，以超寬頻技術探測地下管道的無線感測技術便是一例。隨著社會新的發展規劃，市區的路面經常需要開掘。他認為此項目對澳門發展至關重要：「澳門很特別，地方雖小，地下卻藏有許多不同管道，鋪設新的管道時亦須考慮很多複雜元素。無線感測技術能讓工程人員知道路面下有些甚麼，可於開掘工程前探測分析後才開展，有助優化困擾居民已久、因掘路時間長而引致的問題。」他預計項目將於明年暑假完成。

培養新力軍 科研與科普並行

澳大科技學院長期協助政府及各類民間機構推動科學普及教育工作，尤其在中學生科普工作上可謂不遺餘力，身兼澳大科學暨工程科普推廣中心負責人的譚錦榮表示，「科研和科普是並行的，大學教授力之能及都應該參與更多科普的工作。」

Prof. Tam's wireless communication research team is currently working on several projects that have considerable impact for Macao's development. One such project is the wireless sensor network which detects underground pipelines with ultra-wide band technology. Prof. Tam believes this project is critical to Macao's future development, citing the frequent road reconstruction projects in the city. 'Macao is very special in that it is very small but has many underground pipelines, so a lot of complex factors need to be taken into consideration before new pipelines are laid,' Prof. Tam explains. 'A wireless sensor network allows engineering personnel to know what's underground, so they can start a project after completing the relevant analysis, thereby reducing the length of the work and disruption to road users.' He expects to complete the project in the summer of 2017.

Dual Emphasis on Scientific Research and Science Popularisation

The UM Faculty of Science and Technology (FST) has long assisted the local government and various non-governmental organisations in popularising science, especially among secondary school students. As the head of a science popularisation centre at UM, Prof. Tam notes that challenges faced by young people nowadays are different from the challenges faced by their counterparts 20 years ago, and therefore today's youths need to receive more education in science so they can develop a scientific mindset. 'We should place dual emphasis on scientific research and science popularisation. We university professors should get more involved in science popularisation to the best of our ability,' he says.

UM has been involved in many science popularisation projects. Recently the university established a new science popularisation centre in the FST. In the future, the university plans to launch programmes aimed to help secondary school students discover their scientific potential. Prof. Tam stresses that participating in science popularisation will have a beneficial effect on teaching. 'We should not just target undergraduates and postgraduates, we should also know the thoughts of middle school students and encourage them to participate in scientific research and learning,' he says. 'We've always been committed to serving the local community through

他指出，現在年輕人面對的挑戰不同於20年前，他們需要接受更多科普去瞭解科學精神及分辨是非：「這些科普工作，我們是應該做的。」

澳大過去進行過很多科普工作，最近還在科技學院增設了科普中心，並將推出開放實驗室計劃及潛能拓展計劃，加強與中學在科普方面的互動。他強調大學教學人員參與科普工作，對人才培養會有多方面的幫助，「我們並非只看身處大學的學生和研究生，也應瞭解中學生的看法，鼓勵他們投身科學研究與學習。」我們長期堅持社會服務研究，將累積的專業知識帶進社區、帶到中學。我們不單要協助做好基礎教育的工作，服務社群亦是我們職責的其中一部分。而澳大學生，也能透過參與一些應用研究的工作對有關研究有更深刻的認識與體會，亦因而得到更多鍛煉機會。」

our research work. We help to disseminate scientific knowledge to the public, especially to middle school students. We not only need to teach well. Serving the local community is also part of our responsibility. And UM students can also benefit from participating in applied research.'

短片
Video



譚錦榮教授：以研究服務社群
Prof. Tam Kam Weng Benefits Macao Society
Through Research Activities



無線科技研習夏令營
The wireless technology summer camp has achieved significant results



譚錦榮教授

在澳門土生土長和接受教育的譚錦榮教授，在澳大從事科研教學已有20年，去年更榮獲英國工程技術學會授予會士名銜，成為澳門首位英國工程技術學會會士。譚教授是國際知名無線通訊專家，專於微波波帶微型化研究，最近更研製出全球具前瞻性的最寬可調頻寬的超寬帶濾波網，對澳門無線通訊行業的發展做出了傑出貢獻。

Prof. Tam Kam Weng

Prof. Tam Kam Weng was born, raised, and educated in Macao. He has taught and conducted research at UM for 20 years. Last year, he became the first person from Macao to be elected fellow of the Institution of Engineering and Technology in the United Kingdom. Prof. Tam is a world-renowned expert in wireless communication, with specialisation in research on microwave filter miniaturisation. Recently he developed a state-of-the-art ultra-wideband bandpass filter with tunable bandwidth, making a significant contribution to the wireless communication industry in Macao.

藝術教育： 賦予學生一雙懂辨別的眼睛

Arts Education: Giving Students a Pair of Discerning Eyes

文Text | 余博業，校園記者陳惠婷、劉偉 Kelvin U, UM Reporters Kristy Chan & Vivian Liu

圖Photo | 何杰平，校園記者周曉藍、部份由受訪者提供 Jack Ho, UM Reporter Blue Chao, with some provided by the interviewees

哈佛大學教育學院藝術研究奠基人Jessica Hoffmann Davis曾說：「為孩子提供藝術教育同時，也為他們提供了一種與世界溝通和認知世界的新方法。」在全球化競爭潮流下，具想像力的創新型人才需求若渴。有鑑於此，澳門大學近年在本科教育和住宿式書院內加入多元的藝術教育，啟發學生具創意的靈活思考，瞭解藝術背後的文化底蘊，以迎合澳門乃至全球對人才需求的大勢所趨。

Jessica Hoffmann Davis, founder of the Arts in Education Program at Harvard University's Graduate School of Education, once said something to the effect that arts education provides children with a new way of understanding and engaging with the world. In recent years, to meet the increasing demand for creative individuals, the University of Macau (UM) has introduced arts education into its undergraduate curriculum and residential colleges.



學藝術誰都可以

教育學院課室走廊，有一幅色調柔和、音符在輕快舞動的水彩畫最能觸動主修小學教育的二年級學生區綺齡（Elaine）。對她而言，畫裡的微妙音階，流露出繪者對人生的感悟和情懷。

在修讀視覺藝術前，Elaine認為並非人人都有學藝術的腦袋，但在澳大接觸藝術這門課後便改變了。「藝術是與生俱來的，不用加諸在奢華的物質上，也不用貴族般的品味或大師般的技巧，只要興之所

Anyone Can Be an Artist

The softly toned watercolour painting of dancing musical notes, hung on the corridor wall of the Faculty of Education building, never fails to touch Ao I Leng, a second-year UM student majoring in primary education, for she feels the painting speaks to her—about the painter's understanding and love of life.

Ao used to believe that not everyone is born with an artistic bent, but she changed her mind after taking a course in visual arts at UM. 'Now I believe that everyone has a dormant artist inside just



區綺齡
Ao I Leng



區綺齡與兒童藝術班學生合影
Ao with the students from her painting class

致，言之有物即可。藝術是有理論的、有歷史的，也有讓人進步的空間。哪怕每人能力不一，但只要全情投入，就可與其他學科一樣，有收成的一天。」

藝術緊扣多元幼兒教育

幼兒多接觸藝術有助其培養各項能力，如觀察、創造、溝通等，因此澳大主張修讀學前或小學教育的學生認識和掌握藝術教育。熱愛藝術分享的Elaine，課餘時透過校園培訓計劃開班授徒，舉辦黏土工作坊，嘗試小班教學的樂趣。在校外，多才多藝的她也常擔任藝術導師，曾經教授兒童素描班、水彩班、不織布班等。「除從書本理解不同的教學理論和流程，也須實踐所學。」

waiting to blossom,' she says. 'Art requires no luxury trimmings, no royal taste, and no exceptional skills. It is about following your artistic whims and producing something that speaks to people.' In her opinion, art is a discipline with its own theories and history and it offers a world where one can make continuous progress. 'As with any other discipline, it does not matter how talented you are to begin with. As long as you pour your heart and soul into it, there will come a day when you will reap the fruit of your work,' she says.

Arts Education Closely Linked to Early Childhood Education

Studies have shown that early exposure to the arts helps young children develop observational, creative, and communication skills.



黏土工作坊作品
Works by participants in a clay art workshop

藝術教育也是有教無類的。Elaine班上曾有一名言語障礙的學生，常默不作聲，甚少與同學交流。Elaine相信藝術有助改善他的現況，於是她投放更多心機和時間教他，有時握著他的小手一起畫畫，希望藉此刺激他的學習思維。經過一段日子後，他突然在班上大叫Elaine的名字。「他竟然叫我的名字，這份莫名其妙的喜悅難以言喻。」

藝術向其他學科滲透

二年級生龍安妮（Isabella）雖然主修工商管理專業，但她仍堅持連續兩學期選修視覺藝術課程。在她眼中，學習藝術並非是一件不切實際的事，相反她認為商業、藝術兩門學科有互通之處。「修讀藝術可讓人對美學產生一種獨特的觸覺，結合當代文化的元素，進行跨界創作，有助抓緊符合大眾市場的口味，這對日後銷售商品也有一定的幫助。」

Isabella常浸淫在不同的流行藝術創作中，如滴膠、拼豆、熱縮片等手作。由於澳門手工創作專業課程不多，她常透過觀看網上教程或閱讀參考書自習，也積極參與書院裡的藝術工作坊，如染布、自製蔬菜汁顏料等，涉獵不同的手作技藝。「時下

For this reason, UM encourages students who major in pre-primary education or primary education to learn more about arts education. Hoping to share her experience in the arts, Ao, who is herself a primary education major, has opened arts-related classes both on and off the campus, including the clay art workshop she offers to UM students through the Campus Training Programme, and painting and textile art classes she teaches off campus. 'Teaching small classes is not only great fun, but also allows me to practice the theories and knowledge I learned from textbooks,' she says.

Ao believes that no one should be excluded from arts education. She once had a student with a speech impairment, who was routinely quiet and almost never communicated with his classmates. Believing that arts education could help improve his condition, she devoted more time to this student, sometimes teaching him to draw by holding his hand. One day, the student surprised everyone when he suddenly called out Ao's name in class. 'Words cannot even begin to describe the happiness I felt when I heard him call out my name,' she says.

The Role of Arts in Other Disciplines

Long On Nei is a second-year student majoring in business



師生在視覺藝術課上互動
Students interact with the teacher in a visual arts class

受歡迎的潮流手作，通常難以單一的手作技巧完成，因此需要多元化自身技巧，緊貼年輕人的品味轉變。」

藝術課程面向全校學生

學習藝術對人生品位有莫大裨益，教育學院院長范志濤教授深諳這一道理。因此他上任後，就把最初只為學前和小學教育學生而設的藝術課程開放給澳

administration. She has taken courses in visual arts for two consecutive semesters. Long doesn't view art as a frivolous or impractical pursuit. Rather, she believes that there are some commonalities between arts and business. 'Studying art helps you cultivate an aesthetic sensitivity, which will help you market your products in a way that appeals to the mass market,' she explains.

Long likes to learn different handicrafts, such as epoxying, bean beading, and shrink plastic making. To make up for the lack of professional handicraft courses at UM, she often watches online videos, reads reference books, and participates in the handicraft workshops organised by her residential college, such as workshops on fabric dyeing and making oil paint from vegetable juices. 'Most of the popular handicrafts nowadays require a combination of different techniques, so I think it's important to acquire a variety of skills so you can stay abreast of the rapidly-changing taste of young people,' she says.

Arts Courses Open to All UM Students

Prof Fan Xitao is well aware of the important role of arts education in cultivating taste and enriching life. So soon after he became



龍安妮的手工藝創作
Handicrafts by Long



教育學院院長范息海教授
Prof Fan Xitao, dean of the Faculty of Education.

大學生選修，並增設藝術副修，而通識教育也加入視覺藝術。「每天搞科技、學金融也想轉換一下，素描寫生，聆聽音樂，調劑學習生活。藝術也許不是學生的專業，但卻是他們的興趣及陶冶性情的良方。」

蓦然回首成長路，范院長惋惜小時候較少接觸藝術，只是偶爾拉奏小提琴，對藝術未有真徹的瞭解，因此他大力推廣藝術教育，希望澳大學子不用延續這一份缺憾。「澳大藝術課程深受學生歡迎，任何學院學生都有，只要你有興趣就可報讀。由於該課程實行小班教學的模式，方便師生在堂上互動

the dean of the Faculty of Education (FRE), he decided to open arts courses to all UM students. Previously, these courses were only available to students majoring in pre-primary education and primary education. The FRE also created minor degree programmes in arts-related subjects, and UM incorporated a visual arts course into the general education curriculum. 'When you are studying science or finance every day, once in a while you'd want to do something different for a change, such as painting or listening to music, to spice up your life and studies. Even for students who do not major in the arts, artistic pursuits are an excellent way to cultivate worthwhile interests, and what's more, they will have positive influence on the students' temperament and character,' says Prof Fan.

Looking back on his youth, Prof Fan regrets not having many opportunities to receive arts education, except for occasional violin playing. So he vigorously promotes arts education at UM, hoping that UM students won't miss out like he did. 'Our arts courses are very popular with the students,' says Prof Fan. 'We have students from various faculties. As long as you are interested, you can apply for our arts courses.' However, because of the small size of the classes, which aims to facilitate teacher-student interaction, demand almost always exceeds supply. 'So we can only try our best to meet our students' need,' Prof Fan says.



學生在進行繪畫練習
Students practice painting

和創作，名額因此常出現供不應求的情況。我們只好在人力範圍內儘量給學生修讀的機會。」

與專家研習中國書畫

澳大不乏喜好藝術的學子，常於課餘時間自行研習藝術。在教育學院張澤珣副教授的指導下，澳大一眾學生參與了由藝術博物館主辦的「吳璣之、趙之謙書畫印學術研討會」，與海內外專家學者一同探討吳趙兩位晚清巨匠之書畫印藝術。中國文學專業一年級研究生簡倩表示會後對中國書畫、印刷之美有另一番體會。她對一個刻有「非法非非法」的篆刻印泥最感興趣。當一開始看到這三個「非」字時，她覺得這只是三種不同寫法的字，但聽過專家的剖析後，她意識到一個字的結構，並非隨心所欲地寫出來，「你需要去佈局，調整字體的粗細。簡簡單單的一個字，在外行人看來只是一個字，若沒有專業的剖析，我們很難看出作者背後的心思和功夫。」

Studying Chinese Calligraphy and Painting with Experts

There is no lack of art lovers at UM. They often like to get together after class to pursue their interests. Earlier, under the guidance of Prof Zhang Zexun, a group of students participated in a symposium titled 'The Tension of Talent: Calligraphy, Painting and Seal by Wu Rangzhi and Zhao Zhiqian', which was co-organised by the Macao Museum of Art and several other institutions. At the symposium, students had the opportunity to discuss the works by the two masters from the late Qing dynasty with experts and scholars from around the world. Lan Qian, a first-year postgraduate majoring in Chinese literature, has her own understanding about the beauty of Chinese calligraphy, Chinese painting, and Chinese seals. She is especially interested in a seal inscribed with five words, 'Fei Fa Fei Fa', meaning, 'It is neither Dharma nor Non-Dharma.' When she first saw the character 'Fei' in the inscription, which appears three times, she thought it was just a same character written in three different styles. After listening to an expert's explanation, however, she began to realise that the structure of a character was



教育學院觀望走廊牆板上貼滿一幅幅學生畫作
Students' paintings in the Faculty of Education



張澤均副教授希望學生懂得辨別藝術創作背後的文化內涵
Prof Zhang Zexun hopes students can understand the cultural meaning behind works of art

另一位與會的刑法博士生盧頌賢從小學習國畫，因此她對吳鎮之《紅梅圖》印象特別深刻。小時候的她較著重於畫畫的技術，而現在則注重神韻及其背後的意義。在專家的分析下，她更瞭解自己喜歡畫文的原因。「一個字在風格不一的畫上所表達的意思是不同的，因此我們需多參與不同的研討會，從觀察大師作品中，擴展自己的眼界和突破自己。」

培養多元的創新型人才

作為國家級非物質文化遺產「泥人張」彩塑的第五代嫡系傳人，張澤均副教授把這門藝術帶來澳門，其作品最近於鄭家大屋陳列，以獨特彩塑呈現澳門歷史民俗風土。她認為澳門需要高層次、跨學科、跨研究的藝術教育，以滿足社會對創新型人才的需求。「因應自身的城市定位，澳門需要發展文化創意產業，但缺少這方面的人才。澳大作為一所國際綜合型大學，具堅實的研究基礎，將來可提供跨學科的文化藝術研究人才。」

never created randomly. 'You need to consider the layout and adjust the size of the font,' she says. 'To the untrained eye, it may be just a regular character. Without the help of an expert's explanation, it would be very difficult to understand the thought and effort that went into creating the character.'

Lu Songxin, a doctoral student majoring in criminal law, also participated in the symposium. A student of Chinese painting since childhood, Lu was especially impressed by Wu Rangzhi's painting of red berries. When she first started learning Chinese painting, Lu paid more attention to the techniques, but now she pays more attention to the soul and the meaning of a painting. And with expert explanation, she now understands better why she prefers the seal script. 'A same character can mean different things in different paintings, and that's why it's important to participate in such symposiums. There is a lot to be learned from masters' works. Their works broaden your horizons and help you surpass yourself,' she says.

Training Creative Talent

As a fifth-generation descendant of the famous folk artist 'Clay Figure Zhang', Prof Zhang Zexun has brought the art of clay sculpting to Macao. Recently, her works representing the history and folk customs of Macao were exhibited in Casa da Cheang. Prof Zhang believes that it is important to have high-quality, multidisciplinary arts education in Macao in order to meet society's demand for creative people. 'Considering the way Macao positions itself, we need to develop cultural and creative industries in Macao, but there is a lack of talent in these areas. As an international comprehensive university, UM has a solid foundation in research. So in the future UM should be able to produce multidisciplinary research professionals in culture and the arts,' she says.

Equipping Students with Creativity and Aesthetic Sensitivity Through Arts Education

Prof Zhang believes that much of the content that university students access on the internet today has to do with design. When arts have become such a ubiquitous part of everyday life, it seems more important than ever to encourage students to develop

透過藝術讓學生擁有創新能力和審美視角

張澤均副教授指出，在資訊發達的時代，學生從網絡上所接觸到的，大都與設計有關，當藝術在生活中無處不在時，如何讓學生鑒別美和醜、瞭解視覺產品的文化內涵，從而探索人與自然的關係，人的生命價值就顯得更重要。30多年的教學經驗告訴她，學生在她身上學會的不僅是一種創作技能，更重要的是感受生命的活力和生活的品質。她最希望學生在課程完結後，能一生不斷自學、思考、探索、創新和求變，懂得欣賞和尊重不同民族文化。

「每一件藝術都有其文化符號背後的象徵意義，面對非藝術專業的學生，我們需要培養他們有分析、鑒別和判斷力，以提升辨別美醜善惡的能力。這是生活中的一種態度。當遇到生活中大的問題時，有基本的辨別和解決問題的能力。用美的和樂觀的人生態度去生活、去追求夢想。」

their aesthetic sensibilities and teach them how to understand the cultural significance of visual works. In her teaching career spanning more than 30 years, Prof Zhang has learned that more important than developing creative skills, she needs to teach her students how to feel the vibrancy of existence and enhance the quality of life through arts. Her greatest hope for her students is that after completing her class, they will continue on a lifelong journey of learning, self-reflection, and innovation, with appreciation of, and respect for, different peoples and cultures.

'There is symbolic meaning behind every work of art, and with non-arts majors we need to help them develop analytical skills and become more discerning, so that they are able to distinguish beautiful from ugly, good from evil,' she says. 'This is an attitude we must cultivate in life. When we encounter a major problem in life, we should have the basic skills to solve the problem, and to live our lives and pursue our dreams with optimism and beauty in mind.'

短片
Video



澳大培養學生藝術內涵
Arts Education at UM

短片
Video



泥人張傳承中國彩塑藝術
Passing Down the Art of Clay Sculpting
- Clay Figure Zhang



六名對藝術欣賞感興趣的學生在張澤均副教授（中）指導下參與中國書畫學術研討會
Six students interested in art appreciation participate in a symposium on Chinese calligraphy, painting and seals under the guidance of Prof Zhang Zexun (middle).

歷史學家湯開建教授： 以豐蘊歷史打造澳門 「金」名片

Historian Prof Tang Kaijian:
Let Macao's cultural heritage
be its glittering calling card

文Text | 特約記者梁祖賢 Tony Lai (Stringer)

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

澳門具有400多年的歷史，而在澳門古城面積不足兩平方公里的土地上所蘊育的東西文明，可以說沒有任何一座中國城市可以與其媲美。澳門大學社會科學學院歷史系湯開建教授前盡半生精力致力於澳門歷史研究，見證著這一領域研究成果的日漸彰著。我們問湯教授，為何對澳門歷史研究投入如此之大，他說：「重要的是澳門歷史文化能為小城打造出一張金燦燦的亮麗名片。」

With a 400-year history, Macao hardly qualifies as the oldest city in China. But in terms of the rich cultural heritage resulting from the interaction of Eastern and Western cultures, no other city in China equals Macao. This unique cultural heritage was exactly what drew Tang Kaijian, a professor from the Department of History, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Macau (UM), to study the history of Macao in the first place. When asked why he has devoted half his life to studying Macao's history, Prof Tang answers, 'Because the rich cultural heritage of Macao could become a glittering calling card of the city.'



發掘寶庫，著作獲獎無數

湯教授早年專注於中國西北民族史研究，與澳門結下的不解緣則要追溯至1986年，南下前往廣州市暨南大學開始。「那時候因為跟西北相距甚遠，專業的距離決定了我學術的轉向。在摸索中，發現澳門歷史是一座蘊藏極為豐富的歷史寶庫，前人研究留下了無數空白，就像一塊未經開墾的處女地。」由於澳門的歷史文獻檔案資料藏量之巨，且由東西方10多種語言組成，令箇中研究更具挑戰性，更激發起這位歷史學家的使命感，誓要發展「這座前人開發得很不夠的寶庫」。

自1992年起，湯教授便全身投入澳門歷史研究，在暨南大學時期，即已成為內地著名的澳門史研究的領軍人物。他在2008年加入澳大，在校領導和社會科學學院院長郝雨凡教授的支持下，提出建立專門以「澳門學」為中心的研究隊伍，他及其領導的博士生更是相關領域的中堅分子。

湯教授從2008年到2015年7月期間，先後在中國內地權威刊物和核心刊物及海外刊物共發表41篇論文。這七年中，繼在北京商務印書館、萊頓博睿出版社、廣東人民出版社等出版了10部學術專著，如《澳門編年史（1-6卷）》、《明代澳門史論稿（上、下卷）》、《明清天主教史論稿：從澳門出發》和《被遺忘的「工業起飛」：澳門工業發展史（1557-1941）》等。論文和專著出版的總字數達到近800萬字，還主編《澳門歷史研究》、《澳門學譯叢》及《澳門世界文化遺產叢書》等學術期刊和書籍。

這些著作亦為湯教授帶來多個獎項，包括法國政府頒發的法蘭西文化教育騎士勳章，而《明代澳門史論稿（上、下卷）》獲第四屆澳門人文社會科學研究優秀成果獎著作類一等獎。連同是次獎項，《明代澳門史論稿》一書已先後三次為他帶來殊榮。

整理翻譯中西海量文獻

這一切成果得來不易，回憶初期面對的艱難挑戰，

A Treasure Trove of History Yields Numerous Awards

In the early days of his research career, Prof Tang mainly focused on the histories of the ethnic minorities in northwest China. It wasn't until 1986, when he transferred to Jinan University, Guangzhou, that he considered an alternative research agenda. 'Guangzhou was quite far away from northwest China, and because of the distance, I decided to switch my research focus,' he says. 'In searching for alternative subjects of interest, I discovered that Macao is a treasure trove of history, with a lot of issues remaining largely unstudied. It's like a virgin territory for historians.' The enormity of the historical data, available in more than a dozen languages, makes the task even more challenging. Motivated by a sense of mission, Prof Tang vowed to work on this underdeveloped 'treasure trove'.

In 1992, Prof Tang began to devote himself to the study of Macao's history wholeheartedly. During his time at Jinan University, he became a well-known leader in the field. In 2008, he joined UM. With the support of the university management and Prof Hao Yufan, dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, he proposed establishing a research team on Macaology, of which he and his doctoral students would later become key members.

From 2008 to 2015, Prof Tang published 41 papers in prestigious journals both at home and abroad. During the same period, he also published ten monographs through various publishing houses, including the Commercial Press, Brill, and Guangdong People Publishing House. The ten books include the *Chronicle of Macao* (vols 1-6), *Essays on the History of Macao in Ming Dynasty* (2 volumes), *Setting Off from Macao: Essays on Jesuit History during the Ming and Qing Dynasties*, and *The Forgotten 'Taking off': Industrial Development of Macao (1557-1941)*. In addition to publishing nearly 8 million words in papers and monographs, Prof Tang is also the chief editor for various academic publications, including the *Journal of Macao Historical Studies*, *Macaology Translation Series*, and *World Cultural Heritage of Macao Series*. His works have brought him numerous awards, including the Chevalier de l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques (Knighthood in the Order of Academic in Palms) from the Ministry of Education of France. *Essays on the History of Macao in Ming Dynasty* has earned him three awards, including a first prize in the monograph



湯開建教授（左）獲第四屆澳門人文社會科學研究優秀成果獎著作類一等獎
Prof Tang Kaijian (left) receives a first prize in the monograph category at the Fourth Outstanding Achievement Awards for Macao Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

湯教授稱：「有關澳門歷史的中文材料分散在各種明、清文人的文集及筆記，要從浩瀚的明清文獻中將其中一、兩句有關澳門的記載找出來，彙編成集，這是我上一個世紀做的工作，輯出了百餘萬字的澳門資料。那個時候既沒有電腦打字，更不能網絡檢索，全靠一個字一個字地爬梳。正因為如此，奠定了我紮實的澳門史的中文史料基礎。」

要將澳門歷史研究進入到更深層次，整理翻譯各種西語文獻檔案更是必須。湯教授加入澳大以後，幾乎把個人精力的一大半都投入到這一工作中。首先是組織自己的博士生學習葡、西、法語言，並進行文獻翻譯整理工作；其次，利用自己在大學申辦的科研項目經費，組織澳大葡文系的碩博士研究生一道參加葡語文獻的整理與翻譯。湯教授更將此戲稱為「16到19世紀澳門歷史葡語文獻翻譯運動」。

湯教授說：「這些文獻涉及10多種語言，必須把它們找出來然後翻譯，這是一項難度非常大的工程。只計算葡萄牙語的資料，便有上百萬份的檔案需要整理翻譯。」他還說：「我到澳大後，最大的精力便集中在利用大學的優勢——擁有大量學習葡語的學生，包括碩士生及博士生，讓他們參與文獻整理的工作。如果

category at the Fourth Outstanding Achievement Awards for Macao Research in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Sorting and Translating a Sea of Historical Data

These are hard-won achievements. Recalling the challenges he faced in the early days, Prof Tang says, 'Chinese data related to the history of Macao were scattered among the collections of essays and notes by scholars from Ming and Qing dynasties, and what I did in the last century was sort through a sea of literature from Ming and Qing dynasties for snippets of information about Macao, and then compile such information into a record of over one million words. There was no computer. I couldn't search data on the internet. So I had to pore over all the material one word at a time. It was a laborious and painstaking process, but I eventually acquired a solid grasp of the Chinese material about the history of Macao.'

However, collecting data is only the first step. To carry out an in-depth study of the history of Macao, it is essential to translate into Chinese the various historical data which are available in foreign languages, which is exactly what Prof Tang has spent most

“那個時候既沒有電腦打字，更不能網絡檢索，全靠一個字一個字地爬梳。正因為如此，奠定了我紮實的澳門史的中文史料基礎。
I couldn't search data on the internet. So I had to pore over all the material one word at a time. It was a laborious and painstaking process, but I eventually acquired a solid grasp of the Chinese material about the history of Macao.”



湯開建教授（左）獲法國政府頒發法蘭西文化教育騎士勳章
Prof Tang Kaijian (left) receives the Chevalier de l'Ordre des Palmes Academiques (Knighthood in the Order of Academic Palms) from the Ministry of Education of France

沒有翻譯這些葡文及其他西語文獻，以及整理漢語文獻，要把澳門學中有關歷史部分的研究做好是一定沒有可能的。所以我反覆強調，一定要把最基礎的工作做好，才能夠把澳門歷史研究引向縱深。」

從「炒冷飯」水準提升至學術層次

澳門回歸前，全國有至少數千名學者在研究澳門歷史，出版的著作和論文不下數萬種。湯教授坦言：「這一時期，魚龍混雜，泥沙俱下，著作質量參差，再加上不少人當時將澳門研究用作於回歸時的政治宣傳，政治效應大於學術效應，故大部分論著多為「炒冷飯」之作，沒有上升到一定的學術層次。回歸後，隨政治效應減少，全國從事相關領域的專業人員也驟減，現時保存澳門歷史的研究隊伍除海外，則以澳門和廣州的隊伍為主體，而澳大則成為這支主體隊伍中最重要的研究核心。研究質量逐步提升，研究日益規範化、國際化，而且題材多樣，包括早期澳門歷史、近代澳門歷史，甚至澳門口述歷史等等。」

近年來，澳大出版的澳門學著作可以說已經成為了澳門學最具代表性及最具影響力的一部分，郝雨凡院長和湯教授主持出版了澳門學研究叢書、澳門學譯叢等。澳大出版的中文著作已開始翻譯成其他語言出版，湯教授的《明清耶穌會史研究——從澳門出發》英文版最近獲荷蘭博睿出版社出版，是澳大「澳門學」研究第一本在歐洲權威出版社發行的英文著作。

of his time doing since he joined UM. In addition to arranging for his own doctoral students to learn Portuguese, Spanish and French and translate historical data in these foreign languages into Chinese, he also obtained research funding from UM and recruited master's and doctoral students from the Department of Portuguese to participate in what he jokingly terms as 'The Big Movement of Translating Macao-related Portuguese-Language Historical Data from the 16th Century to the 19th Century'.

'We need to sort through a sea of historical data written in more than a dozen languages for information about Macao and then translate the relevant material into Chinese. It is a monumental task. With Portuguese language alone, we have to deal with over a million documents,' he explains. 'The fact that there are many students at UM studying the Portuguese language presents a unique advantage for my research work, and since I joined UM, I have focused my energy on arranging for master's and doctoral students to participate in my research by helping with data sorting and translation. Without these students' assistance, it would have been impossible to achieve satisfactory results in the study of Macao's history. That's why I always say we must first tackle the basics. Then and only then can we talk about in-depth study of the history of Macao.'

Quality Research VS Rehash of Old Ideas

By conservative estimates, before the handover of Macao, thousands of scholars in China were studying the history of Macao, with hundreds of thousands of books and papers churned out on a regular basis. 'Some of the works may have been of good quality, but I'm afraid for quite a lot of people, Macao studies was less a pure academic pursuit than a tool of political propaganda. And the result was that most of the works were just a rehash of old ideas and failed to achieve academic respectability,' says Prof Tang. After the handover, with political considerations losing hold, the number of researchers in the area declined sharply. The existing research teams in China that study the history of Macao are mainly comprised of those from Macao and Guangzhou, with UM being the most important player in the field. 'The quality of our research is constantly improving. It's now more standardised and international, with a variety of subjects under study, including the early history of Macao, the modern history of Macao, and the oral history of Macao,' he says.

蘊育中西文明，打造澳門「金」名片

面對數百年前的人和事，很多人對它們現今存在的價值產生質疑，但對湯教授而言，研究澳門歷史不僅是學術追尋之旅，亦是與澳門現今社會息息相關。他解釋道：「澳門在很多人的心中，只是一座賭城。當然博彩業是澳門很重要的經濟來源，但是我們不能天天掛著賭城這一形象，而研究澳門歷史文化，最能夠改變澳門的形象。澳門是以東西方文明融合交匯著稱的城市，而且具有400多年的歷史，跟國內其他城市相比，沒有一個城市具備這樣的條件。北京有古老的東方文明，但西方文明的積澱則不如澳門；上海雖然是西方文明最早傳入內地的城市，但上海所追溯的西方文明源頭都來自澳門；香港雖然也是東西方文化交匯的實地，但無論如何，它開埠也比澳門晚285年。」

澳門的歷史底蘊不只是人們常說的「西方文明進入中國內地的橋樑及孔道」，湯教授說：「澳門更是西方文明傳入中國的策源地和積澱地，西方文明傳入澳門後，深深地紮根在澳門的土地上。在澳門



湯開建教授的研究獲第三屆澳門人文社會科學研究優秀成果獎論文一等獎

Prof Tang Kaijian receives a first prize in the paper category at the Third Outstanding Achievement Awards for Macao Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

In recent years, UM-published books on Macaology have become some of the most representative and influential works in the field. Prof Tang and Prof Hao Yufan have jointly published a series of books on the subject. Moreover, UM-published Chinese works have begun to be translated into other languages. For example, Brill, a publishing house in the Netherlands, recently published the translated English version of Prof Tang's book, *Setting Off from Macao: Essays on Jesuit History during the Ming and Qing Dynasties*. This is the first time that a UM scholar's English monograph on Macaology has been published by a leading European publishing house.

“研究澳門歷史文化，最能夠改變澳門的形象。Playing on the strength of Macao's cultural heritage is one of the best ways to change this image.”

Let the Cultural Heritage Be Macao's Calling Card

Many people doubt the value of studying events that happened hundreds of years ago. But in Prof Tang's opinion, studying the history of Macao is not merely an academic

pursuit of the city's roots; it also has immediate relevance to Macao's present and future. 'Many people think Macao is just a gambling city. While it's true that gambling is a significant source of income for Macao, we don't want to be stuck with the image of a gambling city. And playing on the strength of Macao's cultural heritage is one of the best ways to change this image,' he says. 'Macao is a mix of Eastern and Western cultures, with a history of more than 400 years. No other city in China can compare to Macao in this respect. While Beijing has a long history and a rich heritage of Chinese culture, it can't hold a candle to Macao in terms of the heritage of Western culture. Shanghai was one of the first cities in China to be exposed to Western culture, but it owes the source of its Western influences to Macao. Hong Kong is also a blend of Eastern and Western cultures, but it became a free port 285 years later than Macao.'

Macao's historical importance does not lie merely in being a channel through which Western culture is spread to China. According to Prof Tang, Macao is also where this cultural dissemination started. In the process, Western culture left an indelible mark on every aspect of Macao's society, including politics, law, religion, education, science and technology, language, literature, arts, and social life.

的政治、法律、宗教、教育、科技、語言、文學、藝術及社會生活上都呈現出西方文明留下的深深痕跡。」故此，他認為：「澳門應致力從歷史文化角度出發，挖掘澳門城市特有的西方文明的蘊藏，保護好澳門的世界文化遺產，將東西方文明的研究與經濟建設聯繫起來，用澳門歷史文化打造澳門小城的「金」名片。」

堅定毅力，為澳門歷史研究貢獻餘生

與澳門歷史結下20多載的不解緣，湯教授坦言，餘下時光仍會醉心在浩瀚的東西方檔案文獻的翻譯和整理中，「如果沒有長期的毅力及堅持，是沒有辦法攀登澳門學研究真正之巔峰。我曾經給《中國研究生》雜誌有一句題詞，歷史學家的成功不是來源於天才，而靠的是勤奮與持之以恆。」湯教授在澳大擁有兩項重大研究課題，其一是《天朝異化之角：16-19世紀西方文明在澳門》，這是中國學者第一次大規模地使用中西語言原典檔案文獻的澳門學巨著，該書探討西方文明如何在澳門形成、傳播、發展及其影響，征引中西語言原典文獻檔案達數千種，全書總字數近200萬字，已於2016年3月出版；其二是全球「澳門學」文獻調查，這是一個浩瀚工程，從全球多個國家的檔案館搜尋與澳門相關的記錄，然後整理翻譯，編寫目錄，介紹文獻，這一項目仍在進行中。

湯教授最後對澳門學研究有這樣的希望：「當我來到廣州及澳門後，便覺得要把澳門學研究作為生命最後要完成的任務；當然這個任務不是我這一代人能夠完成，要靠往後幾代人的努力，但至少我這代人可以把這個基礎打得紮實一些、堅固一些，將研究引向深入一些。」



《天朝異化之角：16到19世紀西方文明在澳門》是湯開建教授在澳門的重大研究成果之一
A Touch of Alienation in the Celestial Empire: Western Civilization in Macao, 16-19 Centuries is an important achievement of Prof Tang Kaijian's research in Macao.

'From a historical and cultural standpoint, Macao should protect and take advantage of its unique cultural heritage and develop its economy within this context. In time, we would be able to make Macao's history and culture its glittering calling card,' he says.

Devote the Rest of His Life to Studying Macao's History

Having studied Macao's history for over 20 years, Prof Tang says he will continue to spend the rest of his life sorting and translating historical data in different languages. 'If Macao studies is a mountain, it would be impossible to reach the top of the mountain without persistence,' he says. 'I once wrote an inscription for the magazine *Chinese Postgraduates*—The success of a historian depends not on talent, but on diligence and persistence.' Prof Tang is the author of two major research projects at UM. The first is *A Touch of Alienation in the Celestial Empire: Western Civilization in Macao, 16-19 Centuries*, which was published in March 2016. This is the first book by a Chinese scholar of Macaology to extensively use original historical data in Chinese and other languages. Consisting of nearly 2 million words and quoting several thousand historical documents in Chinese and other languages, the book explores the spread and development of Western culture in Macao from the 16th century to the 19th century. The second project, which is still ongoing, involves a worldwide search of archives in various countries for Macao-related records, sorting and translating the records, and compiling catalogues.

Asked about his plans for future research, Prof Tang says, 'Ever since I came to Guangzhou and Macao, I've always felt that Macao studies would be the task to which I should devote the rest of my life. Of course it's a monumental task and cannot be accomplished by myself. It requires the effort of several generations to come, but at least I could lay a solid foundation so that future researchers can study the subject in a more in-depth manner.'

短片
Video



以歷史遺產打造澳門金名片
Let Macao's Cultural Heritage
Be Its Glittering Calling Card

白先勇： 復興中華傳統文化

Interview with Pai Hsien-yung on the Revitalisation of Traditional Chinese Culture

文Text | 張愛華 Ella Cheong 圖Photo | 何永平、張愛華 Jack Ho, Ella Cheong

很多人認識白先勇是因為他的小說，過去10年，白先勇還是中國崑曲藝術推手。「我們這樣了不起的藝術，絕對不能讓它衰微下去！」1987年白先勇在上海看了崑曲《長生殿》演出後，此後不能自拔全情投入崑曲的推廣中。由白先勇統領製作的青春版《牡丹亭》讓無數大學生重新認識中國的傳統文化，而他心裡最渴望的還是希望能透過有600年歷史的崑曲，帶動整個中華傳統文化的復興。

2016年2月24日，白先勇來到澳門大學，接受頒發榮譽文學博士學位，同場還為澳大學子帶來一場扣人心弦的精彩演講，分享他過去10年的崑曲之旅。白先勇在澳大短短停留數天，行程非常緊湊，所到之處無不被學子重重包圍。但他總是謙帶笑容有問必答，大家無不被白先生優雅的氣度所折服。本刊把握是次機會，與白先勇進行獨家訪問，訪問中，他將與讀者分享其對人文教育、中華文化傳承的獨到見解。

Many people know Pai Hsien-yung because of his novels. But not everyone knows that in addition to being a prolific writer, Pai is also a champion of Kun opera and has tirelessly promoted this traditional form of Chinese art over the past decade. 'It's a remarkable form of art, and we must reverse its decline,' he says. Pai fell in love with Kun opera after watching *The Palace of Eternal Youth* in Shanghai in 1987, and has since devoted himself wholeheartedly to promoting the art form. The youth version of *The Peony Pavilion* he produced has helped countless college students gain a new understanding of traditional Chinese culture. But his greatest hope is that the revitalisation of the 600-year-old art of Kun opera will bring about the revitalisation of traditional Chinese culture as a whole.

On 24 February 2016, Pai visited the University of Macau (UM) to accept an honorary doctor of letters degree. He also gave a lecture to a packed house, in which he shared his experiences with Kun opera over the past decade. During his tightly scheduled stay at UM, he was always surrounded by students eager to ask him questions, which he patiently answered. The editorial team of *umagazine* seized the opportunity to conduct an exclusive interview with Pai. In this interview, Pai shares with us his insightful views on liberal arts education and the importance of preserving and promoting traditional Chinese culture.

白：白先勇 演：《澳大新語》

演：人文教育對大學生為何那麼重要？

白：大學的人文教育非常重要，不論甚麼科系，培養大學生完整的人格很要緊，就算是讀科學的學生，也要具備基本人文素養，對中國傳統文化的經典，像戲曲、文學、藝術也要有所瞭解和接觸。美國是科技大國，但他們的人文教育卻很深厚，哈佛、耶魯大學的文學、哲學、歷史科目都很強，而且讀這些科系的都是一流的學生。我在北京大學、香港中文大學、台灣大學都有開設崑曲課，屬人文教育和通識教育的一部分。我現在在台灣大學開《紅樓夢》導賞課，這門課在大學是一定要開的，大學生一定要讀這本經典。

P: Pai Hsien-yung U: umagazine

U: Why is liberal arts education important to college students?

P: Liberal arts education is very important to college students, regardless of their majors. Liberal arts education plays a crucial role in shaping the students' character development. Even science students need to have cultural literacy, with some basic knowledge of traditional Chinese culture, such as the classics of traditional Chinese operas, literature, and other forms of art. The United States is a high-tech powerhouse, but American universities are very strong in liberal arts education. Universities such as Harvard and



白先勇鼓勵大學生多讀經典，從中瞭解中華文化。
Pai Hsien-yung encourages college students to read more classics in order to learn more about traditional Chinese culture.

澳：為何昆曲可以培養大學生的審美觀？

白：你到北京或是台北的故宮博物院，看到我們的藝術、繪畫、瓷器、青銅器和各種藝術，從中可以瞭解到我們其實有一套非常精緻、完美、成熟的審美觀念。從19、20世紀以來，我們好像對自己的傳統美學失去了信心，我們應該恢復對自己美學的信心，學習分辨美醜和傳統的藝術，而戲曲就能培養審美的觀念。中國在過去一個世紀裡歷經動盪，文化的根有所破壞，中國人的靈魂有一種漂泊不定的感覺。昆曲這種東西，是中國人似曾相識的。它的美感，它的音樂，喚起了人們對傳統文化的渴望。昆曲在大學生中反應熱烈，歸根到底是文化問題。我們曾經對自己的美學失去了信心，跟著西方走，如今我們更需要的是領會和發掘自己已有的一套完整的美學文化。

Yale all have very strong programmes in liberal arts disciplines such as literature, philosophy, and history, and students enrolled in these programmes are usually top-notch students. I teach Kun opera courses at Peking University, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Taiwan University, as part of their liberal arts education and general education. I also teach an introductory course in *The Dream of the Red Chamber* at Taiwan University. I think this should be a required course at universities. *The Dream of the Red Chamber* is a classic and a must-read for college students.

U: Why is Kun opera important in college students' aesthetic education?

P: If you visit the Palace Museum in Beijing or Taipei, you would see an exhibition of paintings, chinaware, bronze ware, and other forms of art. You could see from the exhibits that we actually developed a highly sophisticated set of aesthetic ideals a long time ago. Unfortunately, around the turn of the 20th century, we seemed to start losing confidence in our aesthetics. We should restore this confidence and learn to distinguish between beautiful and ugly and to appreciate traditional forms of art. And I think traditional operas can help achieve this goal. China has a turbulent history, especially over the past century. This has caused some damage to our cultural roots. Perhaps that's why deep down Chinese people feel kind of rootless. Kun opera evokes a sense of déjà vu in Chinese people. Its aesthetic appeal can't help but stir up in our heart a longing for the revitalisation of traditional culture. That Kun opera has been greeted with an enthusiastic response from college students is in essence a case of a restored sense of cultural identity. We once lost confidence in our own aesthetics and followed Western ideals instead. Now what we need to do is to get back into touch with, understand, and promote our own aesthetic culture.

U: Why is it so important to preserve traditional culture?

P: We need to re-evaluate our traditional culture that dates back thousands of years. With so many relics being unearthed, the history of our civilisation needs to be re-written. Western cultures are remarkable in their own ways, but we must not lose our 'roots' in the process of learning Western science and technology. Every university in the US makes the study of Western civilisation a required course for all the students, regardless of their majors.

澳：保留傳統文化為何那麼重要？

白：我們有需要對幾千年的傳統文化重新評估，現在發掘了那麼多出土文物，我們的文明史應該要重寫。西方文化有其了不起之處，但在學習西方科技的同時，也不能把我們的「本」和「根」丟掉。美國每所大學的學生，不論讀甚麼系，都必須修讀西方文明，所以他們對於自己的文化和文明，能一脈相傳。我們的大學也需要開這種課，

讓學生瞭解自己的中華文明。如果我們對自身龐大的文化遺產都不認識，就會產生文化認同的問題。現在出現很多問題都是緣於文化認同，我覺得一切必先從教育入手。我一直有個願望，相信也是很多人的願望——希望我們的文化能有一天有個歐洲式的文藝復興，振興我們自己的文化。這是我一直以來的願望，所以我也一直投入其中做些文化方面的事。



此行是白先勇二度到訪澳大，首次踏足新校園，他以「新校區新氣象」六字贈予澳大。
The inscription Pai Hsien-yung wrote for UM during his second visit to the university, and first visit to the new campus.

“現在出現很多問題都是緣於文化認同，我覺得一切必先從教育入手。”

Many problems we face today have their roots in the lack of a sense of cultural identity, and I think the first step in tackling these problems is education.”

a huge treasure trove, a cultural identity crisis will ensue. Many problems we face today have their roots in the lack of a sense of cultural identity, and I think the first step in tackling these problems is education. I have a hope, which I believe is shared by many, that one day we will have our own Renaissance, similar to the one that happened in Europe, which will lead to a revitalisation of traditional Chinese culture. This has been my longtime wish, and the reason why I have been actively involved in cultural causes.

That's why their cultures have been well preserved and successfully passed down from generation to generation. Chinese universities should offer similar courses to help our students better understand Chinese culture. If we don't have some basic understanding of our own cultural heritage, which is

新校區
新氣象
白先勇
2016.2.25



校董會主席林金福博士（左）、副校長（右）向白先勇頒發榮譽文學博士學位。
UM University Council Chair Dr Lam Kam Sang (left) and UM Rector Wei Zhao (right) present the honorary doctor of letters degree to Pai Hsien-yung

澳：傳統和創新之間互相連貫嗎？

白：完全不相連貫，就好比你看完昆曲後回家還是能夠用電腦上網一樣。對傳統文化有深刻的瞭解，可能會啟發你的創新。舉個例子，我曾到佛羅倫斯的博物館看雕刻，正好當時有個現代設計展覽，他們因為有深厚的傳統根基才有現代的設計發明。我們也有很深厚的傳統根基，例如瓷器、青銅器、雕塑等，如果能從中吸取靈感，就能創作出既是現代又是中國的東西。日本人在保留傳統文化方面做得很好，特別是京都把傳統保留得很好。德國、法國和日本人都沒有毀掉傳統，一樣很創新。五四運動時有理論認為傳統會阻礙進步，我覺得這是錯誤的。我們傳統中有那麼多美的東西，怎麼可以把這麼偉大的傳統丟掉呢？

U: Do you think preserving tradition and pursuing innovation are mutually exclusive?

P: Absolutely not. After you watch a Kun opera play, you can still go home and use your computer to browse the internet. Actually, the opposite is true. A deeper understanding of traditional culture might just provide inspiration for innovation. For example, I once visited a museum in Florence and happened upon an exhibition of modern designs. It is precisely because they drew inspiration from their rich cultural heritage that they were able to create those beautiful modern designs and inventions. We also have a rich cultural heritage, as manifested in the various forms of art such as chinaware, bronze ware, and sculptures. If we can draw inspiration from this treasure trove, we would be able to create things that are both modern and uniquely Chinese. Japan does a very good job of preserving traditional culture. This is especially true in Kyoto. Germany, France, and Japan are highly innovative nations, but none of them destroys tradition in the pursuit of innovation. A school



白先勇希望推廣昆曲復興中國文化

Pai Hsien-yung hopes the revitalisation of Kun opera will bring about the revitalisation of traditional Chinese culture as a whole

of thought emerged during the May Fourth Movement in China, which contended that traditions were an impediment to progress. I think this argument is wrong. How can we discard our traditional culture when there are so many gems in it?

U: What do you think of the co-existence of traditional Chinese culture and Western cultures in Macao?

P: Hong Kong and Macao are

special cases in that they were both colonies of Western countries, which allowed Western cultures to spread and take root. Macao's first contact with Europe happened relatively early. Having a mix of Chinese and Western cultures provides an advantage, because traditional Chinese culture can be preserved while valuable things can be learned from Western cultures. Traditional Chinese culture is actually better preserved in Hong Kong and Macao, which I think is because the colonial history makes them cherish tradition more.

澳：你怎樣看澳門傳統和現代的並存？

白：香港澳門都是很特殊的例子，因為都當過殖民地，剛好也讓西方文化傳入，澳門和歐洲接觸的時間早，具備中西方文化結合的優勢，一方面吸取西方的東西，一方面也保存中國的。中國傳統文化在澳門和香港反而保存得好，因為曾被殖民，對於傳統會更加珍惜。

短片
Video



白先勇專訪：從教育復興中華傳統文化
Exclusive Interview with Prof Pai Hsien-yung: Revitalising
Traditional Chinese Culture Through Education



白先勇簡介

白先勇為世界著名文學家、中國電影藝術推廣者。其短篇小說集《寂寞的十七歲》、《台北人》、《紐約客》、散文集《寒風集》、長篇小說《孽子》等膾炙人口。白先勇的作品馳譽中外，影響深遠，很多被改編為戲劇和電影，又被翻譯成多種文字。他同時致力傳承及發揚中國文化，製作昆曲經典《牡丹亭》的青春版，在世界各地演出，獲得廣大讚譽。

About Pai Hsien-yung

Pai Hsien-yung is a world-renowned writer and a champion of the art of Kun opera. He has published many works, including short story collections *Lonesome Seventeen*, *Taipei People* and *The New Yorker*; the essay collection *Mo Ran Hui Shou* (*Suddenly Turning Back*); and the novel *Cry the Boys*. His works have been translated into many languages and many have been adapted into plays and films. Over the past decade, Pai has worked tirelessly to promote traditional Chinese culture. The youth version of *Peony Pavilion* he produced has been performed around the world to rave reviews.

抗非典之路—— 呼吸道疾病專家鍾南山教授

Fighting SARS—An Interview with Respiratory Disease Specialist Zhong Nanshan

文Text | 張愛華 Ella Cheong

筆錄Transcription | 校園記者張石泉UM Reporter Katrina Zhang

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

2003年，當非典（SARS）肆虐之際，中國工程院醫藥衛生工程學部院士、呼吸道疾病專家鍾南山教授主動請纓走到疫區最危險的前線，成為中國抗擊非典的領軍人物，更贏得「抗非英雄」及「感動中國」2003年度10大人物等稱號。2015年11月28日，鍾教授接受澳門大學頒授榮譽醫學博士學位，成為澳大的一分子。當日，《澳大新聲》訪問了鍾教授，分享他過去十多年來與病毒對抗的經驗。

In 2003, when the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) was raging in China, Prof Zhong Nanshan, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in the Division of Medical and Health Engineering, and a leading respiratory expert, asked to be transferred to the area most hit by SARS, where he provided guidance to medical workers on the front line. Because of his significant contributions in the battle against SARS, he received the accolade 'Anti-SARS Hero', and was voted as one of the top ten individuals who have touched the hearts of the Chinese people in the year 2013. On 28 November 2015, Prof Zhong received an honorary doctorate in science from the University of Macau (UM). On the same day, he gave an interview to *umagazine*, during which he shared his experience fighting infectious diseases over the past decade.



鍾南山教授在病房現場指導 Prof Zhong Nanshan shares his experience in a respiratory ward



鍾南山教授與澳大合作研究癌症 Prof Zhong Nanshan hopes to collaborate with UM in cancer research

編：鍾南山 演：《澳大新聲》

澳：你一直與傳染病對抗，從中得到甚麼經驗？

鍾：過去12年，我們經歷了2003年的SARS（嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症）爆發，H5N1、H1N1、H7N9、H5N6，到2015的MERS（中東呼吸綜合症）。我最大的體會就是，面對這類病毒，首先要保持警惕性，一定要弄清致病的原因，然後採取治療。第二個體會就是協同作戰的重要性，尤其是在預防、公共衛生、社會輿論，還有醫院治療等多方面的共同努力和合作，才有可能控制一個疾病。就像2009年H1N1，在中國來講，發展範圍並不是很廣，就是因為大家在合作、預防隔離和治療方面做的都比較好。做了10多年的SARS研究，我們也掌握了一些治病的規律，我們用這些辦法成功地救活了一個H5N6的病人，當時全世界有四個病人，三個死了，剩下這個被我們救活了。去年我們又成功搶救了從韓國來中國的MERS患者，令病情沒有擴散，這都是10多年經驗累計的成果。

澳：在你的多項研究中，哪一項你覺得是對病人有最大貢獻？

鍾：有一種病叫慢性阻塞性肺病（COPD），治療它的方法很少，西方的方法就是吸入激素等，費用也比較貴，不適用於中國大陸。我們做了許多基礎的研究發現硫氫基具有抗氧化的作用，吃了它能預防急性發作。這是我們經過10多年的基礎研究才進入臨床，做了研究之後發現效果還是挺好的，於是在2008年發表了論文，世界衛生組織已將含有硫氫

Z: Zhong Nanshan. U: umagazine

U: What are the most important lessons you have learned as an expert on infectious diseases?

Z: In the past 12 years, we've seen the outbreak of SARS in 2003. We've seen H5N1, H1N1, H7N9, H5N6, and then the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) in 2015. The most important lesson I've learned is that when dealing with infectious diseases, we must first and foremost maintain vigilance. And we must identify the cause of the disease before taking actions to treat the patients. The second lesson I've learned is the importance of collaboration in the battle against infectious diseases, especially in the prevention of diseases, public hygiene, public opinion monitoring, and emergency rescue. Only when professionals in various realms of our society work closely together do we stand a chance of controlling the spread of a disease. Take the H1N1 pandemic in 2009, for example. As far as China is concerned, there wasn't an extensive spread of the virus, and that was because we did relatively well in collaboration, prevention, isolation of suspected cases, and treatment. We've been studying SARS for more than a decade now, and the lessons we've learned from our research and clinical experience have helped us cure a patient infected with the H5N6 virus. There were altogether four patients worldwide infected with the virus, and the patient we treated was the only survivor. Last year, we cured a MERS patient who travelled from South Korea to China, and by curing this patient, we successfully contained the spread of the disease. These achievements are the result of more than ten years of experience.

U: Which of your research projects do you think has benefited patients the most?

Z: There is a disease called Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). There are few effective treatments for this disease. In the West, inhaled corticosteroids are often used in treating COPD. But these drugs are quite expensive, so they are not a feasible solution in mainland China. We've done a lot of basic research and found that sulfhydryl has antioxidant properties and can prevent acute exacerbations of COPD. After more than a decade of basic research, we proceeded to clinical research. The clinical results were quite good. So we published a paper in 2008. Drugs containing sulfhydryl are now on the World Health Organization's guidelines for drugs which can be used to prevent acute exacerbations of COPD. This research project produced an easy and inexpensive solution to a



鍾南山教授獲頒大綱授榮譽學士學位
Prof Zhong Nanshan receives an honorary doctorate from UM

基的藥物能預防急性發作列為指南上面能使用的藥物之一。可以使用簡單和便宜的方法解決問題，我認為這項研究是對人類有點貢獻的。

澳：是甚麼動力支持你從醫和研究數十年？

鍾：作為醫生和研究人員，你的一生能解決一兩個未知數已經很好的了。我的動力在於希望能解決大多數人的痛苦，這就是一個出發點。

澳：研究人員應具備哪些素質？

鍾：第一是堅持，這裡的堅持可能10年，20年，甚至是30年。第二就是老實，即實事求是，你看到甚麼就描述甚麼，或者你看到甚麼規律就按照那個規律來做，而非想當然。我們一定要根據客觀規律尋找依據去解釋問題。有些結果剛剛好與你預測的相反，就要好好想想該如何解釋。這一點很重要，因為我們要學會尊重事實，不能做假。

medical problem, which I think might count as a small contribution to mankind.

U: What has motivated you to dedicate yourself to medicine for decades?

Z: For a doctor or a researcher, he should count himself lucky if he could solve one or two problems in his field in a lifetime. My motivation has been my hope to alleviate suffering for patients. And this motivation has sustained me in everything I do.

U: What are the most important qualities of a good researcher?

Z: The first is perseverance. We are talking about persevering for 10, 20, or even 30 years. The second is respect for facts. By this I mean a researcher should faithfully represent what she has observed, and if she has identified any patterns or laws, she should follow them. Wishful thinking has no place in scientific research. A researcher must interpret a phenomenon or a problem on the basis

澳：澳大正開始癌症方面的研究，你在這方面的臨床很有經驗，今後會跟澳大展開這方面的合作嗎？

鍾：澳大的健康科學學院的實驗室十分先進前沿，而且基礎研究做的相當好，教職人員在去年也特別出色，在很高端的刊物上發表了論文。不過我覺得還是應該有個更廣闊的視野，發表文章不是我們的終極目的，終極目的是為了解決問題。所以我希望澳大的研究要拓展到臨床實踐，解決臨床的診斷治療問題，也很希望能和澳大的健康科學學院和中華醫藥研究院合作研究肺癌。我們這邊的臨床比較成熟，希望和澳大一起合作，將研究和臨床更好地結合。

of objective laws. Sometimes the result may be the opposite of what he predicted, and when that happens, a good researcher should carefully consider how to interpret the discrepancy. This is very important. Researchers must learn to respect the facts and should never commit scientific fabrication.

“我的動力在於希望能解決大多數人的痛苦，這就是一個出發點。My motivation has been my hope to alleviate suffering for patients. And this motivation has sustained me in everything I do.”

U: UM is engaged in cancer research, and you have a lot of clinical experience in this area. Will you consider collaborating with UM in this respect in the future?

Z: The labs in the Faculty of Health Sciences (FHS) are very advanced, and the faculty does very well in

basic research. I know that the faculty members did exceptionally well last year, with papers published in prestigious journals. But I think publishing papers should not be our ultimate goal. Our ultimate goal should be to solve practical problems. So my hope for UM is that it will expand the scope of its research to include the clinical aspect. I also hope to work with the FHS and the Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences in lung cancer research by combining our respective strengths: our strength in clinical experience, and UM's strength in basic research.



鍾南山教授

鍾南山教授生於南京，為中國工程院院士，主持和參與中國多項重要課題研究，獲得發明專利38項；在呼吸疾病的防治研究方面卓有建樹，2007年成功獲得呼吸疾病国家重点實驗室，2013年組建呼吸系統疾病臨床醫學研究中心。鍾教授創訂了國內支氣管哮喘、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、咳嗽、SARS、高致病性禽流感等的診治指南。鍾南山教授創制的「簡易氣道反應性測定法」及流行病學調查，首次證實並完善「隱匿型哮喘」概念，已為世界衛生組織所採納推廣。

About Prof Zhong Nanshan

Prof Zhong Nanshan was born in Nanjing city, Jiangsu province, China. He is a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in the Division of Medical and Health Engineering. He has led and participated in a number of key research projects in China and he holds 38 patents. He has made a significant contribution to the prevention and treatment of respiratory diseases. In 2007, his application for establishing a state key laboratory in respiratory diseases was approved. In 2013, he founded a clinical research centre for respiratory diseases. Prof Zhong has created guidelines for diagnosing and treating various infectious diseases in China, including bronchial asthma, COPD, chronic cough, SARS, and the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). His originally designed 'simple bronchial provocation test' and epidemiological surveys validated and refined the concept of 'hidden asthma' for the first time, and have been adopted by the WHO.

與大學同窗創業 以科技關愛社群

校友梁嘉俊專訪

Giving Back to Community

Through Innovative

Technology Company

Interview with

UM Alumnus Leong Ka Chon



文Text | 校園記者蔡漢斌 UM Reporter Hambur Gal 圖Photo | 攝金樂、部分由受訪者提供 Eric Tam, with some provided by the interviewee

一間460平方呎的工作室，除了工作區的幾部電腦和休息用的沙發外，剩下能填滿的空間都被各種各樣的科研器材、硬件等佔據了。這裡是一群年輕人工作、吃喝和睡覺的地方，同時也是他們夢想起航的大本營。這裡就是澳門大學梁嘉俊的科技公司——瓶科技有限公司（Bottle Technology Limited）。

梁嘉俊是科技學院電腦及資訊科學系2015年畢業生，剛步入社會便創立了自己的公司，這是不少學生的美好憧憬，自然令人嘖嘖稱羨。早在2011年尾，當梁嘉俊還是大學一年級學生時就和同學組隊，先租一個小閣樓當辦公室，到2013年，他才以個人的名義註冊了瓶科技有限公司，所以從嚴格意義上來講，他今年已跨入創業的第五個年頭了。

Bottle Technology Limited is an innovative technology company founded by Bevis Leong Ka Chon, a Class of 2015 graduate of the University of Macau (UM). Except for several computers, and a sofa that also doubles as a bed, every nook and cranny of the 460-square-foot office is stuffed with different pieces of research equipment and devices.

Leong and his classmates co-founded Bottle Technology Limited at the end of 2011, when they were still first-year students in the Department of Computer and Information Science at UM. They initially rented a small attic to serve as their office. In 2013 Leong registered the company under his own name.

設計意念源於一場講座

2015年7月，在梁嘉俊畢業的那個仲夏，他憑藉畢業作品「TongueMove」在「2015泛珠三角大學生計算機作品賽決賽」的眾多佳作中一舉得魁，斬獲金獎的殊榮。得獎作品「TongueMove」旨在讓行動不便的人士以舌頭控制工具，儘可能減少其生活的不便。原來，這一以關懷弱勢社群的設計理念源自於一場烙印在他腦海裡的講座——澳洲天生沒有四肢的生命戰士Nick Vujicic。「那是一場激勵人心的講座，讓我萌發了借助科技的力量來關愛這個群體的念頭。」

「高二就開始研發的作品，在大學畢業總算給自己一個交代。」設計理念來得容易，但實踐起來卻讓梁嘉俊處處碰壁。他形容它就像嬰兒一樣不斷地給他這個新手爸爸各種考驗。但每一次遇到的技術瓶頸，每一次的永不放棄，促使了他的虛心求問以及每一次的拋土蓋來。他自嘲「在萌生設計理念的時候，自己在技術層面上還不到火候，唯靠將勤補拙。」



梁嘉俊喜歡設計關懷社群的產品，圖為他的畢業作品「TongueMove」。

Leong Ka Chon prefers to design products that can bring practical benefits to the community. Pictured is the TongueMove he developed before graduation from UM.



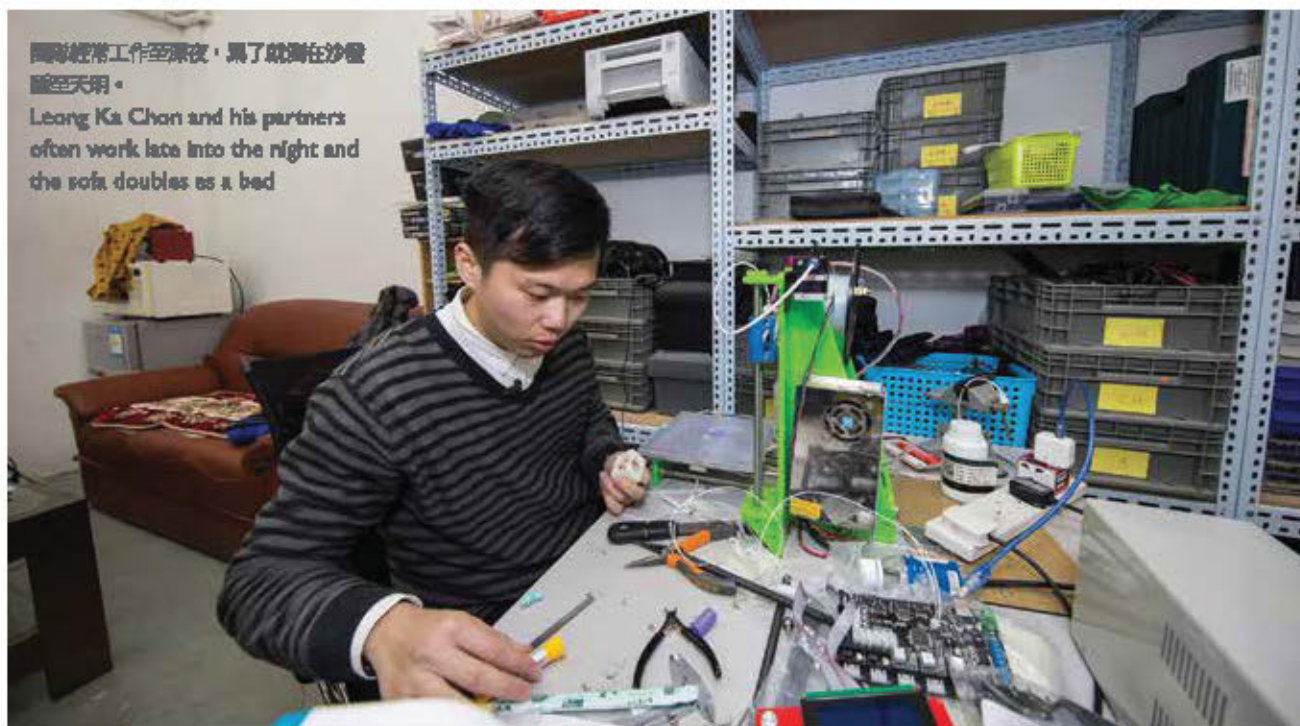
公司團隊：梁浩源、歐陽嘉樂、潘志立、鄧嘉杰、盧嘉樂、梁嘉俊。（左起）
(From left) Leong Hou Un, Ao Ieong Ka Hei, Pan Chi Lap, Tam Ka Kit, Lou Ka Wai, and Leong Ka Chon.

An Idea Inspired by a Lecture

In July 2015, Leong won a gold medal at the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region Universities IT Project Competition for his invention, TongueMove, which allows people with physical disabilities to control electronic devices with their tongues. The idea for TongueMove came to Leong while he was attending a lecture by Nick Vujicic, an Australian man who was born without arms and legs but who has inspired countless people around the world with his story. 'That lecture was so inspiring and made me want to create a technical device to help people like Nick Vujicic,' Leong says.

He started working on the idea in his sophomore year and, after overcoming many technical challenges, successfully developed TongueMove before graduation. 'Coming up with the idea was easy, but turning the idea into a product was hard,' he says. 'I felt like a rookie dad learning to take care of a newborn baby. And when I had the idea about TongueMove, my technical know-how was still lacking, so I had to learn along the way, ask experts, and kept trying.'

Using hardware control and image recognition technologies he learned at UM, Leong successfully transformed TongueMove from a prototype to an advanced model with practical applications. He can barely contain his excitement when he explains how TongueMove works. 'TongueMove can make life easier for people with physical disabilities as they can use their tongues to control things like computers, wheelchairs, and home appliances,' he says.



圖為經常工作至深夜，累了就躺在沙發睡到天明。

Leong Ka Chon and his partners often work late into the night and the sofa doubles as a bed.

透過自己一路在技術上的精進，如大學時期學習的硬件控制和影像識別技術，將「TongueMove」從一個實踐功能較低的樣品式作品搖身變成較為成熟的實體品。他難掩興奮地說，「目前為止，使用者可以透過自己舌頭的隨意搖動，來控制電腦、輪椅、家電設施等，令到他們的生活更加方便。」而正是這種對信念的念念不忘，造就了這個作品的重大迴響。

創業容易運作難

才剛上大學沒多久，全憑自己對科研的一股熱誠，梁嘉俊便「踴躍」地跑去註冊了一間無限公司。「原來創辦公司就是簽幾張合同一眨眼的工夫。」

如此簡易的註冊手續讓他直呼如「夢一場」。公司創立初期，他和志同道合的大學朋友在外接技術專案或自己研發專案外出比賽累積經驗。「當時我們在祐漢區舊樓租了個閣樓來做研究，環境雖沒現在好，但卻有一股共同為理想奮鬥的感覺。」

臨畢業之際，梁嘉俊終於意識到要好好運作公司。首先，他辭去了中學科研培訓班助導的職位，

Running a Business Is Harder than Starting One

Leong described the process of starting the company as a 'dreamlike' experience. As a college freshman armed with nothing but a passion for scientific research, Leong summoned his courage and visited the appropriate authorities to apply for the registration of an unlimited company. It turned out that registering a new company was surprisingly easy; it only took a few minutes and the signing of some documents. But once his excitement over the dreamlike experience cooled down, Leong came back to reality and found himself faced with less-than-exciting tasks such as finding an office and attending to the everyday operation of the business. 'We rented a tiny attic in an old building in Iao Hon district, and little by little we gained experience by working on projects for clients and participating in competitions,' he says. 'We didn't have a decent office, but it was very rewarding to work together for a common goal.'

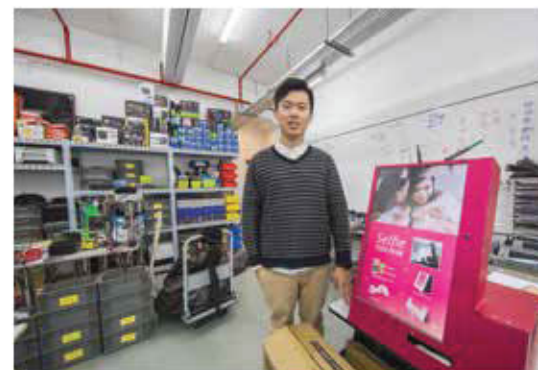
It wasn't until slightly before his graduation that Leong realised he should devote more time to running the company. So he resigned from his job as an assistant lecturer for a science training course at a local secondary school and devoted himself wholeheartedly to the company. He also applied to change the company's legal status to a limited company to reduce the risk of personal financial loss. The

全心投入公司事務，接著又申請把原本的無限公司更改為有限公司，減低了自資創業的風險。與此同時，公司股東最後塵埃落定。公司有四位股東，其他三名股東都是梁嘉俊的大學同窗，另外還有兩位與公司一起成長的夥伴，一位是澳大應屆畢業的電腦及資訊科學系學生，以及理工學院應屆畢業的設計系學生。「儘管還是有意見不合的時候，但四年來在課堂上的合作、出外比賽等讓我們加強了默契，大大縮短了我們的磨合時間。」

下一目標：在澳門科技界佔一席位

創業四年，瓶科技也運作了一年時間，漸漸步入了軌道。梁嘉俊表示，未來公司的方向，希望與現時一些設計應用程式、網站等的公司劃分開來，以高科技的項目研發為主。他感恩在求學生涯裡陪伴他埋頭研究的良師益友，更希望與舊時的同窗、如今的同事共同在最能奮鬥的年青年華裡努力拼搏，力求在數年內讓瓶科技在澳門科技界佔有一席位。

「科研教會了我慎終如始，做得越多越意識到自己的不足。」在探索科技的滿路荆棘上，梁嘉俊習慣了如何與困難共處、如何迎接挑戰，從不輕易喊痛。另外，他惋惜自己僅在澳大新校園待了一年，還沒完全充分利用校園的科研資源。「我或會考慮在達成目標後，重返校園進修研究生課程。」



梁嘉俊的公司位於澳門設計中心，獲政府支持以低於市價的租金租賃辦公室。

Leong Ka Chon's company is located in the Macau Design Centre. Pictured is his office which was rented at a lower price than the market rate thanks to government support.

list of shareholders was also composed during this period: Leong and three classmates from UM. Two other partners have grown together with the company: a student from UM's Department of Computer and Information Science, and another student from Macao Polytechnic Institute. 'There are times when Leong and his partners have different opinions, but overall they work together harmoniously. 'Because of our shared history and experiences, it took less time for us to adjust to each other's styles,' he says.

Next Goal: Gaining a Place in the Science and Technology Industry

Leong feels grateful that he not only met many good mentors and friends at UM, but has had the good fortune to start a business with his old college friends and like-minded partners. He hopes that Bottle Technology Limited will gain a place in the local science and technology industry within the next few years by differentiating itself from companies that design application programmes or websites, and focusing on high-tech projects.

Leong understands the practice of scientific research through a Chinese idiom which denotes: 'One should treat the end with the same care as one treats the beginning.' The more research projects he has conducted, the more he realises his weaknesses. He regrets that he did not have the opportunity to spend more time on the new campus in order to take full advantage of the research resources UM has to offer, so he is contemplating a return to the campus for further studies. 'After I achieve my business goal, maybe I'll consider going back to UM to study a postgraduate programme,' he says.

短片
Video



用舌頭控制輪椅？梁嘉俊可以做到
UM Student Leong Ka Chon Invents 'TongueMove'
to Help People with Disabilities

麻將與當代中國城市的日常生活

Mahjong and Everyday Life in Contemporary Urban China

英文Chinese & English | 王笛 Wang Di

麻將與當代中國城市的日常生活的研究，是我正在完成的英文專著《社會主義下的公共生活，1950-2000》之一部分。打麻將作為休閒活動是由來已久，中國也的確有資格被外人稱為「麻將之國」。

Study of mahjong and everyday life in contemporary urban China is a part of my English monograph *Public Life under Socialism, 1950-2000*. Playing mahjong has a long history in China, which deserves to be called a 'nation of mahjong'.



在成都大慈寺茶館打麻將的人們。(王笛攝於2003年夏)

People play mahjong at a teahouse in Dai Temple, Chengdu. (Photo taken by Wang Di, in the summer of 2003.)



本文作者王笛為社會科學學院歷史系特聘教授，其主要研究領域為中國近代社會史、城市史、大眾文化史。他的著作《衝出封閉的世界——長江上游區域社會研究，1844—1911》是國內外公認的中國區域史研究的代表作。

Wang Di's research areas include social and cultural history and urban history of modern China. His works include *Breaking Up a Closed World: Social Transformation of the Upper Yangzi Region, 1844-1911*, which is recognised in both China and the West as a representative work in the studies of regional histories of China.

中國最流行娛樂方式

從20世紀初以來，對打麻將的批評，包括其浪費時間、牽涉腐敗、有損城市形象等，從來就不絕於耳。麻將一直是社會改良者和政府執意批判和銳意改革的對象。新文化運動的領袖之一胡適便將麻將視為「國賊」，並通過寫作《麻將》一文加入了「反麻運動」。他把麻將列入中國的四大惡魔之一（另外三個是鴉片、八股文和小腳）。1949年之後，共產黨政府將賭博列為非法行為，雖然少數人還在家裡打麻將，但公共場合已經不見麻將的蹤影。文化大革命初期的「破四舊」運動中，麻將被視為「舊文化」的標誌，幾乎所有的麻將牌或被紅衛兵銷毀，或被懼怕遭到懲罰的人自行處理。

為麻將辯護的聲音，湮沒在了此起彼伏的批評聲中，甚至麻將被認為是「舊社會」的殘餘而應該被改造。他們怎麼也不會想到在激進的社會革命和社會主義改造發生大半個世紀之後，麻將不但沒有消亡，反而愈加欣欣向榮，發展到了新的高度。在改革開放之後，麻將的命運發生了徹底的改變，市場經濟的發展減少了政府對民眾私生活的管控，因此給人們的日常消閒活動提供了更多的公共空間。麻將迅速佔據了人們工作之餘的閒暇時光，從私家客廳到街角、茶館甚至工作場所，幾乎無處不在，麻將迎來了其前所未有的高潮，人們因此稱之為「麻將瘋」。就像一句風行的段子所說：「十億人民九億賭，還有一億在候補。」雖然有誇張的成分，但這確實反映了麻將是中國最流行娛樂方式的事實。

The Most Popular Form of Entertainment in China

Considering mahjong as a social issue is not a new phenomenon; it actually started in the late-Qing urban reform, when new elites and local authorities regarded mahjong as a vice that wasted time and encouraged gambling. Opium and gambling became major targets of the police after these activities were criminalised in the first decade of the twentieth century. Hu Shi, one of the leaders of the New Cultural Movement, joined the anti-mahjong chorus by writing an essay entitled 'Mahjong,' categorising it as one of four 'devils' (along with opium, eight-legged essays, and foot-binding) which argued that the game wasted time. After the establishment of the communist state in 1949, the government made gambling illegal, as the previous administration did, but with much greater success. While mahjong was still played in some private family homes, it was no longer seen in public. During the Cultural Revolution, mahjong was regarded as a symbol of the 'old culture' and almost all mahjong paraphernalia was destroyed by either the Red Guard or by people seeking to avoid punishment.

Voices that defended mahjong were buried by a tidal wave of criticism, and even advocates of mahjong considered it to be a vestige of 'old society' that should be replaced with new forms of leisure as society became more 'progressive'. They never anticipated that more than half a century after the dramatic societal revolutions and reforms, not only is mahjong not extinguished, but it is flourishing to an unprecedented degree. The post-Mao reform changed the fate of mahjong entirely. The introduction of a market economy also brought many more public places for people's leisure time, and much less governmental control of people's personal



王笛在四川一個茶館考察（2003年夏）
Wang Di does his fieldwork at a teahouse in Sichuan, in the summer of 2003

麻將成普通百姓「生財之道」

儘管媒體不斷批評此項活動，但是政府卻始終沒有對其施加嚴格的管控。顯然，政府對麻將之於民眾尤其是老年人生活的重要性心知肚明，雖然官員們也知道此種廣為流行的賭博行為，違背了政府對賭博的禁令和社會主義價值觀的構建，但他們從未嘗試過對其嚴加管制。他們寧願讓百姓選擇自己喜好的娛樂形式，以使他們較少把注意力放到社會和政治的一些敏感問題上，所以地方政府的處理態度一般也較為溫和，不提倡亦不反對。

同時，麻將的盛行還與市場經濟態勢裹挾下，人們對金錢日益增長的渴求有關。普通百姓沒有特權和精英階層那種從經濟發展中獲得實際利益的同等機會，所以打麻將便成了他們自己的「生財之道」。在這個意義上，打麻將就像是買彩票一樣，

lives. Mahjong quickly occupied people's time and space after work, spreading from living rooms, street corners, and sidewalks to teahouses and even workplaces. The mahjong craze reached unprecedented heights. As a humorous popular saying notes, 'Of one billion people, 900 million are gambling [with mahjong] and 100 million are waiting for their turn.' Although this is an exaggeration, it indeed reflects the fact that mahjong is the most popular pastime in China today.

Ordinary People's Way to Pursue Dreams of Wealth

Despite criticisms in the media, the current government did not conduct any overall anti-mahjong movement but restricted a certain group of people to playing mahjong at certain times and places, even though such activities often involved gambling. Why does the government hold such a lenient policy? In part, perhaps, because the government acknowledges mahjong's role

給了人們希望，以及對未來充滿希望的理由。「健康積極」、「消極有害」等道德評判在此語境下並不適用，因為麻將於不同人的意義有著天壤之別。

人們就怎樣看待打麻將長期爭論不休。它只是普通的娛樂，還是影響人們工作生活的惡魔？是積極的休閒方式，還是助長了懶惰的不正之風？是高質量生活的象徵，抑或是無所事事的情性？關乎打麻將的爭論反映了人們如何對社會變化進行反應，他們如何在傳統的生活方式和現代社會道德準則之間尋得平衡？今日中國市場經濟怎樣與傳統生活方式共存並發生衝突，在多大的程度上改變了城市的形象？日常生活在哪種程度上偏離了共產黨的管控和所謂的「社會主義道德」準則？此外，面對提倡「健康的」生活方式來提升城市形象的呼籲，民眾、媒體和政府是怎樣做出反應的？我在《社會主義下的公共生活》中將回答所有這些問題。通過檢視圍繞打麻將而產生的一系列問題，考察日常生活是如何反映社會變化的，並嘗試探索中國的政治、經濟、社會和文化的演變與轉型。

in diverting people's attention from far greater issues, such as public demonstrations or protests. The government neither clearly opposed mahjong nor encouraged it.

The rise of mahjong also has a close association with people's increasing pursuit of money as influenced by the larger market economy and focus on attaining wealth. When ordinary people did not have the same opportunity as the elite to benefit from the economic development that surrounded them, playing mahjong became one way of pursuing their own dreams of wealth. Winning at mahjong depends heavily on luck, and therefore, the game is just like the lottery in that it gives people hope and a reason to think about the future. Normative terms like 'positive' or 'negative' provide little help in understanding mahjong because the game functions so differently in the lives of different people.

We have seen that mahjong has caused a variety of debates. Is the game innocent entertainment or the work of the devil? Positive leisure or negative idleness? Symbol of a high quality of life or of economic stagnation? How did people respond to radical social changes and how did they seek to balance traditional lifestyles with modern morality? To what extent has daily life moved away from communist control and 'socialist morality' as a result of economic and social development? How did people and the government respond to the establishment of new standards of a so-called 'healthy lifestyle' and improving the city's image? My book on public life under socialism aims to answer all of these questions and explore transformations of the economy, society, culture, and politics in urban China, by examining these issues through the window of mahjong.



成都郊區的一個茶館。牆上還留著文化大革命的痕跡，「毛主席萬歲」的標語清晰可見。（王笛攝於2015年秋）
A teahouse in the suburb of Chengdu, The trace of the Cultural Revolution still remains on the wall, on which we can see the slogan 'Long Live Chairman Mao.' (Photo taken by Wang Di, in the fall of 2015.)

「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 unimagzine or UM.

葡語暑期課程： 值得慶祝的歷史

The Portuguese Summer Programme: A History to Celebrate

撰文 English Text | Ana Nunes & Ricardo Mourinho 中文翻譯 Chinese Translation | 蘇恩區 Anthony Sou

澳門大學葡語暑期課程今年踏入30週年，本文將分享該課程至今達成的重要目標以及對未來發展的期望。

The University of Macau (UM) Portuguese Summer Course is commemorating its 30th anniversary this year and we have much to celebrate. We would like to share with the UM community the important accomplishments we have achieved so far and the new goals we have for the future.



Ricardo Mourinho 博士於2008年加入澳大。他目前在葡文系擔任助理教授，自2015年起擔任葡文暑期課程的聯合課程主任。

Dr Ricardo Mourinho joined UM in 2008. He is currently an assistant professor in the Department of Portuguese. He has been a co-coordinator of the Portuguese summer programme since 2015.



Ana Nunes 教授於2008年加入澳大。她目前在葡文系擔任語言學副教授，自2015年起擔任葡文暑期課程的課程主任。此外她還是本科課程的課程主任。

Prof Ana Nunes joined UM in 2008. She is currently an associate professor of linguistics in the Department of Portuguese. She has been the coordinator of the Portuguese summer programme since 2015. She is also the coordinator of the undergraduate programme.

亞洲葡語推廣中心

澳大葡語暑期課程開辦於1986年7月，至今已有30年歷史。最初只有一個班，由36名來自中國內地的研究生組成，他們在課堂學習這種發音奇特卻又不完全陌生、在澳門多年歷久不衰的語言，跟著老師說：bom dia!（早晨）那位導師便是第一屆葡語暑期課程的統籌人 Jorge Cavaleiro。那時課程由澳大與教育暨青年局（教育暨青年局的前身）以及澳門文化學會（澳門文化局前身）合辦，由澳門旅遊及酒店業學校（澳門旅遊學院前身，地點位於望廈山上）提供場地。Cavaleiro 說：「我仍然記得那些學生的模樣以及他們認真求學的態度。」之後，葡語暑期課程每年收生數目不斷增加。1987年舉辦的第二屆課程開始招收本地中學生，吸引了100名來自東南亞各地的學生。



澳大葡語暑期課程開辦已有30年歷史，每年收生數目不斷增加。

UM's Portuguese Summer Course, which has been running for 30 years, is attracting more and more students each year.

Thirty years have passed since we held our first well-regarded summer course on a stifling morning in July 1986. That initial course involved just one class of 36 graduate students from mainland China, who listened attentively to the instructor as he pronounced his first words in the strange yet not so unfamiliar language which had adorned Macao's street signs for many years: *Bom dia!* The instructor was Mr Jorge Cavaleiro, coordinator of the first Portuguese Summer Course offered by our university and co-organised with two other local public institutions: the Youth and Education Bureau and the Macau Cultural Institute. Space for the course was provided by the Macau School of Tourism (currently the Institute for Tourism Studies, located on Mong Ha Hill). 'I still remember the students' faces and their eagerness and curiosity to learn,' says Mr Cavaleiro. Each subsequent year the course registered an increasing number of students. The second course in 1987 enrolled students from local secondary schools and it was not long before our annual programme comprised 100 students from not only Macao and mainland China, but from other countries in Southeast Asia as well.

Higher levels of language proficiency were eventually offered and UM quickly became a centre for Portuguese language promotion in Asia. In 1990, UM assumed full responsibility for offering and organising the summer course, but with continuing support from both the private and public sectors. Mr Cavaleiro adds that the summer course was one of the most important social events in Macao at the time. 'The governor of Macao and the entire Macao media would attend our closing ceremony,' he recalls. In the



課程包括豐富文化活動，如學習葡萄牙舞蹈及參觀澳門古跡等。

Students in the course can participate in a variety of activities, including Portuguese dance classes and visits to local historic sites.

隨著增辦葡語進修課程，澳大很快就發展成為亞洲葡語推廣中心。1990年，澳大開始獨立舉辦葡語暑期課程，並獲得政府及私人機構的支持。Cavalheiro稱，葡語暑期課程是當時澳門最重要的社會活動之一。他回憶道：「澳門總督以至澳門所有傳媒都會出席課程的結業典禮。」

課程聲名遠播

剛開始時，葡語暑期課程專為藥劑學、醫學、工程學等各專業範疇的中國人而設，完成課程的學生會被安排到安哥拉及莫桑比克（兩個非洲葡語國家）提供義務工作。課程漸漸聲名遠播，開始招收來自其他範疇的學生，特別在1995年以後，課程吸引了來自歐洲、加拿大及美國的學生。由於葡語在中國的地位與日俱增，中國內地的大學開始舉辦葡語研究學士課程，並趁暑假把學生送到澳大參加葡語暑期課程。Maria Antónia Espadinha教授是當時澳大葡語研究院（葡文系的前身）的院長，她指當時越來越多的中國內地大學對暑期課程產生興趣，課程讓學生有機會留在葡語文化根深蒂固的澳門學習這門外語。Espadinha教授說：「學生有機會與葡語導師交流，導師都是葡國人。他們又有機會品嚐葡國菜。」

2000年，葡語暑期課程由Aldino Dias負責統籌。在他的領導下，課程招收了超過200位學生，人數更於2001年上升至300人。2014年，課程迎來了

beginning, the course was designed for Chinese professionals from different fields (pharmacy, medicine and engineering), who would then travel to Angola and Mozambique (two African Portuguese-speaking nations) to do volunteer work. As the reputation of the course spread, it began to serve students with other interests and needs, especially after 1995, when the programme first attracted students from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Furthermore, due to the rapid growth of the importance of Portuguese language in China, some Chinese universities established bachelor's degree programmes in Portuguese studies and began to send students to Macao during the summer holiday to attend the course. Prof Maria Antónia Espadinha, then head of the Institute for Portuguese Studies (currently the Department of Portuguese), says that more and more Chinese universities began to be interested in the course because their students had the opportunity to stay in Macao, where the Portuguese language has strong roots. 'They had the chance to



學生在課程結業禮上表演
Students perform at the graduation ceremony

interact with native speakers, especially the language instructors, and to try Portuguese food', Prof Espadinha adds.

In 2000, with the programme under the coordination of Mr Aldino Dias, UM registered in excess of 200 students and in the coming years this number rose to 300. In 2014, we were pleased to welcome more than 400 students from Asia and across the world to our programme.

超過400位來自亞洲及世界其他地區的學生。今年是葡語暑期課程30週年，葡文系預計將會招收超過500個學生。本屆課程將由Ana Nunes教授及Ricardo Moutinho博士統籌，並會是第二次在澳大新校園舉行。

藉葡語推廣澳大

目前，葡語是國際貿易中廣泛使用的一門語言。英國文化協會指出，葡語對很多國家的繁榮發展有著重要作用。同時，由於中國在葡語教育方面投放大量資源，葡語在中國也扮演著非常重要的角色。在2008至2012年期間，開辦葡語學士學位課程的中國內地大學的數目超過30間，而在越南、泰國、馬來西亞、印度、以及南韓等其他亞洲國家的大學亦開辦大量葡語課程。由於澳門是亞洲葡語教學的中心，因此被視為區內推廣葡語的重要平台。因此，澳大葡語暑期課程被視為一項重要活動，既能推廣葡語——澳門一項重要的文化遺產，又能向澳大未來的學生推廣澳大。

This year we expect the 30th edition of the programme to exceed 500 registrants. Presently, under the joint coordination of Prof Ana Nunes and Dr Ricardo Moutinho, this year's programme will also be the second edition offered on the UM new campus.

Currently Portuguese is one of the most important languages in international trade relations and, according to the British Council, will be of crucial importance for the prosperity of many countries. This language also plays a very important role in China since the country is investing heavily in Portuguese language education. From 2008 to 2012 the number of Chinese universities with bachelor's programmes in Portuguese increased to more than 30, and numerous new programmes are being established in other universities across Asia, including Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, India, and South Korea. Consequently, Macao is now viewed as a platform for the promotion of Portuguese in Asia, since it is the centre for Portuguese teaching on the continent. UM's Portuguese Summer Course has therefore become an event that promotes both one of the most important aspects of Macao's heritage (the Portuguese language) as well as our university to hundreds of students who may join our undergraduate or graduate programmes in the future.



導師與學生一起煮葡國菜
A lecturer and students cook Portuguese food together

「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 umagazine or UM.

競爭法在亞太和全球 其他地區的蓬勃發展

The Global Proliferation of Competition Law: Asia-Pacific and Beyond

撰文 English Text | Alexandr Svetlichnii 中文翻譯 Chinese Translation | 陳靜 Ruby Chen

經濟合作與發展組織（經合組織）在2014年5月6日至5月7日於巴黎舉行的理事會部長級會議中指出，截至2013年10月，全球已有約127個司法管轄區通過了競爭法（又稱反壟斷法），其中120個司法管轄區擁有競爭管理部門。這些數據表明，在過去20年間，全球擁有競爭法和競爭管理部門的司法管轄區的數量呈激增趨勢，與1990年相比，增幅超過五倍。國際競爭網絡由130個國家的競爭管理部門組成，目標是促進溝通和解決競爭法實施過程中遇到的各種問題。

At a ministerial-level council meeting in Paris on 6-7 May 2014, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reported that as of October 2013, about 127 global jurisdictions had a competition law, of which 120 had a functioning competition authority. These numbers underscore a remarkable proliferation of competition law regimes throughout the world during the last two decades: the number of jurisdictions with competition authorities increased by more than 500 per cent between 1990 and 2013. The International Competition Network currently brings together more than 130 national competition authorities with the aim to enhance communication and address practical competition enforcement problems.

僅少數地區未通過競爭法

在亞太地區，通過競爭法的司法管轄區的數量同樣呈現前所未有的增長。新加坡於2004年通過了競爭法，2005年成立競爭局。越南的全面競爭法於2005年全面生效。中華人民共和國的反壟斷法於2008年8月正式生效。之後，中國的三個國家部門（商業部、國家發展和改革委員會和國家工商行政管理總局）及其區域辦公室在具體實施過程中取得了不錯的成效。牽涉競爭法的案件已上升到最高人民法院的層次。而最高人民法院已就由壟斷行為所引起的民事損害賠償案件的相關問題做出了司法詮

This unprecedented growth of competition jurisdictions is also taking place in the Asia-Pacific region. Singapore passed its Competition Act in 2004 and set up a Competition Commission in 2005. In the same year, Vietnam brought its comprehensive competition legislation into full force and effect. The People's Republic of China's Anti-Monopoly Law came into effect in August 2008. Since then, the PRC's three enforcement authorities (the Ministry of Commerce, the National Development and Reform Commission, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce) and their regional offices have accumulated an impressive enforcement record. Competition law cases have already reached the level of the People's Supreme Court, which



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Dr Alexandr Svetlichnii is an assistant professor at the UMI Faculty of Law, and the acting coordinator of the Master of International Business Law in English Language programme. His teaching portfolio includes Transnational Law, Commercial Contracts, Business Law, Economic Law of the EU, and EU Trade Law. He is currently leading two multi-year research projects in the field of competition law.

釋。香港特別行政區於2012年6月通過了競爭法，並成立了香港競爭事務委員會，目前正在積極準備競爭條例的執行工作。據最新報導指，緬甸於2015年2月通過了競爭法。這樣一來，目前亞洲僅利汶萊、柬埔寨、老撾、澳門特別行政區和菲律賓等少數幾個國家和地區尚未通過全面的競爭法。

2015年東盟經濟共同體的成立是東南亞國家聯盟經濟一體化進程中的一個重要里程碑，有望將東南亞國家聯盟這一區域聯盟變革成為一個「單一的市場和生產基地」，一個「具高度競爭力的經濟區

has issued a judicial interpretation on the issues related to civil damages cases caused by monopolistic conduct. Hong Kong SAR passed its Competition Ordinance in June 2012, established the enforcement authority – the Competition Commission of Hong Kong, and now is actively preparing for the commencement of the effective enforcement of competition rules. Most recently, Myanmar enacted a competition law in February 2015. As a result, only a few Asian jurisdictions currently remain without comprehensive competition legislation: Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Macao SAR, and the Philippines.



Alexandr Svetlichnii 博士在亞洲法制聯盟於韓國首爾舉行的2015年國際會議上發言
Dr Alexandr Svetlichnii speaks at the 2015 International Conference of the Asia Legal Information Network in Seoul, South Korea



Alexandr Svetlichni 博士和澳大學生訪問
澳門消費者委員會討論競爭政策問題
Dr Alexandr Svetlichni and UM students visit the
Macao SAR Government Consumer Council to
discuss competition policy

域」，一個「經濟平衡發展的區域」，一個「完全融合到全球經濟體系中的區域」。（《東盟經濟共同體藍圖》）。達成上述願景其中一個重要環節就是制定關於競爭政策的區域指引（已於2010年出版）以及於2015年前在所有東南亞國家聯盟成員國引入競爭法和競爭政策（尚未實現）。由東南亞國家聯盟競爭專家小組制訂的《2010東南亞國家聯盟競爭政策區域指引》是一個無法約束力的指引文件，旨在根據各國具體的法律和經濟情況引入、制訂和實施競爭政策。該指引通過的時候，東南亞國家聯盟過半成員國已經通過了競爭法，其他國家的競爭法則在起草當中。

各國根據各自法規管理企業行為

不同於其他有關國際貿易的法律範疇（例如國際貿易法、合同法、知識產權法），競爭法尚未實現國際範圍內的統一。例如，從1947年的《關稅暨貿易總協定》到1995年世界貿易組織的成立，國際貿易法逐步實現了國際範圍內的統一。知識產權的國際規管情況則相對缺乏統一性，因為《與貿易有關的知識產權協定》只制訂了最低標準，若干具爭議性的問題則需日後磋商解決。在合同法領域，成功的例子包括《聯合國國際貨物銷售合同公約》以及聯合國國際貿易法委員會和國際統一私法協會的相關倡議。競爭法從未實現國際範圍內的統一，這就導致各國／地區的競爭管理部門都根據各自的法

2015 marks a milestone in the economic integration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which should transform this regional association of states into 'single market and production base, a highly competitive economic region, a region of equitable economic development, and a region fully integrated into the global economy' (AEC Blueprint). One of the important steps envisaged by the drafters of the AEC Blueprint was the development of the regional guidelines on competition policy (published in 2010) and the introduction of competition law and policy in all ASEAN member states by 2015 (still pending). The 2010 ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Competition Policy, prepared by the ASEAN Experts Group on Competition, is a non-binding guidance to the ASEAN member states that endeavours to introduce, implement and develop competition policy in accordance with the specific legal and economic context of each country. The Guidelines have been adopted at a time when half of the ASEAN member states already had a competition law in place while the others were still in the process of drafting comprehensive competition legislation.

Unlike several other areas of law pertinent to international commerce, such as international trade law, contract law or intellectual property law, competition law has not yet been harmonised at the international level. For example, international trade law has been progressively harmonised evolving from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947 to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. The situation with regard to international regulation of the intellectual property rights remains more fragmented because the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) only introduced minimum standards and left several contentious issues open for future negotiations. In the field of contract law one could mention the successful example of the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, as well as other unification and codification initiatives of the UN Commission on International Trade Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Competition law has never been harmonised at the international level, which leaves the global situation of competition rules in a state where numerous national (or regional, in the case of the European Union) competition authorities enforce their national competition rules on the conduct

規去管理企業的行為。不管是本地企業還是國外企業，只要其行為對一個國家的國內市場構成影響，就必須接受該國相關法規的約束。

競爭法是法學院一門常見學科

這樣一來，從事國際業務的企業就必須滿足其商品和／或服務所涉及的所有市場的競爭法規，否則將面臨巨額罰款（最高可達企業年營業額的10%）。在將觸犯反壟斷法視為刑事犯罪的國家，企業管理層甚至會被罰款、監禁或有罰款加監禁。目前，所有大型律師事務所都會就反壟斷調查，從寬處理計劃、競爭規定的個別豁免、合併通知等一系列與競爭法相關的問題向其客戶提供專業建議和意見。企業法律顧問應該清楚遵守反壟斷規定的重要性，從而確保其公司不會成為反壟斷調查和訴訟的對象。在歐盟和美國這些競爭法發展較成熟的國家和地區，競爭法是法學院的一門常見學科。在競爭法尚處於起步階段的國家和地區，當地頂尖大學也已認識到，要培養能成功應對未來國際商業挑戰的法律專業畢業生，競爭法教育至關重要。因應這個新趨勢，澳門大學法學院已將歐盟競爭法列為歐盟法碩士課程以及國際和比較法碩士課程的選修課。



Alexandr Svetlichni 博士與台灣公平貿易委員會的代表會面
Dr Alexandr Svetlichni meets with the representatives of
the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission

of companies regardless of the nationality of the latter, as long as the conduct in question affects competition in the domestic markets of those respective countries.

As a result, companies that operate internationally need to ensure compliance with competition rules of all jurisdictions where they market their goods and/or services. Failure to do so may result in significant fines (ranging up to 10 per cent of the company's annual turnover) and even in criminal prosecution of executives in countries where antitrust infringements are considered criminal offences punishable by fines, imprisonment or a combination of both. Currently, all major international and domestic law firms maintain a competition law practice where lawyers advise their corporate clients on a variety of issues, including antitrust investigations and leniency, individual exemptions from competition rules, and merger notifications. In-house legal counsel should be aware of the importance of antitrust compliance programmes in order to ensure that their company does not become the subject of an antitrust investigation and possible prosecution. In developed competition jurisdictions such as the EU or the United States, competition (antitrust) law is a common subject in law school curricula. In the Asia-Pacific region, where competition regimes are still relatively young, the importance of competition law education has already been recognised by leading universities that aim to prepare their law graduates for the emerging realities of international commerce. In order to respond to this emerging trend, the Faculty of Law of the University of Macau has included EU Competition Law in the list of the elective courses of the Master of Law in European Union Law and Master of Law in International and Comparative Law programmes.

「學院專欄」內容僅代表作者個人意見

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