

CHI for Quality Housing at Affordable Prices in China

The Centre for Housing Innovations (CHI) of the Department of Architecture, supported by the Ministry of Construction (MOC), was formally established on 18th December 1998 in Beijing. Its inauguration ceremony and first conference took place at the headquarters of the MOC. Participants included minister and vice-minister of the MOC, former and current chairmen of the Committee for Science and Technology (STC) of the MOC, director of the Real Estate Department of the MOC, Secretary for Works of the HKSAR government, and president of the Hong Kong Construction Association Limited.

In June 1998, the Chinese government announced a housing policy guided by the market system to replace the welfare system it had administered for the past several decades. People are now required to purchase their own apartments, through mortgages with banks or by other means. Thus, it is important to pursue innovative architectural technologies to provide affordable housing with the best value,

within the country's current economic and technical constraints. The CHI integrates housing information, technology, and experience from Hong Kong and mainland China. The large body of research results and experience provides valuable lessons for improving the building standards and quality of affordable housing in mainland China. Moreover, overseas architects, engineers, and developers can participate in both research and actual housing projects. In this way, the CHI provides a clearinghouse for collaboration among international professionals in the fields of architecture, engineering, and construction.

The officers of the CHI are leading figures in government and academia. The honorary chairmen are Song Chunhua, vice-minister of the MOC; H.S. Kwong, Secretary for Works of the HKSAR; and Arthur Li, vice-chancellor of The Chinese University. The executive chairmen are Xu Peifu, chairman of the STC; and Tunney Lee, Emeritus Professor of Architecture, CUHK.

Survey Questions 'Are they sick in the body or the mind?'



A recent survey conducted by the University's Departments of Psychiatry and Community & Family Medicine found that over a fifth of patients attending primary care clinics were actually mentally sick but manifested physical rather than psychological symptoms and were treated accordingly.

Mental illness has always constituted a major part of the physicians' workload worldwide. The survey, conducted in 13 private and public primary care clinics, detected a 21 per cent prevalence of mental disorders among 1,300 patients aged 16 to 64. Of these, somatoform disorder, depressive disorder, and anxiety disorder were the most pre-

dominant. Women were consistently more commonly affected, especially in somatoform disorder. Age, however, was apparently not an important association factor.

The findings are similar to those elsewhere in the world. It is not uncommon that primary care physicians under-recognize mental disorders. Yet the situation may be more serious in Hong Kong where mental illness still carries a significant degree of stigma. Patients often are not ready to accept psychological causes for physical symptoms. Likewise, doctors who are constrained by time in the exploration of psychological issues may treat only the physical symptoms. The management of mental illness needs in-depth training which has been difficult to acquire.

With an aim of detecting mental disorders among primary care clinic attendees and providing them with proper treatment, the two departments translated into Chinese a simple, reliable, and time-saving questionnaire to assist physicians detect mental disorders at the early stage. The two departments are also currently running a pilot programme for local physicians to refresh and update their skills in the diagnosis and management of mental disorders.

Partnership with SmarTone and Ericsson to Boost Mobile Communications



(From left) Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University; Mr. Hubert Ng, chief executive officer of SmarTone; and Stephen Yeung, managing director of Ericsson

The University recently signed a memorandum of understanding with SmarTone and Ericsson for the research and development of added-value mobile data applications over the GSM and/or third-generation mobile network for Hong Kong and other markets. It includes setting up a research team, developing prototypes, providing network environment support, conducting user trials, and marketing and funding arrangements. The memorandum represents an important step for mobile data applications, widely seen as the cornerstone for the next big advance in mobile com-

munications. It is also the first academia-industry initiative, involving a prestigious institution of higher learning, a major global telecommunications group, and a leading mobile communications operator in Hong Kong, that is specifically aimed at mobile data applications.

The signing ceremony took place on 28th January. Prof. Arthur K.C. Li predicted on the occasion that the collaboration between academia and the private sector would boost the mobile communications industry and enable consumers to enjoy greater mobility.

Young Onset Diabetes Associated with Genetics

A study by the Faculty of Medicine found that diabetes among the Chinese is different from diabetes among Caucasians in that it affects many young people.

Diabetes mellitus is usually regarded as an aging and lifestyle disease closely related to obesity and physical inactivity. The study however reveals that it has a strong genetic background, particularly among Chinese patients with young onset, i.e., before age 40. More worrying is that there is a trend showing an increasing number of young onset diabetics. Twenty-eight per cent of the diabetic patients attending the Prince of Wales Hospital had their illness diagnosed before the age of 40. The mean age of newly diagnosed patients is 50 compared with 57 in 1990. Over 55 per cent of patients with young onset have positive family history compared with 40

per cent in the older onset group.

High blood glucose and duration of disease are the main factors for diabetic complications. High blood glucose maintained for over five years destroys blood vessels and may lead to widespread organ failure. Young patients face a long duration of the disease, usually over 20 years, and can suffer from severe complications later in life. Screening for diabetes in high risk individuals and optimal control of risk factors are essential in preventing the onset and progression of diabetic complications.

Since genetic factors play a critical role in the development of the disease, finding the genes will help to identify the exact cause of diabetes and its potential cure. The faculty is currently using state-of-the-art genome search techniques to trace the genetic origin of diabetes.

Faculty of Medicine Honours Ten Favourite Teachers



Ten teachers from the Faculty of Medicine who were chosen by their students as the most outstanding teachers of the year were honoured at the Second Annual Most Outstanding Teacher of the Year Award presentation ceremony on 3rd February.

The event is held with an aim to encourage and recognize excellent teaching efforts. Winners were selected by students

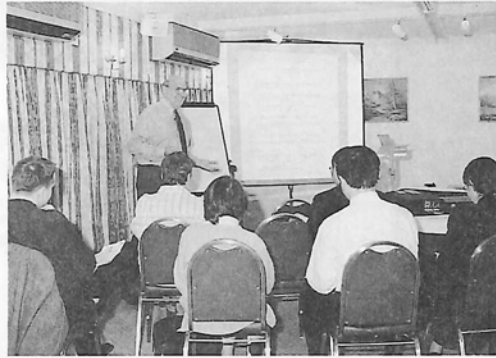
through secret ballot from each undergraduate year of the medicine and nursing programmes. One teacher was selected from the three-year pharmacy programme.

The Outstanding Teachers for 1997-98 were:

Nursing Year 1	Prof. Janita Chau
Nursing Year 2	Prof. Yvonne Wootton
Nursing Year 3	Prof. Sally Chan
Pharmacy	Prof. Sophie Chang
Medical Year 1	Prof. John A. Gosling (Anatomy)
Medical Year 2	Prof. John Rudd (Pharmacology)
Medical Year 3	Dr. Raphael Chan (Microbiology) and Prof. Eric Lam (Chemical Pathology)
Medical Year 4	Prof. Gary Wong (Paediatrics)
Medical Year 5	Prof. Sing Fai Leung (Clinical Oncology)

Vertical Studio Building

A group of architecture students from one of 12 teams setting up their roof structure design on a testing frame at Crescent Pond Park, Chung Chi campus. Students grouped in teams of 12 each from Years One, Two, and Three designed and built small roof structures as part of a week-long design programme called the Vertical Studio Building Project, an annual event in the Department of Architecture.



Seminars to Improve Teaching and Learning

Dr. John A. Centra, professor and chair of the Higher Education Program at Syracuse University, USA, was invited by the Teaching Development Unit to conduct five seminars on the theme of 'Improvement of College Teaching and Student Learning' for staff of the University from 25th to 28th January 1999. Topics discussed included 'Effective Teaching: What is it?', 'Considerations in Evaluation Teaching', 'The Four Major Methods of Evaluating Teaching', 'Active Learning in College Classrooms', and 'Graduate Student Training in Teaching'.

Conference Examines Psychological Well-being of Pregnant Women

Midwives from Hong Kong and Macau attended a conference on 'The Art and Science of Midwifery: Meeting the Psychological Needs of Childbearing Women' jointly organized by the University's Department of Nursing and the Hong Kong Midwives Association on 15th January. The function took place at the Holiday Inn Golden Mile and comprised two keynote speeches delivered by internationally renowned speakers, and research presentations by local midwives.



Symposium Explores Future and Practice of Nursing Oncology

The first Hong Kong Nursing Symposium on Cancer Care was organized jointly by the Departments of Nursing and Clinical Oncology on 23rd January at the Prince of Wales Hospital. The symposium brought together nurses from Asia and the West to discuss research and practice in oncology nursing. Over 150 delegates attended to hear key speakers from Hong Kong, UK, and Australia talk about the developments of oncology nursing and future trends in this region.



Identification of Gene Mutation Opens Doors to Cancer Cure

Prof. Eric Lam Ching-wan, assistant professor in the Department of Chemical Pathology, described his discovery of the mutations of a cancer-causing gene as a coincidence, a coincidence which incidentally led to the publication of his research in a leading scientific journal *Nature* last year.

In late 1995 Prof. Lam and three researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, were discussing their skin tumour research project when Genetech, a top biotechnology company in the US, announced the identification of the DNA sequence of a gene encoding the Smoothened protein. Thus began a collaboration of the three parties, with Prof. Lam and the UC San Francisco researchers spearheading the research on whether the Smoothened protein causes cancer.

Starting with Skin Cancer and Brain Tumour

Each year there are over a million new cases worldwide of basal-cell carcinoma (BCC), a common skin tumour in humans with a continuing increase in incidence. The Prince of Wales Hospital records about 300 cases a year. The tumour grows slowly and rarely metastasizes or causes death. Nevertheless it can cause considerable disease through local invasion and tissue

destruction. Treatment is usually by surgical removal but recurrence is common because the tumour is difficult to remove completely. This kind of skin tumour usually arises in elderly light-skinned people as sporadic tumours.

The research team attempted to ascertain whether mutations in the Smoothened gene cause sporadic BCC, and found evidence that they did. Further study by the team revealed that the gene mutation also causes a type of brain tumour most commonly found in children under the age of three. Prof. Lam pointed out that finding the mutation in two distinct tissues suggests that it may be involved in causing other cancers, such as cancer of the oesophagus, breast, and colon.

The greatest challenge in their research, Prof. Lam said, was experimenting with a gene of which they previously knew almost nothing about. There were moments when he considered giving up. 'When we still had no clue after testing 20 BCC samples, we were very disappointed and frustrated,' he admitted. But with hardwork and persistence, they finally detected cancer growth in the rat embryos injected with the mutated Smoothened gene. They then embarked on further investigations. While their co-researchers at UC San Francisco failed to find any activating mutation in the Smoothened gene of 30 brain tumour samples, the local team

chanced upon it in a Hong Kong sample. 'That was the great moment,' Prof. Lam said, 'and we all heaved a great sigh of relief.'

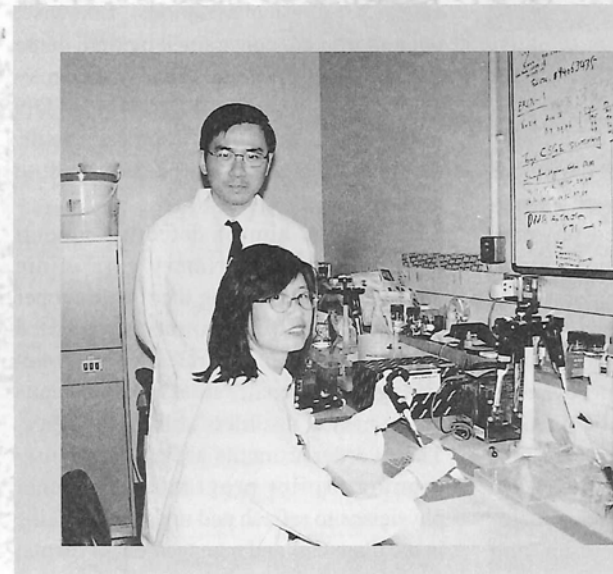
Pointers for Cancer Detection and Treatment

The research findings point diagnosis and treatment of such cancers in a new direction. A blood test for mutations in the Smoothened gene can aid early detection of these cancers which may be controlled by simply 'turning off' the gene. Prof. Lam said the gene mutation, which was thought to be

caused by exposure to ultraviolet rays, was slight and correction should not be difficult in the case of skin cancer. 'Our ultimate goal is to develop a topical gene replacement like an ointment to put on the tumour and make it go away,' he said.

Last year, Prof. Lam obtained a direct grant of \$97,000 from the University to further explore the relationship between mutations of the Smoothened gene and BCCs and brain tumours among the Chinese. The findings of that research will soon be released.

Piera Chen



Prof. Lam Ching-wan (standing) obtained his MB ChB from The Chinese University in 1991 and his MAACB, FRCPA, and FHKCPATH in 1994, 1997, and 1998 respectively. He joined the University as assistant professor in the Department of Chemical Pathology in 1995.



新書
New Books

文物館新書
Art Museum

文物館藏品專刊之六
《香港中文大學文物館
藏印續集二》

此書由王人聰編著，

整理分析文物館藏秦漢至南北朝的官印及秦漢私印共二百六十方，並撰寫專題綜述文章一篇，講論秦漢南北朝璽印的面貌和特點。每方印章均附原大黑白照片、朱泥印文、印鈕形制、尺寸大小，又同時考釋印文，並著錄出土或傳世相關資料。其中不少印章對中國古代歷史、文字學，以至古璽印發展史的研究，均有重要的學術價值。

文物館藏古璽印為該館專題研究項目之一，此書為該館藏品系統研究著作之一。

國際統一書號962-7101-45-1，平裝本，一百六十四頁，二百港元。

《江漢地區先秦文明》(中、英文)

Pre-Qin Civilization in the Jiangnan Region

此書由湖北省博物館、荊州博物館、宜昌博物館、香港中文大學文物館聯合出版，游學華編輯，彩版刊印近年湖北省境內重要遺址出土文物九十八項，精選自湖北省、荊州和宜昌三所博物館的珍藏。器類包括石器、陶器、玉器、銅器、金器、漆器和絲織品等，年代從距今四、五萬年前的舊石器晚期到公元前三世紀的戰國晚期，從各方面展示江漢地區先秦時期光輝燦爛的歷史文明。此書圖文並茂，中英對照，展品附詳細說明及拓片資料，並有專題論文三篇，扼要介紹江漢地區先秦文明概貌及特色，為研究江漢地區先秦文明不可或缺之參考圖錄。

國際統一書號962-7101-44-3，精裝本，一百九十二頁(彩版七十七頁)，二百港元。

This exhibition catalogue is jointly published by the Hubei Provincial Museum, the Jingzhou Museum, the Yichang Museum, and the Art Museum of The Chinese University, and is edited by Yau Hok Wa. It features 98 items of antiquity excavated in Hubei during recent years. The pieces, selected from the Hubei Provincial Museum, the Jingzhou Museum, and the Yichang Museum, 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 ware, lacquerware, and textiles. They testify to the brilliant civilization of the Pre-Qin period in the Jiangnan Region. Together with three essays by experts and scholars, all items are illustrated with colour plates, rubbings, and detailed entries in both Chinese and English.

ISBN 962-7101-44-3, 192 pp. (77 pp. colour plates), hardcover, US\$26/HK\$200, postage: overseas US\$9/local HK\$55

香港亞太研究所

HKIAPS

研究專論第九十號

《從世界秩序伸展看珠江口超巨都會崛起》

近年全球化對世界經濟的影響既快且深。這一股強大的動力，把經濟發展推上高峰，但亦加深了不平衡的現象。全球化過程在亞太區衍生了區域間的經濟合作，名為「成長三角區」。南中國經濟合作區包括香港、台灣、廣東與福建，是亞太區內第一個合作實例，亦是發展最迅速和最成功的模式；香港在當中的作用特別明顯。在南中國成長三角區內，一個以廣州、香港和澳門為核心的超巨都會正於珠江河口醞釀成形。

此書由楊汝萬教授撰寫，闡述全球化產生的由來，分析南中國成長三角區城市群發展的近況和前景，預測其發展方向，並指出各城市須加緊合作才能達到共同的目標。

國際統一書號962-441-090-9，平裝本，二十四頁，十五港元。

Research Monograph No. 40

On the South China Track: Perspectives on Anthropological Research and Teaching

Anthropological research and teaching on South China have been attracting more attention in academia than ever before. A considerable number of anthropological studies on South China have been published exploring issues including the socio-cultural dynamics of power relations, identities, local development, modernization, indigenization, and transnationalism, which have been spawned by the emergence of pan-Asian popular cultures. Yet, with the great advances in transportation and mass communication, discussing South China as a self-sufficient entity has become problematic. It is due to the fact that the business and migrating network of the region affects not only how cultures influence one another, but also how societies change in terms of their goals. Edited by Sidney C.H. Cheung, this research monograph aims to review the expansion in anthropological research and teaching in South China, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, and mainland China; to discuss areas which need to be developed in order to ensure the relevance of anthropology in a fast-changing world; and to assist the Department of Anthropology at The Chinese University in developing research and teaching programmes which are relevant to mainland China, Hong Kong, and the world.

ISBN 962-441-540-4, 279 + viii pages, paperback, HK\$60

Occasional Paper No. 89

The Asian Financial Crisis and After: Problems and Challenges for the Hong Kong Economy

Written by Liu Pak-wai, this paper argues that Hong Kong had one of the highest cost structures in the world before the outbreak of the Asian financial crisis. Hong Kong's economic restructuring after 1979 led to a rapid increase in demand for land and labour. However, the supply of land was restricted by the Sino-British agreement in 1984, and the labour force grew at a sluggish rate due to the declining rate of natural population increase, the changing age structure, the declining labour force participation rate and emigration. This led to a decade of high wage price inflation. After the Asian financial crisis, Hong Kong is faced with having to find more high value-added economic activities to sustain its economic growth and high wages. The paper argues that to achieve the goal of becoming a first-rate international financial centre and a centre for innovation and technology, Hong Kong cannot just rely on local talent but must draw on the global pool. Hong Kong will undergo its third economic restructuring since World War II, a restructuring which will be driven by a large scale inflow of highly skilled human capital, principally of mainland origin. The HKSAR government must change its immigration policy to allow this inflow.

ISBN 962-441-089-5, 32 pages, paperback, HK\$30

中文大學出版社新書

CU Press

《香港稅務：法例與實施說明1998-99》

《香港稅務：法例與實施說明》自一九八一年面世以來，深受歡迎，已成為會計或財務專業人士、執業稅務顧問、執業律師、工商界及一般納稅人士必備的參考書，亦為本港各大專院校的指定教科書。

此書由David Flux著，David G. Smith修訂，謝孝衍譯，從專業的角度，詳述香港現行的物業稅、薪俸稅、利得稅等各類稅項的法例內容和計算方法，亦就報稅表及稅例方面的懲罰、評稅與納稅、反對與上訴，以及本港與英聯邦國家的雙邊稅務等問題，作出詳盡的解說。書中又以大量具體例子說明及解釋應繳稅款的計算方法，並且引用稅務個案實例包括本港及英聯邦國家的判例，使讀者更容易明白有關條例的實際運作。本年度修訂版更新增兩章，全面討論印花稅及遺產稅的法例守則及實施說明。

國際統一書號962-201-838-6，平裝本，二百七十五港元。

The Other Hong Kong Report 1998

Edited by Larry Chow Chuen-ho and Fan Yiu-kwan, this is the first volume of *The Other Hong Kong Report* after Hong Kong's return to China. How has Hong Kong fared? Has its transition been smooth? Is the 'one country, two systems' model working?

In this volume, 25 experts contribute papers on topics in their specialties. The topics are divided into five groups, covering the political scene, the economy, population and manpower, social welfare, and infrastructure and the environment. The papers deal with developments in Hong Kong during the first year of the SAR, paying particular attention to changes since the handover and current problems.

The volume will be of value to scholars, students, professionals, journalists, businessmen, civil servants, and the general public, and will also appeal to all overseas readers with an interest in Hong Kong.

ISBN 962-201-829-7, 420 pages, paperback, HK\$200

Service to the Community and International Organizations

- Prof. Kenneth Young, pro-vice-chancellor, has been appointed by the Secretary for Education and Manpower of the HKSAR as chairman of the Research Grants Council from 1st July 1999 to 30th June 2002. He has also been re-appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the University Grants Committee from 1st April 1999 to 31st March 2002.
- Prof. Helen Chiu, associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry, has been appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Guardianship Board for three years from 1st February 1999.
- Prof. Patrick Leung, associate professor in the Department of Psychology, has been appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Guardianship Board for three years from 1st February 1999.
- Prof. S.H. Lee, professor of community medicine, has been appointed by the Secretary for Security of the HKSAR as chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) for two years from 1st January 1999.
- Prof. Daniel T.L. Shek, professor in the Department of Social Work, has been re-appointed by the Secretary for Security of the HKSAR as a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) and as chairman of the Sub-committee on Research for two years from 1st January 1999. Prof. Shek has also been re-appointed consulting editor of the *Journal of Clinical Psychology* for 1999 and re-elected chairman of the Society of Boys' Centres for one year from 1998.
- Prof. Serena Jin, professor of translation, has been invited to be a council member of the Translators' Association of China, and a co-opt member of the Literary Committee of the Hong Kong Arts Development Council.
- Prof. Chan Kam-tai, associate professor in the Department of Electronic Engineering, has been nominated to the Electronics Committee of the Industry and Technology Development Council.
- Prof. Joseph Lau Wan-ye, professor of surgery, has been appointed by the First People's Hospital of Foshan as visiting professor from 28th December 1998.

(Information in this section is provided by the Information and Public Relations Office. Contributions should be sent direct to that office for registration and verification before publication.)

Home Financing Allowance (HFA)

- The market rentals of on-campus quarters at Residences 1-15 have been determined and placed on the Bursary website www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/geninfo/htm for all staff members' information. These rentals will be assessed and revised annually by the Rating and Valuation Department.
- Staff members who do not purchase property before 1st April 1999 may lock in the present scale of HFA by using the allowance to rent accommodation first and buy property later. The period of using the allowance to rent accommodation is, however, counted towards the 120-month instalment period.
- 7.5 per cent rental contributions are not required of staff using HFA to rent accommodation on leased premises off-campus or on-campus University quarters.
- According to a letter issued by the Inland Revenue Department on 21st January 1999 on tax treatment in respect of Home Financing Allowance, if HFA is utilized for home purchase, the full amount of the allowance is taxable as cash allowance. However, if it is utilized for rental purpose on a 100 per cent accountable basis, it is regarded as rent refund and should be dealt with in Section 9(1A) and Section 9(2) of the Inland Revenue Ordinance. In line with the usual interpretation, this means tax for HFS benefit (renting) will be levied on 10 per cent of the staff's total salary income only, e.g. a staff with a monthly salary of \$100,000 drawing an HFA of \$37,530 for renting campus accommodation and paying a standard tax rate of 15 per cent will have tax liability worked out as follows:

$$\$100,000 \times 12 \text{ (months)} \times 110\% \times 15\%$$
- To allow for postal delay, applications for HFS reaching the Bursary on or before 10th April 1999 will be treated as having been received before 31st March 1999. No backdating will be entertained for applications received after 10th April 1999.

體適能測試

體育部協辦之「身心康泰在中大」之體適能測試（九八至九九年度下學期），將於本月十六及十七日上午十一時半至下午二時半，在富爾敦樓一零三室舉行。測試項目及方法如下：

測試項目	測試方法
(1) 心肺功能	踏台階測試
(2) 脂肪含量百分比	皮脂測試
(3) 肌肉力量	手握力測試
(4) 肌肉耐力	仰臥捲腹測試
(5) 柔軟度	坐體前伸測試
(6) 壓力水平	問卷測試

上述測試共需時二十至三十分鐘。曾參與上學期測試者，今次再行參與便可審視體能有否進步。這項活動歡迎所有中大員生參加，無須報名。

健康教育活動

UHS Health Campaigns

預防流感

流行性感冒於二月、三月及七月最為猖獗，但一般體質良好的人士，在患病期間，只要多喝水，進食有營養的食物，休息充足，保持室內空氣流通和注意衛生，可在一星期內復元。

預防流行性感冒最有效的方法是增強個人抵抗力，實踐健康生活模式，也可注射預防疫苗。對長者和慢性心臟病及呼吸道疾病患者來說，注射疫苗有一定功效，可預防流感所引致的併發症。保健處備有預防疫苗，供員生注射，只收回成本價。由於流感病毒每季不同，所以每年都要注射新的疫苗。

捐血週

保健處、學生事務處和香港紅十字會於本月十五至十九日合辦捐血週，每天上午十時至下午四時半於下列地點進行，歡迎體重達四十點九公斤的員生參與。

三月十五日	科學館東座 ELG104 學生休息室
三月十六日	聯合湯若望宿舍禮堂
三月十七日	新亞樂群館學生憩游堂
三月十八日	富爾敦樓一零三室
三月十九日	崇基眾志堂

預防肝炎運動

保健處將於三月八至十九日再度舉辦預防肝炎運動，在保健中心展出有關肝炎的資料，為教職員及其家屬和學生檢驗肝炎抗原及抗體，並為有需要者注射疫苗。抽血檢驗費用為一百元；注射甲型肝炎疫苗(三劑)每劑費用二百元，乙型肝炎疫苗(三劑)每劑費用一百元。抽血日期為三月十一及十二日，注射疫苗則在三月十八及十九日。

如何面對壓力

壓力會使人精疲力竭，但如果處理得宜，也可把壓力轉為驅動力量。保健處將於三月二十九日至四月九日在該處展覽板介紹應付壓力的方法，同場播放「自我鬆弛」錄像帶，參觀者可獲贈「如何面對壓力」小冊子。

Influenza Vaccination

Influenza vaccinations are available at cost price at the University Health Centre. The vaccinations have to be renewed annually due to differences in the types of endemic virus. They can help reduce complications due to influenza especially among the elderly and patients

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

with chronic cardiac or respiratory diseases.

Influenza is an acute febrile illness mainly affecting the respiratory tract. It is present in Hong Kong all year round and is especially common in February, March, and July. The commonest subtypes of influenza in the territory are influenza A (H3N2), influenza A (H1N1), and influenza B.

Antibiotics are not effective against the influenza virus unless there is also a complicating bacterial infection. In most cases patients with a good health record recover within a week. General management and symptomatic treatment is recommended:

- Have plenty of fluids as well as nutritious and easily digested food
- Take adequate rest
- Maintain good ventilation
- Observe good personal hygiene—such as thorough hand-washing, and covering mouth with tissue when coughing

Blood Donation Campaign 1999

The schedule of the campaign is as follows:

Date	Location
15th March (Monday)	Science Centre: Students' Common Room, ELG 104 East Block
16th March (Tuesday)	United College: Hall of Schall Residence
17th March (Wednesday)	New Asia College: Students' Common Room Amenities Bldg.
18th March (Thursday)	John Fulton Centre: Rm 103 Multipurpose Hall
19th March (Friday)	Chung Chi College: Chung Chi Tang

Time: 10.00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Donors should be aged between 16 and 65, weigh at least 40.9 kg, and be in good health.

Parental consent is required for those aged 16 to 18. Male donors can donate blood four times a year whereas female donors can donate three times a year. Those aged 16 to 18 can donate twice a year.

All donated blood is screened for Hepatitis B and C viruses, the AIDS virus, and syphilis etc. to ensure recipients' safety. Donors with problematic lab results will be notified.

Hepatitis Awareness Campaign

The Hepatitis Awareness Campaign will be held from 8th to 19th March 1999. There will be an exhibition in the Health Centre. Blood tests for markers of the Hepatitis A and B viruses will be made available to all staff, dependants, and students at the privileged price of \$100 each on 11th and 12th March. Those in need of immunization may have themselves vaccinated at cost in the Health Centre on 18th and 19th March if they so desire. The cost is \$200 per dose of Hepatitis A, and \$100 per dose of Hepatitis B, both requiring 3 doses. All are welcome.

Stress Management Campaign

An exhibition on how to manage stress will be run at the Health Centre from 29th March to 9th April 1999. A video on self-relaxation will be played in the venue and pamphlets on how to handle pressure will also be given away.

Mail Delay

From the Business Office

The University Mail Room handles around 300 letters and parcels daily with wrong or insufficient address information. We would like to remind all staff members that the Mail Room checks the addressee's name against a staff list in hard copy provided by the Personnel Office, and dispatches such mail to related University units. If the addressee's name is not listed, the mail is returned to the post office to avoid further delay. As this is a manual process and the staff list is currently updated on a quarterly basis, delay is unavoidable. Please note that providing correct and detailed correspondence address is the only way to avoid unnecessary delay in mail. Thank you very much.

文物館展覽預告

Art Museum Exhibition

文物館將於下月一日至五月十六日，假該館西翼展覽廳舉辦「貞珉丹青——中國古代畫像石畫像磚拓片展覽」。

展品近百項，精選自文物館歷年收藏之石刻或墓磚拓片。主要內容包括漢代山東嘉祥武氏祠及蔡氏園等畫像石拓片、北朝石窟佛教造像拓片、唐代西安乾陵隨葬墓棺槨刻石拓片、明清石刻如明初蘭亭修禊圖拓片等。此外，戰國及漢代畫像磚、北朝造像碑、隋唐墓誌等會同時展出原件及拓本，從多方面展示中國歷代石刻並戰國及漢代畫像磚的豐富內容。

An exhibition entitled 'The Iron Brush—Rubblings from Ancient Chinese Pictorial Stone Carvings and Bricks' will run from 1st April to 16th May 1999 in the West-wing Galleries of the Art Museum.

The exhibition will feature one hundred rubblings selected from the Art Museum collection. Representative pieces include items from the Wu Family Shrines and Cai Family Garden in Jiexiang, Shandong, of the Han Dynasty, Buddhist grottoes of the Northern Dynasties, sacrophaguses from satellite tombs in Qianling of the Tang Dynasty, and Ming and Qing stone carvings such as a *Lanting Gathering* scene carved in early Ming. Some rubblings will be displayed side by side the original stones or bricks which are in the Art Museum collection. They include bricks of the Warring States and Han periods, votive steles of the Northern Dynasties, and epitaphs of the Sui and Tang dynasties.

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

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請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

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截稿日期

Deadlines for Contributions

期數 <i>Issue no.</i>	出版日期 <i>Issue date</i>	截稿日期 <i>Deadline for contributions</i>
142	19.3.98	3.3.99
143	4.4.98	17.3.99
144	19.4.98	30.3.99
145	4.5.98	16.4.99
146	19.5.98	3.5.99
147	4.6.98	19.5.99
148	19.6.98	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：梁淑嫻 黎寶翠

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

Editor: Amy K.Y. Leung Assistant Editors: Piera Chen, Lawrence Choi Graphic Designers: Pony Leung, Stella P.C. Lai

印刷：鮑思高印刷有限公司

Printing: Don Bosco Printing Co. Ltd.

香港主要藻類——馬尾藻

功能千變 有待研究



圖四：馬尾藻的生殖托



圖一：馬尾藻經常生長在波浪澎湃的潮下帶石頭間

圖三：半葉馬尾藻



圖二：不同品種的馬尾藻可以互托生長在一起



圖五：新生的馬尾藻

香港地處亞熱帶，周邊有不少海洋生物，單是海藻便有兩百多種，其中馬尾藻是香港主要的海藻。它是海洋沿岸動物的基本飼料，也是魚、蝦、蟹等的棲息地；科學家研究馬尾藻的生長環境及狀況，有助了解海洋環境及生態的轉變。

馬尾藻的用途也十分廣泛：它含碘，可製成藥物，治療甲狀腺腫大；它的纖維質和蛋白質，具食用價值，東南亞一帶沿海居民便以馬尾藻為日常食品中的配料；從馬尾藻提煉的褐藻膠，更是食品、製藥、紡織、油漆及多種其他工業不可缺少的原料。

根據記錄，馬尾藻有四百多個品種，分布於歐亞沿岸、南北美洲、澳洲、紐西蘭及南太平洋一帶。在這眾多品種之中，大部分都是多年生的，且屬多形態海藻，即在生長過程中，葉形、主枝、分枝及氣囊等外形都會產生變化，因此在不同季節採集同一品種的馬尾藻，都可能因其外形的改變而被誤認為另一品種。由於不同品種有不同的營養及藥用價值，如何正確地分辨馬尾藻的種屬，不但是一項重要的科學研究課題，亦甚具經濟價值，有助開發海洋資源。

觀察及採摘困難

雖然馬尾藻有著這麼多功能，但有關它的本土研究卻不多，主要原因是香港的馬尾藻多生長於人煙稀少或波浪大的偏遠地區如東平洲（圖一）、赤洲、大浪灣、浪茄一帶。由於這些地方沒有船隻定期駛達，馬尾藻又多生長在潮下帶（潮水退卻後的水位之下），研究人員必須租用船隻，並具備潛水技能，才能實地觀察和採集馬尾藻。

本校生物系伍澤廣教授從事海藻研究多年，他於九六年開始對香港沿岸馬尾藻種群的生長及分布作全面的綜合調查，以了解它們的繁殖情況、形態特徵的改變，以及其在不同季節的生長狀

況，是項研究獲研究資助局撥款六十九萬二千元資助。

確定七個品種

伍教授首先集中研究新界東北大鵬灣東平洲附近的馬尾藻。他差不多每星期都乘生物系海洋科學實驗室的船隻出海，記錄馬尾藻的分布、長度、大小等生長情況，並採集樣本，帶回實驗室作成份分析。

經過兩年多的觀察及研究，伍教授確定了東平洲至少有七種馬尾藻：半葉馬尾藻、展枝馬尾藻、裂葉馬尾藻、狹葉馬尾藻、粉葉馬尾藻、享氏馬尾藻及羊棲菜。它們的主要分別在於生殖托的形狀、主枝和藻葉的生長次序、固著器（相等於高等植物的根部）的形狀、氣囊與藻葉在不同季節及主分枝上的外形。伍教授已找出每種馬尾藻的主要特徵，以判斷其所屬品種。

生態特徵

伍教授表示，除了半葉馬尾藻之外，其他幾種馬尾藻都是多年生的。它們在水溫較低的時候繁殖，所以在秋末冬初長得最快，有的更可在一個月內長二十厘米以上，最長者可達二點五米。初步估計，它們的生命周期是三至四年。

不同品種的馬尾藻在底棲空間上的垂直分布也不同，如裂葉馬尾藻就多生長在潮下帶水深七至八米的地方，粉葉、狹葉及展枝馬尾藻等（圖二）主要分布在水深二至五米之間，而半葉馬尾藻（圖三）則可在非常淺水的地方找到。

在水深的地方，夏冬水溫的差別比較小，只有攝氏七至八度，在這裡生長的裂葉馬尾藻便較耐寒，它們一般在秋末生長得最快，而在冬天形成生殖托繁殖（圖四）。相反，淺水水溫在夏冬的溫差可達攝氏十五度以上，生長於淺水的半葉馬尾藻便在春天繁殖，到了夏天都

會死掉，新的個體要在夏末秋初的時候才再開始生長（圖五）。

馬尾藻必須黏附在堅硬的石頭表面才能生長。因此，馬尾藻與其他種類的底棲動植物的競爭是非常激烈的。為了適應競爭，不同品種的馬尾藻有不同的生長及繁殖時期，讓彼此可盡量吸取水中有限的養份及善用生存空間，從而增加生存的機會。

伍教授的研究計劃原定為期兩年，於九八年九月完成，後因香港去年受厄爾尼諾現象影響，造成異常的氣象變化，海水水溫上升，促使馬尾藻提早繁殖。為了更深入了解水溫及其他環境因素對馬尾藻的影響，伍教授已將研究計劃延期至九九年九月才結束。

相關研究

除了對馬尾藻的外形特徵及生態深入研究外，伍教授又與生物系黃榮春教授聯合探討馬尾藻及香港其他海藻的藥用價值。初步研究結果顯示，馬尾藻具有抗癌、降血壓的功能，並對保護肝臟，避免肝炎和肝硬化有一定效用；但具體的功用、療效，以至製藥等問題，仍有待進一步研究。

另外，伍教授又和生物系食品及營養科學課程的張志強教授合力研究馬尾藻等藻類的營養化學成份，以發展海藻作為營養食品及飼料。他們也開始分析馬尾藻的重金屬含量，希望藉此找出香港水域的污染程度，並評估沿海發展對海洋環境所造成的影響。

伍教授及生物系的黃榮春、張志強及鍾厚賢三位教授最近更獲中大研究委員會撥出六十萬元的經費，以擴大及深入研究藻類的藥用和食用價值，以及它們在生物技術與其他範疇的應用。這些研究成果將於本年六月廿一至廿五日在本校舉行的第二屆亞洲太平洋藻類研討會上發表。

陳偉珠



伍澤廣教授為菲律賓土生土長的華僑，獲菲律賓國立大學頒授理學士及理學碩士學位，再負笈加拿大溫哥華卑斯省大學，取得哲學博士學位後，轉到加拿大東南部哈里法克斯國家海洋及漁業部從事博士後研究工作。伍教授於九四年加入中大生物系任教，主要研究項目包括海藻的生態和分類，珊瑚礁生態，海洋生物的多樣性及保護。

優質中國文化教育計劃

中國語言及文學系與電算機科學及工程學系獲得優質教育基金會贊助，籌劃「優質中國文化教育計劃」，以加強中學生的中國文化教育。此計劃的內容因應高中學生程度而設，除舉辦一連串文化導賞活動以外，亦不斷探索新的中國文化教學方法，例如透過網頁組織中國文化科的教學資源及利用聯網交流教學心得，讓教師和學生可以借助資訊科技和親身觀賞文化節目的機會，汲取中國文化的知識。

文化活動已於本年初開始。中文系於二月六日舉辦公開講座，題為「從〈與青年談中國文化〉到《承教小記》——與小思暢談中國文化」。主講嘉賓為本校中文系盧瑋鑾教授（見圖），她以唐君毅弟子的角度，為千多名來自五十多間中學的師生導賞唐君毅先生的〈與青年談中國



文化）一文，並暢談學習中國文化的種種問題和關鍵。為配合是次講座，該計劃為中國文化科教師舉辦教學唐文的工作坊，又為部分學生舉辦閱讀《承教小記》的工作坊，以討論對談的形式，取得良好的交流示範效果。

十位傑出醫學教師獲褒獎

十位醫學院教師獲學生推許，當選醫學院第二屆最傑出教師，並於上月三日的頒獎典禮上接受學生的祝賀。

醫學院院長李川軍教授在儀式上強調，好的教學能誘發學生的學習潛能，該院為這些傑出老師感到驕傲，並感謝他們對教育工作的奉獻。

醫學院設立此獎項，旨在鼓勵及表揚在教學上有傑出表現的教師。所有得獎者都是由學生投票選出，並由學生在頒獎禮上介紹他們的獲獎原因和優點。今年得獎者名單如下：

一年級護理學科 周柏珍教授
二年級護理學科 羅小燕教授

三年級護理學科 陳慧慈教授
藥劑學系 章靜珠教授
一年級醫學科 Prof. J.A. Gosling
〔解剖學講座教授〕
二年級醫學科 Prof. J.A. Rudd
〔藥理學系〕
三年級醫學科 陳超揚博士
〔微生物學系〕及
林青雲教授
〔化學病理學系〕
四年級醫學科 黃永堅教授
〔兒科學系〕
五年級醫學科 梁承暉教授
〔腫瘤學系〕

滬港化學合成 聯合實驗室啟用

由本校、港大及中國科學院上海有機化學研究所組建及管理的「滬港化學合成聯合實驗室」，於一月十四日正式啟用，並由中國科學院院長路甬祥教授及國家科技部副部長惠永正教授主持揭幕禮。

出席儀式者有上海市市長徐匡迪教授、中大李國章校長、港大鄭耀宗校長、中大黃乃正教授和馮國培教授、港大支志明教授、香港理工大學陳新滋教授、台灣清華大學沙晉康教授、台灣大學陸天堯教授、台灣中央研究院化學研究所所長陳長謙教授等。



借鑑台灣的電腦輔助教學經驗

台灣的資訊科技比香港發展得更早，且能配合學校的體制，以提高教與學的素質。台灣教育部多年前發展了一套名為「好學專輯」的電腦軟件，廣受台灣師生歡迎，成效頗高。

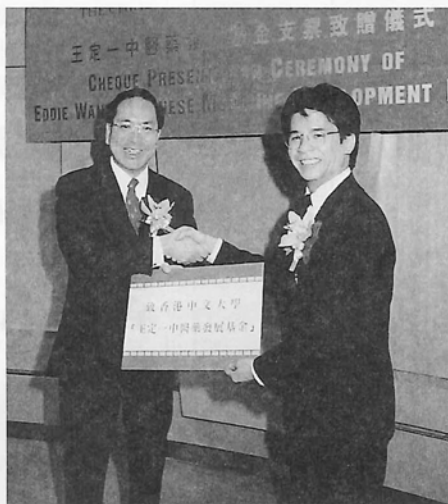
中大教育學院一直致力發展香港的資訊教育，努力推廣電腦輔助教學；為借鑑台灣的經驗，特於一月三十日邀請台灣教育部電子計算機中心韓善民女士（圖右）來校主持講座，以「電腦輔助教學推廣與落實」為題，介紹及展示「好學專輯」軟件的應用，並解答與會者的問題。



開發流動數據應用技術

本校積極支持並推動高科技工業的發展，於一月廿八日與數碼通及愛立信簽署合作備忘錄，開發適用於GSM及第三代流動通訊網絡的增值流動數據應用技術。

圖為（左起）李國章校長、數碼通行政總裁伍清華先生及愛立信董事總經理楊國雄先生。



一百萬元支持中醫藥發展

新法書院校監王定一先生捐資一百萬元予本校，成立「王定一中醫藥發展基金」，以加強中大與東華三院的合作，該院擁有全港最具規模的中醫診所。支票致贈儀式於上月五日舉行，圖為李國章校長（左）接受王定一先生（右）捐贈。



影視人主持 吐露夜話

蕭芳芳女士上月二日主持崇基「吐露夜話」，談述她的「戲劇人生」。蕭芳芳是香港的著名演員，縱橫銀壇四十餘年，最近獲兒童心理學碩士學位，並於瑪麗醫院實習。

二月九日的「吐露夜話」則由電視廣播有限公司節目分部助理經理鄧特希先生主講，與員生分享他的創作路向。鄧先生曾監製《妙手仁心》和五輯《壹號皇庭》。



首屆香港助產學研討會

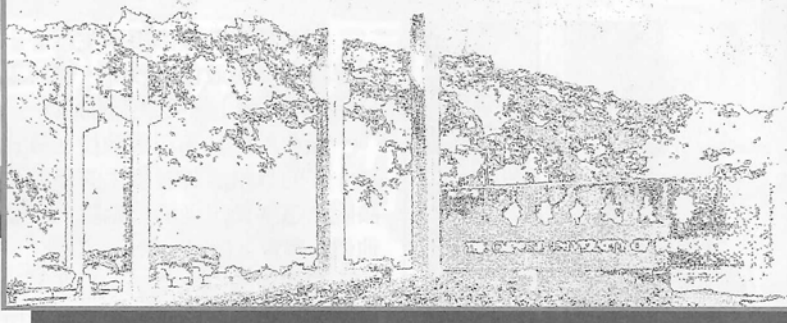
護理學系與香港助產士會於一月十五日合辦首屆香港助產學研討會，探討「助產學的藝術與科學：生育婦女的心理照顧」。

英國雪菲爾德大學的Prof. Mavis Kirkham在會上發表題為「溝通——助產士與生育婦女關係的基礎」的演說，本校婦產科學系鍾國衛教授則講述產後抑鬱症的最新研究發現。近二百名香港和澳門的助產士出席了研討會，並發表多項研究報告。



梁振英說房屋政策

行政會議成員梁振英先生於一月廿九日出任崇基「校園生活午餐講座」的嘉賓，以「香港房屋政策」為題，發表演說。



中國城市住宅研究中心成立



本校獲國家建設部科技委支持，於去年十二月十八日在北京成立了中國城市住宅研究中心。研究中心成立典禮和第一次研討會在建設部舉行，出席者包括建設部部長俞正聲、副部長宋春華，建設部前科技委主任儲傳亨，建設部科技委主任徐培福、房地產司司長馮俊，香港工務局局長鄭漢生，以及香港建造業協會會長謝禮良等。

去年六月，內地頒布了以市場為主導的住房政策，取代分房制度，並且將住房變成商品，推出市場銷售。市民必

須根據個人的經濟能力，利用銀行貸款或其他方式購買自己的住房。故此，如何結合新的建築技術，以最高經濟效益興建優化型並符合一般市民經濟負擔水平的住宅，是最迫切和最重要的研究課題。香港中文大學中國城市住宅研究中心可結合兩地人才、經驗、資訊，以及技術設備，根據研究的要求，把香港和海外的研究成果及實踐經驗引入內地，改善內地住宅的居住和環境質量。此外，研究中心的運作模式，容許香港和海外的建築師、工程師和開發商直接參與住宅研究和發展計劃，可促進各地專業、建築及工程營造業界人士的合作。

中國城市住宅研究中心指導委員會推舉建設部宋春華副部長、香港工務局鄭漢生局長、香港中文大學李國章校長出任名譽主席，建設部科技委徐培福主任和中大建築學榮休講座教授李燦輝教授任執行主席，建設部前科技委主任及副主任儲傳亨和許溶烈擔任顧問委員，而建設部科技委徐正忠副主任和中大鄒經宇副教授則擔任執行秘書。

生命教育未受重視

宗教系的調查顯示，宗教、倫理和公民科較不受教育當局、家長和學生重視，教育當局給予的資源偏低，而且相關的師訓不足。

主持研究的吳梓明教授認為，優質的生命教育較優質教育還重要。宗教、倫理和公民科目有很大的相關性，能幫助學生提升生命素質，正確認識生命的意義，珍惜和尊重自己及別人的生命；早前的童黨燒屍案就反映了生命教育不

足的弊端。調查發現，在九百九十三名受訪教師中，分別有七成二、七成及六成四的教師認為家長、學生、教育當局對上述三科的重視程度偏低。七成二表示缺乏資源；另有八成八教師承認專業及在職訓練不足。

吳教授表示，這些科目的教師大多主修哲學、心理學、社會學等學科，並沒有倫理、公民和宗教的訓練。為此，他們成立了「倫理、公民及宗教科教育網頁」，鼓勵教師把教材上網，互相參考。

心病還須心藥醫

精神科學系與社區及家庭醫學系合作的調查研究發現，超過五分之一到診所求診的人患有精神病，但他們往往只講述身體上的病徵，而給當作身體不適來處理。其實，針對病人的精神問題才能藥到病除。

調查是在十三間私人及公眾診所進行，共訪問了一千三百名十六至六十四歲的病人，發現當中二成二的人有精神病，其中以身心病（百分之十一）、抑鬱（百分之八）及焦慮（百分之六）最為普遍；女性患者比男性多，而在不同的年齡組別之間（十八至三十四歲，三十五至四十四歲及四十五至六十四歲），則沒有顯著差異。

精神科學系彭顯達教授指出，本港的精神病患者比率與其他地區的相近。

精神病尤其是抑鬱及焦慮，往往導致身體健康惡化、生產力下降、工作或家居表現欠佳等。根據各地的研究，醫生通常會忽略病人不適的心理因素，導致五至八成患有精神病的病人沒有給診斷出來；這個比例在香港可能更高，因為精神病有負面的社會標籤，病人會向醫生提及各樣的身體毛病，但不相信這些毛病是由心理問題導致，而醫生亦因為診症時間有限，只醫治病人的身體毛病，不會探究不適的心理因素。

精神科學系與社區及家庭醫學系合作，翻譯了一份簡單、可靠及便捷的問卷，讓醫生可及早察覺病人是否患有精神病；又為本地醫生提供先導訓練計劃，讓他們掌握診斷及治理精神病的技巧。

華人糖尿病多屬遺傳

醫學院研究發現，華人的糖尿病多屬遺傳，與西方人的不同。大部分患有早發性糖尿病的華人，並沒有常見的糖尿病指標因素如肥胖或年老，但他們的家族成員都有糖尿病；這種病若不能及早診斷和治療，後果會十分嚴重。

在一千五百名年齡由三十至六十五歲的調查對象中，糖尿病的發病率為百分之四點五，未滿四十歲的發病率為一點五，隨著年齡遞增，六十歲以上則為百分之十。逾六成患者在受訪前未悉本身已患上糖尿病。

一般相信，糖尿病與年老、肥胖或缺乏運動有關。本校的研究則發現遺傳是另一個重要因素，尤其對四十歲以下的病人而言。事實上，本港糖尿病的病發年齡有下降趨勢，根據最近一項統計，到威爾斯親王醫院就診的三千四百多名糖尿病患者之中，百分之廿八是在四十歲前驗出有病的；而病者的平均年齡亦由一九九零年的五十七歲，下降至去年的五十歲。五六成早發性糖尿病病人出諸家族遺傳；在四十歲後才發病的病人之中，家族遺傳的比率是四成。

糖尿病的危險因素包括家族遺傳、妊娠性糖尿病、肥胖、高血壓及高血脂，具有其中一個因素的人患上糖尿病的機會較正常人高六倍，五個因素皆具者風險則更高達五十倍。

內科及藥物治療學系陳重娥教授指出，糖尿病是日趨嚴重的社會醫療問題，需要專注的醫護及研究人員合力對付。其中一個方向是從基因入手，找出引發糖尿病的基因，將特別有助治療年輕的病人。他們正全力開展這方面的基因研究。



（右起）陳重娥教授、醫學院院長李川軍教授、內科講座教授 Prof. C. S. Cockram 在記者會上介紹研究發現。

香港人的普通話水平一般

普通話教育研究及發展中心於一月三十日舉行首屆普通話水平測試證書頒授典禮，並召開新聞發布會，介紹香港人的普通話水平，公布各行各業普通話基準的制定，以及香港普通話師資培訓及發展路向等問題。

該中心去年十一月公開舉辦的普通話水平測試結果為：應試的二百六十二名各行各業人士之中，考獲一級的有廿七人，二級的八十四人，三級的一百卅六人，分別約佔一成、三成二及五成二；不入級的十五人。這與內地方言區的普通話水平測試平均成績相近。

中心主任何偉傑教授表示，根據內地的標準，廣播員與普通話教師應達一級水平；語文教師應達二級水平，公務員應達三級水平。本港教師的平均普通話水平較低，以三級水平的普通話來教學，明顯是不足夠的；而專業普通話教



香港教育研究所所長盧乃桂教授（右）頒發證書

師當中，也有四分之一人只達三級水平，顯示無論一般教師或普通話教師的普通話水平仍待提高。

何教授說，參加測試的文職人員的表現不遜於教師，反映文職人員的普通話水平不斷提升，也顯示社會人士對普通話的重視。港府應為某些職系的公務員設定普通話基準。

中心副主任林建平教授表示，長遠而言，如要改善普通話教師的水平，必須提高職前培訓的素質。