

CUHK Takes Lead in Establishing Asia Academy of Management

Are Asian management styles unique? How do they contribute to the success of some Asian economies but also lead to their collapse in the recent financial turmoil? The way firms in Asia are managed has gained global significance both academically and professionally.

The University recently took the lead in establishing the Asia Academy of Management, an independent organization run by management scholars interested in management issues pertinent to Asia. The objective of the academy is to encourage management research, education, and knowledge dissemination of relevance to Asia. It welcomes both Asian and non-Asian researchers and managers. Its members come from prestigious business schools in Asia including CUHK, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, National Central University in Taiwan, Chungnam National University in Korea, Kobe University in Japan, National University of Singapore, the Institute of Management in India, the National Science Foundation of China, as well as other universities in Europe and the US.

The inaugural conference of the academy took place from 28th to 30th



Prof. Lau Chung-ming

December 1998 at the Royal Plaza Hotel. Entitled 'Does Asian Management Matter: Regional Relevance with Global Impact', the conference attracted distinguished management scholars from the world over who presented papers on Asian management strategies, organizational behaviour, and human resource management. Prof. Lau Chung-ming, founding president of the academy and chair of the Department of Management at the University, said on the occasion that understanding Asian management is also important to multinational corporations if they want to benefit from the region's growth potential and enormous markets.

Two More Patents for CUHK Inventions

The University has successfully applied for the US Patent for the following inventions, the sixth and seventh it has been granted to date:

Polymerase Chain Reaction — Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Test for the Authentication of Traditional Chinese Medicines

Inventors: Prof. Jun Wang (Department of Biochemistry), et al

This invention provides a procedure for authenticating plant and animal materials used as traditional Chinese medicine. It offers a reliable and definite way to identify morphologically similar Chinese medicines, using a minute amount of biological samples.

Context-based, Adaptive Lossless Image Codec (CALIC)

Inventors: Prof. Wu Xiao Lin (former staff, Department of Information Engineering), et al

The rapid growth of image data imposes burdens on computer storage and visual communication bandwidth. Thus image compression becomes a pressing technical challenge in visual communications and computing. This invention is a practical, high-performance, universal coding system called CALIC, for lossless compression of digital pictures of all types. An image is encoded in a compact form for storage and transmission and can be decoded without any loss of information. It has the best compression performance among all existing lossless image coders.

Expert in Chinese and Japanese Literature Visits Chung Chi

Prof. Lin Wen-yueh, Professor Emeritus of the Chinese Department of National Taiwan University, well-known for her contributions towards cultural exchange between China and Japan, visited Chung Chi College as Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow 1998-99 from 5th to 16th January 1999.

During her visit, Prof. Lin addressed the University's staff and students on several occasions on topics ranging from 'Literature and Modern Life' and 'Academic Research and Creative Writing' to 'Bilingual Education Background and My Creative Writing' and 'The Influence of T'ang Period Culture on the Japanese Hei-an Literary Circle'.

Born in Shanghai, Prof. Lin attended university in Taiwan, obtaining her MA in Chinese language from National Taiwan University in 1959. She went on to teach at National Taiwan University for 34 years. In 1969 Prof. Lin was selected by the National Science Council to be the first Taiwanese scholar to take up further studies in Japan, and became research fellow at the Institute for Research in Humanities at Kyoto University. Upon retirement in 1993, Prof. Lin settled down

in the United States where she served as visiting professor to Washington University, Stanford University, and the University of California at Berkeley.

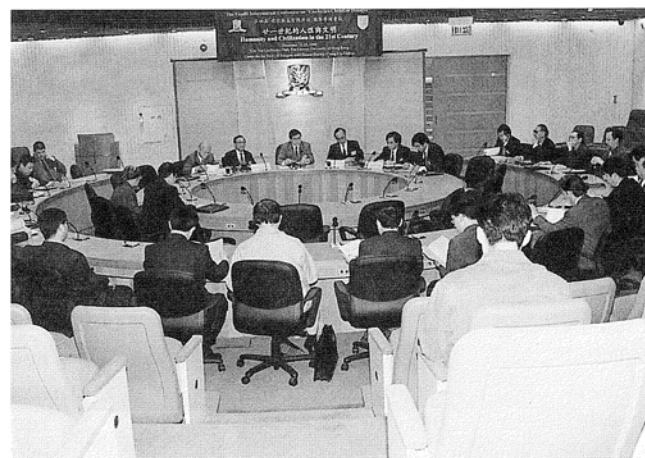


Prof. Lin Wen-yueh

An expert in Chinese and Japanese literature and translation, Prof. Lin's research interests include the classical literature of the Six Dynasties of China and that of the Japanese Hei-an Literary Circle.

The Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellows Programme of Chung Chi College was established in 1982 to promote academic and cultural exchange, to broaden the intellectual horizons of faculty and students, and to enrich campus life.

Conference Explores Man's Relation with Science, Nature, and Man



From 21st to 23rd December, the Centre for the Study of Religion and Chinese Society organized the Fourth International Conference on Confucian-Christian Dialogue. Eighty-five people including scholars from Hong Kong,

mainland China, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, and the US attended the event which was co-sponsored by Chung Chi College, the Department of Religion, the Department of Philosophy, as well as the Christian Study Centre on Chinese Religion and Culture.

With the theme of 'Humanity and Civilization in the 21st Century', the conference dealt with topics on humanity and science and technology, humanity and nature and ecology, and humanity and gender, family, and social relationships.

Ways to Improve Teaching

Two events focussing on teaching development were organized in December for the benefit of teaching staff from the University as well as other tertiary institutions.

Teaching Cells — Increase Classroom Space by Having Virtual Discussions

The use of information technology in higher education is gaining increasing attention, and researchers have found that the systematic use of computer-aided communication has a positive effect on student learning. Over 30 teaching staff from different departments at the University participated in a workshop entitled 'Teaching Cells — Increase Classroom Space by Having Virtual Discussions' organized by the Teaching Development Unit and facilitated by Prof. Ping Ping Fu from the Department of Management on 3rd December 1998. Prof. Fu showed how she used the Webboard program in her teaching and shared with all participants her experience in running 'virtual discussions'.



Prof. Ping Ping Fu

Quality in Teaching and Learning: A Celebration of Best Practices in Hong Kong Higher Education

Teaching staff from local higher educational institutions participated in the Conference on Quality in Teaching and Learning held from 10th to 12th December 1998 at the Hong Kong International



Trade and Exhibition Centre in Kowloon Bay. The participants presented teaching and learning enhancement papers and projects. There were also poster and computer displays. The conference was the joint effort of the UGC and the eight UGC-funded higher education institutions, and was organized under the auspices of the Consultative Committee on Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review. A booklet and videotape summarizing the projects were forwarded to the individual institutions for retention.

Winter Break Exchanges for Chung Chi Students

Chung Chi College organized a series of short-term student exchange programmes during the Christmas and New Year break to foster communication between students of the University and those from mainland and Taiwan universities.

Eleven delegates from Peking University came to the college for an eight-day visit from 29th December 1998 to 5th January 1999. Seminars and projects on the theme of 'The Significance of Beijing and Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific Region' were conducted by students from both universities. Visits to the ICAC, the Stock Exchange, the headquarters of the Democratic Party and the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, the Supreme Court, and the Legislative Council were also arranged.



At around the same time Chung Chi delegates visited Xian on a similar exchange programme with Xian Jiaotong University, and Shanghai on a programme with Fudan University and Tunghai University. The theme of the former was 'The impact of the Financial Crisis in Asia on Mainland and Hong Kong' and the latter, 'Higher Education and Social Development'.

CU Biologist Touches a 'Raw' Nerve in Plants

It was long believed that components of the nervous system are unique to animals and are absent in plants. However the discovery of genes encoding neurotransmitter receptor molecules in plants by Prof. Lam Hon-ming of the Department of Biology and his collaborators at New York University may suggest otherwise.

The research was reported in the November 1998 issue of *Nature*, a most prominent scientific journal. It provided evidence that glutamate receptors, the most primitive of all receptors of neuro-signals, may exist in plants. When we, human beings, receive an external stimulus, the stimulus is transmitted from cell to cell inside our brain by means of neuro-transmitters such as glutamate, and received by neuro-receptors such as glutamate receptors. Autopsies have revealed problems in the glutamate receptors of people with schizophrenia and Alzheimer disease.

Prof. Lam, who obtained his B.Sc. and M.Phil. in biology from CUHK and his Ph.D. in molecular biology and biochemistry (bacteria) from Northwestern University in the United States, said that as a molecular biologist he felt plants and animals have much in common. He pointed out, 'In the very beginning, plants and animals might both



Prof. Lam Hon-ming

have used very simple molecules for signal transduction. Yet for some reason in animals and not in plants this evolved into a nervous system which allows them to move around etc. In plants it may have become a signal transduction system related mainly to light, the main source of environmental stimuli for plants.'

Prof. Lam and his research team proceeded with their search for glutamate receptors in plants at the genetic level. First they tried to find a gene that's similar in its sequence or features to animal glutamate receptors. They did. 'Sometimes you are absolutely sure a certain gene performs a certain function. Yet you can't find any evidence for it and you're stuck. We were lucky,' said Prof. Lam who believed that something more than hard work had to do with their success. Next they tried to find the functions of this gene. Did it have a receptor function or some aspect of it? They applied a synthetic compound that's been known to block signal

transduction in animals and observed if it affected the absorption of light in plants. It did. The plants were seen to have a shorter hypocotyl and a reduced level of chlorophyll.

The findings have interesting implications for evolutionary biologists about plant-produced neurotoxins such as nicotine, cocaine, and caffeine. Prof. Lam said biologists used to think that plants made neurotoxins to protect themselves from being eaten. The new data suggest that glutamate receptors and other similar neuro-receptors may actually have evolved from ancestral methods of simple communication, common to plants and animals alike. Neurotoxins may originally be signaling molecules that regulate plant receptors. Selective environmental pressure may have led to a higher production of these neurotoxins for defence against predators more recently in evolutionary time.

The plant used in the study was *Arabidopsis thaliana*, a weed used as a genetic model for plant research in the

US and the UK. It was chosen for its small size, relatively quick (two-month) life cycle, its simple genome, its possession of all the typical plant phenotypes, e.g., flowers, leaves, seeds, and the fact that there is a lot of ready information about it.

So the gene has been identified. What will Prof. Lam do next? Other than studying the functions of this gene in plants in greater depth, through genetic reengineering for example, he will try to identify other genes responsible for making glutamate receptors, as well as other neuro-

transmitters and receptors. In terms of application, Prof. Lam explained that plants may be used for screening new drugs related to neurotransmission as large scale preliminary tests on animals are much more expensive and time-consuming. Besides, the regulation of plant development by glutamate receptors holds important

implications for agricultural improvement.

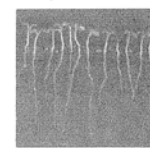
The study was started in 1995 when Prof. Lam was a research scientist at New York University with a grant from the National Institute of Health in the US. Unlike the US which is a country supportive of basic science research, Hong Kong seems to lay more emphasis on applied research. Prof. Lam observed, 'A research like mine on the relation between animals and plants is basic. In Hong Kong it may elicit a response like "Oh, so what's this got to do with making more money?" Applied research brings immediate returns yet it relies on very mature technology and hence is limited by what is already known. I hope that more consideration will be given to support for innovative basic research in Hong Kong. Without innovation, the quality of science will drop.'

Though 'happy' with his accomplishment, Prof. Lam is obviously not one to rest on his laurels. 'I may have solved one problem but it brings up others... You may spend 10 or 20 years of your life to build up a system that enables you to tell the story from beginning to end. And at that point you realize "Oh, so that's the story." Many initial discoveries lead to unexpected developments. But if you don't do it, you'll never know.' ○

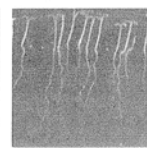
Piera Chen

Blocking of Glutamate Receptors Results in Longer Hypocotyl

Plants grown in the absence of blocking compound



Plants grown in the presence of blocking compound



English – from a Cross-cultural Perspective

Champion of Plural Language on World Englishes

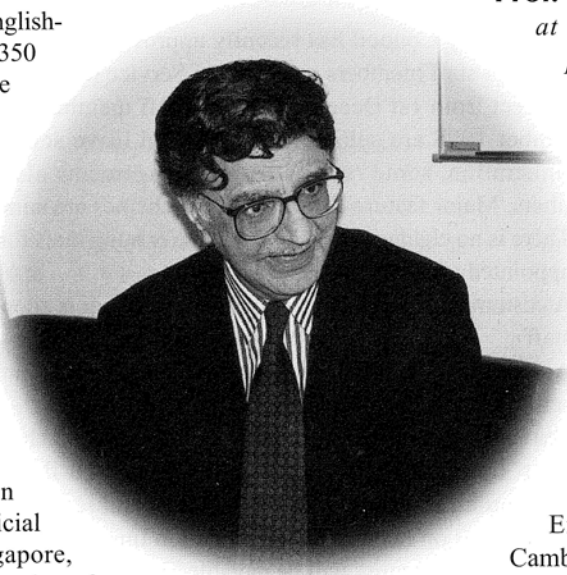
A Multi-cultural Language

In Asia the estimated English-using population adds up to 350 million, approximately the same as the total population of the US, the UK, and Canada. Mainland China has over 200 million users of English. And India is the third largest English-using country after the US and the UK. Many literatures in the world written in English are not produced in countries where English is a mother tongue, but in countries where it is an official language, e.g., India, Singapore, Kenya, the Philippines, by writers for whom English is not a mother tongue. The contact of English with other languages and cultures has resulted in its nativization through the lexical borrowing from and hybridization with other languages and cultures. English has become a multi-cultural language.

Prof. Braj B. Kachru, renowned linguist who has championed non-native varieties of English and defined a new area of study known as World Englishes, visited the University in early December at the invitation of the Department of English. Prof. Kachru is currently director and professor of the Center for Advanced Study at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Jubilee Professor of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The Concept of World Englishes

According to Prof. Kachru, what gave rise to the concept of world Englishes was the need felt by a group of linguists and literary scholars in the 70s to look at English from a cross-cultural point of view, from the perspective of the kind of literatures, ideologies, national identities English reflects as there was no formal articulation of this character of English at that time. In 1978 the international and intranational functions of English became the focus of two international conferences, held three months apart, at respectively the East-West Center in Honolulu and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Prof. Kachru was the organizer of the second conference. At the conferences linguists, literary scholars — both native and non-native users of English from India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, New Zealand, Britain, Germany, the US etc. discussed the global use of English in various sociolinguistic contexts and explored cross-cultural perspectives regarding the understanding of English in a global



Prof. Braj B. Kachru joined the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1963 and has been a professor of linguistics since 1970. Currently he holds joint appointments in the College of Education, the Program in Comparative Literature, and the Division of English as an International Language.

Prof. Kachru's research on world Englishes, the Kashmiri language and literature, and theoretical and applied studies on language and society has resulted in more than 20 authored and edited volumes and over 100 research papers, review articles, and reviews. He has held editorial positions in over a dozen scholarly journals and is associate editor of *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* and a contributor to *The Cambridge History of the English Language*.

context, language variation, language acquisition, and the bilingual's use of English. Future research areas were also identified. In the 80s the term 'world Englishes' was coined to reflect the ranges and varieties of the language and to symbolize a doing away with the native and non-native dichotomy. There is now an International Association for World Englishes and a journal called *World Englishes*, of which Prof. Kachru is a co-founder, published by Blackwell in Britain.

Indigenization of English and Associated Innovations

'In the print media,' said Prof. Kachru, 'what happens is there are national newspapers such as the *London Times* and *Times of India*, in which regional variations in English are not reflected because the newspapers are meant for a large audience. But in a newspaper written in English meant for a small locality or where a certain ethnic group lives, it would take pride in articulating the local identity of that region and vocabulary from that area would appear which would not be intelligible to people from other regions. Should we treat such English as a living language or not? I'm saying we should; ...it is dynamic, changing, and also reflects native identity.' Yet he pointed out that in the different varieties of English, distinction has to be made between what is 'acquisitional deficiency', i.e., syntactical incorrectness, and lexical innovations and discursive strategies that have crept into English as a result of contact with other cultures and languages.

Are writings in these varieties of English judged using the conventional criteria? Linguistic innovation can mean stretching the limits of grammar, what is traditionally deemed 'correct', 'good', or 'bad'. 'There's a concept of what is, say,

educated Chinese English, and I don't think it's very difficult to judge,' said Prof. Kachru. 'There is Singaporization or Indianization of English etc. due to the cultural input from South Asia into English and the way the Chinese or Indians design their texts, their notions of politeness and of compliment, which are recreated in English. To me that is a legitimate form of creativity. So we have to distinguish between what is innovation and what is grammatically incorrect. The one should be encouraged, the other, improved upon.'

Problems of Legitimization

English has been in Asia for over 150 years, a long period for it not to be influenced by Asian cultures and be reflective of, say, Indian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Chinese identities, albeit colonized identities. Prof. Kachru believes that world Englishes signify the end of colonized identity: 'We have taken [English] out of the hands of the colonizers, twisted it back and are using it for our modes of living, our own creativity, and our own identity. So in that sense the colonized identity ceases because the medium may be British or American... but the messages we are creating are our own.' Yet are the judges of that creativity still the colonizers, so to speak? A student from Hong Kong taking the SSAT has a very different cultural experience of English than students in America, yet he is evaluated using the same criteria as they are. Prof. Kachru conceded that the channels and paradigms of control, e.g., the dictionaries, models for pronunciation, grammar have yet to be

changed and English departments should play a role in pushing for this new perspective of language and for giving legitimacy to local innovations.

The Hong Kong Context

Whatever the position towards English, English-related issues are pertinent to postcolonial Hong Kong. The large majority of the local population speak a variety of Cantonese that's sprinkled with English and have had to learn English from kindergarten. Yet their command of both languages has been criticized by native English and native putonghua speakers alike.

Does Prof. Kachru have a word for people who are tearing their hair out over the English standard of Hong Kong students? 'I'm really not sure the standard of English is going down. English used to be an elitist language. English learners came from the middle class, their parents knew some English, ...they usually went to very good schools. Now more and more people from different backgrounds and social levels are learning English. The numbers of good and bad learners are equally increasing. I'm not one of those who feels that the decay of the English language has come and the Asians and Africans are causing it. You only have to see how many awards are given to creative writers from Asia and Africa. And then you realize maybe something is going right. Not everything is going wrong,' observed Prof. Kachru.

Pinpointing Asian Englishes

During his visit to the University, Prof. Kachru gave a talk entitled 'Asian Englishes: Contexts, Constructs and Creativity' which examined Asian Englishes from the different perspectives.



Distinction was made between a language's 'genetic nativeness', the genetic mapping of the language, and 'functional nativeness', determined by the functional range of the language and its depth in social penetration. He then briefly outlined the Asian profile of English in terms of its uses and users, and illustrated some shared characteristics of Asian Englishes that contribute to the Asianization of the language. Lastly he discussed two paradigms, i.e., 'contact literatures' and 'contact linguistics' that provide conceptual and methodological frameworks for understanding literary creativity in Asian Englishes and the Englishization of Asian languages. ○

Piera Chen

(The complete text of Prof. Kachru's talk is available at the general office of the Department of English.)

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

江漢地區先秦文明展覽及座談會 Art Museum Exhibition and Conference

由中大文物館、湖北省博物館、荊州博物館和宜昌博物館合辦的「江漢地區先秦文明」展覽，將於本月廿二日至三月廿一日假文物館西翼展覽廳舉行。開幕典禮訂於本月廿一日下午四時半舉行，由中大副校長金耀基教授主禮，湖北省博物館舒之梅館長主持剪綵儀式。

江漢地區以湖北江漢平原為中心，是長江流域重要的文化發祥地。五十年代以來的考古工作，發現了不少舊石器時代人類化石及文化遺存，而新石器時代文化更分布廣泛，序列清楚，先後出現城背溪、大溪、屈家嶺和石家河文化。進入商周時代，江漢文明在禮制、文字、青銅器風格各方面均呈現以中原文化為主的面貌。春秋晚期開始，江漢地區被納入楚文化的範圍之內，地方色彩逐漸明顯，以繁複綺麗的青銅文化、明艷多彩的漆器和絲織品藝術成為中國南方文化的代表。

「江漢地區先秦文明」展覽將展出精選湖北省博物館、荊州博物館、宜昌博物館珍藏的文物九十八項，包括石器、陶器、玉器、銅器、金器、漆器和絲織品等，多方面展示從距今四、五萬年前的舊石器晚期到公元前三世紀的戰國晚期之間，江漢地區先秦時期光輝燦爛的歷史文明。主要展品包括宜昌博物館藏新石器時代大溪文化陶器座、春秋時期漆俎；荊州博物館藏新石器時代石家河文化玉飛鷹、戰國中期龍鳳相蟠紋繡；湖北省博物館藏我國迄今商代晚期出土文物中最早的木框皮面形銅鼓、西周中期北子銅鼎及春秋早期曾仲旂父銅方壺等。湖北出土文物豐富，如此全面在港展出，尚屬首次。

為配合展覽，文物館除出版精美展覽圖錄外，特別邀請合辦展覽的博物館的學者專家，於本月廿五日下午二時半假中國文化研究所一二四會議室，參與「江漢地區先秦文明」專題座談會。講者及講題如下：湖北省文物考古研究所副所長李天元論「湖北古人類和舊石器的發現與研究」，荊州博物館館長張緒球說「江漢地區史前考古的重要發現和收穫」，湖北省博物館副研究員萬全文述「長江中游商代青銅器研究」，宜昌博物館前館長高應勤談「關於楚文化淵源的幾個問題」。

展覽及研討會歡迎各界人士出席。

'Pre-Qin Civilization in the Jiangnan Region', an exhibition jointly organized by Hubei Provincial Museum, Jingzhou Museum, Yichang Museum, and the University's Art Museum, will be on from 22nd January to 21st March 1999 in the West-wing Galleries of the Art Museum. An opening ceremony hosted by pro-vice-chancellor Prof. Ambrose King will be held at 4.30 p.m. on 21st January.

With the Jiangnan Plain of Hubei as its centre, the Jiangnan Region is an important ancient cultural site along the Yangtze River. From the 1950s, apart from the discovery of fossils and cultural relics of the Palaeolithic period, Neolithic cultures have been found distributed over a massive area in distinct chronological order. Relics of the Shang and Zhou dynasties in the region reveal the predominance of the influence of Central China as shown in the ritual systems, writings, and bronzes. Those of the late Spring and Autumn period indicate that the Jiangnan Region was almost completely under the influence of Chu culture, with some regional variations. During the Warring States period, Jiangnan culture, with its complicated and delicate bronzes as well as colourful lacquerwares and textiles, became the representation of southern Chinese culture.

The 98 exhibits on display date from the late Palaeolithic period of 50,000-40,000 BP to the late Warring States period of 3rd century BC and include stone implements, pottery, jades, bronzes, gold wares, lacquerwares, and textiles.

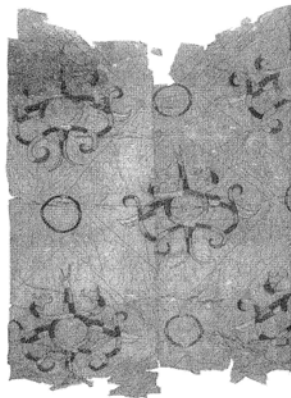
To go with the exhibition, the Art Museum will organize a half-day conference on 25th January from 2.30 to 5.00 p.m. in Room 124 of the Institute of Chinese Studies. The speakers are scholars from three participating museums and the lectures will be conducted in putonghua.

乙類及丙類服務條例年假規例

Annual Leave Schemes for Staff Members on Terms of Service (B) and (C)

校董會通過由一九九八年十二月一日起修訂「乙」類及「丙」類服務條例年假規例。凡於一九九八年十二月一日或以後按「乙」類或「丙」類服務條例或相類服務條件受聘者，均需按該規例支取年假。為方便管理，部分修訂亦適用於現職僱員。主

雙面銅鼓 (商代晚期)
Bifacial bronze drum, Late Shang Dynasty



龍鳳相蟠紋繡 (戰國中期)
Embroidery with intercoiled dragon and phoenix pattern, Mid Warring States period

要的修訂如下：

- (一) 現職及新受聘僱員的假期賺取率維持不變；
- (二) 取消以往劃一的假期年。僱員的假期年將以受僱年期為基礎，即以其到職日期起計連續十二個月為首個假期年，如此類推（現職僱員可選擇是否接受這項修訂）；
- (三) 年假累積將按受僱日數計算，以取代現行按受僱月數計算（現職僱員可選擇是否接受這項修訂）；
- (四) 僱員獲批准可累積的年假不得多於該年應得年假減去十天。而累積年假不得超過大學規例所規定累積年假的最高限額（新受聘僱員適用）；
- (五) 僱員於離職時，可獲年假代金以代替累積年假（現職及新受聘僱員均適用）。查詢請致電人事處內線七二九二或七二三零。

The University Council has recently approved the revision of the annual leave schemes for staff members on Terms of Service (B) and (C) and equivalent terms with effect from 1st December 1998. Staff members appointed on or after 1st December 1998 are subject to the revised leave schemes. To facilitate leave administration, some revised leave arrangements also apply to serving staff members. Major features of the revised schemes are summarized below:

- (a) There is no change to the annual leave earning rates for both serving and newly appointed staff;
- (b) A customized, instead of a common, leave year is adopted (optional for serving staff);
- (c) Annual leave will be accrued on a daily unstead of monthly basis (optional for serving staff);
- (d) Leave carried forward from one year to the next shall not exceed the current year's annual leave entitlement minus 10 days and maximum leave accumulation at any one time will be subject to the relevant University regulations on maximum accumulation limit (applicable to new staff only);
- (e) A lump sum gratuity will be payable in lieu of accumulated annual leave upon leaving University service (applicable to both serving and new staff).

Enquiries may be directed to the Personnel Office at Ext. 7297 or 7230.

出版社開放日

Meet the Press — Open Day of CU Press

香港中文大學出版社將於本月二十九日（星期五）下午三至五時舉行開放日，在許讓成樓大堂 LG1 室介紹該社工作，以增進學者、作者、編者和讀者之間的聯繫。該社同場以特價七折發售旗下書刊。現場設茶點招待，歡迎同人參觀，留座請電二六零九六五零八。

The Chinese University Press will hold an open day at Room LG1, Hui Yeung Shing Building, from 3.00 to 5.00 p.m. on 29th January 1999 to introduce its activities to scholars, writers, and readers. CU Press publications will also be on sale at a 30 per cent discount on that day. For reservations, please call 2609 6508.

禮券 / 飲食券

Gift Certificates and Coupons up for Bidding

校方最近收到由帝都酒店送出之西武禮券十五份，每份面額總值一千元，有效期至二零零一年十二月十五日；另有日本櫻田飲食券三份，每份面額總值一千三百元，有效期至一九九九年三月三十一日。

中大同人可以投標方式購買。有意者請致電商務組曹小姐（內線七八八七）索取表格，填妥後密封寄往富爾敦樓地下商務組投標箱，截止日期為一九九九年一月廿六日中午十二時正。投標結果將於一九九九年二月初直接通知各投標者，所有收入將撥歸大學。

The University has been given 15 sets of Seibu gift certificates with a face value of \$1,000 each, and three Sakurada food and beverage coupons with a face value of \$1,300 each, by the Royal Park Hotel under a business incentive scheme. The gift certificates are valid until 15th December 2001 and the coupons, until 31st March 1999.

Members of staff are welcome to bid for these certificates/coupons by completing an application form available from the Business Office and returning it in an envelope to the Tender Box, Business Office, G01, John Fulton Centre, before noon on 26th January 1999. The result of the bidding will be released in early February 1999. The proceeds will go to the University.

Enquires can be directed to Ms. Jacqueling Cho of the Business Office at Ext. 7887.

Greetings From The Chinese University Women's Organization (CUWO)

From Sandra Lee (chairperson), and all committee members:

A new executive committee consisting of 12 members was set up by nomination on 26th October 1998. We would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone 'Kung Hey Fat Choi' and express sincere thanks to all our friends in the University who have helped CUWO before and will help us in the future.

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

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

網址 website <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/puo/>

1. 本刊逢四日及十九日出版。
2. 來函或投稿請寄沙田香港中文大學秘書處出版事務處《中大通訊》編輯部（電話 2609 8584，圖文傳真 2603 6864，電子郵件 pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk）。
3. 投稿者須附真實姓名、地址及聯絡電話，文章則可用筆名發表。
4. 編輯有權刪改及決定是否刊登來稿，不欲稿件被刪者請預先聲明。
5. 本刊所載文章只反映作者之觀點和意見，並不代表校方或本刊立場。
6. 所有內容未經編者書面准許，不得轉載。
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。

1. The *Newsletter* is published on the 4th and 19th of each month.
2. All contributions and suggestions should be sent to the Editor, *CUHK Newsletter*, Publication Office, University Secretariat, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (tel. 2609 8584; fax. 2603 6864; e-mail pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk).
3. Contributions should bear the writer's name and contact telephone number, and may be published under pseudonyms. No anonymous letters will be published.
4. The Editor reserves the right to reject contributions and to edit all articles without notice for reasons of clarity, length or grammar. Those who do not want to have their articles amended should indicate clearly in writing.
5. The views expressed in the *CUHK Newsletter* are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the University or the Editor.
6. No part of this newsletter may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.
7. This publication has a circulation of 3,800 and is primarily intended for staff members of CUHK. Copies are also sent to local educational institutions and individuals associated with the University. Those who wish to be included on the mailing list please contact the *Newsletter* direct.

截稿日期		
Deadlines for Contributions		
期數	出版日期	截稿日期
Issue no.	Issue date	Deadline for contributions
140	4.2.99	18.1.99
141	4.3.99	10.2.99
142	19.3.99	3.3.99
143	4.4.99	17.3.99
144	19.4.99	30.3.99
145	4.5.99	16.4.99
146	19.5.99	3.5.99
147	4.6.99	19.5.99
148	19.6.99	3.6.99

香港中文大學出版事務處出版

編輯：梁其汝 助理編輯：蔡世彬 李琪 陳偉珠 製作：梅潔媚

Published by the Publication Office, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Editor: Amy K.Y. Leung Assistant Editors: Piera Chen, Lawrence Choi Graphic Designer: May Mui

印刷：鮑思高印刷有限公司

Printing: Don Bosco Printing Co. Ltd.

新書 New Books

藝術系 / 文物館

《書海觀瀾》

一九九七年四月，藝術系與文物館為慶祝前者成立四十周年，合辦了「中國書法國際學術會議」。會議為期三天，海內外學者在會上宣讀論文，研討書法鑑定、史論及教學等；書法名家則論說書法創作，並於雅集揮毫。會議論文結集為《書海觀瀾》，由藝術系和文物館聯合出版，莫家良主編，收錄文章共十六篇，並選登雅集部分書蹟，是了解當代書法研究及創作的重要學術論著。

國際統一書號962-7101-43-5，三百八十四頁，一百五十港元，文物館有售。

下列書籍在富爾敦樓大學書店有售。

The following books are available at the University Bookstore, John Fulton Centre.

香港亞太研究所 HKIAPS

研究叢刊第四十二號

《華人社會的變貌：社會指標的分析》

兩岸三地經過多年的努力，經濟日益發展，社會愈趨開放，政治亦邁向民主，執政者及民間在發展觀方面亦達成新的共識——重視可持續發展，即任何發展除必須在經濟、社會和環境之間取得平衡外，亦要兼顧當代與後世的生存和發展需要。這價值觀超越了狹隘的經濟發展觀，但同時增加了釐定發展目標和評估政策成效的難度。此書由劉兆佳、尹寶珊、李明堃和黃紹倫合編，邀請了內地、台灣和香港的學者，從不同角度探討並比較兩岸三地社會制度和政經文化的現況與變遷，為公共政策的制定和評估提供了客觀的數據和全面的分析。

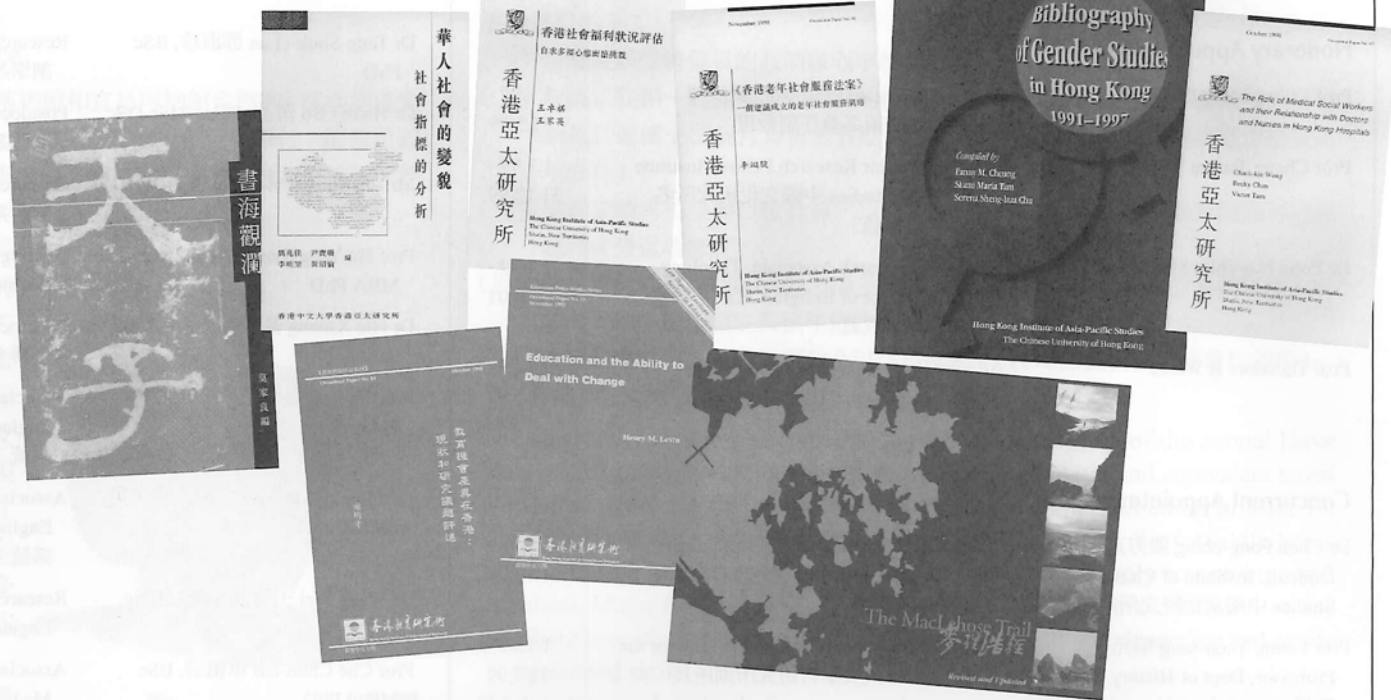
國際統一書號962-441-542-0，平裝本，五百五十二頁，八十港元。

研究專論第八十六號

《香港社會福利狀況評估：自求多福心態面臨挑戰》

此文採用James Midgley關於社會福利的概念，並透過兩次電話調查，探討香港市民對社會福利的看法。作者王卓祺和王家英發現香港市民對社會福利的三個層面（社會問題的控制、社會需要的滿足及社會流動機會的保障）均有不滿，但香港的主觀社會福利狀況大致穩定，主觀社會福利指標的變動基本上只是為了回應客觀的社會條件。調查顯示，香港市民對「社會需要的滿足」是循自我努力及家庭自助的途徑達至，反映香港市民「自求多福」的心態。但是，這種心態正面臨客觀社經條件改變的挑戰，弱勢社群所受影響尤為明顯。

國際統一書號962-441-086-0，平裝本，三十二頁，三十港元。



研究專論第八十八號

《香港老年社會服務法案》：一個建議成立的老年社會服務網絡

香港政府在七十年代初才正式開始發展老人社會福利服務，支援家庭護老的能力，為老人提供經濟及社會心理服務。服務的發展初期是以小規模形式及支援心態為主，後來才慢慢制訂老人福利政策。作者李翊駿認為有必要改善這種發展緩慢的情況，建議特區政府效法歐美國家，建立一個傘狀的行政架構和一個良好的服務網絡，提高老年人的福祉。《香港老年社會服務法案》便是朝著這個目標寫成，可供決策者參考。

國際統一書號962-441-088-7，平裝本，三十八頁，三十港元。

Research Monograph No. 41 A Bibliography of Gender Studies in Hong Kong: 1991-1997

Compiled by Fanny M. Cheung, Siumi Maria Tam, and Serena Sheng-hua Chu, the fourth *Bibliography of Gender Studies in Hong Kong* includes relevant publications released between 1991 and 1997. Gender-related studies proliferated in this period as public awareness of and academic interest in gender issues grew. This bibliography serves as a timely compilation of reference sources, monographs, research reports, and theses in Chinese and English. The bibliography covers more than 900 entries from a wide spectrum of areas: culture and society, education and socialization, gender identities and stereotypes, health, politics and law, sex, marriage and family, social issues as well as work and economics. Anyone interested in examining gender relations in Hong Kong society will find it a handy reference.

ISBN 962-441-541-2, 101 + xiii pages, paperback, HK\$60

Occasional Paper No. 87 The Role of Medical Social Workers and Their Relationship with Doctors and Nurses in Hong Kong Hospitals

Role ambiguity for social workers working in a secondary setting has long been identified, particularly in hospitals. However, studies of this kind have not previously been undertaken in Hong Kong.

The primary concern of this paper written by Chack-kie Wong, Becky Chan, and Victor Tam is the identification of the roles medical social workers perform in Hong Kong hospitals. Medical doctors and nurses are included in the study to see whether role ambiguity for medical social workers is related to the differences in role expectations. The interaction modes among medical social workers are also examined. Lastly authority structure as another possible contributing factor is examined because medical social work in Hong Kong operates under two different lines of authority: Schedule I and Schedule II hospitals.

ISBN 962-441-087-9, 40 pages, paperback, HK\$30

香港教育研究所 HKIER

教育政策研討系列之十四

《教育機會差異在香港：現狀和研究議題評述》

九年免費普及教育是戰後香港教育發展的重要里程碑之一，大多數人均肯定這項成就，卻忽視了普及教育下的不平等現象。香港的教育政策，一向沒有關注教育機會的均等，而這課題也並未成為決策者和學術研究的重要議程。

作者謝均才利用多項現成材料及過往之研究，回顧近年本港教育機會差異的情況，發現儘管普及教育增加了就學機會，但並沒有消弭教育機會不均的情況。在目前的教育體制下，不同環節仍然存著不均等的情况，這種現象又特別與階級、家庭背景、性別等因素相關。

國際統一書號962-8077-19-8，平裝本，一百零二頁，三十港元。

Occasional Paper No. 15 Education and the Ability to Deal with Change

Education that serves a stable environment and education that serves a changing environment are two different entities. The present transformation of the global economy requires cities like Hong Kong to shift from the production of commodities to highly tailored goods and services. But an educational system that emphasizes

memorization and examination is designed to transfer a received tradition of knowledge rather than to generate new knowledge and behaviour that can adapt to change. Written by Henry M. Levin, this paper introduces theories from economics to address the role that education can play in a dynamic and changing economy. At bottom these theories and empirical evidence suggest a shift from school activities that emphasize memorization and examinations to those based upon more active learning modes, projects, research, and creative endeavours. In particular, the Accelerated Schools Project is proposed as one example of the type of initiative that can assist schools in Hong Kong to transform in this direction.

ISBN 962-8077-20-1, 27 pages, paperback, HK\$15

CU Press

The MacLehose Trail (Revised Edition)

The MacLehose Trail is a 100-kilometre walk — starting in Sai Kung and finishing off in Tuen Mun — across some of Hong Kong's most spectacular countryside.

Three unlikely explorers set out to catch the spirit of the trail in a book. For Tim Nutt, an architect, the project became a personal odyssey. He walked the trail in all seasons and all weathers, and took more than 2,000 photographs. Chris Bale wrote the words. For many years he chaired the Trailwalker Charitable Trust, organizing an annual race for charity along the trail. Tao Ho, whose buildings are familiar landmarks in the city, was delighted to discover that Hong Kong also has unspoiled countryside. His paintings contribute a highly individualistic impression of the trail.

Ever since its publication in 1992, the book has won appeal from all who love the countryside — serious trailwalkers, weekend hikers, armchair travellers. This revised and updated edition captures scenes that have changed over the years: the now empty Kai Tak Airport, the magnificent Tsing Ma Bridge, and many more.

The *MacLehose Trail* (revised edition), printed in full colour, is now available at a 20 per cent discount to University staff at the University Bookstore.

ISBN 962-201-886-6, 138 pages, hardcover, HK\$250

人類與植物共通點新發現：

穀氨酸

編按：本校兩名教師在科研各有突破發現，研究成果先後獲刊於國際科學權威期刊《自然》。生物系林漢明教授發現植物會製造類似動物的神經介質感受器的蛋白，令科學界不得不重新剖析植物與動物之間的關係。化學病理學系林青雲教授則發現一種基因變異會導致兩種常見癌症——基底細胞癌（皮膚癌之一）及髓母細胞瘤（兒童腦癌），為醫學界提供治療的新路向。因篇幅所限，本期先介紹林漢明教授的發現故事，林青雲教授的留待下期刊載。

從聊天產生的創新研究

生物系林漢明教授在美國取得博士學位後，受聘為紐約大學研究員，從事細菌研究。九五年，林教授與該校的Prof. Gloria Coruzzi 聊天，知道植物也有類似人類的神經介質分子，這與生物學家一向認為神經系統的組織成分只存於動物體內有很大出入。他們便構思探討植物的神經介質分子到底有甚麼功能，以及它的基因序列是否與動物的

類似。

九七年一月，林教授加入本校任助理教授，亦把研究工作一併帶回香港。

成功找出基因編碼

林教授說，動物的神經細胞會分泌出神經介質，而這些神經介質利用鄰近神經細胞外層的特別感受器，把訊息傳到體內各部分。在眾多神經介質中，穀氨酸（一種氨基酸）的結構最簡單，而在人的腦組織內，穀氨酸感受器影響多項生命功能，例如記憶的形成和儲存。一些神經系統的疾病亦相信與感受器能否正常操作有關，患精神分裂症病人的腦組織內便有過量的穀氨酸。此外，科學家又相信早老性痴呆症（阿爾滋海默氏病）與穀氨酸訊號失控有關。

林教授主持的研究便是探查植物穀氨酸有沒有類似人類穀氨酸的感受器，然後再確定其功能。

研究人員從擬南芥菜（*Arabidopsis thaliana*，一種植物遺傳學研究常用的野草）中成功分離穀氨酸感受器的基因編碼，並發現這些感受器直接影響植物內的訊息傳遞——當植物在含有穀氨酸感受器抑制劑的培養基內生長時，它的感光反應即受影響，其下胚軸會增長而葉綠素的合成則減少，證明了植物內光的訊息傳遞是受穀氨酸感受器調控的。

研究成果具理論與實用價值

這些實驗結果亦為植物製造的神經毒素的進化提供一個全新理論。林教授指出，以往生物學家相信植物製造神經毒素純是為了防禦草食類動物的侵襲，但他們的研究結果卻另有啟示：神經毒素最初可能是植物用作訊息傳遞的

分子，通過穀氨酸感受器和其他類似的感受器來調控植物本身的生命功能。部分植物大量製造神經毒素作防衛用途，很可能是受到環境（如草食動物的出現）的影響，演化而成的特質。

此項研究除另闢生物學理論外，還具有實際應用價值。「我們可以利用植物生長的特性，在植物測試有關人類神經感受器的新藥物，這比用動物測試更便宜及簡單。」科學家亦可利用植物神經介質感受器對訊息傳遞的影響，來控制農作物的發育及生長，達到增加及改善農產的目的。

挑戰更高難度

林教授回想當初開展這項研究時，「最困難的是令資助機構及其他人士相信我們的想法和假設，因為這是全新的概念。」林教授亦坦言，「在研究過程中，我的心情都是患得患失的，因為成功與失敗都說不定。能找到基因編碼，幸運因素不可少。」現在，他恐怕又要經歷另一段「患得患失」的日子了，因他已開始了另一項計劃，研究通過轉基因來了解穀氨酸感受器在植物的功能。○

陳偉珠



林漢明教授為中大校友，主修生物，取得理學士及哲學碩士學位後，負笈美國西北大學，專攻分子生物學及生物化學，九二年獲哲學博士學位。

中大的亞運銀牌學生

體育運動科學系

趙詠賢



「最難忘的比賽不是這次曼谷亞運會，而是九七年亞洲青少年壁球賽（簡稱亞青賽）冠軍之戰。」上月奪得亞運壁球銀牌的體育運動科學系二年級學生趙詠賢說。這倒教本刊記者感到意外。

這是不是因為只拿到銀牌而帶點失望的說法呢？趙詠賢坦言：「這是原因之一。其實亞運之前已經苦練了很久，亦洞悉決賽對手的實力。過往曾經兩次敗在她手下，今次亞運本來是有機會取勝的，可惜自己不太適應泰國的比賽場地，決賽時未能發揮至最好。反而那次在亞青賽，自己能在落後兩盤的劣勢下，連追三盤，反敗為勝，終於奪得冠軍；加上又是最後一年參加亞青賽，那個冠軍特別有意義。」

回想當年只有九歲的她，根本不知壁球為何物，基於好奇心和同學作伴，遂接受老師的提議，參加壁球訓練班。後來同伴一個一個的放棄，而她卻越打越有興趣，更獲推薦進入香港體育學院集訓，十二歲已經是亞青賽香港代表隊的成員。

趙詠賢打球十一年來獲獎無數，重要的獎譽包括十四歲時取得亞青賽第三名，於九七年先後奪取亞青賽及世界青少年壁球錦標賽冠軍，以及最近成為亞運銀牌得主。這些獎項都是以汗水換來的，她打從加入港隊開始，便每星期練球五天，每天兩至四小

時。「我喜歡它無窮的變化。」趙詠賢說。當然，不斷進步和取得獎項也是一股推動的力量。

要兼顧練球和學業並不容易，趙詠賢承認有時實在太累了，不想溫習，但始終還是堅持下來。故此，她謙稱自己的成績只是中等。像這次亞運會，正好碰上上期中考试，她便一邊比賽，一邊讀書。取得銀牌後，還未來得及慶祝，翌日便趕回香港參加考試。考試後，才真正參與連串的祝捷會。

好動的她，最怕沉悶枯燥的科目；體育運動科學系課程既活潑，又能結合她的興趣，自然成為她的首選。而由於中大就近香港體育學院，更方便她於課餘時間前往練習。

體育運動科學系的課程兼具

理論和技術，趙詠賢滿意這樣的安排，「因為既可掌握關於體育的知識，又可訓練自己在各種體育項目如排球、手球、田徑……的技術。」她更不忘多謝學系給予的支持，容許她請假比賽，如碰上考試，又為她安排補考。

現時已完成最重要的賽事，趙詠賢說：「是時候收拾心情，多放些時間在學業上了。」她將參加五月舉行的香港壁球公開錦標賽，未來目標是於二千年在南韓舉行的亞洲壁球錦標賽奪魁，成為亞洲之冠，繼而爭取躋身世界排名首卅位之內。

至於畢業後的計劃，她尚未有決定，或許會到美國進修，或許當壁球教練、體育教師，也可能從事體育行政管理。○

陳偉珠



趙詠賢與教練蔡玉坤



中大推動成立亞洲管理學學會



由本校與亞洲多所著名學府聯合籌組的亞洲管理學學會，於上月廿八至三十日假九龍帝京酒店舉行創會學術會議，主題為「從適合亞洲到影響全球：亞洲管理重要嗎？」，從理論及應用方面探討亞洲管理的策略、組織行為及人力資源管理等問題。

該會的創會主席是本校管理學系劉志明教授。他說，中大推動成立亞洲管理學學會，旨在提升區內管理學理論的發展，促進有關的教育及研究，並進而探究亞洲管理理論對全球的影響。

劉教授指出，亞洲的管理手法有其特定的社會文化根源，又與其所處的社會、經濟、政治、技術環境有密切關係。他們要找出一個可以廣泛應用的亞洲管理模式。另外，跨國公司也要了解亞洲管理模式，才能在亞洲的經濟發展及龐大市場中受惠。

亞洲管理學學會是一個獨立的組織，成員來自香港中文大學、香港科技大學、台灣國立中央大學、南韓忠南國立大學、日本神戶大學、新加坡國立大學、印度果阿管理學院等，並歡迎非亞裔的管理學學者加入。中國國家科學基金會及一些歐美大學商學院的傑出學者也參與該會的工作。

林文月教授談文學與現代生活



台灣大學中文系榮譽教授林文月教授本月應邀出任崇基學院「黃林秀蓮訪問學人」，並主持多項學術活動。

林教授訪校期間發表多篇演說，包括「學術研究與自由創作」、「雙語教育背景與我的寫作」、「唐代文化對日本平安文壇的影響」、「談《洛陽伽藍記》——一本宗教與血腥的書」；又於一月九日出席崇基周年教育研討會，論述「文學與現代生活」。

林教授生於上海而長於台灣，專研中國古典文學及美術，擔任台灣大學中文系講師凡三十四年。期間曾獲台灣行政院國家科學委員會推薦，到日本京都大學人文科學研究所任「研修員」，也曾擔任美國華盛頓大學客座教授。林教授於一九九三年退休後移居美國，曾任史丹福大學及柏克萊加州大學的客座教授。

林教授是中日文學及翻譯的專家，著譯甚豐，並對促進中日文化的交流有重大貢獻。

「儒家與基督教對話」國際學術會議

崇基學院宗教與中國社會研究中心上月廿一至廿三日，假大學行政樓祖堯堂主辦第四屆「儒家與基督教對話」國際學術會議。

本屆會議主題為「廿一世紀的人性與文明」。與會者八十五人，來自海峽兩岸、新加坡、南韓和美國等地。他們在會上討論了「人性、科學與科技」、「人性、自然與生態環境」、「群體中的人性：性別、家庭與社會關係」等課題。

會議由崇基學院、宗教系、哲學系，以及基督教中國宗教文化研究社協辦及贊助。



博文約禮·繼往開來



校園風物畫展

國家一級美術師、北京畫院副院長王明明應邀於九八至九九年度擔任中大駐校藝術家，並以本校校園風物為題，創作了十三幅彩墨畫。這批畫作已於本月六至十六日在邵逸夫堂留足展覽廳展出。畫展開幕禮於一月五日舉行，由（左起）李國章校長、王先生及副校長金耀基教授主持剪綵儀式。



教務長何文匯教授說，邀請王明明擔任駐校藝術家是中大卅五周年校慶活動之一。王先生除以其藝術創作紀錄這時代的中大景物外，還會為藝術系學生主持講座和作即場示範。

王先生表示，他在中大逗留了二十多天，每天四出瀏覽，尋找創作靈感。他發覺中大校園太漂亮，要以筆墨把校園風景濃縮起來，挑戰很大。

最後，他決定從意境上下功夫，把握校園一些特點如主要的建築物等，再在周遭環境布局滲入主觀元素來創作，手法帶虛，並非完全寫實，跟傳統的寫生畫不同，希望大家能接受。



崇基與兩岸大學互訪

崇基學院於聖誕及新年期間舉辦三個學生訪問計劃，加強香港與兩岸大學生的聯繫，促進學術交流。

十一名北京大學學生於上月廿九日至本月五日到訪崇基，與崇基學生討論「北京、香港在亞太區的重要性」。訪問計劃開幕典禮於十二月卅一日在信和樓李冠春堂舉行，特別邀請香港亞太研究所所長楊汝萬教授致辭。

訪問期間，北大學生獲安排到廉政公署、香港聯合交易所、民主黨、香港民主建港聯盟、最高法院及立法會等機構訪問，以深入了解香港的政經情況。他們又出席了香港電台一個普通話節目。

崇基兩個學生代表團同期分別到西安和上海訪問，以「亞洲金融危機對國內及香港的影響」和「高等教育與社會發展」為題，與西安交通大學，以及上海復旦大學和台灣東海大學的學生交流。

