



博文約禮·繼往開來



## Symposium Examines Causes, Prevention, and Treatment for Osteoporosis

Over 300 representatives from the medical and health sector, the academic sector, and other relevant sectors in the community participated in a symposium organized by the University's Osteoporosis Research Programme on 2nd May. Entitled 'Osteoporosis: from Childhood to Old Age', the event is part of the University's 35th anniversary celebration programme.

The symposium was opened by Prof. Joseph Lee, dean of medicine. Members of the research programme, including Profs. Jack Cheng, Suzanne Ho, Christopher Haines, Edith Lau, Jean Woo, and Leung Ping-chung, presented recent research findings of osteoporosis in Hong Kong. The keynote speaker was Prof. Steve Cummings, professor of internal medicine, epidemiology, and biostatistics at the University of California at San Francisco, and principal investigator of the two largest studies on osteoporosis to date. He described several new genetic and aetiological models for osteoporosis, and

concluded that the future of osteoporosis research is in Asia, where there is great potential for conducting epidemiological studies of significance and multi-centre trials.

The term 'osteoporosis' was coined by the French in the 1820s to describe a 'pathological state of the bone'. Osteoporosis has been found in women of the early Bronze Age and in a XIIth Dynasty female skeleton from Lisht, Upper Egypt. The condition has become more prominent with industrialization, reaching epidemic proportions in recent decades. Among Hong Kong Chinese, both genetics and lifestyle contribute to osteoporosis. The maintenance of an adequate calcium intake and physical activity from childhood are believed to be very important for building stronger bones. Menopause is a critical phase of life for bone loss; hormonal replacement therapy is often recommended for subjects at high risk of fractures.

## Conference on Child and Youth Mental Health Young Girls Too Obsessed with Body Image

Young Chinese girls in Hong Kong are becoming obsessed with being thinner at an early age.

A study by the Department of Psychology revealed that the majority of preadolescent girls in Hong Kong are not satisfied with their bodies and many have begun to experiment with various forms of weight control behaviour even before they reach puberty.

The study surveyed 1,944 girls aged 9 to 14 on their views of their body and their weight control behaviours. Highlights of the results showed that close to 60 per cent were afraid of becoming fat while half wanted to be thinner and close to 40 per cent felt the need to lose weight. For weight control behaviours, over 20 per cent had experimented with dieting while about 10 per cent watched what they ate carefully and 1 per cent practised fasting. Extreme weight control behaviours, however, were relatively rare. About 0.1 per cent reported self-induced vomiting, 0.1 used diet pills, and 0.07 used laxatives.

The study was one of the 240 presentations by scholars and specialists from 36 countries at the First International Conference on Child and Adolescent Mental Health held at Sino Building on the Chung Chi campus from 2nd to 6th June. Sponsored by the Department of



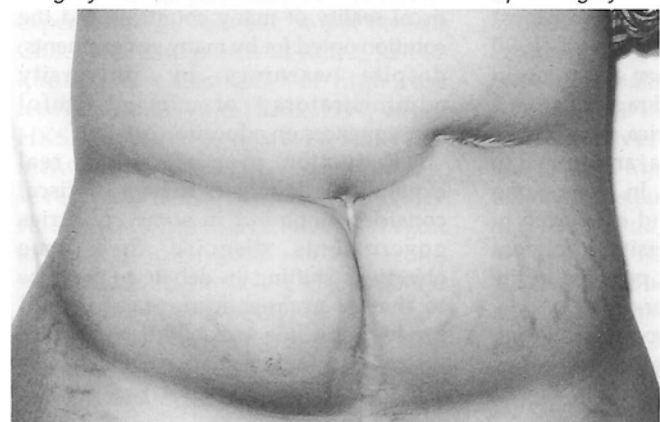
Psychology and Chung Chi College as part of the 35th anniversary celebration programme of the University, the conference was a systematic examination of the latest thinking and practices in service delivery in adolescent and preadolescent mental health. Topics covered at the conference included depression and suicidal behaviour, gender stereotypes and self-concept of Hong Kong youth, and measurements of satisfaction with life and their relations to mental health in Chinese adolescents. Officiating at the opening ceremony on 2nd June was Dr. E.K. Yeoh, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority.

## Another Milestone in Laparoscopic Surgery

Doctors in the Department of Surgery have just performed the world's first primary single-stage endorectal pullthrough for total colonic aganglionosis on a 12-day-old baby boy.

Total colonic aganglionosis is a congenital condition in which the whole length of the large bowel lacks normal nerve cells and normal bowel movement, thereby resulting in fatal bowel obstruction in the newborn period. Traditionally this condition is managed in three stages: the creation of a stoma near the end of ileum to divert the faeces at the newborn period,

Unsightly scars on the abdomen after conventional open surgery



followed by excision of the abnormal aganglionic large bowel and pullthrough of normal, ganglionic bowel down to the anus around one year of age, and then closure of the stoma. With laparoscopic surgery, the need for a stoma is eliminated. It is less time-consuming than staged surgery, allowing normal passage of faeces through the anus sooner. And it does not leave multiple surgical scars on the baby. The success of the operation is thus a milestone in laparoscopic surgery — not only will it change the treatment of the illness completely, but it also points the way to treatments other than open surgery for a number of illnesses among newborns.

The department's staff and the parents of the baby shared their experiences of the operation with the public in a press conference held on 27th May at the Prince of Wales Hospital. The speakers included Profs. Joseph C.K. Lee, Joseph W.Y. Lau, Fok Tai-fai, Sydney S.C. Chung, and Yeung Chung-kwong.

The use of laparoscopic surgery in young children, particularly small infants, has been limited due to technical difficulties. With the availability of new, miniaturized laparoscopic instruments and the improvement of surgical techniques, the Department of Surgery has achieved many laparoscopic operations in young children over the last few years. In fact most paediatric surgical operations that were performed by the open method can now be safely performed with an endoscopic approach.

## Support for Three Research Projects

The following three research projects undertaken by staff of the University have recently attracted local funding support:

- **Radar Remote Sensing: Advanced Earth Observatory System for the 21st Century**  
Sponsor: The Croucher Foundation (HK\$660,000)  
Researcher: Prof. Lin Hui
- **Test Battery for the Motor Skills of Squash: Implications for Assessing and Coaching**  
Sponsor: Hong Kong Sports Development Board (HK\$96,800)  
Researchers: Mr. Chan Wan-ka, Prof. Hong Youlian
- **Biomechanical Analysis of Taekwondo Kicking Technique, Performance, and Training Effects**  
Sponsor: Hong Kong Sports Development Board (HK\$100,000)  
Researchers: Prof. Hong Youlian, Mr. Luk Tze-chung

## Study Finds Depression a Cause for Elderly Suicide

Hong Kong is ageing rapidly and the population of people aged 65 or above is now 10 per cent. Among the problems associated with the ageing population is elderly suicide, the frequency of which is three times that of western countries. One important contributing factor is depression.

A study conducted by the University's Department of Psychiatry revealed that half of the elderly people in Hong Kong who commit suicide are sufferers of depression. The number of people aged 65 or above suffering from depressive disorders is estimated to be

about 20,000 to 30,000. Of the 1,034 elderly people interviewed in the study, seven per cent were diagnosed as suffering from geriatric depression, with two in every three being women. The study also found that those living in homes for the aged are over twice more likely to suffer from depression than those living with family or alone.

Currently only five per cent of elderly people with depressive disorders in Hong Kong are receiving treatment. Symptoms of depression include loss of interest in life, loss of appetite, lethargy, and insomnia.

## Mycological Association of Hong Kong Meets on Campus

The second annual meeting of the Mycological Association of Hong Kong (MAHK) was held at the University on 29th May. It included a guest lecture, 'Mycology and the Australian Eucalypt Forest', delivered by Dr. Jack Simpson, president of the Australasian Mycological Society. The remainder of the scientific programme consisted of oral and poster presentations covering a wide range of mycological topics including fungal physiology and biochemistry, molecular mycology, fungal ecology and

systematics, and applied mycology. The meeting was attended by over 40 mycologists from the University of Hong Kong, City University of Hong Kong, and The Chinese University. Ms. Deng Yu, an M.Phil. student from the University's Department of Biology, was awarded the association's annual prize for the best student presentation, and a design by Mr. Jake Tang, also from the Department of Biology, was selected as the official MAHK logo.

## MArch Students Model Youngsters' Dream School

There will be secondary school buildings as tall as skyscrapers in Central and green fields in secondary school campuses in Hong Kong if the wishes of the secondary students interviewed by the University's Master of Architecture students could be granted.

The secondary students, from three government schools in Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, and Tai Po respectively, were interviewed by 11 Master of Architecture students about their views of what an ideal school campus should be. They were also encouraged to express themselves using drawing materials, modelling clay,

exercises, and game-playing. The architecture students then translated these concepts into models after studying school designs in Hong Kong, US, Europe, and Singapore. In the process they received much insightful advice from Prof. Chung Yue-ping of the Faculty of Education, and Prof. Freeman Chan of the Department of Architecture.

The students presented their pieces and shared the views of the school students at the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the models on 29th May. The models were then displayed in Room B5 of Ho Tim Building for a week.

Pacific Place is another venue for the display of the models



# UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Full text of a keynote speech delivered by Prof. Arthur K.C. Li at a forum on higher education held in Beijing on 2nd and 3rd May 1998 to celebrate the centenary of Peking University



### Introduction

As we move towards the end of the century, publicly-funded universities everywhere are beset with financial problems. In some countries the financial problems amount to no more than a moderate budget cut but in other countries, they have grown to crisis proportions. In advanced countries like the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada, publicly-funded universities have tackled funding cuts ranging from a few per cent to over 10 per cent per annum on an almost regular basis in the last two decades or so. The financial situation of universities in the developing world and in the former socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe is more bleak. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for over a decade in the 1980s, the average public expenditure per student declined from US\$6,300 to US\$1,500 in real terms. In the Middle East and North Africa, it declined from US\$3,200 to US\$1,900. In Hungary, university recurrent expenditures fell by 21 per cent from 1991 to 1993 (World Bank, 1994).

The stringent financial constraints within which publicly-funded universities will have to operate are likely to continue and may even worsen in the 21st century. To maintain and improve quality with continuously expanding enrolment when real resources are declining will be one of the major challenges many universities must face in the new century.

To meet this challenge in university finance, universities must re-examine their priorities, re-organize their management structure, re-engineer their processes, and diversify their income sources. To better meet the challenge ahead, it is useful to understand the causes of the financial problems of the public universities.

### Causes of Financial Problems

During the last three decades, higher education has been the fastest growing sector of the education system in most countries. Between 1965 and 1990 enrolment ratios in higher education in many countries increased rapidly: from 1 to 9 per cent in North Africa, from 7 to 21 per cent in Latin America, and from 8 to 17 per cent in East Asia. In Hong Kong we also witnessed a rapid expansion in higher education. University enrolment ratio surged from 2 to 3 per cent in the 1970s to the current 18 per cent.

There are powerful economic, social, and political forces behind this rapid expansion in higher education in the last

several decades. Higher education is recognized as an important investment in human capital which is essential to economic growth. In a world economy that becomes increasingly globalized, governments of countries eager to promote economic growth and increase competitiveness are willing to invest in higher education. Besides economic considerations, social and political groups also champion the cause of higher education expansion following the widening of access to primary and secondary education. Higher education is recognized as an important channel for upward social mobility for the lower and middle classes. Expansion in higher education will provide greater access and more equal educational opportunities to the under-privileged and will therefore reduce social inequality.

When economic, social, and political forces join hands, the arguments for expansion in higher education are powerful. Unfortunately the political support for expansion in higher education enrolment has not translated into a corresponding increase in resources for the universities. While everyone in government and politics is enthusiastic about expanding university enrolment to provide more opportunities for school leavers, there is no political will to cut other social spending to make room for this rapid expansion. In many countries adverse macroeconomic conditions make matters worse. Not only has the financial support for higher education not increased in line with expansion in enrolment, in some countries the support has actually declined. The crux of the matter is that the only way to finance rapid expansion in higher education enrolment without substantially cutting other social spending is to reduce the real expenditure for each student. Unfortunately this is the fiscal reality of many countries and the solution opted for by many governments, despite warnings by university administrators of its harmful consequences on education quality.

Reduction in per student real expenditure is mostly driven by fiscal considerations but in some countries governments disguise their true objectives, shifting the debate on the issue to that of greater accountability and productivity. In a society where political awareness and participation of the citizens are increasing, the call for greater

accountability on the performance of universities supported by taxpayers' money is hard to refute. In many countries, like the United Kingdom and Australia, universities have been asked repeatedly over the years to increase their productivity as their per student real expenditures are progressively cut. In the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), the government, through the University Grants Committee, an agency which allocates funds to universities on its behalf, has requested the universities to increase their productivity to meet a 3 per cent per annum reduction in per student real expenditure from 1998 to 2001. In the developing world and some of the former Soviet bloc countries in Central and Eastern Europe, per student real expenditure is cut drastically and arbitrarily without the supporting argument on accountability and productivity, and the universities are left to cope with the reduction.

Looking ahead into the early 21st century, the trend of expansion in higher education will continue. The base of the enrolment ratio in many middle-income and low-income countries is still quite low. There is still room and therefore pressure for it to increase, albeit at a slower pace than in the last few decades. Therefore, the pressure on reducing per student real expenditure will continue and publicly funded universities must be prepared to meet the challenge of maintaining and improving quality with fewer resources per student.

### University Responses to Financial Stringency

There are several ways in which universities can deal with the reduction in per student real expenditure: cost-sharing with students, raising private funds, engaging in other income-generating activities, increasing productivity and efficiency, and re-ordering priorities and internal reallocation of resources. The relative effectiveness of these measures in meeting the financial challenge varies with the universities and the countries concerned. It is unlikely that a single measure is adequate. A combination of measures may well be necessary.

### Cost-sharing with Students

A growing number of countries which have heavily subsidized university students in the past have moved in the direction of cost-sharing with students. Cost-sharing is usually pursued by charging tuition fees in countries where higher education was previously free. In countries where tuition fee has been charged, it is further raised to increase the cost recovery ratio. Cost-sharing is usually backed up by a student finance scheme of grants and loans to provide aid for needy students.

The general trend towards more cost-sharing, higher tuition fees, and higher cost recovery ratios is evident. Income from tuition fees in public universities represents 22 per cent of recurrent expenditure in Vietnam, 36 per cent in Chile, and 46 per cent in Korea, just to quote a few examples of high cost recovery ratios (World Bank, 1994). In the HKSAR, the cost recovery ratio has increased to 18 per cent over the last several years. Since 1989, university students on the mainland have also begun to pay tuition fees, and self-supporting students have been paying higher tuition fees than regular students.

In some countries cost-sharing as a means to manage financial stringency is not a possibility for the public universities

because tuition fees are set by the government, not the universities.

### Raising Private Funds

To diversify the sources of financial support, public universities could make an effort to raise funds through donations from alumni, private corporations, and benefactors. Private donations are unlikely to be large enough as a source of income to finance a significant portion of the recurrent expenditure, but they can have a discernible impact in specific areas of university operations, e.g., construction of new facilities, provision of scholarships, purchase of scientific equipment.

Success in fund-raising depends on many factors. An important factor is the government's tax exemption policy. Generous tax concessions on donations help universities to solicit private funds. Among the developing countries, India has one of the most generous tax exemption policies, allowing 150 per cent of the contributions by individuals and corporations to be tax deductible. In this regard the government on the mainland may need to review its tax policy to exempt private donations to universities from tax if they are to be encouraged.

### Other Income-generating Activities

Another possible source of funding for universities is revenue from other income-generating activities. These include self-financing academic programmes, short training courses offered to participants from outside the university, contract research, and consultancy services. In universities on the mainland, some of these activities have extended beyond the conventional scope of teaching, research, and consultancy to include commercial operations and lease of retail properties owned by the universities. In some Chinese universities, revenue from income-generating activities could account for as large as 20 to 30 per cent of the budget. It is an important source of funds for supplementing academic salaries and financing other teaching expenses. Caution, however, has to be exercised so that the focus of the staff of the universities is not diverted from their primary missions of teaching and research.

### Increasing Productivity and Efficiency

Another way to cope with declining per student real expenditure, besides increasing and diversifying the sources of income, is to contain or even reduce expenditure. To maintain and improve the quality of education with reduced expenditure, productivity and efficiency must increase. Universities can cope with expenditure cuts with less impact on quality if they are given the financial autonomy to manage their own budgets. In countries where the government exercises tight financial control of the universities and approves individual line items of their budgets, there is little room for the universities to adjust to funding cuts by internal allocation. In such situations, the cuts are invariably more arbitrary and have a greater adverse impact on quality.

There are three principal systems by which governments fund their universities. Many developing countries distribute resources to the universities by *negotiated budgets*. Each university negotiates its budget with the government. Budget negotiation imposes a lot of uncertainty on the universities, particularly in times of financial stringency, and gives them little incentive to improve quality or efficiency. Many

countries adopt *input-based* funding mechanisms. Funding for the universities is calculated on the basis of enrolment. A funding formula which differentiates unit costs and assigns different weights to different fields of study and levels of education (undergraduate versus postgraduate etc.) is used to determine budget allocation. Increasingly, there are more countries that adopt *output-based* or *performance-based* funding mechanisms which allocate funding on the basis of certain output measures, such as effectiveness in producing graduates. Examples are Australia, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and Israel.

In the HKSAR, the funding methodology adopted by the University Grants Committee is a combination of input-based and performance-based mechanisms. About 70 per cent of the funds is allocated according to student numbers and the remaining 30 per cent based on research performance which is assessed in a three-year cycle. After the grant has been calculated according to the funding formula, it is allocated as a block grant. Universities have autonomy in the use of the funds within the block grant to further their educational purposes in the manner they see fit, subject to some standing regulations on salary scales and staff benefits.

The general international trend is towards more decentralization and greater autonomy for universities to manage their own finance, and to move towards more performance-based funding mechanisms. The argument for more decentralization and autonomy is persuasive. It accords with the principle of unity of responsibility — universities should, being responsible for coping with reductions in per student real expenditure, be given greater authority to manage their own finance. After all governments or their funding agencies do not have as good information on the internal finance and operation of universities as university administrators. Universities themselves know best how to improve efficiency, and where cost savings should come from.

As governments allow universities to have greater financial autonomy, they will demand greater accountability. In countries where there is increased political participation of citizens, the call for greater transparency in the allocation process and greater accountability for the performance of the universities is irresistible. In response to reduction in resources per student, increasingly performance-based funding, and demand for greater accountability, universities under centralized management must consider restructuring their management. Universities are increasingly complex organizations. In a complex organization, the flow of information and the alignment of objectives between hierarchies of management are problems of concern. A centralized mode of management assumes that the management has full information and makes better decisions on daily operations than front-line staff in the departments and units. This assumption is hardly justified. The consequence of centralized management control is often inefficiency and lack of incentives and initiatives.

The principle of unity of responsibility and the rationale for governments to decentralize financial autonomy to universities apply equally well to the relation within a university between the administration and the various departments and units. The responsibility to cope with reduction in resources per student should be delegated to the departmental level. It should be accompanied by greater budget authority and accountability. Responsibility for

managing cuts in funding, incentives for performance, and demand for accountability can be transmitted from the government to the university administration, and from the administration to the department heads. If decentralization is to be an effective means of increasing efficiency to cope with funding cuts, it is essential that as responsibility, authority, incentives and accountability cascade down the organizational levels within the university, they do not get diluted along the way. It is also important that decentralization of authority does not go to such extremes as to splinter the management of the university. Senior management should continue to have a tight grip on the strategic development of the institution and the allocation of resources.

One way to decentralize budget authority within the university is to allocate *one-line* budgets to departments and units. The budget may be calculated according to a funding formula which can be input-based or performance-based, or a combination of the two. Funds are allocated in one-line to give budget-holders flexibility in the use of resources, in much the same way as the allocation of block grants by governments to universities in some countries. Incentives should be put in place to align the budget-holders' objectives with the objectives of the university administration. The budget-holders should be held responsible for the exercise of financial and management authority, while checks and balances to this authority should be instituted.

### Re-ordering Priorities and Reallocation of Resources

I have discussed several means of diversifying the sources of income and increasing efficiency. They should be sufficient in coping with a gradual reduction in per student real expenditure. However, in situations of drastic reduction, there may be no alternative but to re-order priorities and to reallocate resources accordingly. This could mean terminating programmes, eliminating departments and closing down service units. Eliminating teaching programmes and retrenching teaching staff are not something that educators like to do but if university finance is in dire straits, these unpleasant decisions cannot be avoided. Some universities have gone through these difficult elimination exercises.

### Concluding Remarks

I have reviewed the economic, social, and political forces that drive the higher education sector to expand, and in the very process, also drive down the per student real expenditure. When governments make the popular decision to expand higher education rapidly but shy away from the difficult decision of cutting other social spending to accommodate the expansion, they often assert that universities can cope with the funding cuts without affecting quality. They are neither well informed nor have they done any research to substantiate their assertion. There is obviously a limit to how much reduction in per student real expenditure that universities can cope without hurting quality. The public should be educated that ultimately it is the students and their parents who suffer from a decline in educational quality, a decline which can be quite drastic, as we witness in universities in some developing countries. The public should be well informed so that governments are themselves held accountable if they decide to expand higher education without a corresponding increase in resources. ○

## 新任校董

## New Council Members

大學校董會按大學規程11.1(m), 11.4和11.5規定, 選出馮國綸先生和汪穗中先生出任校董, 任期由一九九八年五月廿九日至二零零一年五月廿八日。

The University Council has, in accordance with Statute 11.1(m), 11.4, and 11.5 of the Ordinance, elected Mr. William Fung Kwok-lun and Mr. Patrick Wang Shui-chung to be members of the Council, each for a term of three years from 29th May 1998.

## 新任/續任院長

- 歷史系郭少棠教授獲選出任文學院院長, 任期三年, 由一九九八年八月一日起生效。
- 地理系黃鈞堯教授獲委出任聯合書院院長, 任期四年, 由一九九八年八月一日起生效。
- 社會學講座教授李沛良教授獲委續任崇基學院院長, 任期三年, 由一九九八年八月一日起生效。

## College Head Appointments

In accordance with Statute 9.1 and 9.3 of the University Ordinance, Prof. Rance P.L. Lee, professor of sociology, was reappointed as Head of Chung Chi College for a further period of three years; and Prof. Wong Kwan-yiu, reader in geography, as Head of United College, for a period of four years succeeding Prof. C.Y. Lee. Their terms will begin on 1st August 1998.

## New Faculty Dean

Prof. S.T. Kwok of the Department of History was recently elected Dean of Arts for three years from 1st August 1998, succeeding Prof. H.H. Ho.

## Joint Research Schemes Invite Applications

## • UK/HK Joint Research Scheme

Applications are now invited by the British Council and the Research Grants Council for the UK/HK Joint Research Scheme. A sum of £230,000 or HK\$3,000,000 is available for allocation in 1999. The amount awarded to each successful project does not normally exceed £6,000 or HK\$78,000. Panels of the Research Committee are expected to forward their recommendations to the Research and Technology Administration Office (RTAO) on or before 15th August.

## • France/HK Joint Research Scheme

This is a new research scheme jointly financed and run by the Consulate General of France, the National Centre for Scientific Research of France, and the Research Grants Council, which considers only research proposals in laboratory-related sciences and engineering disciplines for support. The 1998-99 exercise will be a pilot scheme with a total funding of HK\$500,000. The upper limit for each grant is FF\$50,000 or HK\$62,500. The scheme welcomes financial support for projects from private companies in France or Hong Kong. Applications should be submitted to the Consulate General of France in Hong Kong before 15th July. A parallel application should be made by the French partner in France.

Guidelines and application forms can be downloaded from the RTAO homepage at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/rtao/rtao.htm>.

## 體力處理操作合格證書課程

## Training Course Leading to Certificate in Manual Handling

無論在辦公室、工場或戶外工作, 僱員常因搬運一些笨重物件而受傷。政府特於《職業安全及健康條例》附例列出有關規定, 保障僱員安全。

該附例由本年六月起生效, 要求工作地點負責人評估各項體力處理操作的潛在危害, 並委任合資格人士協助執行有關的預防和保護措施。違法者最高可被罰款二十萬元。

經大學安全事務處安排, 同人可參加由勞工處及職業安全健康局合辦的訓練課程, 成為體力處理操作程序的合資格人士。

該課程名額五十人, 以中文講授, 於下月七、十、十四及廿四日上課共十二小時。學員須出席全數課堂, 考試和習作合格, 才可獲發證書。

有意參加之同人, 請致電大學安全事務處(內線七八六六)索取報名表格, 截止報名日期為六月廿六日。

Injury caused by the moving of heavy loads manually in workshops or even office settings is all too common in Hong Kong. To help reduce such work-related injury, the government passed the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance last year. Under the now effective regulation, failure to install and implement preventive and protective measures for manual handling operations may lead to heavy legal penalties.

The University's Safety Office has arranged a training course in manual handling for University members. Organized by the Labour Department and the Occupational Safety and Health Council, the course will be held on 7th, 10th, 14th, and 24th July 1998 for a total of 12 hours. The language of instruction will be Chinese. Participants will be awarded a certificate if they attend all the classes, complete all assignments, and pass an exam. Application forms are obtainable from the Safety Office (Ext. 7866, Fax: 2603 5387). The initial quota is 50 places and the deadline for application is 26th June 1998.

## SCS Nursing Seminars

The School of Continuing Studies will be presenting the following nursing seminars in July by lecturers from La Trobe University, Australia:

- |           |         |  |
|-----------|---------|--|
| 8th July  | 2-3p.m. | 'Nurses the Underutilized Resource in Disaster Planning and Management: An Australian Perspective'<br>by Mr. Keith O'Brien |
| 15th July | 2-3p.m. | 'The Essence of Love is the Human Desire for Wholeness: A Nursing Perspective'<br>by Mr. Les Fitzgerald                    |

The seminars will take place on 8th floor, Oriental Centre, 67 Chatham Road South, Tsimshatsui. For enquires please call 2368 7959.

## New HPA Scale and PTA Rates

From the University Bursar:

## • New Home Purchase Allowance Scale

The University has approved the new Home Purchase Allowance (HPA) scale with retroactive effect from 1st April 1998. Allowance under the new scale has been increased by 6.6 per cent

## 宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

and is only applicable to entrants to the scheme on or after 1st April 1998 and to existing beneficiaries who wish to change property. Please contact Ms. Kitty Tsang at Ext. 8797 for details.

## • Private Tenancy Allowance Rates

The University has approved the following rates of Private Tenancy Allowance (PTA) with retroactive effect from 1st April 1998:

Salary Range (\$)		PTA Rate (\$)		
Non-clinical	Clinical	Family	Married	Single
110,000 up	110,000 up	41,110	37,000	32,890
Professorial salary below 110,000 &				
64,050-93,810	61,765-83,105	34,610	31,150	27,690
55,285-61,135	54,255	29,460	26,520	23,570
46,480-52,360	47,335	24,930	22,430	19,940

The arrears for adjustments of allowance for the months of April, May, and June 1998, and the revised rates for the month of July will be paid together in the June payroll.

## Regulations and Charges for the Use of Cho Yiu Conference Hall

Cho Yiu Conference Hall is located on the ground floor of the University Administration Building. It has a seating capacity of 162 and is equipped with a full range of audio-visual equipment, including provisions for simultaneous interpretation and video-conferencing.

Primarily the venue for meetings of the University Council and Council committees, the Senate and Senate committees, the Graduate Council, the Undergraduate Examination Board, and other bodies approved by the vice-chancellor, the hall can also be reserved for conferences or seminars (refer to table below for charges) involving a minimum of 30 participants, which are sponsored or co-sponsored by University units. The hall cannot be rented for more than three days at a stretch for each function. Applications for the use of the hall can be made by sending a completed application form to the Office of the Director of Administrative Services at Room 301, John Fulton Centre, at least one month in advance. The Administrative Affairs Committee reserves the right to decline a booking or set priorities in the case of booking clashes. For enquiries and application forms, please ring Ext. 7863 or fax 2603 6979.

## Basic Charges

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| • Set-up service and the use of basic sound system (per day) | \$320 |
| • General maintenance of the hall (per day)                  | \$400 |
| • Electricity (per two hours)                                | \$200 |

## Use of AV Equipment in Addition to Sound System (per three-hour session)

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| • overhead projector                              | \$80           |
| • slide projector                                 | \$180          |
| • audio recording system                          | \$150          |
| • audio playback system                           | \$150          |
| • VHS video cassette player                       | \$200          |
| • slide-to-video converter                        | \$200          |
| • visual presenter                                | \$200          |
| • LCD projector                                   | \$300          |
| • simultaneous interpretation system              | \$1,000        |
| • video-conference system                         | \$4,500-7,000* |
| • stand-by technician** (per technician per hour) | \$270          |

(Note: \* Not including ISDN line fee charged by Hongkong Telecom

\*\* Mandatory for selected equipment)

## Beverages

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| • Tea for centre rings only           | free  |
| • Tea/coffee at the foyer             | minimum \$280 for ≤ 40 persons<br>additional \$7 for each person over 40  |
| • Tea/coffee and cookies at the foyer | minimum \$480 for ≤ 40 persons<br>additional \$12 for each person over 40 |
| • Other provisions                    | to be negotiated  |

## 文物館開放時間

## Art Museum Opening Hours

由七月一日起, 文物館的開放時間如下:

- |       |               |
|-------|---------------|
| 星期一至六 | 上午十時至下午四時四十五分 |
| 星期日   | 下午十二時半至五時半    |
| 公眾假期  | 關閉            |

From 1st July 1998, the Art Museum will be open from 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. Monday to Saturday, and 12.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Sunday. It will be closed on public holidays.

## 三不亦堂藏丁衍庸書畫展覽

## Works of Ting Yin Yung on Display

文物館將於七月十日及十一月十五日在西翼展覽廳舉行「三不亦堂藏丁衍庸書畫」展覽, 展出三不亦堂去年惠贈該館的丁衍庸書畫精選。展覽開幕典禮於七月九日下午四時半由李國章校長和三不亦堂主人袁鴻樞先生主持。

丁衍庸(1902-1978), 廣東茂名人, 一九二零年留學日本, 畢業於東京美術學校, 專攻油畫, 五年後回國, 任上海立達學園美術科西畫部教授, 另與蔡元培等創辦中華藝術大學。丁氏又先後於廣州市立美術學校和重慶國立藝術專科學校教授西畫, 並於一九四六年任廣東省立藝術專科學校校長。一九四九年移居香港, 一九五六年與陳士文等創辦新亞書院藝術專修科, 為本校藝術系之前身。此後他又同時任教德明、清華等多所書院, 期間亦應邀在法國、日本、美國、澳洲等地舉辦多次展覽。

丁衍庸最初學習素描西畫, 終而回歸中國筆墨, 尤其追摹八大山人的藝術風格。繪畫題材兼及山水、人物、花鳥, 線條勁健豪逸, 色彩單純活潑, 構圖簡潔就簡, 畫趣返璞歸真, 又兼治篆刻書法, 流露大膽創新的藝術精神, 形成一己的獨特風格。此外, 丁衍庸終身不輟於繪畫



白鷺

教學，在近代中國畫壇和藝術教育方面影響深遠，在香港藝壇佔有重要的地位。

三不亦堂主人袁鴻樞先生為本港著名書法家，曾師從丁衍庸習西畫，結下深厚情誼，亦師亦友。一九九七年，袁氏將珍藏丁衍庸書畫印譜一百六十多項，慨贈文物館，作為該館新增重點研究項目之一。是次展覽精選該批捐贈近百件，是欣賞丁衍庸藝術的難得機會，亦可以藉此探討近代中國畫家融會中西藝術的探索歷程和成就。

'The Sanbuyi Tang Collection of Masterworks by Ting Yin Yung', an exhibition of paintings and calligraphy by Ting Yin Yung, will be on at the Art Museum's west-wing galleries from 10th July to 15th November 1998. All the exhibits were donated to the Art Museum last year by the Master of Sanbuyi Tang — Mr. Yuen Hung-shue.

Ting Yin Yung (1902-1978), a native of Mouming, Guangdong, began his artistic training and career with western drawing techniques and oil painting, but returned later in life to traditional Chinese brush and ink painting. He studied oil painting at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts in Japan. After returning to China, he taught western painting at Ali-ta College in Shanghai, founded the China College of Art with Cai Yuanpei and other artists, and assumed directorship of the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Art. In 1949 he moved to Hong Kong, where he established a special art course at New Asia College, which later became the University's Department of Fine Arts. He also taught at other colleges including Deming and Qinghua. During the same period he held exhibitions in France, Japan, US, and Australia.

Heavily influenced by the style of Zhu Da of the early Qing period, Ting's style is particularly noted for a strong calligraphic sense of line, bold use of colour, simple but intelligent composition, and a spirit of naivety. He was accomplished in painting figures, flowers and birds, as well as calligraphy and seal-carving.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition will take place at 4.30 p.m. on 9th July at the Art Museum. Officiating at the ceremony will be Mr. Yuen Hung-shue and Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University.

#### 評議會大會

由全體中大畢業生組成的「香港中文大學評議會」，將於本月廿七日(星期六)下午三時假中環德輔道中七十七號恒生大廈廿一樓大禮堂，召開周年會員大會。

中大評議會每年均研究不同專題或安排校友座談，其後公布專題研究報告或意見書，最近發表的有「中大校友對特首首份《施政報告》高等教育部分意見調查報告」，獲傳媒廣泛報導。評議會的其他活動有慈善籌款，資助社會公益和大學建設。

評議會是中大法定的校友組織，歡迎校友尤其在母校任職的校友積極支持，抽空出席本屆周年會員大會，聽取評議會常委會的工作報告，參與討論事項，並在會後出席校友茶會，與其他校友溝通和交流。

有意出席者請即聯絡校友事務處(電話二六零九七八七二，傳真二六零三六二二六)索取「登記出席表格」。填妥之表格須於六月廿六日下午六時前交回或傳真至富爾敦樓三樓校友事務處轉「評議會秘書處」。

#### 颱風襲港及暴雨的有關安排

##### General Arrangements for Typhoon and Rainstorm Warnings

由行政事務處發出的關於颱風襲港及暴雨警告懸掛時之安排通告，已由新聞及公共關係處於一九九八年六月六日連同《校園活動一覽》一併派發。如未收到該份通告，可致電新聞及公共關係處(內線八八九九)索取。

A circular on general arrangements during the approach of typhoons and the hoisting of rainstorm warnings, issued by the Office of the Director of Administrative Services, was sent to various units as an attachment to *Campus Events* on 6th June 1998. Those who have not received the circular or who would like to obtain more copies please call the Information and Public Relations Office at Ext. 8899.

#### 額外門診卡

##### Extra Outpatient Info Card

大學保健處印製了「額外門診卡」，列出參加本校「校外額外門診服務計劃」的各區診所及醫生的聯絡電話號碼，方便同事就診。此卡方便攜帶，快將經各學系或單位交予可享用該計劃的同事。查詢是否具有就診資格，可電人事處(內線七二三零、七一九一、七二六六)。

The University Health Service has issued Extra Outpatient Info Cards, which will soon be distributed to staff members through their respective departments/units. The card records the names and telephone numbers of the clinics and physicians contracted under the Extra Outpatient Consultation Services Scheme. Enquiries may be directed to the Personnel Office (Ext. 7230/7191/7266).

Information in this section can only be accessed with **CWEM password**.

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，  
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## 中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

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7. 本刊每期發行三千八百份，免費供校內教職員索閱，部分郵寄本地教育機構及與大學有關人士。私人索閱，請致函本刊查詢。

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3. Contributions should bear the writer's name and contact telephone number, and may be published under pseudonyms. No anonymous letters will be published.
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133	19.10.98	29.9.98
134	4.11.98	19.10.98
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### 音樂世家

「我跟媽媽和兩位姊姊都是彈鋼琴的，但爸爸嘛，他在上海是律師，輾轉到香港定居，不能幹回本行，便改以他的興趣謀生，在聖保羅書院當音樂老師，並拜師深造聲樂和指揮。」

吳美樂簡單說出她的家庭背景，當述及父親下定決心轉行時，她樂不可支——替父親寓工作於娛樂而高興，又也許是為自己克紹箕裘而開懷不已。

### 加入中大

吳美樂去年九月中加入音樂系。她是中大首位全職駐校藝術家，職責是指導學生彈奏鋼琴，講授音樂科目，以及推廣音樂活動。

音樂系系主任陳永華教授說，該系原擬徵聘導師，但膺選的吳美樂是好老師之餘，更是出色的藝術家，若單是讓她擔當導師的職務便不能人盡其才，況且座落崇基的新音樂廳落成後，該

系也要派出級數相當的教師主理演出事宜，所以系方決定改授以駐校藝術家的職銜。

吳美樂在香港出生，三歲時首次公開演出，其後在英國曼奴軒學院和皇家音樂學院進修，又考取紐約州立大學石溪分校音樂博士學位，曾獲多位名師指點，獲獎無數，包括莫扎特二百周年亞洲區鋼琴大賽冠軍。柏利慕達更稱讚她是「同輩中最具天賦的鋼琴家之一」。

### 指導學生

加入中大前，吳美樂已在香港多所專上學院包括中大當兼任導師。她說，通常跟學生見面只一次，聽他們彈一段樂曲，便要決定收錄與否，並不容易；她只好憑感覺取捨，收自己認為可幫助他們改善某些彈奏技巧的學生。由於教授鋼琴是一對一進行，要花很多時間，她每年最多只可指導十多名學生。

吳美樂說，演藝學院著重培育學生的舞台表演，而大學則偏重學術科目，所以，中大音樂系學生練琴的機會比較少。他們的進度和水平，很大程度視乎他們對自己的要求，有些學生水平甚

高。「彈琴畢竟是藝術，且學無止境，難有最高標準。不過，學生有沒有放心機在彈奏上，則騙不了人。」

### 講課

她續說：「現在全職任教，可多些與學生溝通，看到學生有進步便開心。」她又負責訓練學生的聽音能力和室樂演奏，下學年更會帶領學生小組專題研討拉威爾鋼琴曲。她的初步構思是邊彈奏邊講解，加深學生對樂曲的理解，也會邀請其他音樂家或教師合作授課。

### 推廣古典音樂

吳美樂原是足跡踏遍全球多個著名音樂廳的鋼琴獨奏家，現轉而長駐中大，一心想推動古典音樂，而這也是她的職責之一。陳永華教授說：「希望她成為中大的音樂大使。系方鼓勵她在校內外從事演奏活動，一方面推廣藝術，另一方面則提升中大音樂系的形象，使市民知道本系非單學術研究卓越，音樂演奏也同樣出

色。」雖然該系其他老師也有公開演出，但畢竟仍以教學研究為主。吳美樂則不同，她是表演藝術家，素以才華滌蕩知音人的心靈。

吳美樂對各種古典樂曲都有興趣，又熱衷探索和推介當代作曲家的作品，並醉心於室樂演奏。英國BMG唱片公司曾為她出版以幻想曲為主題的鋼琴獨奏唱碟；前年她在香港國際現代音樂節中演出；去年則帶領洋紫荊鋼琴三重奏在香港藝術節表演中外名家的作品。她又獲香港藝術發展局的資助，帶領洋紫荊鋼琴三重奏到中小學推廣室樂，現已完成原定計劃的一半。她對中大學生在室樂演奏的表現也很感欣

### 亞洲最佳音樂廳

陳永華教授透露，中大新音樂廳獲得私人捐款贊助，聘請一間全球最佳的音響設計公司負責設計音響效果，目標是成為廿一世紀亞洲數一數二的音樂廳。所以，系方也要倚重吳美樂這般的人才專責表演藝術，安排員生和校外人士的演出，才不會辜負一流的設施。

## 研究介紹

教育統籌委員會一九九七年發表的《第七號報告書》，以優質教育為討論重點；而所謂優質教育，就是有效地培養出符合社會需求及期望的人才。

本校教育學院一群教師，曾開展一項大規模的調查，探討本港中學制度的效能。調查對象不光是中學行政人員和教師，還包括學生、家長、商界僱主，以及政府和有關部門的決策人員。調查的主要目的，是確定香港中學教育制度的目標，衡量其達致目標的能力，研究學習成效與學校

教育一些關鍵內容之間的關係，和找出那些取得良好學習成效的學校和教育手段。

### 調查對象及程序

研究小組得到教育署協助，將全港的中學按學術表現分上、中、下三種類別，以15:20:15的比例，隨機選出五十間參加此項研究。調查的回應，共計來自三萬名學生、二萬八千名家長、一千五百名教師及五十名學科主任、訓導主任、校長等；調查對象更包括香港總商會、香港工業聯合會、中華廠商聯合會和中華總商會屬下共八百五十家僱主，以及五百名選自政府總部所錄，與制訂教育政策有關的決策人員。

研究自九二年一月至九四年底共開展四項調查。首項研究僱主及決策者對中學制度效能的看法及期望；次項查究參與調查的學校的中一、中二、中四及中六學生的社會經濟背景及學業成績（以研究小組設計的中、英、數試題評核），同時亦研究學生、家長、教師、學校行政人員對中

# 香港中學制度的效能

學制度的看法與期望。第三項調查教育過程，發出七種問卷予學校的不同人士，研究這些學校的各種組織特點。最後一項是第二項的跟進調查，以研究小組設計的另一套試卷測驗已升級至中二、中三、中五及中七的學生的成績；而中五生的中學會考成績及中七生的香港高級程度會考成績，也用作量度教育成果的指標。

### 分析的依據

研究人員收集到數據後，根據一個「投入—教育過程—產出」的模式去分析。「投入」指學生的社會經濟背景及入學時的學業表現；「教育過程」指校長和教師的訓導和教學才能，教師的工作模式和文化的；「產出」即學生在某個入學基礎上，經過教育過程的影響，而取得的學業成績。

### 對中學制度抱實用主義的態度

調查顯示，香港公眾對中學制度的期望，抱有相當實用的態度，普遍視學業成績最為重要，

尤其是語言能力；此外亦十分重視良好的工作習慣，如責任心、獨立處事能力及服從性。至於社會及政治意識，或是計算和操作技巧等，則是次要的。

### 高度分隔的學校制度

由於學業成績被認定最為重要，研究小組便著重分析學校教育對學生學業表現的影響，從而發現香港中學制度一個很大的特點，就是明顯地按學生的學習能力及社會階層進行分隔教育，以致不同學校在提高學生學業成績的效能上，差異甚大。

研究小組把前述第二項調查所得的數據，用Douglas Willms一九八六年設計的測量標準量度五十間樣本學校的分隔指數，發現本港中學與美國、加拿大及新加坡的相比，按學生學習能力分隔教育的指數最高。調查亦反映出，學生之間的階級分隔也相當明顯：中三學生的社會經濟背景分隔指數為0.31，比學校制度中社會階層分隔指數甚高的美國(0.25)及蘇格蘭(0.22)還要高。

### 按成績分校對教育過程的影響

研究小組為探討教育過程對學生學業表現的影響，設計了數個層序線性模型，分析第三項調查所得的資料。每個模型均以學生在個人及學校層面的社會經濟地位為前置變項，而以教育過程中的某個方面為自變項，以學生在九四年的學業成績為依變項。

根據調查結果，某些與學習有直接關係的教育過程變項，對學生的學業表現有積極影響，但也有很多教育過程變項如教師的傳達教學目標及鼓勵學生學習等，卻產生負面影響；這種情況似乎不合情理。研究人員對此的解釋，是香港中學制度中，有一個頑固的「投入—教育過程—產出」系統在不斷自我延續。若深入了解這個循環系統，根據其特徵重新理解調查結果，便會明白箇中原因。

按學生的學習能力及社會經濟背景，實施高度的分隔教育政策，即意味著每所中學錄取的，大致是這兩個標準規限下的同類型學生，而校方則根據獲分配的

### 研究小組成員

#### 教育行政與政策學系

- 盧乃桂教授
- 曾榮光教授
- 鍾宇平教授
- 鄭燕祥教授
- 何瑞珠教授

#### 課程與教學學系

- 鍾財文教授
- 何萬貴教授
- 施敏文先生

慰：學生主動組合起來，選曲、練習和演出，完全自動自覺，不用她或其他導師操心。

由她負責統籌的音樂系大師班和演奏會等，反應比她預期的好，上座率平均七至八成，除了音樂系的師生外，也吸引了其他學系的師生，部分更參加演出。

在學期中，這類節目平均每月會舉辦兩三個，部分嘉賓由她邀請，部分則自薦。她說：「自薦在音樂家和音樂教授中是平常不過的，因為他們都愛交流。若有事(例如參加會議)來港，他們多會來函說明情況，只要時間配合，我們都歡迎他們來分享對音樂的所思所感。」

該系也有一些音樂會由學生擔綱演出，表現不俗，「但一般以接近考試時的水準最高。」吳美樂又笑著說。

### 中大印象

吳美樂說，中大音樂系的同事很友善，音樂造詣也很高，學系的鋼琴亦不俗，而她希望音樂廳能快點落成，吸引更多出色音樂家來校表演，協助推動香港的音樂發展。○

蔡世彬

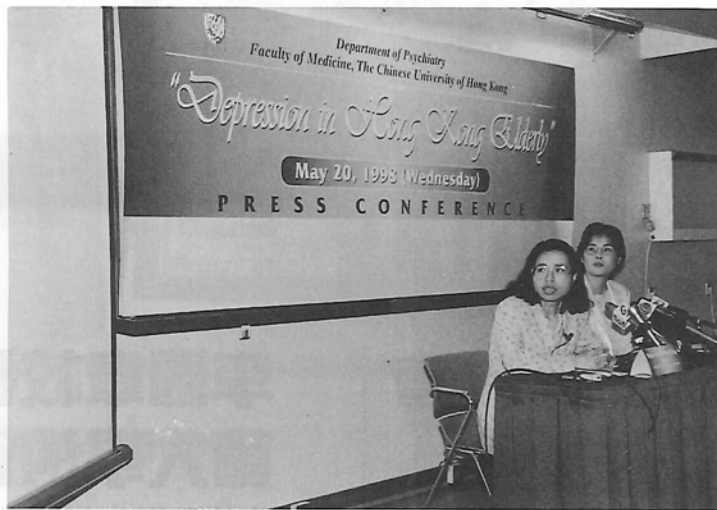
學生的能力及背景，組織各自的教育程序。調查結果中，大部分產生負參數的教育過程，都可歸結於錄取了學習能力低的學生。就以教師的教學行為而論，假如教師教授的班級大部分為學習能力低的學生時，往往便需花更多時間引發學生的學習動機。這樣，與其說調查結果顯示教師鼓勵學生學習會對學業成績產生負面影響，倒不如說因為學生大多學習能力低並缺乏學習動機，致使教師需給予更多鼓勵。

### 結論

研究結果可見，香港的中學受制於所錄取學生的類別，不能自由決定採取哪些教育過程。也就是說，學生質素對教育過程有決定性影響，而教育過程又很大程度地影響學生的學業成績，這自然又鞏固了各學校的整體成績級別，亦即決定了可錄取學生的質素。可以說，香港的中學是依循這個自我鞏固的系統不斷循環運作。○

李琪

## 關注老人抑鬱



趙鳳琴教授在記者會上講解研究結果

精神科學系的一項調查顯示，老人抑鬱鮮為人知和難以得到治療，可能是香港老人自殺比率偏高的原因。

根據調查所得，香港百分之七的老人患上抑鬱症，估計人數高達二萬六千，當中只有百分之

五接受治療。

研究主持趙鳳琴教授表示，只要及早察覺和治療，抑鬱症是可以治癒的。香港老人抑鬱情況嚴重，原因是市民對該症無認識，使病情惡化；而社會家庭結構轉變，老人不如往昔般受敬

重，又缺乏家人關心和照料，情緒易受影響。調查顯示，百分之十四點五居於院舍的老人患上抑鬱症，與家人同住者只有百分之六。

研究成員林翠華教授說，香港每年每十萬名老人中，有三十人自殺，比英美的高兩三倍。她估計香港逾半自殺老人是抑鬱症患者。

該項調查是全港首個有關老人抑鬱問題的研究，於九五至九六年在沙田區進行，調查樣本為一千零卅四名七十歲或以上的老人，男女各半，逾八成與家人同住或獨居，其餘居於院舍。

趙教授說，如發現情緒持續低落、對所有事情失去興趣、思想消極、自責、有自殺念頭、睡眠極度不足、食慾不振、體重驟降、有幻覺和妄想等，便可能是患上抑鬱症，應盡快求醫。

## 全球華人 計算機教育 應用大會

教育學院及香港教育研究所本月十一至十三日在校園主辦「98全球華人計算機教育應用大會」，約一百位來自內地、台灣、香港、美國、澳洲、新西蘭的華人學者在會上宣讀論文，並探討計算機教育的應用理論與方法、科技化的學習環境、電腦網絡與教育革新的關係等。

「全球華人計算機教育應用大會」去年五月在廣州華南師範大學首次召開，得到各地華人學者的廣泛支持，為華人計算機教育應用奠下了合作基礎。

本屆會議致力拓展未來的工作和發展路向，並決定籌備出版《全球華人計算機教育應用期刊》。

## 市務大獎四連冠

「萬國寶通銀行市務大獎」自創辦以來，即成為本校工商管理學院學生代表的囊中物。

該院今年派出三名二年級學生張詩婷、郭燦和陳珊競逐是項殊榮。他們花了三個月為該銀行設計嶄新的市場策略，以推廣循環貸款



(左起)郭燦、張詩婷和陳珊得獎後與工商管理學院副院長陳志輝教授合照

業務，最終擊敗其他院校代表，為中大連續四年奪得比賽冠軍。

他們解說詳細生動，並善用電腦多媒體表達理據，都是致勝因素。

## 未來的社會學家

社會學系設有「中學社會科目支援計劃」，其中一環是舉辦中六學生社會專題報告比賽，鼓勵學生研究社會問題，並學習撰寫研究報告。是次比賽冠軍由大埔聖公會莫壽增會



督中學奪得，他們的研究專題是「新移民青年交友難」。頒獎禮於上月十六日舉行。賽事由香港教育專業人員協會和教育署輔導視學處協辦，聯合出版(集團)有限公司贊助。

## 中文大學出版社新書



### 《中國評論：一九九七》

《中國評論：一九九七》是中文大學出版社出版的China Review 1997的中文版。由一九九六年下半年到一九九七年上半年是中國的關鍵時刻。鄧小平去年二月逝世，沒有帶來太大的震盪；領導人亦開始為九月召開的中共十五次黨代表大會作準備。中共在十五大完成了第二、三代的權力交替，由建國一代(而不再是革命一代)全面組成跨世紀的領導班子。對於中國在十五大會議前夕的人事、經濟、軍事等方面的形勢，此書都有細緻詳盡的分析，現在重溫這些分析，仍然適用。另一方面，中美關係由潛在對抗轉而初步合作，北京在風聲鶴唳的朝鮮半島上尋找南北平衡，中國在國際舞台上愈見舉足輕重。還有，在應付所有制的困局上，中國推出了新的法規；九十年代初以來抑制通貨膨脹的措施終見成效；農業穀物產量創歷年新高。這彷彿是最美好的一年。

然而，這一年，中國被國際組織評為貪污最嚴重的五大國之一。台灣海峽一度烽煙四起，兩岸和平統一的努力幾乎前功盡廢。中國在邁向人民幣自由兌換的路上如履薄冰；對外貿易增長率劇降；財稅、銀行制度改革前景未明。開放改革以後，社會力量愈見自主，這是否意味中國政治愈趨不穩？「文化中國」愈見輕浮易變，分化流動，這又是否最令人憂慮的時候？

《中國評論：一九九七》集合了歷來最多的國際級學者，站在這歷史分水嶺上，評論中國國情，一起與讀者顧後瞻前。

國際統一書號962-201-808-4，共三百六十八頁，精裝本，二百六十港元。

大學教職員在富爾敦樓大學書店購買該書，可獲八折優待。

### 《翻譯學術會議——外文中譯研究與探討》

由金聖華教授主編的《翻譯學術會議——外文中譯研究與探討》論文集已於月前面世，此書收集了一九九六年四月一日至三日由翻譯系舉辦之同名會議各篇論文及講稿，內容涉及文學翻譯(批評與經驗)、翻譯理論(運用與分析)及翻譯出版三個範疇。各篇論文立論精闢，見解獨到，為有心從事譯學研究者不可多得的寶貴資料。

國際統一書號962-85233-1-7，一百六十港元。



博文的禮·繼往開來



## 青少年精神健康國際研討會

第一屆兒童及青少年精神健康國際研討會本月二至六日在信和樓舉行，由心理學系及崇基學院贊助，是本校三十五周年校慶活動之一。

與會者來自三十六個國家及地區，提交逾二百四十份報告，論題涉及青少年抑鬱與自殺行為及其心理治療、性別定型、青年人的自我形像、量度青少年對生活的滿意程度、生活滿意程度與精神健康的關係、青年人精神問題的度量工具等。

心理學系梁耀堅教授在會上發表香港女童對體型的看法和控制體重行為的研究結果。他表示，本港女童普遍渴求窈窕體型，不少在青春前期已經採用各式各樣控制體重的方法。

調查訪問了近二千名九至十四歲的女童。結果顯示近六成受訪者害怕肥胖，五成希望體型較纖瘦，三成八感到有需要減肥，而一成三則因肥胖而情緒困擾。在控制體重方面，一成女童會做大量運動，二成三嘗試節食，一成三嚴格篩選食物，而百分之一會禁食。

梁教授指出，香港女童在青春前期，便開始關注自己的體型，顯示女性迷戀纖瘦形象，這種心態可能導致十分嚴重的身心健康問題。幸而極端的控制體重行為並不常見，以扣喉方式或服用減肥藥控制體重的受訪者均只有千分之一，而服用瀉藥者更只有萬分之七。

## 腹腔鏡手術新里程



外科學系最近成功利用腹腔鏡手術，為一名出生僅十二天的嬰兒治療全結腸型巨結腸病，為全球首宗同類手術，標誌小兒腹腔鏡外科手術發展的新

里程。

主診醫生楊重光教授表示，該名男嬰患有先天性結腸神經細胞缺乏症，大腸不能蠕動，引致大便梗塞。傳統方法是在腹部造口引出糞便，繼而切除異常的大腸(全部或局部)，最後關閉人工造口，整個過程分多次手術進行，前後耗時年半，而且腹部留下多道手術疤痕。

新方法只需在患者身上切開四個不足一厘米的小孔，放入腹腔鏡和切割儀器，將大腸切除，並把小腸拖出，經直腸接駁上肛門，過程只需三小時。

楊教授表示，此項手術另一優點是不會阻延病嬰從肛門排糞的功能。

這宗醫學創舉於本月一至六日在國際小兒內窺鏡手術研討會上發表。會議由外科學系舉辦，逾百位來自世界各地的小兒內窺鏡外科、內窺鏡泌尿科和胎兒鏡外科的專家出席。

## 優質教育研討會

本校教育學院和香港教育研究所聯合香港初等教育研究學會於五月三十日在何添樓主辦「基礎教育研討會」，探討優質教育。

研討會籌委會主席黃顯華教授表示，是次會議是為了響應教育統籌委員會《第七號報告書》提出的「優質學校教育」而舉辦，並就其中七項主要內容(指標、保證、管理、師資、課程、實踐過程和發展)作研討專題，由本港教育界的知名學者與資深的專業人士主講，以推動和革新本港的教育，切實提高學校的教育質素。

研討會主講嘉賓為上海市人民政府教育委員會基礎教育辦公室主任尹后慶先生，他以「努力建設面向二十一世紀的上海一流基礎教育」為題，透露上海市政府的教育措施，重點在於面向全體學生，注意他們的身心發展，教育他們在價值多元的複雜現象中作出正確判斷。



大會另設三個論壇，分別由教育學院院長鍾宇平教授主講「資訊科技的教育質素」、優質教育基金督導委員會主席顧爾言先生主講「優質教育基金的效能」，以及浸大持續進修學院黎黃翠芳女士主講「小學教師持續課程：理念與實踐」。

## 李國章校長北大演講 論大學的管理與經費

李國章校長在北京大學百周年紀念高等教育論壇上表示，大學必須開源節流，以維持優良的教育質素。

該論壇於五月二至三日在北京中國大飯店舉行，出席者均為世界著名大學的校長，其中十多位更應邀作主題演講，李國章校長是香港大專界的唯一主題講者。

李校長以「大學的管理和經費」為題，在論壇上指出，過去三十年，很多國家基於經濟、社會和政治因素而急速發展高等教育，但卻沒有相應增加大學的資源，引致培養學生的人均實質開

支下降。

李校長綜合各國大學的管理策略，進而提出多項解決經費短缺的可行方法，包括向社會籌募經費、實行創收活動、由學生分擔成本、增加管理效益和效率、重組工作優先次序，以及重新調配內部資源，以維持優良的教育質素。不過，大學的應付能力是有限度的，經費持續減少，學生和家長終會因為教育質素下降而受損。如果政府決定擴展高等教育而不相應地增加經費，必須承擔後果。

李校長的英文講辭全文刊於英文版第二及第三頁。

## 兩岸三校科技轉移研討會



與會者包括(左四起)中大學術交流處(國內部)主任倫熾標博士、中大副校長金耀基教授、台大副校長陳正宏教授及北大常務副校長遲惠生教授。

學術交流處(國內部)上月十九至二十日召開了「大學科技轉移對社會發展的影響」研討會，探討兩岸三地大學在科技轉移方面的合作，以及科技轉移對社會發展的影響。

研討會由本校特邀北京大學和台灣大學合辦，北京醫科大學由於與北京大學聯合辦學而以北大代表團成員的身分參加。北大、台大和中大一向情誼緊密，構成了獨特而牢固的三邊學術交流關係，是次會議是三校首次合辦的研討會。北大常務副校長遲惠生教授和北醫大王宇副校長，以及台大副校長陳正宏教授分別

率領十人代表團蒞臨參加。

研討會收到的報告和論文共二十多篇。與會者都是工程學、自然科學，以及醫學的專家和學者，他們探討了相關領域的大學科技轉移問題，並交流經驗。

因應參加者的要求，學術交流處(國內部)會安排跟進的研討聚會，以配合三校在科技轉移的共同發展。另外，本校將於七月下旬，以同樣的安排在港舉行另一次研討會，探討「海峽兩岸暨香港地區當代文化之變遷」，以促進三校在人文科學和社會科學的交流和合作。