



協理副校長（質素保證）兼質素保證委員會主席Mr. Aman Shah
Mr. Aman Shah, the newly appointed Associate Vice President (Quality Assurance)

仁大成立質素保證委員會

香港樹仁大學於2011年12月成立質素保證委員會，協助大學的最高教務機構——學術委員會（Academic Board），發展質素保證制度，以提升教學、學習和評核的質素。剛於去年12月履新的仁大協理副校長（質素保證）兼質素保證委員會主席Mr. Aman Shah指

出，質素保證是「集體責任」，大學每一位成員，包括學生，都應為提升教與學的質素作出貢獻。

切合所需

Mr. Shah接受《樹仁簡訊》訪問時

表示，質素保證可以定義為「切合所需」（fitness for purpose）。這裏的「所需」，即大學創立的目的，這可以從大學的使命宣言，及對畢業生特質（graduate attributes）的陳述中，反映出來。樹仁創辦於1971年，在校監和校長

（轉下頁）

The University's Quality Assurance Committee is functioning

Hong Kong Shue Yan University has set up the Quality Assurance Committee (QAC) last December with the aim of making explicit its quality assurance initiatives relating to teaching, learning and assessment. Mr. Aman Shah, the newly appointed Associate Vice President (Quality

Assurance) and Chairman of QAC, stressed that quality assurance is a collective responsibility of every member of the University, including students. The establishment of the QAC is timely as it supports the implementation of the Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning (OBTLL) initiative in the University.

Fitness for purpose

In an interview with the Newsletter, Mr. Shah said quality assurance can be defined as "fitness for purpose." The main "purpose" of the University is reflected in its Mission (Cont'd page2)

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的努力下，發展至今，樹仁取得的成就已為各界所肯定。「仁大的使命是傳承和發揚中國傳統文化和儒家敦仁博物的教育理想，以及培育學生的道德品格。如果這是我們的使命，我們便要利用各個科目，把學生培養成具有高道德操守和品行端正的人。」

Mr. Shah 強調，提升教與學的質素，不是質素保證委員會獨有的責任，而是包括學生在內的大學每一位成員的責任；並且要通過一種夥伴關係，通過共同努力，才能實現。

Mr. Shah 指出，教育支出在全球各地正在上升。學生付出多了，當然想知道能學會什麼。僱主也希望弄明白，擁有一紙學士學位證書的大學畢業生，能夠做些什麼。從這一角度看，學生要對學習成效承擔責任；而當他們願意承擔責任時，他們便能提升課程的質素。

夥伴關係

「這是一種老師與學生之間的夥伴關係——老師設計教學活動，學生獲取學習成果。所以學生要就教學質素提

出意見。」Mr. Shah說。

質素保證委員會現時有12名成員（包括主席），當中包括1名由學生選出的學生成員。Mr. Shah表示，學生可以通過這名學生代表，反映他們對教學與學習意見。

標準參照評核

評核（assessment）學生表現是「果效為本的教學與學習」（Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning，簡稱OBTL）的重要環節。根據質素保證委員會的職權範圍，委員會要就質素保證制度的原則、政策和程序，以及如何加強評核及如何核證評核規則，向學術委員會提供意見。Mr. Shah指出，自從仁大推行OBTL後，「常模參照評核」（norm-referenced assessment）方法逐漸被「標準參照評核」（criterion-referenced assessment）方法取代。質素保證委員會其中一個主要職責，就是要保證「標準參照評核」能有效地執行。

過去在「常模參照評核」（俗稱「拉curve」）下，每一個科目的每一

個成績等級，均設人數百分比上限，例如每科每班只能有5%的學生能拿A等。在這樣的學習環境下，學生互相比拼，互相競爭，自然不願分享知識和學習心得。

Mr. Shah說，在「標準參照評核」下，評核標準被清楚界定。學生的學習果效或成績，由該標準去評定，而不是從比較學生的表現來決定。因此，從理論上說，只要能達到指定的標準，每一個學生都可以拿到A。

Mr. Shah指出，OBTL和「標準參照評核」的推行，不但增加教與學的透明度，而且讓學生清楚知道學習果效是什麼，以及在課堂完結時，自己是否已學會了相關的知識和技能。

被問及如何確定學習果效時，Mr. Shah說，這由多項因素決定。以新聞學課程為例，新聞行業要求新聞系畢業生掌握多種技能，包括能夠以流利的中文和英文進行溝通。他補充說，當大學和老師為科目設定學習果效時，也要考慮大學的使命，以及大學希望培育具備什麼特質的畢業生。

(Cont'd from page 1)

and in its statement of Graduate Attributes. The focus is on the student and the sort of knowledge, skills and attributes he/she should have after completing a programme of study successfully as a graduate of the University. Are our teaching, learning and assessment activities in the University facilitating the achievement of the "purpose"?

Mr. Shah said the mission of the University is to preserve and propagate traditional Chinese culture and the educational ideals of Confucianism and to cultivate students' virtue. "If that is the mission, our courses of study should be designed to produce university graduates who have virtue, ethics, strong and moral character, and who are upright individuals", he explained. He further emphasized that a formal structure of quality assurance is necessary to enhance accountability and transparency and

to provide evidence of our work.

"Shue Yan came into existence in 1971 purely with the objective of serving the community when there was an acute shortage of university places. It has grown and developed because of the hard work of its founders into a respectable university. However, "the objectives outlined in our mission and the statement of graduate attributes requires us to consider, whether our systems continue to facilitate the achievements of those objectives, whether students will have an enriching learning experience in the University, and whether we have learning facilities and ambience to support our effort." Mr. Shah said.

Role of Students in Quality Assurance

Mr. Shah emphasized that quality assurance is not solely the responsibility of the QAC, instead, it is "something which can be developed in partnership with everyone engaging in it, including students".

He pointed out that the cost of education everywhere has gone up. Students nowadays are paying higher education fees and they may like to know clearly what is it that they are getting in return. Employers also want to know, in a competitive market, what a graduate will be able to do after completing a degree programme. In that sense, students need to take responsibility for their own learning and in doing so, they will be able to help to enhance the quality of programmes in the University. Their learning experience, their feedback and their active participation will help in a robust quality assurance environment.



"It is a partnership between teachers and students. Teachers design the learning activities and students learn the outcomes. So students should give feedback relating to the teaching quality," said Mr. Shah.

Students have the opportunity to provide feedback to the University through many channels and through different levels. He has been very pleased with the participation of a student member in the 1st meeting of the QAC held recently. The student member was elected by the entire student body as a member of the QAC which consists of 12 members, including the Chairman. And if circumstances require, up to two additional members may be co-opted on a project basis by the Chairman.

OBTL and Criterion-referenced assessment

Assessment is an important component of Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning. In the terms of reference of the QAC, this newly formed body is responsi-

ble to advise the Academic Board on principles, policies and procedures relating to quality assurance and enhancement of assessment, to audit and evaluate assessment regulations and to develop strategies for improvement. With the adoption of OBTL by the University, Mr. Shah said it is necessary to ensure that norm-referenced assessment of student learning is replaced with criterion-referenced assessment. This is already happening and one of the major tasks of the QAC will be to facilitate the effectiveness of this move.

Norm-referenced assessment relates to assessing students by comparing one with another and also deciding on how the grades should be distributed across a range of grades. If, for example, grade A is restricted to 5% of the class, students need to compete with each other and in that environment they may be reluctant to share information and learning.

Under the criterion-referenced approach, Mr. Shah pointed out that the criteria are clearly defined and "the outcomes are assessed applying the criteria, not by com-

paring one student's performance with another". On that basis, he added that it was theoretically possible for each student in a class to get an "A" if he/she is able to fulfill the criteria.

He emphasized that the new system of OBTL and criterion-referenced assessment provided greater transparency and accountability and students would know what the learning outcomes are and how to achieve those outcomes.

When asked about how the learning outcomes should be set, Mr. Shah responded that there are "a number of factors determining what the outcomes should be". He took Hong Kong's journalism industry as an example and explained that journalism graduates "must have certain skills like communication skills in English and Chinese at some level of fluency". He added that learning outcomes had to have some relationship with the university's mission and graduate attributes.

A brief on Aman

Mr. Aman Shah has worked in five universities previously in various capacities including an international university he helped to develop in India recently. He was also the chairman of council of King George V School in Kowloon and was an active member of the English Schools Foundation serving on many committees including a task force which recommended sweeping changes to the structure of the Foundation requiring legislative amendments to the relevant ordinance. His primary interests have been governance and quality assurance in higher education.

In addition to quality assurance, in his last job in the City University of Hong Kong, he was the coordinator of the OBTL project when he worked intensively with Prof John Biggs, the author of "constructive alignment" over a period of about three years. He was subsequently consulted by a technical committee of the Higher Education Commission of the Philippines, and by other universities in Hong Kong. He is no stranger to SYU having conducted numerous customized workshops on OBTL in 2008 – 2009 helping to launch OBTL in SYU.

His personal interests relate to the environment, arts and culture and horseback riding. He enjoys watching cricket and tennis.



Professor Alexander talks about conflict and mediation training at ICER of HKSYU

ICER, The International Institute for Conflict Engagement and Resolution (仁大國際調解研究中心), established by the Department of Law and Business of Hong Kong Shue Yan University in October 2011, aims to train students with mediation skills, to provide training courses to potential mediators and to carry out research on conflict issues, according to the Director of the Institute, Professor Nadja Alexander.

Professor Nadja Alexander, who is also the Professor of Conflict Resolution of the Law and Business department, is recognised as a world authority on mediation. An accredited mediator in Hong Kong (HKI-AC) and Australia (LEADR), she has extensive experience as a mediation practitioner, researcher and consultant in Australia, Asia and Europe. She is currently leading a commercial mediation practice project in the Pacific region for the International Finance Corporation and is actively engaged in mediation policy, with an appointment to the Hong Kong Mediation Task Force by the Secretary of Justice.

Professor Alexander takes the view that mediation plays an important role in resolving disputes of all kinds in our contemporary society. The major advantages of mediation include its flexibility, privacy and confidentiality, and the avoidance of unnecessary time delays and high costs normally associated with litigation and arbitration.

In her book entitled, *Mediation in Hong Kong: Process and Practice* (Lexis Nexis 2010), Professor Alexander explains that “Mediators generally use processes that support and encourage parties to:

- identify their interests;
- identify common ground and areas of difference;
- formulate the issues they need to talk through;
- discuss and negotiate their differences;
- generate options for agreement; and
- make decisions about a way to move forward.”



This explanation is consistent with the definition of mediation offered by the American internationally renowned scholars, Jay Folberg and Alison Taylor. They define mediation as “the process by which the participants, together with the assistance of a neutral third person or persons, systematically isolate disputed issues in order to develop options, consider alternatives, and reach a consensual settlement that will accommodate their needs.”

Mediation course offered

Professor Alexander anticipates that numerous students will elect to become accredited mediators after graduation. The Law and Business Department now offers an elective course, “Commercial Dispute Resolution” for third and final year students.

“Commercial dispute resolution is especially important in legal and other professional fields, and those students taking this course will definitely benefit in the future,” said Professor Alexander.



As explained by Professor Alexander, the teaching method of "Commercial Dispute Resolution" is highly interactive and comprises lectures, video input, small group activities and role-playing.

"IICER can assist Law and Business students to acquire mediation knowledge and skills. Besides hosting seminars and workshops for students, IICER will also facilitate research in mediation and negotiation, comparative and international alternative dispute resolution, intercultural mediation and online dispute resolution," said Professor Alexander.

According to Professor Alexander, IICER will address the challenges of conflict also through workshops for practitioners and postgraduates, and offering practice and policy advice. IICER is committed to enhance people's individual and collective capacities to understand and manage disputes.

In 2011, IICER held two professional and intensive mediation workshops, including the "Mediation Refresher: Workshop on Preparation for Mediator Assessment" and the "Mediator Accreditation Assessment -



Stage 2". In mediator training courses participants engage in small group role plays with input and feedback from professional mediators. In this way participants receive practical advice and experience on how to handle conflicts effectively. In the assessment workshop, candidates for accreditation completed two role-plays as mediator and at least one role-play as a party; and they were required to complete a written piece of self-reflective assessment.

Talking about the future plans of IICER, Professor Alexander said that the

Institute will hold a professional summer school in July 2012. Last but not least, Professor Alexander said she is looking forward to cooperating with other universities in Hong Kong and other countries in relation to mediation events such as intensive training schools and competitions. She believes that such activities can help to enhance students' learning beyond the books.

《樹仁簡訊》採編團隊

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出自樹仁大學的全球首本 《支博弈一致經濟優化》



《支博弈一致經濟優化》的作者楊榮基教授（左）與彼得羅相教授。
From left to right: Professor David Yeung and Professor Leon Petrosyan

完全競爭市場之所以令人嚮往的原因，是市場可以帶來有效的經濟資源分配，從而造成一個整體最優的情況。但當今的全球化市場已不再是個完全競爭體系，諸如寡頭壟斷，不對稱訊息和不同程度的政府干預等，釀成不少市場失衡。市場失衡不但無法帶來整體最優的情況，更可能引致極為嚴重的負面效果。當下見到的瀕臨災難性的工業污染，龐大歐債問題，以致全球性金融崩潰危機，都是歷歷在目的例子。

尋索可行的經濟優化計劃，似乎成為了政策策劃者的首要目標之一。由香港樹仁大學工商管理系系主任楊榮基教授與彼得羅相教授合著，全球首本《支博弈一致經濟優化》，於今年年初出版。該書的主題是藉着互惠合作，帶來經濟優化，從而獲取解決方案。

書中所論的「支博弈一致」合作優化計劃，是指一個整存的安排。它讓每個參與者在整個合作期間，從合作中分獲的利益，高於自己獨立行事所得。而且在每一個時段，它得到的利益分配，都與起初協商的條件一致。所以每個參與者都沒有誘因去放棄合作，以致整個合作計劃得以完成。

俄羅斯科學院應用數學院長馬沙諾夫讚譽《支博弈》一書為俄羅斯數學及經濟的經典，並於多方面擴闊了諾貝爾獎得主康托洛維奇的得獎經濟優化貢獻，包括加入市場互動、動態發展、隨機因素與支博弈一致。此書無疑是一本現今所需要的重要經濟典籍。



The world's first book on Subgame Consistent Economic Optimization from Shue Yan University

The postulation that individually rational self-maximizing behaviors bring about group (Pareto) optimality constitutes one of the most appealing characteristics of the perfectly competitive market. Often the market is regarded as an efficient mean to allocate economic resources. However, in the presence of imperfect market structure, externalities, imperfect information and public goods the market would fail to provide an effective mechanism for efficient resource use. Asymmetric information, imperfect market structures and production externalities are widely present in today highly globalized economy. As a result though the market is perceived to be the most effective instruments in conducting economic activities it fails to guarantee its efficiency under many current arrangements. Not only inefficient market outcomes had appeared but gravely detrimental events such as world-wide financial crises and catastrophe-bound industrial pollution problems had also emerged under the conventional market system.

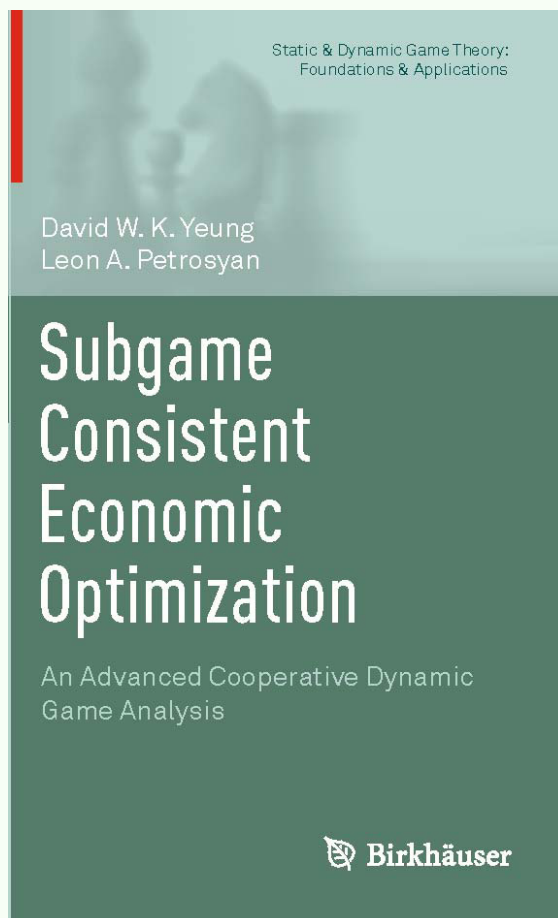
In the presence of market failures, appropriate optimization in economic activities provides an effective remedy for the maintenance of an efficient market system. The world's first book on Subgame Consistent Economic Optimization by Professor David Yeung (Head of Business Administration, Hong Kong Shue Yan University) and Professor Leon Petrosyan provides a treatise on subgame consistent economic optimization. The book focuses on optimization of economic activities as an effective remedial measure to market failure. Hence the participants in an optimization scheme do not possess incentives to deviate from the previously adopted optimal behavior throughout the collaborative duration.

In economic activities which are dynamic in nature and contain stochastic elements, the condition of subgame consistency is required for a credible cooperative optimization solution. In particular, under subgame consistency, the optimality principle agreed upon at the outset must remain effective in any subgame starting at a later time with a realizable state brought about by prior

optimal behavior.

Professor Vladimir Mazalov -- Director of Applied Mathematical Research at the Russian Academy of Sciences -- stated that "the text is truly a world-leading treatise in the field of dynamically consistent economic optimization and a Russian classic in mathematics and economics," and emphasized that "the text expanded L. V. Kantorovich's* award-winning work in economic optimization significantly in the new directions of game-theoretic interaction, dynamic evolution, stochasticity and subgame consistency."

* Leonid V. Kantorovich was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1975 for his contributions in optimal allocation of economic resources.



法商系2012高桌晚宴 梁愛詩出任主講嘉賓



前律政司司長梁愛詩博士（前排右3）和嘉賓與仁大和法商系教職員合照。
Dr. Elsie Leung Oi-sie (front 3rd right) and guests and the staff of the University and the Department

香港樹仁大學法律與商業學系2012年度高桌晚宴，於2月23日在跑馬地馬場的私用廂房舉行，由前律政司司長梁愛詩博士任演講嘉賓。高桌晚宴為法商系每年傳統活動之一，學系希望透過舉辦晚宴，一方面能讓學生對晚宴講座的主題有深入的了解，同時也讓學生與席間的嘉賓互動溝通，藉以提高他們的溝通及社交技巧，同時亦希望讓學生掌握餐桌禮儀。

當天晚宴共有接近50位嘉賓出席，當中包括法律界、調解及仲裁界及商界人士；而畢業生及學生的參加人數亦接近100人。席間，嘉賓與同學進行各方面的交流互動，並分享他們的經驗。

法商系副教授趙文宗博士於當晚代表學系致歡迎詞。趙博士指出，法商系得以迅速發展，有賴系內一眾教職員、畢業生和同學的共同努力。他又指出，學系分別與中國政法大學及澳洲新英格蘭大學合辦的雙學士學位課程，將於今年推出，以協同學邁向專業資格的道路。

前律政司司長梁愛詩博士的演講以「Be Visionary」為主題。她指出，法律條文的釋義應跟隨時代及環境的變異

而相應調整。她亦談及近期雙非孕婦引發的社會問題，指出問題的核心在於法律方面，而法律問題應循法律途徑解決。

首屆畢業生代表吳煒南在晚宴上致詞時，勉勵在場的師弟师妹努力尋找適合自己的道路，時刻保持以堅持不懈的精神迎接挑戰。

在晚宴結束前，何志權律師代表法商系向在場來賓宣布成立「樹仁法律與商業之友」，以協助學系舉辦學術活動，加強聯繫畢業生、業界專業人士及在校學生。該組織的成立，標誌着法商系邁進一個新的里程。



梁愛詩（右）與仁大協理學術校長Ms Andrea Hope
From left to right: Ms Andrea Hope, Associate Academic Vice President, Dr. Elsie Leung Oi-sze.



Law & Business high table dinner 2012



前律政司司長梁愛詩博士以「Be Visionary」為題在晚宴上演講。

Dr. Elsie Leung Oi-sie delivered her speech with the theme "Be Visionary".

The High Table Dinner 2012, organized by the Department of Law and Business of Hong Kong Shue Yan University, was held in the private box at Happy Valley Racecourse on 23 February 2012. It was attended by over 150 participants, including professionals from the legal and business field, teaching staff and students.

Apart from numerous distinguished guests and scholars, the department was also pleased to have as the guest speaker this year Dr. Elsie Leung Oi-sie, GBM, JP, the former Secretary for Justice of the HKSAR. The theme of her inspiring speech was "Be Visionary". She spoke on a highly controversial issue, "the Right of Abode of Chinese babies born in Hong Kong regardless of the immigration status of their parents", and the famous Chong Fung Yuen case which touched on issues of the interpretation of the Hong Kong Basic Law. In her closing remarks, Dr. Leung highlighted the importance of preserving the spirit of the Basic Law and adherence to the rule of law in enhancing the interests of Hong Kong citizens. "The law should keep pace with social changes." said Dr. Leung.

In his welcoming speech, Dr. Chiu Man Chung, Associate Professor of the Law and Business Department, expressed his heartfelt gratitude to all participants for their support and efforts in assisting and promoting the expansion of the department. He also expressed high expectations of students and graduates in pursuing their careers after completing the courses offered by the department.

Mr. Sammy Ng also gave a speech as the representative of the first batch of Law and Business graduates. He encouraged students to persevere in the face of difficulties in order to achieve their ultimate goal.

The "Friends of Shue Yan Law and Business" was also set up to assist with funding and organizing academic events. The announcement of its establishment by its inaugural president Mr. Dennis Ho, the Chairman and Sub-committee on Domestic Violence of the Law Society of Hong Kong marked a milestone for the department.

新傳系新春盆菜宴 250名校友參加



校監與校友、學生和老師合照。

The president Dr. Henry Hu, alumni, students and staff

香港樹仁大學新聞與傳播學系、新傳系學友會及新傳系編輯委員會，於2月18日在仁大北角寶馬山校園，舉辦「新傳龍情四十載」新春盆菜宴，共350人參加，當中250人是新傳系校友，是同類活動中最多校友出席的一次。

盆菜宴於當晚6時至9時在主教學樓LG4室內籃球場舉行，宴開29席。校監胡鴻烈博士應邀出席，為聚餐致詞，並與校友和在校師生一起品嚐傳統盆菜。

新傳系系主任梁天偉教授致詞時鼓勵學生參加「師友計劃」，藉此增加對新聞傳播行業的認識，並擴展人際網絡。他又期望校友們繼續支持仁大和新傳系的發展。

盆菜宴上最「資深」的校友是新傳系學友會主席潘樹泰。他於1972年入學，是新傳系第二屆畢業生。他在致詞中呼籲校友和學生加入學友會，透過參與學友會的活動，加強與彼此之間的聯繫。

負責籌備今次活動的新傳系助理教授陸寶玲表示，對上次的同類聚餐活動在2009年1月舉行。適逢今年是樹仁40周年校慶，新傳系決定在校園舉行新春聚餐，一方面促進

校友、老師和學生三方之間的交流，另一方面讓校友有機會親身了解仁大和學系的新近發展情況。

盆菜宴當晚有多個高潮，包括校監進場、校監與校友合照及大抽獎，有參加者拿到購物禮券、即影即有相機等。大會也精心預備了以新傳系系徽壓印的普洱茶茶餅，送給每一位參加者。不少校友盛讚該禮物有心思。另外，大會也將最新一期的新傳系學生實習報紙——《仁聞報·2月號》，發給校友閱讀。

陸寶玲表示，由於是次活動反應良好，系方會積極考慮舉辦更多不同類型的活動，讓校友和在校學生有更多建立友好關係和聯絡感情的機會。



新傳系系徽壓印的普洱茶餅



250 Journalism Alumni enjoy dinner gathering with President Dr. Henry Hu



新傳系學友會主席潘樹泰（右3）與校友和學生合照。

Mr. Augustine Poon Shu Tai (3rd right), President of the Journalism & Communication Department Members Association, and alumni and students

The Department of Journalism and Communication of Hong Kong Shue Yan University (HKSJU), the Editorial Board of the DJC and HKSJU Journalism & Communication Department Members Association held a "big bowl feast" (known as pun choi in Chinese) on February 18, to celebrate Shue Yan's 40th anniversary. There were about 350 participants including students and faculty, of which 250 were alumni that packed 29 tables.

The dinner, at the LG4 basketball court of the main academic building, started at 6 pm and ended at 9 pm. The last gathering was held in January 2009.

The President of the University Dr. Henry Hu delivered a speech and joined in the festivities, including sharing dinner with fellow alumni.

In his speech, Professor Leung Tin Wai, Head of the Department of Journalism and Communication, encouraged students to join the Department's "Mentorship Program" to build up their knowledge of the media industry and to network. Professor Leung hoped alumni could continue to support the development of the Shue Yan and the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Mr. Augustine Poon Shu Tai, President of the Journalism & Communication Department Members Association and the most senior alumni who attended the dinner, called for the students to apply for the membership of the association and to strengthen the communication and relationship with the alumni through joining the activities of the association. Poon was enrolled in the journalism programme of Shue Yan in 1972 and was a student in the second cohort of graduates from the Department of Journalism and Communication.

The event's organizer Pauline Luk Po Ling, Assistant Professor of Department of Journalism and Communication, said the Department planned to hold this reunion and gathering not only for celebrating the 40th Anniversary of Shue Yan, but to bring together alumni, students and faculty and to let the alumni have a chance to return to campus.

All participants received a Department of Journalism and Mass Communication logo shaped cake made of Pu'er tea as a gift, and many took home special gifts in the lucky draw.

Luk said that due to the positive response from the dinner, the Department will consider organizing more events in the future to continue to strengthen the relationship among alumni and students.

仁大當代中國研究中心 舉辦香港亞洲研究學會第7屆年會



主題演講者英國倫敦經濟學院榮休講座教授王斯福（前排右4）

Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor from London School of Economics (front, 4th right)

香港亞洲研究學會第7屆年會於3月2日及3日，在香港樹仁大學舉行，超過200名來自世界各地的學者參予了今次學術界的盛會。年會的主題演講者是英國倫敦經濟學院榮休講座教授王斯福（Stephan Feuchtwang）。[有關王斯福教授的主題演講，可以在當代中國研究中心的網站收看<http://www.hksyu.edu/ccrc/Seminars.html>]

仁大校監胡鴻烈博士在年會上致辭時表示，仁大舉辦今次年會，不但作為樹仁40周年校慶的慶祝活動之一，也藉此顯示仁大已發展成為一所「教學主導，熱衷研究」的大學。胡校監說：「亞洲研究是學術研究領域中重要一環，這不僅因為亞洲對世界文明做出了重要的貢獻，而且因為亞洲各國在全球

經濟和國際政治中扮演著重要的角色。今年年會探討的各個課題，既及時又重要，我期望各位在會議中取得豐碩的成果。」

據本屆年會籌委會主席兼仁大當代中國研究中心副所長陳蓓博士表示，參加本屆年會的學者超過200人，分別來自9個國家，包括中國、英國、日本、俄羅斯、泰國、馬來西亞、法國、澳洲、新加坡和印尼。同時，仁大經濟及金融學系、工商管理學系、歷史學系、輔導及心理學系和社會學系，也有超過20位教授積極參與並發表論文。本次學術會議領域廣泛，涉及商學、經濟學、哲學、文學、歷史學、社會學、人類學、政治學和心理學。與會學者對有關亞洲政治、文化和經濟等課題有深入的專題探討。

Contemporary China Research Center at SYU hosted the 7th Annual Conference of the ASAHK

The 7th Annual Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Hong Kong (ASAHK) was held on 2-3 March 2012 at Hong Kong Shue Yan University (HKSJU). More than 200 scholars participated at the conference. Professor Stephan Feuchtwang, Emeritus Professor from London School of Economics, delivered the keynote speech with the topic "What have civilisation (wenming) and culture (wenhua) done to Chinese civilisation (hua)?" [Please find the keynote speech on the website of Contemporary China Research Center: <http://www.hksyu.edu/ccrc/Seminars.html>]

In his opening speech, Dr Henry Hu, President of HKSJU, said this conference was one of the research activities conducted to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Shue Yan, and it also demonstrates "its status as a teaching-led research-active university."

"Asian Studies are indeed an important field of study. Not only have Asia made a great contribution to world civilization, but also Asian countries today are increasingly important in the world economy and

in global politics. I am sure that the issues raised here are timely and important, and I wish you all a fruitful experience at this conference." said Dr. Hu.

According to Dr. Selina Chan, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the conference and Associate Director of the Contemporary China Research Centre of HKSJU, there were more than 200 scholars from nine countries attending the conference, including China, UK, Japan, Russia, Thailand, Malaysia, France, Australia, Singapore and Indonesia; and they were from various disciplines, including business studies, economics, philosophy, literature, history, sociology, anthropology, political science, and psychology. Meanwhile, more than 20 colleagues from the departments of Economics and Finance, History, Business Administration, Counselling and Psychology, and Sociology also presented their papers at the conference. Vital political, cultural and economic issues in Asian studies were examined during the conference.