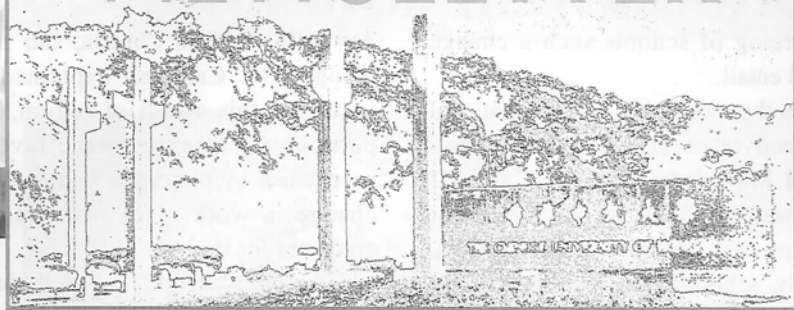


CUHK NEWSLETTER

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Vol. 6-1 No.62 4th January 1995



Comments from Senior Administration



From the Vice-Chancellor

Greetings to all the readers of this newsletter, now published every fortnight in its new format.

You will agree with me that information is crucial to our well-being in this day and age; therefore the *CUHK Newsletter* serves an important purpose — that of relaying news and information to all members and friends of the University. We should tell everyone about the University — what we stand for, our efforts, our achievements, and even our problems — anything that may make a difference is worth communicating.

Some in the University have said that we should show the good side of the University together with our blemishes. While I agree with the sentiments, I find not a few of them have presented their case in a rather destructive way.

I believe we must do everything with a purpose in mind: in extolling our virtues and success, we aim at bettering ourselves through setting even higher goals; in revealing our shortcomings, we strive to find ways of changing for the better.

Therefore, I am all for raising criticisms, as long as they are accompanied by suggestions for improvement, because only constructive criticisms generate meaningful debates.

I am sure the Publication Office will continue their efforts to make the *Newsletter* a fine publication. The University administration will provide them with up-to-date information on the development of this dynamic university. We also urge all academic faculties, departments, research institutes, and other teaching and administrative units and students to do the same so that the *Newsletter* will contain news from the entire University constituencies.

During the first four years of my vice-chancellorship, I spent time in USA in the summer to do research. I discovered during this past summer that I could do it equally efficiently here.

In the process of conducting research on a topic related to the design of future communication networks and

their dependence on future information services, I found that the academic environment at this University is most conducive to such work. Not only do we have great experts amongst our staff, whose intrinsic quality and high personal attainment impress me tremendously, I can also muster the expertise of other experts in Hong Kong and around the world through our network of contacts. It occurred to me then that we are not impeded in any way in doing forefront and top quality research on our own campus. In other areas it is pretty much the same: we have the resources and potential to excel in all aspects, specifically in teaching; it rests with ourselves how much we want to achieve and how to go about realizing our objectives. I hope members of this campus community can communicate more frequently through this newsletter to define our common goals.

I look forward to speaking to you again through this column, which will be shared occasionally by other senior administrators who have other important messages to put across. My comments will be written mostly in English but when some administrators choose to write in Chinese, this column will be moved to the Chinese pages.

Charles K. Kao

MANY MAY BENEFIT FROM THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED BURNS FOUNDATION

Burn victims residing in Hong Kong, Macau, and China can now apply for financial assistance to pay for part or all of the treatment costs incurred at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Thanks to a donation of HK\$6 million from the Oriental Press Charitable Fund Association, the Faculty of Medicine established the Burns Foundation to help burn victims receive plastic and reconstructive surgery and rehabilitative treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital. The financial assistance given will allow the patient to receive treatment as a semi-private (second-class) in-patient by designated senior doctors. The Foundation, administered by a board comprising officials of the University and distinguished members of the community, will also sponsor burns research and related educational pursuits.

On the same note, the Department of Surgery announced the pioneering use of the surgical ultrasonic aspirator for the cleansing and *débridement* of a burn wound with minimal blood loss and maximum preservation of normal healthy skin. It has proved highly satisfactory in the recent treatment of five burn patients.

This new surgical technique is the latest in the list of accomplishments of the division of head and neck/plastic and reconstructive surgery of the Department of Surgery. Its previous achievements include the innovative use of cultured skin in treating extensive burns in 1991 and the establishment of Hong Kong's first skin bank in 1992. It also boasts a record of successful reconstructive burns surgery for patients with cosmetic and functional deficiencies.

EMINENT EDUCATIONIST ON SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT



Prof. Brian John Caldwell, professor and associate dean (research) of the Institute of Education at the University of Melbourne, gave two public lectures in Lecture Theatre 2 of the Sino Building on 8th and 12th December respectively.

In the first lecture titled 'Strategic Issues in the Global Transformation of School Education', Prof. Caldwell reviewed the major trends in school reforms over the world in the last decade. He explained why most such reforms have been considered not comprehensive enough, especially in areas such as learning technologies and the composition of the work force at the school level. He proposed a change in the organization image of the school, and tried to identify major issues for leaders at both the school and school system levels. He also analysed the implications for the

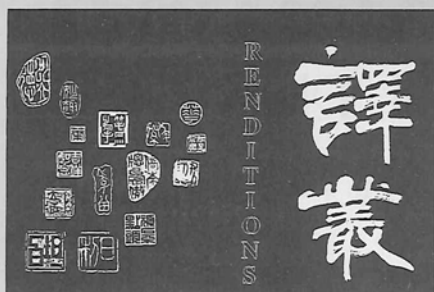
(Continued on page 2)

NEW . . .



Renditions Paperbacks *Shu Ting: Selected Poems*

China's leading woman poet. A poet of directness and simplicity, with a distinctly feminine voice. 136 pp. HK\$89



Renditions Nos.41/42 *Classical Letters*

Spanning Chinese history from the Han dynasty to the Qing dynasty. Portraits of the correspondents and samples of their calligraphy highlight this issue. 200 pp. HK\$110.

Sold at 20% discount to staff at University Bookshop, John Fulton Centre.

SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT *cont'd*

resourcing of schools such a change would entail.

In the second lecture 'International Perspectives on the Impact of School-Based Management', Prof. Caldwell narrowed his focus to one major but controversial feature of school reform, namely, school-based management, or the shifting of responsibility, authority and accountability to the school level within centrally-determined frameworks. Drawing on research findings in

Australia, Britain, Canada, and Hong Kong, Prof. Caldwell explained the impact of this aspect of reform, with particular reference to the level of acceptance by principals and teachers, change in work place practice, and outcomes for students.

According to Prof. Caldwell, change in schools is inevitable, as is change in society, and school-based management is just one of the number of strategies to improve the quality of learning and

teaching with an eye on the needs of the 21st century.

Prof. Caldwell, who visited the University as Wei Lun Visiting Professor, has served as consultant to UNESCO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the Asia Development Bank. He was president of the Australian Council for Educational Administration from 1990 to 1993, and received a gold medal in 1994 for his outstanding contributions to educational administration in Australia.

Donations of rare personal collections were recently made to the Chinese Music Archive by friends and alumni of the University.

Such donations feature over 500 old 78r.p.m. records of Cantonese opera and instrumental music, including 100 items by pre-World War II Cantonese artists and over 20 items by the male 'hua-dans' — male operatic artists who play female roles.

There are also some 200 Chinese music books, scores and periodicals, including the now rare Chinese revolutionary songbooks and full scores of modern Chinese folk orchestral music, and some 20 musical publications, the circulation of which was primarily limited to mainland China.

The Chinese Music Archive was founded in 1972 when Radio Hong Kong made a donation of old records of traditional Chinese music to the Chung Chi music department. The collection gradually increases over the years with

additional items donated by Radio Hong Kong as well as private collectors. The archive is now a unique Chinese music collection centre in Hong Kong and a

valuable source of information for those engaged in research into Chinese music.



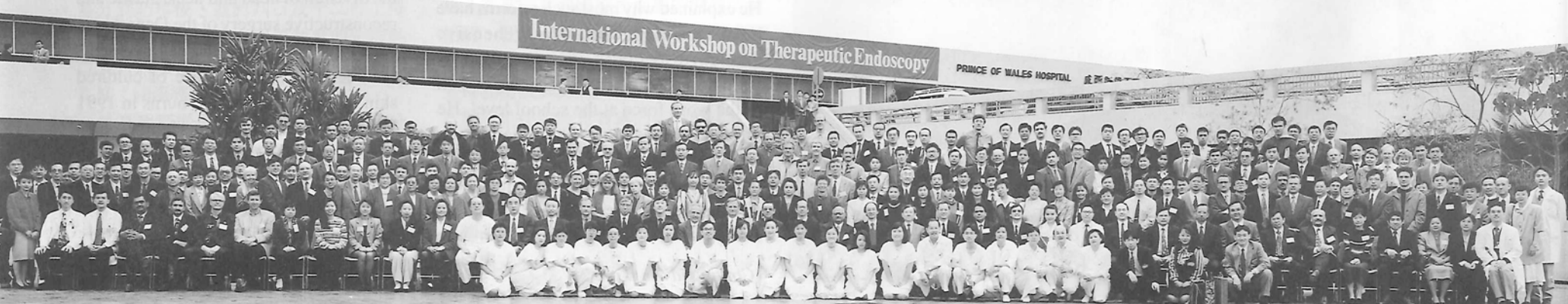
Demonstration of Endoscopic Techniques Televised Live to South Carolina

More than 300 specialists from 22 countries attended the Ninth International Workshop on Therapeutic Endoscopy which took place from 6th to 8th December in the second-floor lecture theatre of the clinical sciences building of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Jointly organized by the University and the Hong Kong Society of Digestive Endoscopy, the annual workshop relays new endoscopic techniques to practising gastroenterologists and surgeons. Such techniques show much promise for reducing post-operative pain and shortening

convalescence. The workshop this year featured a live demonstration of therapeutic endoscopic techniques by world renowned experts in the newly opened Shaw Endoscopy Centre, which was watched and commented upon, via satellite, by American gastroenterologists from the

Medical University of South Carolina. The satellite conference was a pilot project for the international exchange of expertise on therapeutic endoscopy amongst specialists. There are plans to link up other medical centres in Japan, Australia, USA and UK. Key figures in the field such as Prof. Sydney Chung, director of the Endoscopy Centre at the Prince of Wales Hospital and professor of surgery at CUHK, Dr. William Chao, president of the Hong Kong Society of Digestive Endoscopy, and Prof. Arthur Li, dean of medicine at CUHK, spoke at the opening ceremony of the workshop.

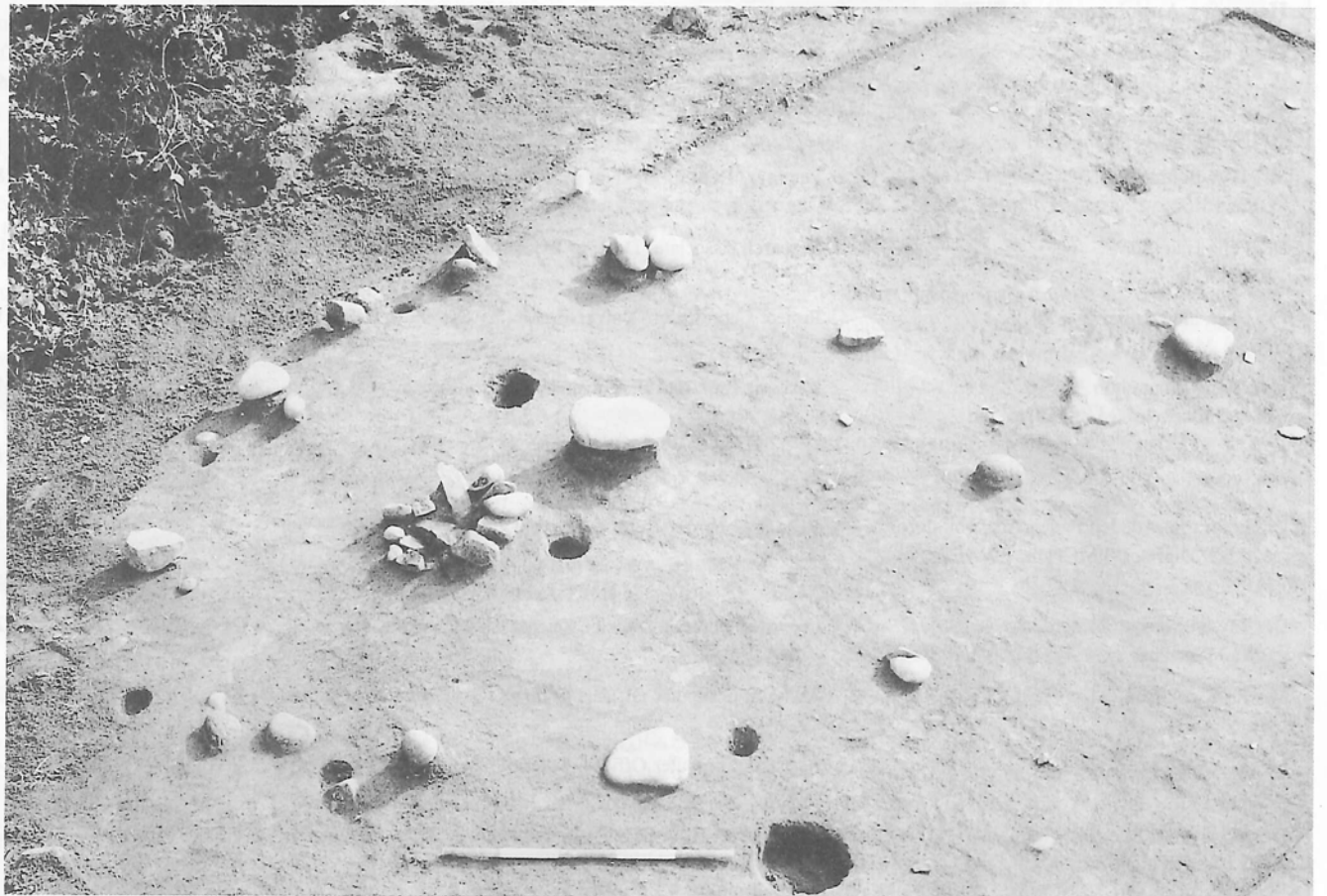


Oldest Indigenous Settlement Found on Lantau

A recent find by the University's Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art has disproved the decades-old theory that Hong Kong's earliest inhabitants lived on boats.

Discovered at Pa Tau Kwu near the Tsing Ma Bridge on Lantau Island, the remains of the 3,500-year-old fishing village include domestic tools and hut foundations which show that these Neolithic inhabitants lived on land.

The excavation was made possible by a generous grant from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club. However, more funding is needed for further excavation and for preserving the relics before work on the No. 9 Container Terminal commences.



Foundation of one of the round structures found at the site, believed to be the homes of the early inhabitants.

Professorial Inaugural Lectures

Advances in Liver Operations Give Life to Many

'From time immemorial, the liver has been considered the organ of life,' said Prof. Joseph Lau Wan-ye, professor of surgery, who delivered his inaugural lecture in Lecture Theatre 1 of the Science Centre on 25th November 1994.

The title of the lecture, 'Surgeons and the First Sovereign Throne', is an allusion to Shakespeare's reference to the liver, brain, and heart, in that order, as 'sovereign thrones' in *Twelfth Night*.

Prof. Lau claims that recent advances in liver surgery have saved, prolonged, and improved the lives of many patients. Owing to improvements in preoperative preparation, intraoperative monitoring, and post-operative intensive care therapy, liver surgery has become much safer and has therefore been extended into areas previously regarded as inoperable.

Prof. Lau joined the University as senior lecturer in surgery in 1989, was promoted to reader in 1992, and professor in August 1993.

CUHK Pioneers Orthopaedic Sports Medicine in the Territory

Sports medicine and sports science are gaining profile in academia in response to a heightened awareness among city dwellers of the role sports play in a healthy life.

Prof. Chan Kai-ming, professor of orthopaedics and traumatology, expounded on the subject in his inaugural lecture 'Citius, Altius, Fortius—The Challenge of Orthopaedic Sports Medicine' on 9th December 1994 in the lecture theatre of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

In his lecture, Prof. Chan said that sports medicine has evolved quickly and has been brought into the international limelight by the Olympic games. This trend is matched locally by analogous developments in the field, pioneered by The Chinese University in the 1980s. The sports injury clinic, established in the Prince of Wales Hospital in 1984, is now one of the leading referral centres in the Asia Pacific region. This was followed

by the setting up of a sports clinic in the then Jubilee Sports Centre, a dance clinic at the Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts, the introduction of isokinetic technology in the assessment and rehabilitation of sports injury in 1985, and the hosting of the first Asia Pacific symposium on the subject in 1990. The University's latest contribution takes the form of the Hong Kong Centre of Sports Medicine and Sports Science, established on campus in 1991.

Prof. Chan went on to give an account of the accomplishments of the University in the field, highlighting three major areas: arthroscopic surgery, isokinetic technology, and orthopaedic sports medicine research. All these have meant more and brighter hopes of recovery for injured athletes.

Prof. Chan joined the University in 1983; was promoted to reader in 1989, and professor in 1993.

NEW ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

The Senate approved in its last meeting of 14th December the introduction of seven new postgraduate programmes in 1995-96. The actual date for launching such programmes will however be dependent on the availability of resources and student quota.

The seven programmes are:

1. Doctor of Philosophy in Mechanical and Automation Engineering
2. Master of Philosophy in Mechanical and Automation Engineering
3. Master of Philosophy in Environmental Science
4. Master of Philosophy in Food and Nutritional Sciences
5. Master of Science in Computer Science
6. Master of Social Science in Industrial-Organizational Psychology
7. Master of Science in Nursing

Item 7 will be a taught programme, likely to be organized on a self-financing basis; the name of the degree to be awarded may in due course be changed to Master of Nursing, subject to successful amendment of relevant University Statutes.

On the same occasion the School of Continuing Studies obtained approval from the Senate to introduce a diploma programme in critical care nursing this April, and a certificate programme in traditional Chinese medicine in September 1995.

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若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入中大校園電子郵件密碼。



Consultation serves two purposes: to extend and improve the quality of information going into making decisions; and by broadening participation, to make whatever decisions are arrived at more acceptable, because apparently less arbitrary or dictatorial, to those affected by them. Consultation does not confer any power to decide or to veto any decision about to be taken: Chinese government views to the contrary, it does not mean 'securing agreement'.

An institution cannot work on the basis of total democracy: its operations would slow and eventually halt. Hence individuals and committees are empowered to make decisions by themselves. On the other hand, no institution can work well without the consent of its workforce, whose performance would be at best half-hearted if they came to resent its policies. It follows that for those empowered to take decisions the trick is to distinguish between those that will be accepted without demur, and so may be made expeditiously, those that might cause opposition and therefore need the legitimation of consultation, and finally those few that are so controversial that they are best put to a vote.

One can further distinguish between stages at which consultation takes place. In one's experience, they are (1) when proposals are still fluid, and the opinions of the community may materially modify them, or even cause them to be dropped altogether; and (2) when proposals are fully worked out, and open to modification only on points of fine detail. The second category greatly predominates. In order to sustain my readers' interest, which may already be flagging, I cite a recent example of general consultation at CUHK, namely that on the 'one-line budget' for faculties and departments. At the Faculty of Arts meeting I attended, several people expressed strong misgivings about the whole notion, but clearly the subject belonged to the second category, so they had fallen into cognition error, and were wasting their breath.

To pursue our scientific analysis, we may from a different perspective distinguish another

中大通訊 CUHK Newsletter

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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 7297, 圖文傳真2603 6864, 電子郵件 pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.hk)。
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5. 本刊內容未經編者書面准許, 不得轉載。
6. 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。

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*, c/o the Publication Office, University Secretariat, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (tel. 2609 7297; fax. 2603 6864; e-mail pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.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 for reasons of clarity, length or grammar. Those who do not want to have their articles amended should indicate clearly in writing.
5. No part of this newsletter may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.
6. This publication has a circulation of 3,600 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 Issue no.	出版日期 Issue date	截稿日期 Deadline for contributions
63	19.1.95	4.1.95
64	19.2.95	6.2.95
65	4.3.95	18.2.95
66	19.3.95	6.3.95
67	4.4.95	22.3.95
68	19.4.95	3.4.95
69	4.5.95	21.4.95
70	19.5.95	6.5.95
71	4.6.95	20.5.95
72	19.6.95	5.6.95

This is a forum for the free expression of opinions on specific topics — topics proposed by the CUHK Newsletter or by readers.

Faculty and staff are welcome to suggest topics, contribute their comments, or respond to views expressed herein.

The column starts off with an article on consultation submitted by Prof. David E. Pollard of the Department of Translation.

three stages. These follow from the decision to consult, and are those of the expression of views, the transmission of those views, and the consideration of those views. Danger lurks at all three stages: failure at any one may negate all good intentions.

To be of any help, the expression of views must be frank, full and honest. Whether it is or not depends on the mettle of those consulted, and on how the consultors are perceived by the consulted. With regard to the transmission of views, if this is from the grass roots through an intermediate authority to higher authority, there clearly arises the question of the fairness and accuracy with which the views are represented. There seems to be no way of obtaining reassurance here, as no representative of the grass roots hears or sees the summaries that are passed up. As to the third stage, of how high authority receives the views transmitted, I have no information and have to pass. I return below to the first and second stages, but first I should mention another generality, which is that consultation may be about policies, but not infrequently it is about persons, i.e. who is best suited for a certain job. The latter is more sensitive.

To expect that the expression of views should be frank, full and honest is, in the real world, a tall order. So as to achieve this desideratum, the principle of 言者無罪, or being able to speak with impunity, needs to be both proclaimed and believed. This principle has been proclaimed and betrayed in all parts of the world, but is more honoured in some cultures than in others. In China it has had a chequered career, but at least intentions were originally good: emperors had officials at their side whose job was specifically to remonstrate with them and criticize their words and deeds. Several of those watchdogs who faithfully carried out

that task and were appreciated for it became legendary. On the other hand, scorching criticism scorched the critics too: others lost their heads in the same cause. Further down the ladder the same situation pertained. In the current issue of *Renditions* are published translations of letters from the Tang and Song dynasties dealing with the question of speaking up truthfully. In the Song letter, Sima Guang accuses the highly principled chief minister Wang Anshi of presuming on the tolerance of the emperor to say what he liked to him, but flying into a rage when other officials opposed his own plans. What we know of human nature tells us this could well

have been the first to lose their nerve — well ahead of the artisan class. On our own pitch, it must be admitted that when in meetings an individual challenges the policy adopted by the leadership, he or she rarely gets any support, even though many present agree with the challenge.

This leads us to the question already foreshadowed of how the consulting authority is perceived by the consulted; it is probably the key one. If the record of the institution has been to welcome contrary views or at least tolerate dissent in so far as it does not discriminate against dissenters (let us not forget that dissenters are often proved right²), there is every chance that it will get the benefit of full, frank and honest views when it consults. If contrariwise its practice has been to freeze out dissenters and favour by appointment to influential boards and committees and promotion in rank those who have nothing to contribute but their loyalty, then the response to consultation will be muted. To which side CUHK as an institution inclines might be the subject of future debate.

Next we return to the matter of transmission. Let us assume the transmitter has enough of a conscience to transmit unequivocal views more or less faithfully; he or she can still control the consultation process by deliberately not asking direct questions, using instead the 'dragonfly skimming the water' technique, which will allow him or her maximum latitude to interpret. Let us imagine the following scenario as a test of good faith. An office-holder is deputed to consult members of a

certain unit on who would be the best person to head that unit. The members request permission to hold a secret ballot, not to decide the issue, as they are aware that that power rests with higher authority, but to express their preference unambiguously (and relatively safely). The office-holder turns down the request. Can there be any explanation for this refusal other than that unambiguous views are the last thing the office-holder wishes to hear, as they would inhibit his freedom to interpret and report as suits his own designs? I cannot think of one. Such management of consultation can only make the whole business a bad joke.

Lastly, let us look at the role of consultation in a process that affects the longterm well-being of a university, that of appointment to chairs and directorships. There are two opposing models. The first sets up a selection board composed of generalists on the one hand and specialists in the relevant area on the other, the latter forming a substantial proportion, and

including external members respected in the profession; then the choice of candidate is made in formal session, after due deliberation, all members having heard all the arguments. The second sets up an ad hoc advisory group composed of senior office-holders, some of whom are deputed to consult informed opinion inside and outside the university; the advisory group then arrives at a preference, without further reference to informed opinion. The difference is between a comparatively limited direct representation of informed opinion (by virtue of membership of the board) and a comparatively broad indirect representation of opinion by means of consultation. Which is preferable? Given the hazards attendant on the collection and transmission of views via consultation, I don't think there can be any doubt. For all I know, CUHK may have evolved a third model. If so, it would be nice to know what it is.

As is proper in introducing a subject, I have confined myself to general issues, but the general is made up of particulars, and one could cite instances of where consultation has failed, such as where the senior academic in a department has not even been informed that assessment of a colleague is taking place, let alone been consulted. CUHK being so large and diverse, it is hard to say how typical such abuses are. Perhaps the first step in finding out would be to distribute a questionnaire asking all colleagues to rate consultation as they know it on a satisfaction scale of 0-10. A detailed follow-up would be a good topic for a research student in the social sciences.

David E. Pollard

Endnote:

The fact that deservedly unpopular Hong Kong politicians have expressed a preference for appointment via consultation over appointment by election implies confidence that consultation can always be so manipulated as to produce a desired result: to put it bluntly, to tell lies rather than the truth. Is there any view of consultation that is less depressing?

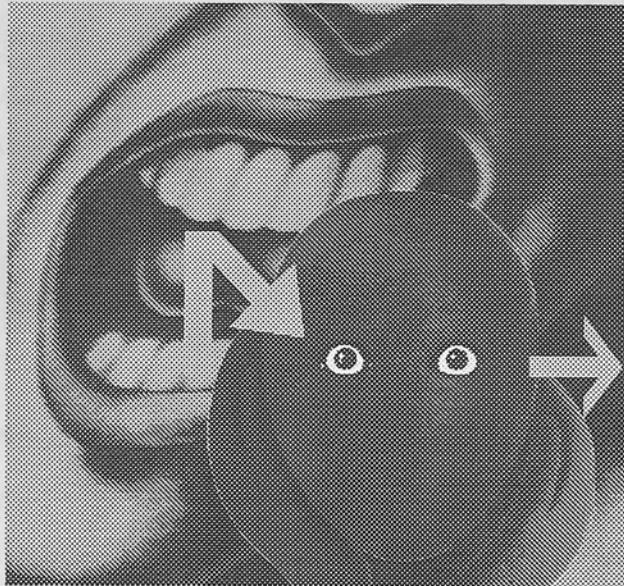
¹ This lesson was dramatically reinforced in the 1950s, when terrible retaliation was visited on those who responded to the invitation to criticize the Chinese Communist Party.

² Witness the recent UGC research assessment exercise. The very few who dared to say it would be an expensive waste of time were surely proved right. Though it was conducted in the name of public accountability, the results were not even divulged.

Responses to this article should reach the Editor by 21st January 1995.

Topic for the next forum: **Impressions of CUHK — the Expatriate Perspective**; 400-600 words; deadline 29th January 1995.

CONSULTATION



have been true. In short, the lesson of Chinese history is that the ideal of speaking out is a fine one, but if you do speak out, don't be surprised if you get it in the neck.¹

Another factor relevant to Chinese communities is the respect for authority; it is hard to think of another community in the modern world where the personal whims of superannuated leaders override the national constitution. As we are The Chinese University we have to take these factors into account in assessing the efficacy of consultation.

We also have to take into consideration the word *University*. Here again there are advantages and disadvantages. Being a university, most of the personnel could be loosely termed intellectuals, and should have a lot of intelligent things to say when consulted. The downside is that intellectuals have a bad record when it comes to displaying courage. In situations of stress observed in different parts of the world they

New Publications of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies

Occasional Paper No. 40

'The Politics of Laissez-faire: Hong Kong's Strategy of Industrialization in Historical Perspective' by Stephen Chiu (Department of Sociology), 107 pages, paperback, HK\$30.

The first part of the paper claims that compared to other late-industrializers, Hong Kong's brand of *laissez-faire* is more thorough; there was never even an attempt at interventionist development strategy during the colony's postwar industrial take-off. The paper attributes this phenomenon partly to the capitalist and colonial nature of the Hong Kong state, and partly to the alliance between the colonial bureaucracy and the financial and commercial bourgeoisie in the 1950s.

The second part of the paper attempts to substantiate such

claims by citing the political defeat of manufacturers over two policy proposals, one for state allocation of industrial land at preferential terms, and one for the establishment of an industrial bank to supply long-term credit to manufacturers.

Reprint Series No. 17

'Press Response to Rapid Social Change in Hong Kong' by Paul Sui-nam Lee (Department of Journalism and Communication), 14 pages, paperback, HK\$5.

The paper investigates the response of local newspapers to social changes in the last two decades. It finds that Hong Kong newspapers are generally reconciliatory and non-critical towards the Hong Kong and the Chinese governments and insensitive to both local and world changes.

陳錦成陶藝展 Clayworks Exhibition

by Chan Kam Shing

逸夫書院
大講堂展覽廊

Exhibition Hall
Shall College Lecture Theatre

一九九五年一月十三日至廿七日
上午十時至下午六時

13th-27th January 1995
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

逸夫書院主辦
Presented by Shaw College

論壇

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。

周迅宇博士

系統工程與工程管理學系講師

周迅宇博士早年於復旦大學攻讀數學，八四年取得理學士學位後，留校進修運籌學及控制理論，八九年獲授哲學博士學位。九三年夏加入本校，之前在日本慶應大學、神戶大學及加拿大多倫多大學任博士後研究員。



作。下面的例子也許可以作為佐證：當我十年多前在上海復旦大學數學系唸書時，整日沉湎於諸如薩特的「存在主義」，馬蒂斯的「野獸派藝術」等等(周圍許多同學亦如此)，卻很少為將來的職業操心。而在中大跟學生交談，話題總會轉到他們將來的工作上去。在我所在的系統工程與工程管理學系，一群學生為了向社會推廣「系統

中大不一樣之處

來到中文大學任教已有一年多了。這個依山傍海，環境幽雅的學校，充滿了山川靈氣，舉目盡是鬱鬱蔥蔥；有一次更驚喜地發現兩隻搖頭擺尾，四處覓食的猴子。在如此貼近自然的環境中做學問，實在是人生樂事。

中大不但自然環境令人賞心悅目，工作環境亦屬一流。比方說，每位講師都擁有私人辦公室，雖說這在工業化國家的大學中屬常規(其實也有例外，如我去年暑期訪問過的一所法國大學，就有兩位講師共用一個辦公室的)，對於國內大學來講，這是校長級人物才享受得到的「特權」。在我所屬的工程學院，每位講師更擁有自己的工作站(work station)與PC，這不但是國內大學目前難以企及的，即使是我曾經工作過的日本慶應大學、神戶大學及加拿大多倫多大學亦望塵莫及。

比較國內的學校，我也欣賞中大的開放式校園。幾乎所有國內大學(不管如何小)都用圍牆將自身與外界隔開，學校大門、側門或後門都有警衛，進進出出不時會查身分，十分不便。一般校外人士，是難以入內的，久而久之，大學在普通民眾的心目中成了深淺莫測之地。而中大則同先進國家的大學一樣，拆除了這道藩籬而向整個社會敞開胸懷。

校園的開放與否，雖然可以說是認識的不同或是習慣的不同，實際上卻是有本質的不同：知識和學問，並不是關起門來被少數人佔有的；而是應該屬於大眾與社會的。那一道與社會隔離的圍牆，往往造成了國內許多的大學生走進了象牙塔而與社會脫了節，再走出校園時，已不能適應外面的世界了。在西方國家，民眾接受大學教育的比例相當高，大學生活幾乎是人生必經之路，大學也早與社會融為一體。在這種環境下，大學校園自然無需那堵圍牆。相比之下，在香港這個大學入學率仍然較低的地方，中大仍能堅持開放式校園，就更難能可貴和令人讚賞了。也許是這個原因，我感覺中大學生的社會意識十分強烈，在校時就已參加了許多社會活動，畢業後也能很快適應社會，適應工

工程」的概念，便籌備大型的展覽。他們「白手起家」，廣泛向工商界宣傳並募捐費用，取得了很好的成效，從中顯示了他們很強的社會活動能力。

在中大任教一年，已發現了不少與國內大學不一樣之處。相信以後還能發現更多，希望再能在這裡與大家分享。

彭玉生博士

社會學系講師

彭玉生博士一九八三年畢業於四川大學，主修哲學，八六年取得北京大學社會學文學碩士學位。其後負笈美國，先後於八八和九三年獲洛杉磯加州大學頒授文學碩士和哲學博士學位，並留校任教。九四年一月加入本校社會學系。

我對中大的一點印象

中大的自然環境是我所見的校園之中最怡人的。來香港前，只知香港是大都市，想像中只有高樓大廈，即使環境保護做得好，也只會是人工草坪花木，

沒想到人口擁擠的香港還保留著大片自然原貌，山青海秀。UCLA的校園也漂亮，但沒有一草一木不是人工栽種或未被修剪過的。而中大的山坡上，雜草野樹叢生，令人耳目清新。初上任的頭半年，社會學系還在馮景禧樓，所以有機會步行來回辦公室和火車站，慢慢欣賞中大的自然景觀。一次竟遇見一條一米多長的青蛇從馬路邊不徐不疾地爬進了草叢中。

同美國的大學生比較起來，中大的學生很安分。美國的大學生很知道掙表現，課堂提問發言，不甘示弱。但多數並不真正用功，一考試就露底。來中大第一學期教社會學通論，不知是因為不喜歡我講課的內容，還是不喜歡我說的英文，每次來上課的學生只有一半，並且很少有提問或發表意見的。起初我以為另一半學生退掉了我的課，但期中考試時發現，所有學生全來了，一個不少。好些學生成績之佳更出乎我意料之外。

到本年度上學期上 STOT，才開始更直接接觸學生，發現中大學生其實很可愛，有很強的社會意識和社會責任感，並不純是要以最少力氣和時間拿到學位，找工作賺錢的年輕人。

若將中大與國內的大學相比，最相

好地方

香港中文大學的校名，給人的第一個印象，是一所以文學或社會科學為重點的高等學府。隨著時間的推移，對她有較多的了解，她是由理學院、工程學院、醫學院、工商管理學院、文學院、教育學院、社會科學院，以及多個研究所所組成的一所綜合性大學。中大的校園三面遙對高山，一面靠沙田大海，山明水秀，風景迷人，地勢起伏，樹木成蔭，鳥語花香，加上遠離繁華的市區，又有風格獨特的建築樓群，環境優美別致，誠屬東南亞首屈一指鑽研學問和搞科學研究的好地方。

對搞基礎理論的部門和研究人員而言，衡量科技研究的學術水準的重要指標之一，是研究論文發表的數量和發表在世界哪一級的雜誌上。從中大一九九二至九三年教職員著作目錄中可以了解到，論文的總數比往年要多，但與北京大學和上海的復旦大學相比，可能還有一些差距。



中國學人眼中的中大

中國推行開放政策後，本校與國內的高等學術機構交流日增，除有中國學者來訪和研究生在本校進修外，亦有好些年青教師應聘任教本校。

他們眼中的中大是怎樣的呢？

本刊較早前邀請了數位中國學人撰文，談談中大有哪些地方是與國內很不一樣的，或是他們最欣賞的，印象最深刻的。

他們可就環境、制度、學生程度、人際關係、學術水準、學術氣氛、教學及研究設施等，選擇一項或多項自由發揮，亦可將中大與曾就讀或任教的大學作比較。

近的恐怕就是師道尊嚴了。中大的四個書院都分設學生餐廳和教師餐廳。飯菜的價錢、質量，和服務態度都明顯不同。學生不許隨便進教師餐廳，教師也不會到學生餐廳進膳。洗手間也是分開的。這些同北大的教工食堂和教工澡堂設施類似。美國大學的Cafeteria大都是由學生經營的，顧客無教授和學生之分。教授常與學生在同一餐廳就餐，用同一洗手間。師生身分有別，但無尊卑之分。

周泰生先生

生理學系研究助理

周泰生先生一九六三年畢業於上海科技大學生物系，其後於中國科學院上海生理學研究所任職技術員，八五年獲擢升為高級技術員。周先生於九一年四月加入中大為研究助理，九二年離職，九四年五月再度應聘為本校生理學系研究助理。

我非常羨慕中大有一個理想的搞科學研究的環境。中大申請到的科研基金數額是國內無法與之相比較的。公用實驗室有各種先進的大型儀器設備，使用手續方便，各系之間協作關係良好，後勤服務速度極快，質量很高。大學圖書館更能提供各種訊息服務。在這種優越的條件之下，每年應該產生更多更好的科研成果和優秀人才。中大有些學院有著名的教授，各種人才配合比較合理，有高級先進的儀器設備，訊息來源又快，但培養的優秀人才和她所具備的條件不成比例。我認為香港九七年以後，能否承擔時代的使命，主要取決於將來是否有足夠的各方面的優秀人才。中大校方應該制訂一些政策，吸引目前在歐美發達國家已經學成的資深博士到中大任教，加強各學院師資力量和吸引內地學習成績優秀學生到中大深造，為九七年以後提供各方面的優秀人才。

總之，若校方的決策部門，制訂出吸引高級人才的政策，我相信優秀學生

會脫穎而出，科研成果更為繁盛，中大更上一層樓。

顧陽博士 英文系講師



顧陽博士一九八二年畢業於西安外國語學院英文系，獲授英美文學學士學位，旋留校任英文教師直至八六年赴美深造。八八年獲亞利桑那州立大學頒授英文及語言學碩士學位，並先後於九一及九二年取得康奈爾大學普通語言學碩士學位及語言學博士學位。九二年夏應聘任教本校英文系。

圖書資料應物盡其用

我於九二年夏由美國應聘來中大英文系任教，迄今已兩年。赴美留學之前，曾在國內大學擔任過教職，在美期間亦曾在幾間大學兼職教過書。對比三地大學的情況，尤其是中大的內地大學的近況，頗有感觸。由於篇幅有限，以下僅談一下在大學圖書資料及使用方面兩地的差別。

從中大的整體來看，校內的「硬件」建設發展得比較好，師資力量相應也比較整齊。關於這一點，國內來訪的高級學者(如去年初到訪的清華大學校長王大中教授)及其他我所接觸到的來訪的教授、學者，以及研究生都有一致的評價。國內大學目前最為缺乏的是新的圖書資料。雖然流通渠道已經暢通，如透過國家的外國圖書進出口公司可直接向外訂購圖書雜誌，但由於經費不足，往往無法如願。另外，國內的圖書流通及管理手段仍偏陳舊，尚未做到物盡其用。例如國外和香港的大學圖書館普遍提供館際互借服務(interlibrary loan service)，這一形式尚未在國內得以採用，所以即使某些大學或研究機構購進新的圖書，其讀者也十分有限；校外、機構外或外地的讀者無法通過正常的渠道獲得這些資料。若這些珍貴的圖書被閒置或半閒置在圖書館裡，這在國內大學經費不足的情況下無疑是一種令人遺憾的浪費。

所以在圖書資源和使用的便利方面，中大具有得天獨厚的條件。當然，圖書的使用還在於個人。各專業的本科生、研究生在學習期間通過使用圖書館，擴闊知識面，鍛鍊和培養自學能力，這對於他們的學術發展是十分重要的一步。對教師來講，圖書資料的增添和更新大大有利於知識更新和教師自身的在職進修。

但在現行的圖書管理方面，中大顯然有不盡人意之處。譬如說，去夏以來推行的按照科目分類藏書的方法，客觀上起了一種消極的作用。因為此種方法

似乎是按編目組工作人員的主觀決定去分類，未必符合讀者的需要。再者，不同語種書籍又分開擺放，讀者無法在有效時間內便利地溜覽及獲取所需的資料。對於從事跨學科研究的教職員來說，尋找資料就更麻煩了，因為他們可能要分別往多個圖書館去。從某種意義上來說，這種分類藏書法也容易導致物不能盡其用的後果。另外，國外圖書館廣泛使用的通宵還書服務(overnight drop)若能在中大得以採納，則可使借書者在節日、假期及圖書館閉館期間仍有還書渠道，而不致貽誤還書期限。

周水琴女士 化學系博士研究生

周水琴女士於一九九三年九月起在本校研究院化學學部攻讀博士學位課程，來港前為廈門大學化學系博士研究生。

中大學習環境

中文大學依山傍水，風景秀麗，校園環境整潔優美，有著濃厚的高等學府的文化氣息。

中文大學提供良好的學習環境，教學設施完善，課堂氣氛活躍。校內先進的圖書館管理系統和現代化的電腦設施，為師生提供了很好的學習和研究條件。同時，中大的國際學術交流合作頻繁，學生可以經常聽到自己感興趣的，內容豐富而形式多樣的講座；加之研究資料能跟上國際科學技術的最新發展，有利於開拓學生的眼界。

從以往接觸的學生中，我覺得中大學生為人熱誠，樂於助人。他們的外語和計算機熟練程度普遍較高，大部分學生的學習態度都很認真，善於表達自己的觀點，作業和實驗報告概念清楚，碰到問題敢於提問。但總的看來，學生在專業課程方面的理論基礎不夠紮實。



就某些學科來說，中文大學科研經費充足，具有世界一流的科研儀器設備，而指導教師亦緊跟學科領域的前沿，帶出濃厚的學術氣氛，研究工作效率較高。

雖然中文大學校園範圍很大，但校內巴士走遍各個居住區和教學區，交通便利。然而在膳宿方面，研究生住房擁擠，宿舍衛生條件較差，學生餐廳設施不足，用膳時間常常有人滿之患，這些都有待改善。

周翔先生 化學系博士研究生

周翔先生為武漢大學化學系畢業生，於一九九二年十二月到本校攻讀化學博士學位課程。來港前於母校武漢大學化學系任教。

耳目一新

我於一九九二年底來到香港中文大學，校園的美麗景致與強烈的文化和學術氛圍，令我為之陶醉。寧靜的校園，既埋首書海又放眼世界的學人，中西文化兼收並蓄的自由學風，使我感覺到我已身處於一個和以前很不一樣的環境。

這裡有先進的教學與科研設備，現代化的資訊手段，完備的圖書及管理系

統，這些均給人耳目一新之感。說來奇怪，我對中文大學辦學作風的好感，始於校內傳遞的多次使用信封。對財力雄厚的大學來說，這種信封算不了甚麼；從大學節約不必要開支此一細微之處，可見香港人精於管理的作風。

隨著時間推移，中大許多治學風格令我有感觸：

其一，中文大學學系的規模，均比大陸學校的小，但各系完成的工作量都很大。以化學系為例，整個系的教工人數，可能只有大陸學系內一個教研室的人數，但辦事效率很高。許多教師在教學及研究之餘，尚需承擔校外之研究課題，還要帶研究生。而他們的研究成果均十分出色。

其二，教學形式靈活。教師除講授傳統的理論基礎知識外，還大量地加插基礎理論發展的內容，以及與該學科相關的最新知識，更不斷引用最新的文獻報導。學生一方面較易接受基礎理論知識，同時也不斷為新知識所吸引，提高了求知慾，整個課堂氣氛更為生動。

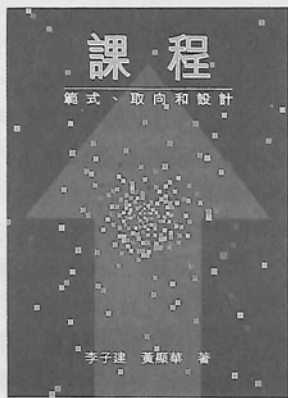
其三，研討會多。化學系的研討會很多，研究生透過各式討論會接受導師的指導，並可互相啟發。系內更不時邀請著名學者作專題報告，開拓學生視野。研討會對大陸學生而言，亦是提高英語能力的好機會。

中文大學可說是我的第二母校。我衷心祝願她不斷開拓，興旺發展，為香港及至世界的教育事業做出更大的貢獻。

下次論壇題目：遴選新校長之我見。字數八百字以下；截稿日期九五年二月六日。

《課程：範式、取向和設計》

中文大學出版社最近出版的《課程：範式、取向和設計》可算是香港第一本關於課程理論的中文專著。



「課程」這門學術研究，在外國也不算有很悠久的歷史，在香港更屬新的學術領域；不過踏入九十年代，隨著香港教育制度的不斷發展，「課程」無論在研究和專業的發展兩方面都受到重視。不少師資培訓課程都開設與「課程」有關的科目。儘管「課程」設計及發展已日漸受到政府和教育界的注意，可是本港出版的與「課程」領域有關的中文專著仍然很少，令到很多人對「課程」這門學問感到陌生。

《課程：範式、取向和設計》一書是以大綱要略方式探討課程的各家理論，並以課程範式取向為經，課程課題為緯。該書內容包括下列章目：課程的不同定義及其有關概念、課程設計的早期歷史、課程設計的範式和取向、課程設計模式、課程目標、學習經驗的選取、課程組織、課程實施、課程評鑑及課程研究等。這本書對於現職教師、攻讀課程學或教育學的大專學生及研究生，以及課程發展人員等都有參考價值。該書作者李子建及黃顯華均為本校課程與教學學系講師，對有關「課程」的各方面發展，都極為關注。

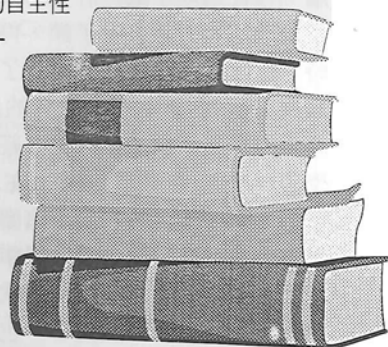
全書共四百九十頁，平裝本，售價一百六十港元。大學同人在富爾敦樓大學書店購買該書，可獲八折優待。

台灣近年的政治發展

香港亞太研究所最近出版研究論文「民主化與分離主義——台灣近年的政治發展與兩岸關係」，由該所研究統籌員王家英博士執筆。

該文探討台灣始自八十年代中的民主化過程，及其如何影響本地政治及兩岸關係。文章的論點是，在兩岸分裂分治及持續國際孤立的客觀條件下，台灣的民主化必然會催生出分離主義的訴求，而此種訴求將無可避免地成為兩岸關係最重要的(再)定位因素。該文分析了快速民主化下，台北轉變中的兩岸和國際政策，以及由此衍生的發展兩岸和平統一的各種障礙及有利因素。最後，該文認為，兩岸互動可能出現各種結果，而現階段最理性的結果，應是經雙方同意的某種形式的自主性統一(agreed-upon autonomous unification)，因為它一方面達到了中國人長期渴望統一的目標，另一方面又可給兩岸人民進行長期互惠合作帶來最起碼的安全感，並促進中國及世界和平與繁榮。

論文以中文發表，附英文摘要，售三十港元。有興趣者可致電該所查詢(內線八七七零)。



新任講座教授 Professorial Appointment

化學病理學講座教授
Professor of Chemical Pathology



大學委任 Prof. Nils Magnus Hjelm 為化學病理學講座教授，由一九九四年十二月五日起生效。

Prof. Hjelm 於瑞典烏普薩拉大學醫

醫，先後於五五及六九年獲授學士及博士學位。

Prof. Hjelm 五八年起在瑞典韋克舍醫院行醫；六零年回母校教習醫院任駐院醫生，其後晉升為高級駐院醫生及署理顧問醫生；七二年轉任丹麥歐登塞大學臨床化學講座教授；八零年再轉投倫敦大學兒童健康研究所，任化學病理學講座教授。Prof. Hjelm 於七七至八零年間，曾在比利時勒芬大學及歐共體之科研機構任職。

Prof. Hjelm 為英國皇家病理科學院榮授院士。

Prof. N.M. Hjelm has been appointed professor of chemical pathology from 5th December 1994.

After obtaining a licentiate in medicine from the University of Uppsala in Sweden in 1960, Prof. Hjelm worked for 12 years in the Academic Hospital of Uppsala, during which he was awarded a doctorate in medicine in 1969 by the same university. Prof. Hjelm then began a career of eight years in clinical chemistry, as professor and consultant, at the University of Odense and the Odense Hospital in Denmark.

Before joining The Chinese University, Prof. Hjelm was chair and professor of chemical pathology at the Institute of Child Health of the University of London. He became F.R.C.Path. in 1984.

除夕辦公安排

Staffing Arrangements on Chinese New Year's Eve

根據大學關於除夕辦公安排之規定，大學所有部門於一月三十日（星期一）上午只須留有職員值班。當值之職員可獲補假半天。

上述安排不適用於保健處、大學圖書館系統、電腦服務中心之電腦機操作組、保安組、交通組、建築處保養組等部門。該等部門須留有足夠人手以維持基本服務。

接載教職員下班的專車於當日中午十二時四十五分從范克廉樓大停車場開出。

The following staffing arrangements for Chinese New Year's Eve will apply on Monday, 30th January this year:

1. For essential service units such as the Health Service, the Library System, the Operation Unit of the Computer Services Centre, the Security Unit, the Transport Unit, and the Maintenance Office of the Buildings Office, a task force should remain on duty to provide basic services.
2. For all other offices in the University, a skeleton crew should be appointed to be on duty in the morning to handle urgent matters and answer enquiries. These offices will be closed in the afternoon.
3. The skeleton staff on duty that morning will be given compensation leave of half a day.

Staff Bus Arrangements

Subscribers for the University staff bus service please note that the Transport Unit has arranged for the homing staff bus to leave the Benjamin Franklin Centre large car park at 12.45 p.m. on Chinese New Year's Eve (30th January 1995).

離港公幹之保險安排

Insurance Arrangement for Overseas Trips

校方為離港執行大學公務或帶領學術團的僱員購有保險，以保障其因意外而可能導致的個人損傷或財物

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

損失。行政事務委員會經討論後，決定把此類個人旅遊意外保險之保額訂於非臨床醫科講師薪金頂點的卅六倍，作為按僱員補償條例所規定之保障以外的額外保障。是項保險的費用，將由僱員所屬的部門或其所代表執行公務的有關單位的帳戶中扣除。獲批享用此項保險的同人，須在離港前直接聯絡商務組（內線七八八零）商討有關事宜。非因大學公務離港的僱員，亦可諮詢商務組以享受同樣保障及保費優惠，惟有關保費需由個人負擔。

僱員離港公幹的性質由大學審定，負責批核的有關主管列下：

申請人	審核主管
(甲) 學院僱員	有關學院院長
(乙) 直接向校長負責的非教學單位僱員	校長
(丙) 其他非教學單位僱員	負責之副校長
(丁) 學院院長、書院院長或副校長	校長

The University will insure appointees against personal injuries or damages arising from accidents that occur while they are leading study tours or on official duty outside Hong Kong.

In addition to statutory protection provided under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, University appointees on official business overseas will be covered by a personal travel insurance equivalent to 36 months of the top point of a non-clinical lecturer's salary, rounded to the nearest \$10,000. The premium for taking out the insurance will be charged to the department/unit of the applicant (substantive appointment basis) or that responsible for the overseas business.

Successful applicants should contact the Business Section of the Bursary (Ext. 7880) for coverage, prior to departure. Appointees not on official business can also enjoy the same premium rate and discounts subject to paying the premium themselves.

The authority for determining the nature of an overseas undertaking is as follows:

Applicant	Approval Authority
(a) appointees in faculties	faculty dean
(b) appointees in non-academic units reporting directly to the vice-chancellor	vice-chancellor
(c) appointees in other non-academic units	pro-vice-chancellor in charge
(d) faculty deans, college heads, or pro-vice-chancellors	vice-chancellor

教職員人事紀錄

Updating of Personnel Records

各同人之個人資料如地址、電話、婚姻狀況、學歷等倘有更改，請盡早以書面通知人事處，以便修訂大學之人事紀錄。大學刊物如《中大通訊》、《概況》及《校刊》等所載之教職員資料，均以人事處紀錄之個人資料為準。

而出版此等刊物之出版事務處，並無儲存教職員個人檔案，亦不負責修訂人事檔案紀錄。

又已婚同事在選擇其本身或配偶所享有之各類福利（例如子女教育津貼、房屋及機票等）事宜如有變更，或其配偶在工作上所獲之福利有所改變，亦請填寫特定之表格通知人事處。

To facilitate the maintenance of up-to-date personnel records at the University, staff members are requested to notify the Personnel Office in writing at the earliest possible opportunity if they have moved house, changed their marital status or telephone number, or acquired additional qualifications. Prompt notification of such changes is essential for ensuring accuracy in the University's official records and publications such as the *University Calendar*, *Bulletin* and *Newsletter*. Please note that the Publication Office, which is responsible for

compiling official publications, does not keep or maintain such personnel records.

Married appointees are also reminded to notify the Personnel Office on a prescribed form if they would like to change their options in respect of benefits such as education allowance, housing, passages, or if there have been changes in their spouses' entitlement to such benefits provided by the latter's employers.

研究事務處遷新址

Relocation of Research Administration Office

研究事務處經於一九九四年十二月十七日由富爾敦樓遷往碧秋樓二二六室；電傳號碼維持不變（二六零三五四五一），電話內線則更改如下：

葉顏文慧	八八八三
劉馮小麗	八八八六
辦事處	八八八四/五

The Research Administration Office has been relocated from the John Fulton Centre to room 226 of the Pi Ch'iu Building since 17th December 1994.

Its new phone extensions are:

Mrs. Alice N. Yip	8883
Mrs. Marian F. Lau	8886
General Office	8884/5

Please note also that its fax number 2603 5451 is unchanged.

新亞校友會活動

新亞校友會將於九五年二月十七日（星期五）假北角城市花園酒店富臨門粵菜酒樓舉行新春團拜聚餐。當晚節目豐富，包括竹戰、卡拉OK比賽、燈謎競猜及抽獎等，歡迎新亞書院同人參加，席券每位三百五十元，大小同價。報名或查詢請電馮健港會長（二八八一零一二三）、修志明副會長（二七三二三一零四）或執行理事黃建平先生（二四一一零零零九）。

Ng Mau Sang Memorial Fund

From Prof. D.E. Pollard:

Most colleagues will have heard of the sad death from leukemia of Dr. Ng Mau Sang, at the age of only 45. Dr. Ng taught at CUHK from 1981 to 1987, when he moved on to California to help found Chinese studies at the Davis campus of UC. He had only just started a new job as lecturer in Chinese at Cambridge University when his illness was discovered.

Despite the brevity of his service at Cambridge, Ng Mau Sang's colleagues there have been moved to set up a memorial fund to perpetuate his name. The proceeds will go to undergraduates in the form of prizes and, if sufficient, travel scholarships to Hong Kong. David McMullen, the professor of Chinese at Cambridge, has asked me to coordinate the collection of contributions in Hong Kong.

Those wishing to contribute who have pound sterling bank accounts may make out their cheques directly to 'Cambridge University Ng Memorial Fund', and send them to Prof. D. McMullen, University of Cambridge, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DA. Hong Kong dollar cheques may for convenience be made out to me and sent to me at the Institute of Chinese Studies for conversion and forwarding. All such donations will eventually be acknowledged from Cambridge.

本校考古重大發現

史前人類已在香港長期定居

本校中國考古藝術研究中心與陝西省考古研究所，最近在大嶼山青馬大橋旁側扒頭鼓遺址，發掘出約三千五百年前房子的遺跡，推翻近半世紀以來學術界認為香港史前人類只有船上居民的說法，為香港古代史揭開新的一頁。

考古隊揭露出三座完整的房子遺跡，大量陶質器皿、漁獵工具、紡織工具、木工工具，以及裝飾品。這些遺跡和遺物清楚顯示，當時人類在該地曾有過較長時期的定居生活。扒頭鼓遺址的發掘，為香港地區的古文化研究增添了新資料，尤其對沿海地區新石器時代晚期人類居住狀況的研究具有重要意義。

圓形的石障，是三千五百年前的房屋原址。



講座教授就職演講

肝病患者的生機

外科學系講座教授劉允怡教授表示，現代外科手術發展一日千里，令無數瀕臨死亡邊緣的末期肝病者重獲生機。

劉允怡教授在九四年十一月廿五日舉行就職演講，以「外科醫生與首類最高皇殿」為題，闡述新發展的外科手術，如何有效治療獲莎士比亞推許為人體「最高皇殿」的肝臟。

劉教授說：「自古以來，人類視肝臟為生存的命脈，但能夠成功開刀治療肝病，卻是近三十年的事；外科醫學不斷的改進，令手術安全程度亦相應提高，使外科醫生更勇於嘗試，能前人所未能。」

他表示，醫學科技在預防感染和排斥方面取得突破，使醫生可進行肝臟移植手術——此亦為末期肝病的最有效治療方法。

令你更快、更高、更強

矯形外科及創傷學系講座教授陳啓明教授表示，運動醫學在很短的時間便取得長足發展，並隨著奧林匹克運動而引起全球關注。

陳教授上月九日在威爾斯親王醫院演講廳主持就職演講，講題為「更快、更高、更強——骨科運動醫學的挑戰」。

陳教授說，從孔子倡議六藝，以至現代城市人意識到運動對健康的重要性，說明適當運動是健康的秘訣，而學者亦愈發注重運動帶來的創傷。中大是推動本地運動醫學的先驅，八四年率先在威爾斯親王醫院創立運動創傷診所，並先後與銀禧體育中心（現名香港體育學院）及香港演藝學院合作，治療受傷運動員和舞蹈員，並研究運動醫學，更於九一年成立香港運動醫學及科學研究中心，進一步推動有關科研工作。

陳教授在講座中又論述骨科運動醫學的最新科技及研究重點，指出現今外科手術幾乎可治療所有關節疾患，而未來的研究方向為肌肉疲勞、中藥對肌肉疲勞的療效、筋腱韌帶的治療等。



劉允怡教授
Prof. Joseph Lau



陳啓明教授
Prof. Chan Kai-ming

物理系羅蔭權博士研究新激光材料取得突破，發現在硅土內摻雜藍色顏料C460，便可在藍光頻率範圍內成功產生可調的激光。參與研究計劃者還有理工大學的黃健洪博士和本校物理系研究生林敬信先生。

羅博士指出，激光科技是近代物理學的重要研究課題。自從六十年代發明了激光以來，有關光波較長激光的研究已達成成熟階段，應用範圍甚廣。日常所見的鐳射影碟機、超級市場物價掃描系

統，以至醫學上及演唱會應用的激光，均屬此類。而有關光波較短的藍激光研究近年方興未艾，因為業內人士認為它的應用可大大提高鐳射影碟

以至電腦唯讀光碟的儲存量。

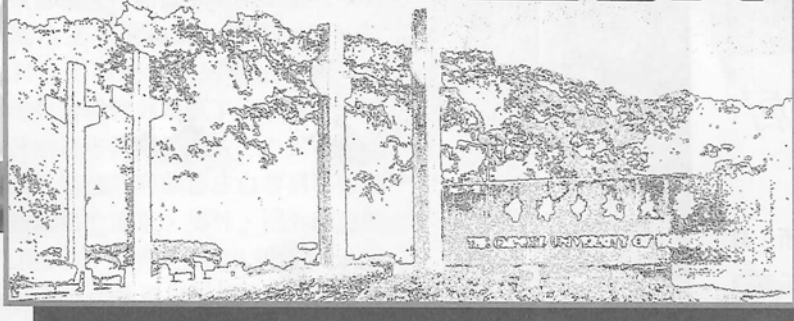
羅博士表示，他對深藍頻率固態激光的研究側重於深海通訊方面，亦可用於探測海洋污染情況。他往下還有很多較仔細的研究工作要做，像如

何提高激光產生的效率等。他指出，過往亦有其他人從事同類的研究，嘗試利用半導體量子井製作藍光的固態激光元件，但都不太成功：功率低，成本高。而羅博士的方法卻可以用較低成本製造高功率激光材料。

羅博士希望其研究成果可以提升香港在這門尖端科技研究領域的地位。

近代光學研究是本校物理系研究重點之一。該系去年增設應用物理組，培養本地高科技研究的專才。

物理系成功研製新激光材料



六百萬元設立燒傷基金

DEPARTMENT OF THE BURNS FOUNDATION
燒傷基金成立典禮



醫學院於上月七日成立燒傷基金，幫助燒傷病人在威爾斯親王醫院接受整形及矯形手術和康復治療。該基金亦資助有關燒傷之研究及教研活動如燒傷會議等，以提高燒傷療效。

凡因燒傷而引致面部、頭頸、軀幹或四肢留下疤痕及變形的香港、澳門及中國居民，均可向該基金申請援助，援助金乃協助病人支付在威爾斯親王醫院的半私家(二等)病房留醫，並接受高級醫生治療的費用。

燒傷基金由東方日報慈善基金會捐贈六百萬港元成立，日後將繼續籌集更

多款項，作各種非牟利活動之用。該基金的管理委員會由本校教職員及社會賢達組成。

另外，外科學系已率先採用超聲波手術儀器治療燒傷傷口。該儀器在清理某些燒傷傷口時，可將失血減至最少，同時盡量保存正常而健康的皮膚組織。這種技術以往曾應用於肝臟及腦部手術，但用以治理燒傷則是首創。在最近舉行的香港外科醫學院年會上，本校外科專家發表了他們利用該新技術治療五名燒傷病人的理想成績。

偉倫講座

校本管理好處多

著名教育學者指出，學校實行校本管理是國際教育的趨勢，且利多於弊。

墨爾本大學教育學講座教授高為仁教授上月六至十七日，以偉倫訪問教授身分到訪本校，並於八日及十二日主持公開講座，講題為「學校教育的全球性改變：策略性的問題」與「校本管理的影響：國際經驗和分析」。

高教授從事學校制度管理、資源分配、領袖訓練、研究、教學和顧問工作達十五年，出版著作八本，論文和專論等不計其數，並於九四年獲澳洲教育行政委員會表揚為全國最傑出教育工作者。

他在首講中論述全球的重大教育改

革，並以美國、英國和澳洲的經驗為例，剖析大部分改革被指為未臻完善的原因，並建議八項教育的策略，包括按學生需要來分配資源、公私企業捐獻以促進教育、訓練教師達到專業水準等。

高教授在次講中披露其對澳洲、英國、加拿大及香港推行校本管理所獲成效的研究結果：在推行學校管理新措施時，香港與其他國家所面對的問題大致相同。教師因該措施而增加了工作量和壓力是必然現象，但如政府和校方給予支持和提供訓練，問題可得以紓解；校本管理是保證教育質素的新策略，它給予學校更大自主權，建立自己的行政架構，製定自己的校務發展計劃。推行校本管理的學校校長中，八成以上滿意新措施的效用，而不願意重行過往的教育管理模式。

音樂系獲贈珍貴資料



音樂系近期獲各界友好捐贈珍貴唱片和書籍，加強了中國音樂資料室的藏品。

何衡川醫生捐出五百多張七十八轉唱片，以粵曲及廣東音樂為主，包括二次大戰前粵劇名伶薛覺先及白駒榮之唱片逾百張，千里駒、陳非儂及俏麗璋等著名男花旦之唱片二十餘張，均是研究粵劇的寶貴有聲資料。

校友黃祖傳先生則捐贈二百多冊中國音樂書籍予資料室，包括罕有的國內印行的革命歌曲及民樂樂譜。

另陳國輝先生亦捐贈了二十多冊限量在國內流通的音樂刊物。

中國音樂資料室之成立源於七二年，當時香港電台將麗的呼聲的中國音樂廣播原聲母帶及古老黑膠唱片送予崇基音樂系。多年來，資料室承蒙香港電台、中國音樂收藏家及師生友好的捐贈，藏品(包括聲響資料、書籍樂譜及樂器等)日漸豐富，現已成為本港極重要的中國音樂資料中心，其收藏的中國傳統戲曲及說唱音樂的聲響資料，更為國內及歐美中國音樂家與學者所重視。

教務會通過增設新課程

教務會最近原則上通過於九五至九六年度增設七項高級學位課程，惟大部分新課程之實際開辦日期及收生人數須視乎校內資源分配及可供申請研究生名額而定。

新課程包括(一)機械與自動化工程學哲學博士課程、(二)機械與自動化工程學哲學碩士課程、(三)環境科學哲學碩士課程、(四)食品及營養學哲學碩士課程、(五)電子計算學理學碩士課程、(六)工業及組織心理學社會科學碩士課程、(七)護理學理學碩士課程。最後一項之學位名稱，本擬訂為護理學碩士，惟尚待大學規程修訂後方可確實；此課程計劃以自負盈虧方式開辦。

此外，校外進修學院亦獲准於本年四月及九月起，開設深切護理文憑課程和中國傳統醫藥證書課程。