



Hong Kong's First Combined Children Spina Bifida Clinic



Spina bifida is a common congenital anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may protrude. Children suffering from spina bifida often have multiple problems including neurological deficit of the lower limbs, and loss of urinary and faecal control. Optimal care for these children necessitates a multidisciplinary approach by various

medical specialists.

Hong Kong's first combined Children Spina Bifida Clinic was set up by the University's faculty of medicine at the Prince of Wales Hospital in early March. It is manned by specialists from relevant divisions in the Department of Surgery and the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, as well as from the physiotherapy unit, the occupational therapy unit and the prosthetic and orthotic units. The establishment of the clinic will greatly enhance the co-ordination of medical care and treatment, and provide greater convenience to juvenile patients and their parents, who otherwise have to visit the hospital much more frequently to attend separate clinics.

At present, an estimated 300 children in Hong Kong are suffering from spina bifida, with about 20 born annually with the defect.

Expert in Cancer Biology Visits CUHK

Prof. Chen Jie from the Peking Union Medical College Hospital visited the University in early March as a Wei Lun Visiting Fellow. He gave a lecture on neuroblastoma on 6th March in the lecture theatre of the Clinical Sciences Building of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Prof. Chen specializes in cancer biology, and has done extensive research on the gene regulation of cancer cells, covering areas such as alterations of oncogenes, growth factors in common human cancers, and the reversion of the malignant phenotype of cancer cells by

antisense techniques.

In his lecture 'Nerve Growth Factor-induced Differentiation of Neuroblastoma Cell Lines', Prof. Chen discussed his research on neuroblastoma, a common paediatric solid tumour which may arise from the blockage of differentiation of neuroblasts along the neuronal pathway, and explained how the nerve growth factor, a neurotropic factor essential for the survival and differentiation of neurons, may induce differentiation of neuroblastoma cells.

Professorial Inaugural Lecture on Neuronal Rescuers

Prof. Mark Tso of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences delivered his professorial inaugural lecture entitled 'From the Elixir of Emperor Qin Shi Huang to the Neuronal Rescuers of the 20th Century' on 3rd March in the lecture theatre of the Clinical Sciences Building of the Prince of Wales

Hospital.

In his lecture, Prof. Tso presented recent findings of his experiments in combatting neural degeneration, one of the main causes of aging, by injecting astaxanthin through the retina into the degenerating neurons in the central nervous system.

Wei Lun Lectures on Neural Networks



Prof. Gail Carpenter



Prof. Stephen Grossberg

Two Wei Lun Visiting Professors, Profs. Gail Carpenter and Stephen Grossberg from the Department of Cognitive and Neural System at Boston University, delivered public lectures at the University on 20th and 23rd February respectively in the auditorium of the Ho Sin-Hang Engineering Building.

Entitled 'A Brief History of Neural Networks', Prof. Carpenter's talk traced the history of error-based neural network learning systems from perception to back propagation, and that of match-based learning systems from the learning matrix to adaptive resonance networks.

In his lecture entitled 'How Does the Brain Learn to Recognize Objects?', Prof.

Grossberg used Adaptive Resonance Theory (ART) architectures, expert production systems, and fuzzy logic to explain different aspects of human learning.

A pioneer in ART and the founder of the International Neural Network Society (INNS), Prof. Grossberg's research focuses on the design of mathematical models which imitate the cognitive activities of the brain. He is also the recipient of many prestigious awards in the field of neural network research, including the 1991 IEEE Neural Network Pioneer Award and the 1992 INNS Leadership Award.

Five CUHK Projects Receive HSRC Funding

The Health Services Research Committee (HSRC) was established by the government to promote and monitor the development of health services research. Its Expert Subcommittee on Grant Applications and Awards is responsible for allocating funds to deserving health care projects which are not of a purely clinical or biomedical nature.

This year, five research projects proposed by teaching members of the University have been selected for funding by the HSRC. They are:

- 'A Nutritional Survey of the Hong Kong Population in Relation to Cardiovascular Health' (\$499,580)
Researcher: Prof. Jean Woo, Department of Medicine
- 'A Regional Cervical Screening Programme Evaluation' (\$523,455)
Researcher: Dr. Alexander R. Chang,

Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology

- 'The Effectiveness of Nursing Care: Use of a Protocol to Promote Stroke Rehabilitation' (\$492,851)
Researchers: Dr. Ann E. Mackenzie, Mrs. Anne Chang, Department of Nursing
- 'The Incidence of and Risk Factors for Avoidable Hospital readmissions in Elderly Chinese — A Cohort Study' (\$506,220)
Researcher: Dr. Edith M.C. Lau, Department of Community and Family Medicine
- 'A Population Based Study of Use of Health Services and Health Status of Women in Mid-life' (\$58,500)
Researcher: Ms. Chan Sieu Gaen, Department of Community and Family Medicine

Comments from Senior Administration

From the Vice-Chancellor

It is through quality work that we achieve progress — at CUHK we are all well aware of this fact. In the highly competitive environment of today, greater attention must be paid to quality.

Let me deal with one trend underlying CUHK's recent progress. Traditionally, our emphasis has been on the quality of teaching, but over the past few years it has shifted to the quality of research. My argument is simple. Research is the means to expand our knowledge base, to sharpen our critical assessment of knowledge, and to

broaden the application of knowledge. In this age when information transfer is efficient and our contacts are global, our research must be significant in a global context, whether or not the subject matter we choose is a local or global issue. If we choose a specific research topic

excellently in our bid for research funding from the Research Grants Council of the University Grants Committee over the past few years.

Some of us, however, now worry about an over-emphasis on research. Since the quality of research is relatively easy to assess, and the result of research is increasingly being used as an important measure for promotion and increased funding support, teaching appears to be of secondary importance.

cannot approach a subject intelligently unless we have a firm grasp of the progress in the field. In other words, a teacher must be at the forefront of his subject and this is not possible unless he or she is engaged in forefront research. Hence, quality research is a prerequisite for quality teaching, though it is by no means its substitute.

Quality teaching cannot be achieved if the teacher compromises his or her responsibility to teach; impartation of knowledge without skills and devotion is not quality teaching. If one is only interested in research, then an organization dedicated specifically to research is the best workplace for such a person. A university is a teaching institute — every teaching member must be expected to teach, and teach well.

The University administration will introduce measures to ensure that incentive to quality teaching exists. On the other hand, negligence of teaching will adversely affect career prospects at the University, and may even lead to disciplinary action.

Charles K. Kao

Quality of Teaching and Quality of Research

which has already been addressed by others, we must not be content with repeating what others have already done. We must extend what is already known. This means that we must strive to work at the forefront of a chosen field. I am happy to see that our colleagues have enthusiastically taken up this challenge, so much so that we have scored

I hasten to correct this misunderstanding. Let me remind everyone that teaching is our *raison d'être*. The primary function of a university is to educate students. If we cannot deliver quality teaching, we are failing in our primary responsibility.

At the tertiary education level, we are teaching students how to think independently and how to learn. We

PROF. C. N. YANG TO RECEIVE NEW HONOUR

Nobel laureate in physics and the 1995 Bower Science Achievement laureate, Prof. C.N. Yang will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Drexel University in Philadelphia this May.

Drexel University recognizes Prof. Yang for his world stature as educator, his profound

scientific contributions which make him a major scientific thinker of the 20th century, and his towering influence in being the *de facto* cultural liaison between the United States and China.

Prof. Yang is currently Distinguished Professor-at-Large at The Chinese University.

Student Exchange for Green Cause



Eight students visited Yale University from 28th January to 7th February under the student exchange programme between New Asia College and Yale University.

The theme for this year's programme, the second of its kind, is the 'environment'. Delegates from New Asia presented general environmental issues in Hong Kong to their Yale counterparts at a symposium. They also visited museums, high

schools and big corporations, attended lectures on environmental issues in the United States, and talked to American legislators about environmental concerns.

Yale students paid a reciprocal visit to CUHK from 5th to 15th March. They attended a symposium at New Asia College, visited sites of environmental interest in the territory, and went on a one-day trip to Shenzhen.

Service to the Community and International Organizations

- Prof. Chen Char-nie of the Department of Psychiatry has been appointed by HE the Governor as chairman of the Action Committee Against Narcotics for two years from 1st January 1995.
 - Prof. Lee Shiu-hung of the Department of Community and Family Medicine has been appointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics for two years from 1st January 1995.
 - Mrs. Grace Chow, director of student affairs, has been nominated by the University to serve as its representative on the Joint Committee on Student Finance for two years from 1st May 1995.
 - The following members have been nominated by the University to serve on the training boards and general committees of the Vocational Training Council for three years from 1st April 1995:
- | Board/Committee | CUHK Representative |
|---|---|
| Committee on Translation | Dr. Evangeline Almberg, lecturer in translation |
| Accountancy Training Board | Mr. Paul W. Y. Chan, lecturer in accountancy |
| Banking Training Board | Mr. Hsu Dan-lin, lecturer in finance |
| Wholesale/Retail and Import/Export Trades Training Board | Mr. Yik King-yuen, assistant lecturer in international business |
| Committee on Management and Supervisory Training | Prof. Leslie Young of the Department of Finance |
| Committee on Technical Education | Dr. Ching Pak-chung, reader in electronic engineering |
| Committee on Training of Technologists | Mr. Lee Kin-hong, lecturer in computer science |
| Journalism Training Board | Dr. Bryle Telfer McIntyre, lecturer in journalism and communication |
| Advertising, Public Relations and Publishing Training Board | Mr. Clement Y. K. So, lecturer in journalism and communication |
- Dr. Ho Hin-hung, senior lecturer in physics, has been elected as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tsimshatsui Baptist Church for the year 1995.
 - Dr. Kelvin K.W. Lui, lecturer in surgery, has been appointed as honorary consultant in the Division of Surgery of Yan Chai Hospital for one year from 1st February 1995.
 - Dr. Chan Wing-wah, senior lecturer in music, has been appointed as (1) honorary adviser to the International Examination Board of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music; and (2) adviser to the Regional Council 1994-96. He was also elected to the Board of Directors of the Composers and Authors Society of Hong Kong from 1994 to 1997.
 - Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, dean of medicine, has been invited to be a member of the International Advisory Board of the *Journal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh* from 1995.
 - Dr. Cheng Yin-cheong, senior lecturer in educational administration and policy, has been invited by the European Educational Research Association to be a member of the Editorial Board of its journal *Educational Research and Evaluation* for three years from 1995.

(All 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.)

Checks and Balances in Sexual Politics

Dr. Fanny Cheung Explains the Need for a Sexual Harassment Policy on Campus

Sexual harassment — its prevalence and the damages it engenders — has been gaining public attention in Hong Kong for the past couple of years. The relatively recent increase in profile of these issues is considered by some to be long overdue. Nonetheless, the Sex Discrimination Bill which aims at eliminating sexual discrimination, and hence sexual harassment as one of its manifest forms, was gazetted in October 1994 and will in due course be considered by the Legislative Council. Under the Bill's jurisdiction are major social institutions which include the civil service, the private sector, and educational institutions such as universities.

Here at CUHK, a working group on sexual harassment policy has been formed. The group consists of University administrators involved in staff and student policies, as well as members of the Gender Research Programme of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies. Dr. Fanny Cheung, convener of

the working group, says with regard to the relevance of their work: 'In any institution where males and females come into close contact, especially with the

educating members of the University on what constitutes sexual harassment. Dr. Cheung goes on to say that while the behaviour of one sex may sometimes be misunderstood or misconstrued by the other, there are more serious occasions when the rights of individuals are violated. These occur in such gender relations where the male, usually in a position of relative power, abuses this power at the expense of the rights of the female, usually in a subordinate position. The policy serves to clarify misunderstandings as well as to provide means of retribution, should the need arise.

The University has worked closely with other tertiary institutions on the project. The Interinstitutional Concern Group on Sexual Harassment, formed by faculty and staff representatives from HKU, HKUST, City Polytechnic, Baptist College, and CUHK, met informally in May 1994 at the University to discuss their concerns and to decide on a common definition of sexual harassment. The definition agreed upon (see box below) is based on guidelines issued by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) which have been adopted with variations across campuses in North America, Australia, New Zealand, and the UK. Dr. Cheung comments, 'We're being proactive in coming out with our own sexual harassment policy before we're required by law to deal with this issue. Although universities are already specified in the proposed legislation, we still need to promulgate a very detailed guideline and policy to deal with such matters, especially where they don't fall into "criminal acts".'



Dr. Fanny Cheung

increasing participation of women in the public spheres, there are bound to be encounters between them of a sexual nature.' The sexual harassment policy proposed by the working group aims at

Sample Cases of Sexual Harassment on University Campuses in Hong Kong

- In the first lecture of an undergraduate course, the male lecturer wondered aloud why there were 'so many women' in the class. He further remarked: 'From my own experience with top universities in the world, such a course would be attended mostly by male students. This is not a top university, so I guess I'll have to put up with this.'
- A woman student was asked by her lecturer to go out with him. Although she turned him down several times, he persisted with gifts. Feeling nervous and distressed, she made a complaint at her department, which then relocated her to another class. Meanwhile her academic performance suffered because of the experience.
- A woman lecturer was caught up on campus by a male colleague she was merely acquainted with. Having inquired about her summer plans, he put his arm around her shoulder, from which she withdrew. He repeated this three times despite her resistance. At the third time, she even felt his hand slipping under her armpit to touch her breast. Disgusted, she ran off to join other colleagues. After the incident, she wrote letters of complaint to the head of her department, the head of the male lecturer's department as well as the faculty dean. However, she felt that nothing concrete was done.
- A male Ph.D. student who had been working on his thesis for four years found his supervisor, also male, suggesting he should 'go out more often' with him and that this might help him graduate. He dismissed it as a joke but found his supervisor pressing for social meetings more frequently and finally hinting they might sleep together. The student quit his research in great distress.

Sexual harassment is often regarded as a 'lightweight' offence and set apart from acts that constitute criminal offences such as rape and sexual assault. Partly for this reason, it is also less often exposed although its occurrence may be common. Actually how prevalent is sexual harassment at CUHK? Dr. Cheung said in terms of the most serious cases involving bodily damage, it isn't; but in terms of the less obvious or less recognizable ones where abuse may be psychological rather than physical and where the individual, usually female, is slighted because of her sex, it is more prevalent. And it is precisely these grey areas that need more attention because they occur more frequently and because, owing to their nature, they risk being dismissed as trivial, especially by males.

Dr. Cheung quoted results of a survey conducted a few years ago with CUHK students as subjects that show that all forms of sexual harassment occur at the University, and with greater frequency than originally expected. With the undergraduates, the harasser was usually a fellow student; with the graduate students, the harasser was often a faculty member. Most cases went unreported because the victim, usually a female student, either didn't know where to lodge her complaint, or was worried her case would seem unimportant, or feared for her own or her harasser's career.

According to Dr. Cheung, in cases where sexual harassment has a lasting effect on the victim by way of interfering with his/her original intentions or goals in life, the impact is considered serious. A telling example can be of a sexually-harassed student who skips classes, changes the course of study, or drops out of school altogether in order to avoid the

harasser. The policy on sexual harassment opens up more options for potential victims by setting up a Complaint Resolution Office to deal with both formal and informal complaints in accordance with specific mediation and complaint resolution processes, as well as formal disciplinary procedures.

Another basic component of the policy is public education. Dr. Cheung feels that it is crucial that the policy be known and understood by the University community at large, especially since sexual harassment is a very sensitive issue. A subgroup consisting of Dr. Choi Po-king and Dr. Maria Tam will be responsible for educating both staff and students on the subject and the policy. Information will be available in campus publications, pamphlets, posters, videos of sample cases and so on; workshops will be run for students and staff, especially staff members who have frequent contacts with students. The working group will set up a network of contact persons, consisting of faculty deans and representatives of student and staff bodies, who will serve as their links to the campus community.

The working group has begun a campus-wide consultation on the policy which will end with the month of March. For a preview of the draft policy and the expression of views, contact any of the following: Mrs. Sophie Lau at the Personnel Office, Mrs. Amelia Wong at the Secretary's Office, Dr. Choi Po-king at the Department of Educational Administration and Policy, Dr. Maria Tam at the Department of Anthropology, or Dr. Fanny Cheung at the Department of Psychology. The working group will submit their final proposal to the AAPC in April. □

Piera Chen

Some Definitions in the Draft Sexual Harassment Policy for CUHK

A. Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

1. any aspect of an individual's employment or educational experience is made conditional on submission to such conduct, either explicitly or implicitly; or
2. employment or education decisions affecting an individual are based on rejection of such conduct; or
3. such conduct has the purpose or effect of
 - (a) unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or educational experience, or
 - (b) creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or learning environment.

In determining whether conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the entire record and the totality of circumstances will be considered.

B. Aspects of Employment

Aspects of an individual's employment include, but are not limited to, hiring, retention, substantiation of appointment, crossing of salary bar, promotion, termination, reassignment, salary increases, pay, fringe benefits, work load, opportunities, training and staff development, and working conditions.

C. Aspects of Educational Experience

Aspects of an individual's educational experience include, but are not limited to, admission to a class or programme, grades, letters of recommendation, homework, honours, research opportunities, scholarships, housing, grants, employment opportunities, use of facilities, probation, termination, and classroom conditions.

英聯邦教職員交流資助計劃
Academic Exchange Fellowships
1995 and Times Higher
Education Supplement
Exchange Fellowship 1995

英聯邦大學協會現接受九五年度學術交流資助計劃及泰晤士報高等教育副刊交流資助計劃之申請。

該兩項計劃旨在促進英聯邦發展中國家之間的學術交流，申請人須為該等國家之大學教職員。最高資助額分別為二千五百英鎊及三千英鎊。前往英國、澳洲、新西蘭或加拿大開展的交流活動，將不獲考慮。資助範圍包括：

- (甲) 前往英聯邦發展中國家之大學實習或接受訓練，以增加工作經驗；
- (乙) 前往該等大學作短期學術考察，提高專業水平；
- (丙) 資助發展中國家各大學的教職員交換計劃，以促進地區發展；
- (丁) 參加由大學贊助，並可促進國家或地區發展之研討會；或
- (戊) 選派研究生前往發展中國家的大學，參加與地區發展有關之研究或訓練課程。

上列計劃的詳細資料已分送各學院及部門，有意申請者請與學院院長或部門主管聯絡，查詢可致電人事處（內線七二八六或七二八八）。有關推薦須於九五年五月二日前寄交人事處，俾轉送校內有關委員會考慮。

The Association of Commonwealth Universities invites nominations from the

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

University for two exchange fellowships tenable in 1995. The two awards are tenable in any developing country of the Commonwealth for up to three months and covers cost of an economy air ticket and a per diem allowance. The total value of the fellowships are £2,500 and £3,000 respectively. They may not be held in Australia, Britain, Canada, or New Zealand.

The fellowships are intended to facilitate movement of academics between developing countries of the Commonwealth for various purposes:

- (a) attachment of university staff, academic or administrative, to other universities to enhance training and experience,
- (b) short study tours to other universities for professional development,
- (c) staff exchanges to further a specific developmental objective,
- (d) participation in university-sponsored seminars with a developmental orientation, or
- (e) attachment to a university of a graduate for research projects or training programmes with a developmental objective.

Interested staff members may consult their faculty deans or unit heads about these fellowships. Further enquiries may be directed to the Personnel Office (ext. 7286/7288). The internal deadline for application is 2nd May 1995.

四院教職員網球賽 Intercollegiate Staff Tennis Tournament

一九九四至九五年度四院教職員網球賽將於四月舉行。有興趣參加之教職員請向所屬書院之教職員聯誼會索取比賽章程和報名。

The 1994-95 Intercollegiate Staff Tennis Tournament will be held in April 1995. Please contact college staff associations for enrolment details. Enquiries may also be directed to Dr. Michael S.C. Tam of the Department of Physiology (ext. 6878).

電算機服務中心增設用戶區 New CSC User Area on Chung Chi Campus

電算機服務中心新用戶區已於本月

十三日正式啓用，歡迎本校教職員及學生使用。

該新用戶區設於崇基學院王福元樓一零三室，內置數十台 PC 及 Macintosh，用戶可使用各類微型電腦軟件，更可透過校園網絡接駁到各大小型電算機、工作站伺服器及網絡應用軟件。用戶區亦提供軟件手冊索閱、用戶指引、使用諮詢及打印等服務。

開放時間為週一至週五上午九時三十分至下午四時三十分，以及週六上午九時三十分至中午十二時；公眾假期及維修期間暫停服務。如人手充足，日後會延長開放時間。

查詢請致電該中心服務顧問（內線八八四五）或送電子郵件到 csc-help@cuhk.hk。

The CSC User Area Extension on Chung Chi campus was opened on 13th March. Located in room 103 of the Wong Foo Yuan Building, the new user area is equipped with PCs and Macintoshes connected through Novell local area network to mainframes, minicomputers, workstation servers and campus network applications. Manuals, user documentation, printing and consultation services are also provided.

Its opening hours are 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon on Saturday. Opening hours may be extended when there is enough manpower. For enquiries, please call ext. 8845 or send an e-mail to csc-help@cuhk.hk.

I am here to tell you about my five-day walk to Guangzhou, in support of Sowers Action — a charitable group that raises money for the basic educational needs of school children in the poorest villages in the Guangdong and Hunan provinces of mainland China.

The idea of the walk was conceived by one of the founders of Sowers Action. He and six other friends made the first trip in 1993. Last year, the group grew to 24. This year, there were 63 walkers, including seven from Singapore and a journalist from Japan. There was also a support group of 23 people to look after our food, lodging, and medical needs on the way.

Day 1 — 5th February, 23km covered in five and a half hours

We left Shatin Civic Garden at about midday and marched along Tolo Highway. I was grateful to have Mr. Gilkes' company on the way to Sheung Shui Station, from where the group took the KCR train to Lo Wu for immigration clearance. We then checked into a hotel at about 8 p.m., had our supper and were told to hit the sack early, because morning call would be at 6 a.m.!

A blister developed on my right foot on the first day. Luckily, I learned to properly bandage both feet afterwards, and had no other blisters the rest of the journey.

Day 2 — 6th February, 39km covered in nine hours

We started early in the morning near the Shenzhen border. With the wind and dust blowing in our faces, we walked out of downtown Shenzhen, towards Shajing (沙井).

My blister hurt a lot initially, but after a day of walking, I had learned to cope with the pain. Instead, my knees began to ache due to tiredness.

Day 3 — 7th February, 34km covered in nine hours

The sun was out. We left the Shenzhen suburb and headed north. It was very dusty

Walk to Guangzhou '95



near Shenzhen International Airport, because of many construction projects along the highway. We used all means imaginable to fend off the dust — surgical masks, handkerchiefs, wet towels, and looked like a bunch of Mexican bandits marching through Southern China.

With Shenzhen soon behind us, there were fewer and fewer locals on the road. We struggled up a moderately steep hillside under the scorching sun, with few in the mood for talking. Everyone was just busy taking the next step and looking forward to the end of the day.

During the 4.30 p.m. break, we learnt via a pager that the Hang Seng Index had rebounded to above 8000! Maybe I should go on these walkathons more often, if it helps the market and the Superannuation Scheme!

Day 4 — 8th February, 41km covered in nine hours

We knew we were behind schedule and had to catch up. Luckily, the weather was more co-operative and not as warm as yesterday.

There were more casualties as we

approached the outskirts of Guangzhou. A few had to take relief in the support bus that drove alongside the walkers. Many however stayed on the road, offering a shoulder or a hand to others or cheering them on. At the end of the day, we all formed a line at the day's finishing point to greet the slow walkers.

Back in the hotel that night, the massage team worked extra long hours to soothe our tired legs, while the medical team tried to ration out needles and bandages for the blisters. But the good news was that we had made up the distance and were back on schedule!

Day 5 — 9th February, 28km covered in eight hours

The end was near. Even though our legs were almost dead, we knew we could not give up now. We started singing all the songs that we could think of to boost our morale. We were interviewed by the local press and TV crew. As we walked into Guangzhou, people recognized us and cheered us on. We stayed together as a group as much as

possible. Finally, at 4.45 p.m., we reached our destination — the Auditorium of Heavenly River (天河體育館), where we were greeted by local government officials. The mission was accomplished, by all 63 of us. And for me, the day had extra special meaning as it was also my birthday, the first one in many years away from my family, but among a group of very special friends.

Day 6 — 10th February, 165km from Guangzhou to Hong Kong, on bus!

Prologue

I took roughly 300,000 steps over 165km, and raised more than HK\$60,000. That may be insignificant when compared to the total amount needed to help the children in the poor villages, but I believe every step I took means better education opportunities for a child.

Most of the 63 walkers were strangers to one another at the beginning of the journey, but after five days of strenuous walking and sharing a unique experience, we became special friends. The journey itself is more than a test of the physique and will — it's about sharing a vision, building friendships, and most of all, about giving a little of yourself to someone else.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank those in this university who have sponsored my walk. Their contributions will be very much appreciated by the children in the villages.

Louis Heung
Senior Assistant Bursar

Forty-one colleagues in all sponsored Mr. Heung's walk last month. Mr. Heung has been invited by the Chinese University Women's Organization to give a luncheon talk on his ordeal on Friday, 31st March in John Fulton Centre.

Anyone wishing to know more about his experience and Sowers Action is welcome to attend. Contact Sue Sellick (Tel. 2603 5650) for details.

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**。

香港版畫會會員作品展 Hong Kong Graphics Society Exhibition



城市 (木刻版畫)

繆達華

逸夫書院大講堂展覽廊
Exhibition Hall
Shaw College Lecture Theatre

一九九五年三月廿四日至四月四日
每日上午十時至下午六時
24th March to 4th April 1995
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily

香港中文大學逸夫書院主辦
Presented by Shaw College, CUHK

吐露燈

中英詩歌朗誦之夜

Tolo Lights
An Evening of English & Chinese Poetry Reading

特邀詩人：商禽
Guest Poet: Shang Qin

逸夫書院大講堂
Shaw College Lecture Theatre

一九九五年三月廿九日
晚上七時半至九時半
29th March 1995
7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

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中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

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7. 本刊每期發行三千六百份，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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風景中大獨好

本年度長期服務獎得獎者應本刊之邀，撰文述說在中大工作逾四分之一世紀的感受，以及期間永誌難忘的人和事；又不憚煩找出珍藏多年的照片，讓同人分享他們在中大的流金歲月，本刊謹此致謝。由於篇幅所限，部分得獎者心聲和照片於下期刊載，敬請留意。

二十五年長期服務有感

數學系吳恭孚

雖可能被譏為「老套」，仍說一句肺腑之言：「多謝，多謝，再多謝。」首先多謝中大，更加要多謝新舊同事和學生；他們的支持、鼓勵和友情，使我無悔這四分之一世紀。期間有無數之歡愉，亦曾有斷續之迷惘、不快甚至哀傷。

在此值得紀念的日子裡，我尤懷念遠行的老友和最近三年逝去的三位本港數學界摯友——Prof. Alan Ellis、周紹榮博士和黃友川教授。未知可否借用兩句流行曲：「我孤獨，我寂寞！」，莫非「人生如夢，夢如人生」？



未來的日子

文學院院務室關恩榮

「光陰似箭，歲月如梭」；真是有歲月催人老之感覺。眨眼間在中文大學這大家庭工作已廿五載了，回想在這悠悠的歲月，我曾在多個部門工作，讓我得機學到不同的東西，並認識很多朋友。深深體會「學到老做到老」的明訓。

面對將來，相信大家亦認同前景有些不明朗，但對我來說這是次要，重要的是實踐自己許下的承諾：積極向前，努力工作。我希望與中大一起渡過未來的日子，一起繼續成長。

反思

化學系麥松威

我的祖父本業木匠，年青時自廣東鶴山縣來港，在航運公司「行船」，自此四代便植根香江。家父肆業皇仁書院，從商僅致小康。我自幼就讀於香港華仁書院，中六時有幸獲張雄謀老師教導化學，得到很大的啟發。一九五七年預科畢業後隨即赴加拿大升學，其後得悉所費幾為父親全份積蓄，心中激盪無以復加，反哺之思無時或忘。

在北美求學並工作共十二年，婚後誕下兩女，其間雙親屢次來函敦促，待時機成熟回港服務並共聚天倫。一九六九年我去信新亞書院化學系，得到系主任張儀尊先生的熱情回應，從此成為中大的一員。

四分之一世紀以還，我在化學系從事教學、研究和行政工作，無風無浪，自付除勤奮外別無所長，待人處事方面力求秉持「己所不欲，勿施於人」的原則。回顧過去的日子，與同人和睦相處，共同培養一批優秀接班人，系內研究風氣日益蓬勃，心內感到無限的安慰。



左起：麥葉秀卿女士、本人、馬文輝先生（已故）、馬健南博士、張雄謀教授。後兩者均為本校化學系榮休同事。

一絲惆悵

新亞書院圖書館周卓懷

二十五年，很長也很短。說它長，因為是四分之一個世紀的時間，人的一生中沒有幾個四分之一世紀。說它短，因為往事歷歷，如在目前，二十五年前來中大工作的情景，就像是昨天發生的事一樣。

自己將一生最精華最美好的歲月奉獻給了香港中文大學，至今思之，無怨無悔，唯感到有那麼一絲惆悵——時光流逝實在太快了。

謹此祝願香港中文大學有一個光輝燦爛的未來。

讓我們同聲高唱：明天會更好！

左起：張端友先生、陳佳飛教授、余英時教授及本人。

此照攝於一九八六年十二月新亞書院誠明館前。余教授時任美國耶魯大學講座教授，應邀來新亞擔任該年「錢賓四先生學術文化講座」之主講嘉賓。



還是感到滿意的

國際企業學系閻建蜀

二十五年說來不算長，卻也不短，中大已成了我一生中服務時間最長的機構。

二十五年以來，我對中大商學院的工作環境還是感到滿意的，同僚之間的關係很融洽。雖然彼此的意見未必相同，但是遇到問題時，大家仍能齊心合力去解決，這就是我特別喜歡中大的地方！

攝於一九九四年八月廿一日行政人員工商管理碩士課程住宿週



教學問題和師生關係

香港實行普及教育多年，而大專學額更於過去數年急劇擴充，新生入學人數大幅增加。

這新發展形勢對教師的衝擊和挑戰有多大？又如何影響師生關係？

本刊邀請三位老師撰文，談談他們的經驗和感受，以及師生關係的變化。

本刊設公開論壇，促進各方意見交流，論壇題目或由本刊擬定，或由讀者提議。

歡迎同人來函建議題目及陳述己見，甚或回應他人的觀點。

憂：人

盧瑋鑾
中國語言及文學系高級講師

說起師生關係，真是一言難盡。

我沒有甚麼學術理論可說，只能從自身體驗感受下筆。個人想法，可能不夠代表性，但這畢竟是肺腑之言。

作為教師的我，永遠不忘記的是當學生時對老師的要求，和從老師身上得到的一切。書本重要，但老師的點化之功更重要。唸大學的時候，我不逃課，因為老師一句話，可能是他一生功力所在，錯過了就是錯過了，善用者自可開啓智慧之門，畢生受用。「學莫便乎近其人」，雖然是句老話，人的感情感覺，來自接觸。聲情形貌往往影響我們於沈潛中。我很嚮往這種「人生教育」，在大課堂以外，追隨著老師，有時一句責罵或一番閒聊，都有喜怒哀樂，直指性情。

可惜，現在許多人都不這樣想。

現代社會，講求即時效應，講求大量生產，講求功利，甚至過分講求自我。人際關係，已經變得沒法細意栽培，形成一種粗枝大葉的「隔」。代有代隔，行有行隔，人的疏離，變成理所當然了。

學生來唸書，不是尋師問道，能應付好功課爭取好分數，已算盡了本分。何況，還要找外快應付生活所需，還有許多時間花在個人興趣或莫名的苦悶中。我曾問學生，你們為甚麼逃課？為甚麼不去聽演講？為甚麼不看某本書？他們通常的答案是：某位老師沒料子，講課很悶。某講座的講題沒興趣，不夠吸引。某本書？從未聽過，不懂得。他們新一代大部分慣受跳動聲色之娛，他們怕接近自己不認識的學問，更重要的是不懂從沉實細緻中尋找真材實料。我也曾問學生，你們為甚麼不找老師談談？他們說老師好像都很忙，不好常去打擾。或者說不是功課有問題，沒理由去找老師。真的，沒有人該承擔人際疏離的責任，因為人人都言之成理。

在大學裏教學，我常常在時間分配上傷神，究竟學術研究為重，還是教學工作為重呢？文科的研究不在實驗室裡，找資料，思索論題，時間無法估計。學生敲門進來，我正好在思考一個問題，也得停下來，這樣一談，對學生的影響，可能比自己寫一篇論文還要大。有時又要用很多時間設計令他們既感興趣，又能汲取學識的教學程序。如果學生真想與我問難或問談，一天的時光，留給自己用功的，恐怕所餘無幾。這個時候，我就很矛盾。面對學生人數大量增加，大課堂上，人頭湧湧，連學生面貌都看不清楚，那裡還講得上溝通了解？

課一散，師生各自趕路，說「學莫便乎近其人」，如何近得來？修了一學期課，師生各不通姓名的情況多的是。不接觸，很難有機會了解。不了解，容易產生誤解，甚至形成排斥對立情緒，誰稍有差錯，就會弄得很僵。我深信在傳道授業之前，必須建立人的感情聯繫與互信，否則再好的訊息還是傳不過去。想到當年自己與老師的關係如何建立起來，想到老師怎樣不厭其煩與我共話，想到老師的身體力行怎樣影響我，也許，我沒有老師的功力，但我仍然選擇了教學作為重點。

與學生多接觸，也不是一件容易的事。他們有時間，肯來找我，已經不容易。跟他們談話，話題太深，他們接不上。話題太淺，他們覺得乏味。我選得不斷反省：該從哪一點切入，才有反應。可能有人認為這樣做法，太委屈，大學教師要講大學問，又不是小學教師，何必像個心理輔導員或班主任，做些細眉細眼的事。我從前也不這樣做，但近幾年，學生愈來愈小孩子氣，許多年級新生仍十足個中學生，可是心理上又覺得自己是個大學生。沒有耐性，根本沒法子跟他們交流溝通，為了使授業達到效果，我又必須先與他們溝通。其實，在他們的談話中，我也獲得許多啟發。他們有新鮮想法，我從來沒想到。他們的道理，有些很合理，值得我參考。師生情誼，往往在這種交流中，默然建立起來了。

面對學生人數大量增加，三年的課程，人人都很匆忙，在廣大的校園裡，人人閃身而過，連交換一個眼神的機會也難遇上。看來，我所追求的那種師生情誼，也變得愈來愈遙遠了。

學問很重要，學分積點也可能重要，但，人呢？誰來關心這個問題？也許，這只是個文科教師杞人憂天的問題。不過，我真的很憂慮。

師生面對的挑戰

張紹洪
統計學系講師

我加入中文大學只有短短三年，但卻目睹校園很大的變化。許讓成樓、王福元樓及何善衡工程學大樓等都因大學擴充而一一落成，圖書館及飯堂亦隨著

學生人數的增加而擴建。在上下課的時候，大學本部總是人山人海，校巴擠滿乘客，不勝負荷。大專教育擴展，標誌著社會進步，但近年大專學額急劇擴充，新生入學人數大幅增加，對教師教學及學生學習兩方面都造成一定程度的影響。就教師來說，如何面對因大幅擴充學額而引致的學生平均水準下降，是一個很嚴峻的挑戰。

大學生無論在語文或數理科目的平均水

平都有每況愈下的趨勢，這是眾所周知的現象，我懷疑這是近幾年來學額倍增的結果。當然，我們不能否認，其中亦有十分優異的學生。我們可以說學生平均水準下降是普及教育的代價及必然後果，然而下降的速度太快，令部分課程不得不重新編排。比如說，在理科方面，不少科目都假設學生在數學方面有一定程度的認識，但事實上，近年入學的學生，其數理水平十分參差，為了照顧大部分同學，只好拖慢授課的進度，原先定下的課程目標亦不一定能依期達至。教師希望一方面完成定下的教學進度，另一方面又需照顧所有的學生，要找到一個平衡點確實非常困難。

另外，學生人數劇增，導致每班人數大大增加，使學生和教師缺乏溝通的機會，教師無從鼓勵學生參與討論，更遑論啟發學生在學術方面的批判能力了，這完全違反了大學教學的一個重要原則。

譬如我三年前所負責的 STA0310（事例研究），只有二十四位學生，以討論的形式進行。學生分成小組，運用不同的統計技巧及方法分析數據，然後在課堂上報告結果。在討論的過程中，教學相長，學生非常投入。可惜，今年 STA0310 的學生人數已增加至四十九人，而下學年更會跳升至八十多人，每位學生發言的時間變得非常有限，上課形式亦演變為以教師講授為主，而欠缺同學互相討論。

此外，社會資源有限，怎樣支付由於學額擴充引致的額外經費，是一個極需要解決的問題。在這方面，政府選擇了把部分成本轉嫁到學生身上的做法。學費大幅提高，一些學生需要兼職來賺取學費；但很不幸，兼職變成了校園的風氣，佔用了學生大部分閱讀參考書籍及溫習功課的時間。

現在，很多學生都有抗拒閱讀參考書籍的心態。有部分學生，最希望的是能「一書走天涯」（每科只用一本教科書），甚至「無書勝有書」，只靠筆記，便可以順利「過關」。這個現象，或許是由於進入大學比以前容易，不少人把大學教育簡單地理解為中學教育的延伸，只願意接受在中小學時代不自覺地認同了的「填鴨式」教育，而不知道大學教育在培養個人思考、自發性及批判能力等各方面，跟中小學教育有本質上的差異。

社會經濟起飛，普及大專教育是值得肯定的，但增加大專學額的過程，應該是循序漸進。在分配社會資源的時候，亦不應只顧發展大專教育而忽視中小學的基礎教育。當然，如何在各級教育發展上取得平衡及互相配合，是一個很複雜的課題，已超出本文的討論範圍。但願由於大幅增加大專學額所產生的種種問題，有關當局能夠正視，使其最終得到解決。

談教學和師生關係

李熾昌
宗教系高級講師

在中文大學教授宗教學及神學是一件樂事，因為教師有足夠的空間，與學生在自由開放的環境下，以批判的、嚴謹的人文及社會科學方法，探討在廣闊的宗教範疇內的問題。作

為一所公立大學，中文大學對宗教學與神學的教授，沒有預設些甚麼思想界限、規定些甚麼意識形態，甚至在神學的範圍內，也沒有囿於某些教條主義及教義傳統。宗教學與神學不單回應國際及本地學術群體所討論的問題，也同時需要回應社會大眾所關注、大專同學所提出來的切身問題。宗教學及神學的研究，與人文及社會科學緊密地連結起來；宗教哲學、宗教社會學、宗教心理學、宗教人類學、宗教與中國傳統文化、宗教與文學、宗教音樂和藝術、神學與經濟生活、信仰與現代人、宗教與倫理、神學與政治等課題，是宗教系教學的進路及內容。

雖然宗教系的主修人數並沒有因近年大專急劇擴充學額而得到相應的增長，但宗教系所開設的學科，修讀人數卻增加了不少。就以今年我所教的本科生學科為例，一年級的「聖經研究專論」共有六十六人，其中只有二十五人為主修生，其餘的皆為選修或通識學生；而「希伯來文」一科，以往只有幾位主修生修讀，今年則有廿一人，其中十五人是非宗教系學生。多了些他系同學喜歡宗教科目，作為老師，真的感覺興奮及鼓舞。同學對宗教學的興趣，給予宗教系老師一個正面的挑戰。要應付的主要有兩個問題。第一個是同學的水準參差，老師不能像以往般假定同學在學科內容上有一定的認識或基本的了解；另一個是如何達至宗教學與個別同學主修學科的融合貫通。

從教學相長的角度看，過往幾年的教學經驗給予我很多靈感，擴闊了我的創作力及想像力。我的研究範圍是古代近東（包括巴比倫、巴勒斯坦、埃及和希伯來）的宗教及文化。將一些古舊的、遙遠的文化傳統教授給現代的、新一代的香港年青人，有時覺得相當困難，好像有格格不入的感覺。其中一個我常提出的問題是：古代近東宗教及文化與中國的宗教及文化如何比較？這問題可以分兩方面表達：如何從我們的文化處境中了解古代近東的文化？而後者又如何幫助我們重新評估中國文化傳統？這個從教學受眾而來的問題影響了我在過去幾年的研究方向，也促使我對東方宗教及文化更為嚮往，希望往後幾年在這方面的研究會有一些成果。

宗教系的師生關係一向非常融洽，老師與同學常一起參與系內及書院活動；校友也與老師及在校同學保持聯絡，每年年初三，不少校友攜家眷到我家團拜，今年便有四十多人在我家聚首交談。系內融洽的師生關係，到現在還未受到大專學額增加而導致疏離，這一方面是因為本系人數不太多，另一方面是全系師生皆屬同一書院——崇基學院。系內師生知道良好的師生關係得來不易，而且也願意同心協力保存這美好傳統，以達至「止於至善」的境界。

過去三年本系的研究生人數增長快速，除了課程與教學安排上起變化外，如何增進研究生和本科生的關係也是各同事所關注的問題。□





神經網絡系統權威訪問本校

電腦是否可以像人腦一樣感知環境的變化而作出智能反應呢？人腦為甚麼有學習和思考能力？如何令電腦具人的思維並應用於科技之中？這是科學家日夕鑽研的課題，亦是本校上月兩項偉倫講座的主要內容。

美國波士頓大學著名神經網絡系統專家Prof. Gail Carpenter和Prof. Stephen Grossberg上月以偉倫訪問教授身分到訪本校，並分別在何善衡工程學大樓主持公開講座，介紹科學家如何模仿人腦的神經系統而設計電腦模型。

Prof. Carpenter二月二十日以「神經網絡研究簡史」為題，概述五十年來神經網絡研究的發展，並探討現代多種神經網絡系統的發展及應用。

Prof. Carpenter現任波士頓大學認知及神經系統教授兼數學教授，以研究自適應共諧理論馳名，並提出快速學習算法、圖案解析法和可變數據預測法，適用於分析醫學資料、遙感、自動識別目標，以至監察核電廠和操縱機械人等。

Prof. Grossberg則於二月廿三日主

講「腦是怎樣通過學習去識別物體的？」Prof. Grossberg在講座上運用自適應共諧理論解釋人類的學習問題，如人怎麼能不斷學習新事物而又不會忘記已知的事物，如何不自覺地調節自己的認知能力，以獲取各種不同的信息和資料。

Prof. Grossberg為當代神經網絡研究先驅之一。他建立了若干數學模型，模擬人腦的感知活動，若應用於機器，可使它們對環境的變化作不同的智能處理。這些模型已成功地應用於分析和預測大量有關思維和大腦的跨學科實驗數據，也為各種科技應用提供了許多新構思。

Prof. Grossberg是波士頓大學認知神經系統學系系主任兼創辦人，亦是該校自適應系統中心主任兼創辦人，並於一九八七年創立國際神經網絡學會。曾獲一九九一年美國電機暨電子工程師學會神經網絡先驅獎、一九九二年國際神經網絡學會領袖獎，和一九九二年波士頓電子計算學思想技術獎。

青春常駐長生不老 皆從靈魂之窗著手

眼科及視覺科學系講座教授曹安民教授，本月三日假威爾斯親王醫院演講廳主持就職講座，論述「自秦皇的不老靈丹至廿世紀的神經妙藥」。

曹教授指出，人類衰老的主要原因是中央神經系統退化。醫學界多年來致力尋求良方妙藥，以保持人體反應敏

銳。由於視網膜接連中央神經系統，而且便於檢查，故醫生多從視網膜著手，研究治理中央神經系統衰退的方法。

曹教授並介紹了該系在這方面的成就，且闡述他以蝦青素注入視網膜，成功挽救呈衰退的神經元的實驗。

二百萬元開展醫療服務研究

本校五項研究計劃最近獲醫療服務研究委員會撥款逾二百萬港元資助。

該委員會由港府成立，負責劃撥醫療服務研究基金，支持純臨牀或生物醫學以外的醫療服務研究計劃，以促進香港的有關研究。撥款分為兩類：大型計劃和小型計劃。前者資助金額由七萬至六十萬元，後者則由六千至七萬元。

本校獲資助的研究計劃詳情如下：

- A Nutritional Survey of the Hong Kong Population in Relation to Cardiovascular Health (\$499,580)
研究員：內科學系胡令芳教授

- 區域性子宮頸普查計劃的評估 (\$523,455)
研究員：病理解剖及細胞學系陳志強博士
- 應用護理約章：促進中風者康復的成效 (\$492,851)
研究員：護理學系麥建思博士及張安妮女士
- 華籍長者出院後再次入院之發生率及其危險因素 (\$506,220)
研究員：社區及家庭醫學系劉明珠醫生
- 中年婦女健康調查 (\$58,500)
研究員：社區及家庭醫學系陳秀雁女士

神經腫瘤的成因和啓示

中國癌細胞生物學者陳杰教授本月以偉倫訪問學人身分訪問本校，並於六日假威爾斯親王醫院主持公開講座，講題為「神經生長因子誘導腫瘤細胞分化的研究」。

陳教授在講座上指出，神經母細胞分化不正常，便會形成腫瘤；他又闡釋該等細胞內的種種基因變化。神經母細胞腫瘤屬兒童癌病，一般在腎上腺形成。

陳教授表示，他的研究，是用「反義基因技術」抑制癌基因，使原來不能分化的腫瘤細胞達到某種程度的逆轉，化為良性。其研究揭示了神經母細胞腫瘤的分子生物學特點，和以基因技術治療惡性腫瘤乃可行之途徑。

陳杰教授現任中國醫學科學院北京協和醫院病理科教授，專門研究癌的生長因子、腫瘤細胞的分化，以及用反義基因技術逆改癌細胞。

校方制定政策保障員生免受性騷擾

港府去年十月在《憲報》刊登《性別歧視條例草案》。校方亦甚為關注性騷擾問題，早於去年五月中，已與科大、城市理工、港大和浸會召開聯席會議，一致同意各院校採用同一標準，界定何謂「性騷擾」。

與會院校以「美國公平就業機會委員會」的性騷擾指引為藍本，制定彼此奉行的性騷擾定義（請參看英文專頁）。

一個由張妙清教授為召集人的工作小組最近向校方建議一連串應付和處理性騷擾的政策，摘列如下：

- 建議大學因應法律及制度層面的改變，制定性騷擾條例。
- 性騷擾包括濫用權力，或持久地對某一性別造成不友善的環境。
- 建議大學設立「投訴辦事處」，處理有關性騷擾的投訴或進行調停，並回答學生、教職員及其他受僱員工的諮詢。

- 若投訴人選擇以調停方式處理有關行為，毋需作書面申請；若要投訴辦事處把投訴備案，則必須以書面通知。投訴辦事處須於指定時間內向校長提交報告，報告內須說明該行為是否構成性騷擾，以及建議應採取的行動。若報告說明該行動確實違反大學性騷擾條例，正式紀律程序隨即展開。
- 事主若不滿意調停結果，或認為有足夠證據顯示有人不恪守大學性騷擾條例，亦可以選擇直接提交正式投訴，紀律程序亦會立即展開。
- 建議大學設立一辦事處或常務小組，負責定期在校園內舉行有關性騷擾的宣傳及教育活動，以及向師生解釋處理性騷擾問題的可行方法及投訴程序。

有關該項政策的文件已送交各學院及校內團體審閱，諮詢期將於三月底結束。稍後校方會公布政策細節。

第二屆香港及兩岸大學生互訪計劃

新亞書院舉辦第二屆香港及兩岸大學生互訪計劃，本屆主題為「亞太經濟發展」。

該院十二名學生已於去年底訪問高雄國立中山大學七天，參觀了高雄多個大型企業及政府部門，包括中國鋼鐵公司、中美和石油化學公司、加工出口區、長谷世貿大樓、經濟部聯合辦事處、港務局等，亦拜會了高雄市副市長。此外，又與當地學生交流，研討消費者行為及其權益、商業道德與有關法制、投資與貿易、技術轉移、政府在工商業之參與，並就該等專題比較港台差異。

參與該計劃的另一批新亞學生將於



五月底前往上海交流；而高雄及上海的大學生將於七月底回訪新亞。