

To Increase Linguistic Awareness Among Hong Kong Students

Prof. Samuel Cheung Hung-nin from the Department of East Asian Languages at the University of California, Berkeley, delivered a public lecture at the University on 14th May in his capacity as Wilson T. S. Wang Visiting Professor in Language Education.

In the lecture, entitled 'Linguistic Awareness: Chinese Language Education in Hong Kong', Prof. Cheung investigated the development of Chinese language education in Hong Kong from two angles: linguistic and socio-linguistic.

Hong Kong is a multi-lingual society: while Cantonese is used for everyday oral communication, the written language is based essentially on Putonghua. The spoken language is, however, often interspersed with English, while Cantonese expressions find their way into written Chinese. The phenomenon, Prof. Cheung points out, is seen by intellectuals as a 'deviation from accepted standards', and a 'pollution of language'. Although Putonghua teaching would help to improve writing ability and reduce the use of dialect in written Chinese, its full implementation takes time and the improvement of language ability requires immediate attention. Prof. Cheung is of



the view that students should not abandon the use of their mother tongue, Cantonese; they should instead be taught to increase their awareness of the language they use. The lecture attempted to analyse the problems of Chinese language education from different aspects, and suggested concrete teaching methods to improve students' confidence in and awareness of the language, in order to enhance their interest in language learning.

Prof. Cheung is currently chair of the Department of East Asian Languages at the University of California at Berkeley. His visit to CUHK is the first of its kind sponsored by the Wilson T. S. Wang Visiting Professorship in Language Education Scheme, set up with a generous donation by Dr. Wilson T. S. Wang.

Hong Kong Journalists Oppose Self-Censorship

A survey conducted in the summer of 1996 by Prof. Clement So, Prof. Joseph M. Chan, and Prof. Chin-chuan Lee of the Department of Journalism and Communication reveals that, despite uncertainty about press freedom after 1997, most Hong Kong journalists oppose media self-censorship during the transition period.

Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to randomly-selected journalists from 22 news organizations last summer, and 553 completed questionnaires were received, giving a response rate of 62 per cent.

Over 80 per cent of the respondents objected to the statement that 'To maintain stability and prosperity during the transition, journalists should not expose too much of the dark side of society'; only 5 per cent identified with it. Some 60 per cent disagreed that 'For the sake of public interest as a whole, it is appropriate for the media to give up a little freedom' and that 'In the pursuit of ideals, journalists may not have to be neutral'. More than half worried that press freedom in the territory would

be affected after the handover. The feasibility of 'one country, two systems' elicited a wait-and-see attitude from about half of the journalists, with about 15 per cent feeling positive and 20 per cent feeling pessimistic. Some 47 per cent thought that in case of a conflict between Hong Kong and China, the Hong Kong media should remain neutral; only 1 per cent believed they should side with China; 37 per cent believed they should take a pro-Hong Kong stand.

With respect to self-censorship, only 5 per cent agreed with the statement that 'Nowadays most journalists hesitate to criticize the Hong Kong government'. One-third found that journalists hesitate to criticize the large corporations in Hong Kong. Half of the respondents believed that local journalists hesitate to criticize the Chinese government. Most respondents however felt themselves bolder than their peers. Those expressing hesitation in criticizing the Hong Kong government, the large corporations, and the Chinese government constituted only 4, 13, and 21 per cent of the respondents respectively.

SEMINAR HELD TO SOLVE PROBLEMS IN CHINESE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN HONG KONG

A seminar on Chinese language teaching in Hong Kong was held at the University from 15th to 17th May. The organizers were the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, the Ng Tor-tai Chinese Language Research Centre of the Institute of Chinese Studies, the Hong Kong Examinations Authority, the Curriculum Development Institute and the Advisory Inspectorate of the Hong Kong Education Department.

The seminar was conducted in two sessions: the tertiary session held on 15th and 16th, and the sixth form session on 17th. The tertiary session featured lectures given by Prof. Samuel Cheung Hung-nin of the Department of East Asian Languages at the University of California at Berkeley, and Prof. Chew Cheng-hai, director of the Centre for Chinese Language and Culture

of Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. The topics discussed included the necessity of introducing an exit examination on proficiency in Chinese, and whether the establishment of an independent learning centre in tertiary institutions can raise students' Chinese language standards.

The sixth form session was attended by over 200 sixth form Chinese language teachers. Prof. Dang Shu-leung, chairman of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, spoke on 'Chinese Language Proficiency of Secondary Students and Undergraduates'. Participants exchanged experiences in teaching sixth form Chinese, and discussed the future of the Chinese curriculum as well as assessment objectives in public examinations.

More Research Grants

The following two research proposals submitted by members of the University recently received funding locally and from overseas:

□ *Project title:* Occupational Noise Exposure and Hearing Impairment Among Employees in the Service Industry in Hong Kong
Sponsor: Health Services Research Fund, Hong Kong
Principal researcher: Prof. Ignatius Yu Tak-sun

Amount awarded: HK\$617,868

□ *Project title:* A Comparative Study of the Mechanical and Histological Properties of Bone to Bone Union and Bone to Tendon Healing
Sponsor: AO/ASIF Research Commission, Switzerland
Principal researchers: Prof. K. S. Leung, Prof. L. Qin
Amount awarded: CHF 114,600 (approx. HK\$620,000)

First Batch of Locally-Trained PE Degree Holders

The Department of Sports Science and Physical Education, initially established in 1989 as the Department of Physical Education, began offering Hong Kong's first degree course in sports science and physical education in 1994. The first batch of Bachelors of Education in sports science and physical education are graduating this year. To mark the occasion, the department held a press conference on 9th May to introduce the graduates as well as its latest research.

Then, on 10th May, the department organized the '97 Symposium on Research in Sports Science and Physical Education: South-East Asia Perspective'. Speakers from China, Taiwan, Macau, and Hong Kong presented their latest research findings on physical education from social and biological perspectives.

Accountancy Graduates Score Highest in HKSA/ ACCA Exams

Graduates of the University's School of Accountancy outdid other candidates in the HKSA/ACCA joint examinations held in December 1996. The Hong Kong Society of Accountants announced in the May/June 1997 issue of *The Prospective Account: The Students' Journal of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants* that the top students for three non-exemptible papers in the professional stage examination are CUHK professional accountancy graduates.

1996 graduate Kwok Man-chung topped other candidates in Paper 10 — 'Accounting and Auditing Practice' (HK), while Regina Lee Sau-yee, also a 1996 graduate, was the top scorer in Paper 13 — 'Financial Reporting Environment' (HK) and Paper 14 — 'Financial Strategy'. Kwok is an accountant at Price Waterhouse, and Lee is now a finance management trainee at Mass Transit Railway Corporation.

Visit by Presidents of Teaching Hospitals in China

A delegation from the National Association of Presidents of Teaching Hospitals of Medical Universities, China, headed by former director of the Drum Tower Hospital of Nanjing, Prof. Tao Yin, visited the University from 5th to 11th May 1997.

During their visit, the delegation participated in 'Challenges for Teaching Hospitals', a seminar organized by the University's Faculty of Medicine. Challenges faced by teaching hospitals, including those in administration, finance management, teaching, and research were discussed in depth.

The delegation then visited the Faculty of Medicine and its teaching hospitals,



Prof. Sydney Chung, associate dean of medicine (left 4), introducing the Shaw Endoscopy Centre at the Prince of Wales Hospital to the Chinese delegation.

including the Prince of Wales Hospital, Sha Tin Hospital, and the Hong Kong Eye Hospital. They also toured the newest hospital in Hong Kong, the Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital in Tai Po.

Seminar on Child Abuse

The CUHK Department of Psychiatry held a seminar on child abuse on 10th May at the lecture theatre in Shaw College. Experts from Monash University and many local organizations such as the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department, the Correctional Services Department, the

Hong Kong Police Force, the Hong Kong Baptist University, and Against Child Abuse shared their experience on a wide range of issues, which ranged from the long-term effects of child abuse, the assessment and treatment of child molesters, to women as abusers.

Law Professor Examines Relevance of Basic Law to Business

Prof. Frankie F. L. Leung, adjunct professor of law at Loyola Law School and lecturer in law at Stanford University, gave a lecture at the University entitled 'Is the Basic Law Good for Business?' on 17th May. The lecture was organized by the School of Accountancy.

Prof. Leung reviewed the underlying assumptions of the Basic Law with special reference to articles therein dealing with interpretation rights, the relationship between the Hong Kong SAR government and Beijing, Article 23, and nationality issues. The emphasis was on the pertinence of the Basic Law to the business community.

Prof. Leung obtained his BA from the University of Hong Kong, his M.Sc. from Birmingham University, and his law



degrees from Oxford University. He was a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School and practised as a barrister in Hong Kong for eight years. Currently a partner at a 200-strong law firm in Los Angeles, Prof. Leung is also the correspondent on Hong Kong for the *International Legal Materials* of the American Society of International Law.

Medical Students Help Measure Physical Fitness of the Elderly

Year 4 medical students attached to the Department of Community and Family Medicine conducted two community health projects from 3rd February to 17th March: 'Body Measurement and Physical Fitness of the Elderly in Tsuen Wan' and 'Physical Activity and Fitness of Institutionalized Elderly in Sha Tin'. The projects gave the students the experience of conducting a field survey and serving the community's senior citizens.



The Largest O & G Unit in Hong Kong



severe understaffing and excessive clinical workload. While this overload problem is faced by all the departments of the medical faculty, Prof. Chang believes it is especially urgent for his department because, 'When a woman has a baby, everything else must wait.'

In other areas of community service, mainly to upgrade and improve the profession as a whole, Prof. Chang is currently the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine's vice-president for education and examination. He has just completed three years as the president of Hong Kong College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, with Prof. Christopher Haines, a senior lecturer in the department, as the secretary in 1993-94. Prof. Haines is presently an adviser to the WHO on menopause.

Quality Assurance

Prof. Chang points out that in general, the O&G departments in the world have had quality assurance programmes far earlier and far ahead than any other speciality in medicine. Hence, a quality audit was introduced as soon as the department was established. What was also quickly established was a weekly meeting to evaluate cases with unexpected outcomes.

They also have what very few units have internationally — visits to the paediatric department nurseries to see all the babies with problems and to analyse whether better service could have been rendered during either pregnancy or childbirth. He says in a matter-of-fact manner, 'We don't talk about quality assurance because it is very much a part of our job. In our field, we have been doing it for the last 30 years.'

Any Achilles' Heels?

'Yes, we have considerable weaknesses,' is the frank and forthcoming reply from Prof.

Chang, who evaluates weaknesses as readily as strengths. 'The first weakness is that traditionally obstetrics does not attract serious researchers. The problem is related to the discipline worldwide rather than to the efforts of individual O&G departments. It has thus taken the department very long to establish itself in research.'

And then in Hong Kong, Prof. Chang points out, the speciality of obstetrics has for many years been neglected. The government has failed to provide many needed services like prenatal counselling or universal assessment of babies in early pregnancy. According to Prof. Chang, these are services that are available in any 'civilized' Western country. Requests for these services and additional resources from the Hospital Authority have long been ignored, and hence Hong Kong's clinical service and care in this area is sometimes not on a par with that of Western countries of comparable wealth. 'The quality of our care is sometimes poor because the manpower, space and resources at our disposal are only adequate for one-third or one-fourth of the cases that we are currently looking after,' says Prof. Chang.

'It is shortcomings such as these that constitute the more unfortunate moments — moments when a baby is born damaged or dead, and moments when you have to tell certain patients that, because we do not have enough resources and their condition is not life-threatening, we cannot look after them any longer. These are all moments that I would much rather not have, but they concern us as doctors.'

He concludes by saying, 'Being a doctor is like being a general — you win some battles, you lose some, and when you lose, you feel traumatized. But statistics being what they are and biology being what it is, you can never guarantee a successful outcome to every case. We can only try our best.' ○

Shalini Bahadur



They deliver 7-8,000 babies a year, teach the speciality of obstetrics and gynaecology at the undergraduate level, and train specialists at the postgraduate level. Their programmes cover parentology, reproductive medicine, endocrinology, urogynaecology, and gynaecological oncology...

From Birth to Maturity

When Prof. Allan Chang first arrived in the territory in 1982 to join the University's new Faculty of Medicine, the immediate task was to develop a Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Prince of Wales Hospital (PWH) that could provide quality service to its patients and be worthy of a teaching hospital. In the 3-4 years that this took, the department also established its undergraduate teaching. Thereafter, emphasis was put on research and postgraduate training. With increasing experience and expertise, the department has since 1991-92 been engaged in more basic research, such as the study of menopause and its chemistry, the use of sophisticated drugs, numerical processing, medical engineering, and molecular biology. Staff members are now part of an international research team for the identification of tumour suppression genes that can block the development of gynaecological cancers.

'Such developments alter the medical profession's perspective of how to care for people; they may not be major shifts, but they are significant and represent our contribution to the knowledge in our speciality,' says Prof. Chang.

On the Research Side

The bulk of the department's research is

however clinically based, and concerns better diagnostic and treatment methods. These include numerical processing, i.e. designing ways to detect the well-being of the foetus by applying certain logic and algorithms using the computer; studies on how physical and mental decline and progressive arterial degeneration that accompany menopause can lead to strokes and heart attacks; research in female urinary control problems, which affect not only Western but also Chinese women; new treatment of miscarriages that does not require operative procedures; and issues like foetal distress and postnatal depression.

Service Delivery

In 15 years, the department has established itself as the largest such one in the local community. Its deliveries record is due not only to the fact that the PWH is the only hospital in its area, and that Sha Tin has a very young population, but, as Prof. Chang says, the fact that the unit has established a reputation for being very friendly. 'We have made a great effort at making it easy for pregnant women to talk to us and explain their problems. I am sure this makes a big difference.' It, however, also means a considerable service overload, and makes teaching and research much more difficult. As the department head, Prof. Chang compliments all the staff members for having managed to teach so well and achieve so much in research despite

If you invented a method of teaching kangaroos to farm, a time-warp machine, or the quintessential chair, you never know what lucrative returns your invention could bring, and might need a patent to safeguard your interest. Here at CUHK, staff members who have invented, say, a method of compressing data, a new drug, or a super material, can apply for a patent through the Patent Committee to protect their invention. The Patent Committee was formed in 1989 in anticipation of expansion in research and development activities at the University. It replaces the Standing Patent Committee, whose establishment in 1984 was necessitated by the increase in research funding received by the University in the 1980s.

Seeking Protection for Your Inventions

The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Has received an application for a patent for a new and useful invention. The title and description of the invention are enclosed. The requirements of law have been complied with, and it has been determined that a patent on the invention shall be granted under the law.

Therefore, this

United States Patent

Grants to the person or persons having title to this patent the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention throughout the United States of America for the term of seventeen years from the date of this patent, subject to the payment of maintenance fees as provided by law.

Bence Lehman

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Patricia Heller

Attest

Why is the University Involved?

Apart from assisting staff to file patent applications, the Patent Committee is responsible for recommending and reviewing guidelines governing inventions by University staff, supervising the administration of these guidelines, and ensuring proper dissemination of the University's patent policy. Unless there is a pre-approved contractual obligation, the inventors are required to apply for patent through the University, and in doing so, assign the rights to the invention to the University. Secretary of the Patent Committee, Research Administration Officer Mrs. Alice Yip, explains that according to the University's Policy on Research, Consultancies and Intellectual Property, all intellectual property arising from any work done by an employee as part of his/her duty is vested in the University, and hence inventors wishing to make patent applications are obliged to do so through the University. After a patent has been successfully obtained, three-quarters of any future income generated by the invention goes to the University, leaving a quarter for the inventor. If the inventor chooses to shoulder part of the application expenses, he/she is automatically entitled to the same percentage of the total income, in addition to 25 per cent of the balance.

Taking out a patent protects an invention and also renders it more attractive to commercial investment. In more idealistic terms, a patent gives 'proper value' to an invention. And with increased emphasis on academic accountability, the number of patents gained by a university can be used by the public to gauge how successful it is in 'turning research into knowledge, processes and objects that benefit society, and transferring technology back to society'.

The Wheres and Whats

Mrs. Yip points out that two factors determine *where* a patent application is filed: the market for the invention and the established law in the target country. For these reasons, most of the University's patent applications are made to the US Patent Office. If an invention is thought to have a better market in, say, a European country, the application will be filed in that country.

An invention can be a process, a machine, or an article of manufacture. It is, in the broadest sense, a creation of the mind. The mind knows no bounds, so what makes certain creations of the mind patentable and others not? According to the US Patent Office, the basic requirements for a patentable invention are 'novelty' — it must be new, 'utility' — it must be useful, and 'non-obviousness' — judged from the viewpoint of someone practising in the same speciality as the inventor. But before a potential invention comes under the stringent scrutiny of the target patent office, it is evaluated by the University's Patent Committee. The latter's criteria for approving or rejecting applications include scientific merit (which is assessed

by the Committee's ad hoc review panel), feasibility, innovativeness, commercial viability, and scope of application. There has to be a balance in the emphasis given to the different criteria: a novel way of producing a manual typewriter, for example, may score high on scientific merit but low on commercial viability, and may not therefore be worth pursuing. The Patent Committee is in fact considering enlisting consultancy firms for commercial assessment.

Since copyright protection prevails in the arts and humanities, the current Patent Committee (see box below) comprises mainly representatives of the medicine, science and engineering disciplines.

The Whens and Hows

One word of caution: publishing may put an end to patentability. And in the 'publish or perish' world of academia, to publish or to patent can be a big dilemma for researchers. In the US, there is a 12-month grace period for patentability from the date of publication. In a seminar on patent-related issues recently organized by the Patent Committee, two lawyers were invited to speak on different aspects of patents. Mr. Kenneth Allen, senior partner of Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, the oldest and largest intellectual property law firm in the western United States, spoke on how and when an invention disclosure should be made; and Dr. Albert W. K. Chan of Cooper & Dunham LLP, an intellectual property law firm in New York City, gave an overview of how the patent system works. Both lawyers have assisted the University in patent applications. Videotapes of the seminar may be borrowed for viewing from the Research Administration Office.

Looking After Number One

Patent applications are often long and complex, and the Patent Committee needs to involve the inventors along each step of the process as well as in the marketing of the invention thereafter. 'It is very important that the inventors work closely with the University and the lawyers from the very beginning by supplying information meticulously and in good time,' says Mrs. Yip. So be fully prepared for the tedium on the way. The success of an application is as much in the hands of the researchers as in those of the vetting parties. As the 'first-stop' in the patent application process, the Research Administration Office offers information (including what database to search and how to go about a patent application) on its website — <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/rao/patinfo.htm>. ○

Piera Chen

Patent Committee

Chairman: Prof. Arthur K. C. Li, Vice-Chancellor
 Members: Dean of medicine or the dean's representative
 Dean of science or the dean's representative
 Dean of engineering or the dean's representative
 Chair of the Research Committee or the chair's representative
 Prof. Tony L. Lee, Department of Information Engineering
 Prof. Wu Chi, Department of Chemistry
 Dr. Albert Y. Chang, Director of the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology (co-opted)
 Secretary: Research Administration Officer

Service to the Community and International Organizations

- * Prof. Chen Char-nie, professor of psychiatry, has been reappointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal for two years from 15th April 1997.
- * Prof. Helen Chiu Fung-kum, associate professor in the department of psychiatry, has been reappointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal for two years from 15th April 1997.
- * Prof. Leslie Lo, dean of education, has been appointed by HE the Governor to the Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Qualifications for one year from 1st May 1997.
- * Prof. Wong Hin-wah, associate professor in the department of curriculum and instruction, has been appointed by HE the Governor to the Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Qualifications for one year from 1st May 1997.
- * Prof. Chan Wing-wah, professor in the department of music, has been appointed by the Secretary for Home Affairs as chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club Music and Dance Fund for two years from 1st April 1997.
- * Prof. Paul But Pui-hay, director of the Chinese Medicinal Material

Research Centre, has been appointed by the Secretary for Health and Welfare as a member of the Preparatory Committee on Chinese Medicine for two years from 1st April 1997.

- * Dr. Yeung Hin-wing, reader in the department of biochemistry, has been appointed by the Secretary for Health and Welfare as a member of the Preparatory Committee on Chinese Medicine for two years from 1st April 1997.
- * Prof. Thomas Y. K. Chan, associate professor in the department of clinical pharmacology, has been reappointed by the Secretary for Health and Welfare as a member of the Sub-committee on Chinese Medicine of the Preparatory Committee on Chinese Medicine, for two years from 1st April 1997.
- * Mrs. Clara Lee, director of student affairs, has been reappointed by the Secretary for Education and Manpower to the Joint Committee on Student Finance for one year from 1st May 1997.
- * Prof. Tsui Hung-tat, associate professor in the department of electronic engineering, has been appointed by the Secretary for Economic Services to be a member of the Appeal Board Panel established under the Electricity Ordinance for three years from 1st May 1997.
- * Prof. Richard Ho Man-wui, Registrar, has been reappointed as a member of the panel of adjudicators of the Obscene Articles Tribunal for three years from 16th June 1997.
- * Prof. Arthur K. C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University, has been reappointed as an honorary adviser to the Ombudsman, Mr. Andrew

So, from 1st July 1997.

- * Dr. Anthony James, director of the Animal House, has been appointed a member of the Animal Welfare Advisory Group of the Economic Services Branch, Government Secretariat, for two years from 1st May 1997.
- * Prof. Simon S. M. Ho, professor in the School of Accountancy, was elected inaugural president of the Hong Kong Academic Accounting Association on 14th April 1997 for a one-year term.
- * Prof. Julian Critchley, professor of clinical pharmacology, has been appointed as a member of the executive editorial board of the *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* from January 1997.
- * Prof. Wong Yuk, associate professor in the department of philosophy, has been appointed by the Research Centre of Chinese Thinkers at Nanjing University as a specially invited critic for the *Series of Chinese Thinkers* in January 1997.
- * Prof. C. Metreweli, professor of diagnostic radiology and organ imaging, has been awarded the British Journal of Radiology Barclay Medal for 1997 in recognition of his contribution to the journal.
- * Prof. Henry Wong Nai-ching, professor of chemistry, has been made Honorary Professor by the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, from 2nd April 1997.

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Research Centre for Translation

25 anniversary

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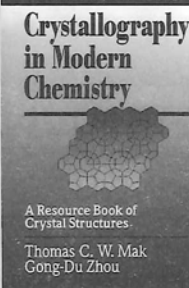
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ISBN 0-471-18438-1, 1,324 pages, US\$69.95



A Book That Marks 1997 But Is Not About It

Our book is not about 1997 or how people feel about 1997. There are no big political statements at all. We're not interested in politics. Everybody's tired of politics,' say Tim Nutt and Chris Bale about their latest venture called *Hong Kong: A Moment in Time*, published by The Chinese University Press. Despite their claims, the book is bound to prompt many questions about its relation to 1997 precisely because of the latter's absence in the manifest-content, juxtaposed with its implied presence in the title and the fact that the book is published now. The authors explain away these textual tensions: '1997 is clearly a landmark year, so we thought it'd be nice to do a book that marks that year. We're not implying that 1997 marks the end of anything or the start of anything. It is simply a moment in time.'

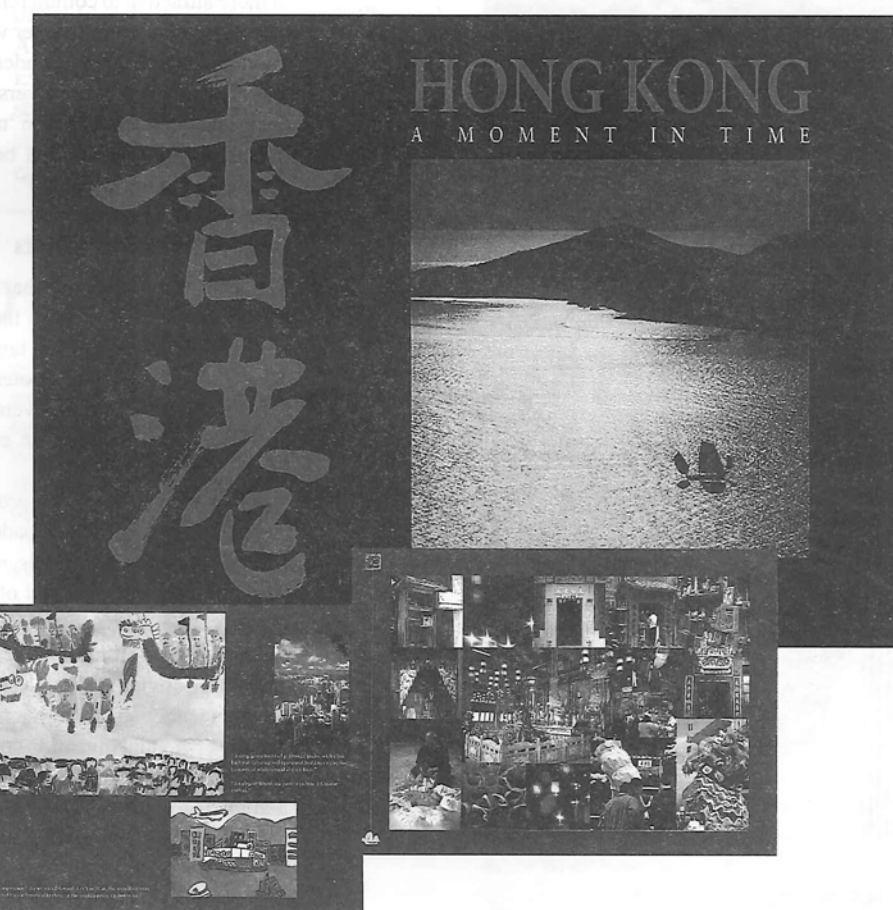
What can a book on Hong Kong be like, that marks 1997 but is not about it, and that is produced by two expatriate men who have lived in the territory for 20 years? To quote Nutt, it is a visual and impressionistic book, a book with over 400 photos of Hong Kong and ten interviews with their 'old friends'. Nutt was mainly responsible for the photos, while Bale took care of the interviews and put the text together. So how does this book differ from the myriad glossy publications spewing with Hollywood- as well as Hong Kong Tourist Association-appropriated images of Hong Kong, that don the bookshop windows in Tsim Sha Tsui? Bale says, 'There are lots of books on Hong Kong, but many of them are very cold although they may have brilliant photos. We wanted to make our book more real. In a book of this size, there are usually only 150 pictures. This one has over 400. We want everyone to be able to see a picture and say, "Yes, that's right. That's Hong Kong." In the same way, by talking to people we know personally, we felt we could make it warmer. It's not a book for tourists. We didn't want the corny images.'

An important aspect of the book is that it is not a money-making venture. HK\$50 of each copy sold goes to the Hong Kong Association for the Mentally Handicapped and the special schools of the Red Cross for

physically handicapped children. The target is to raise HK\$100,000 for each charity. Twenty paintings by the handicapped children in the two charities on what Hong Kong means to them also grace the pages of the book, adding an extra artistic dimension with their bold use of colour.

The idea for the book came about when Nutt, walking in the hills one afternoon last summer, suddenly felt he had to do something to mark 1997. He drew up questionnaires about people's thoughts of Hong Kong and sent them to 800 friends. There were four sets of questionnaires: 'expat friends living in Hong Kong', 'friends who have left Hong Kong', 'Chinese friends living in Hong Kong', and 'visitors to Hong Kong'. With slight variations, the questions asked include 'What unique image do you associate with Hong Kong?' 'What food [colour, smell, texture, noise] do you associate with Hong Kong?', 'Describe your view of Hong Kong in terms of its focus and its motivation', and 'What art do you associate with Hong Kong?'. As Nutt and Bale went through each returned questionnaire looking for quotes to use in the book, what struck them was 'how positive people are about Hong Kong'. Those who have left miss it; those who are about to leave dread leaving. Among the Chinese respondents, there is a strong sense of cultural identity as 'Hong Kong Chinese'. Twenty years ago, most people living here were born in China; now there is a Hong Kong generation who were born and raised in the territory. Their impressions of Hong Kong and their memories generated themes for photographs.

'There are 400 photos, but obviously there are 4,000 others that have had to be left out. It's the same with the interviews. We're not pretending these ten people represent every walk of life in Hong Kong. We chose the ten whom we think have different perspectives of Hong Kong, and whose life stories also show different aspects of Hong Kong,' explains Bale about the choice of interviewees. They include an artist, a movie star, an executive, a civil



servant, a mother, and a social worker. None of them, Bale feels, said the 'typical' things that contributed to the 'tired old images of Hong Kong', and for him that was the most enjoyable part of making the book. For example, when asked if she thought Hong Kong is a land of opportunities where people all have a fair chance to do better in life, social worker Christine Fang said no. Although she'd 'like to say it is fair because it gives people hope', she feels many people are not given a fair chance. Graphic designer John Au was asked if he found Hong Kong a very difficult place to be creative because it is so money-oriented. He replied that if creativity is making something out of nothing, then a family with a monthly income of \$10,000 that manages to put five children through school and university is demonstrating creativity at the highest level.

What were the main difficulties in making the book? 'Getting the pictures,' says Nutt. 'We didn't seriously begin the photography and the interviews until January and the book has to be out in June. There has to be visual continuity. We can't just get a whole bunch of photos and throw them into a book. Some of these pictures were taken almost 20 years ago. We also needed specific pictures to go with the book's themes. That meant I had to take them in February and March when the visibility in Hong Kong was terrible.' ○

Piera Chen

The book (ISBN962-201-772-X, hard cover, 124 pages) is expected to be out in early June. It will be sold at HK\$310, or HK\$250 if ordered through The Chinese University Press.

公積金投資成績
Investment Returns of Superannuation Schemes

總務處公布公積金各項投資基金於一九九七年四月份之投資增長如下：

From the Bursary

The returns for the month of April 1997 in the Designated Investment Funds of the 1995 Scheme and 1983 Scheme are as follows:

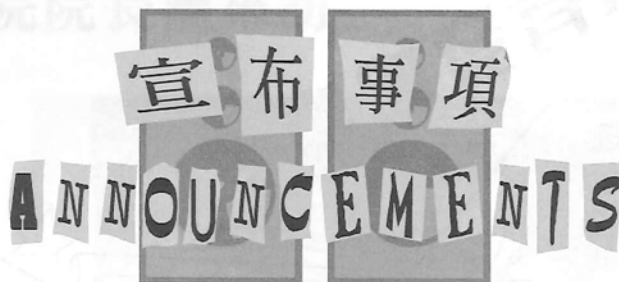
基金 Fund	1995 計劃 1995 Scheme	1983 計劃 1983 Scheme	基準指數 Benchmark Return
	(未經審核數據 Unaudited)		
增長 Growth	1.14%	1.37%	0.95%
平衡 Balanced	1.08%	1.34%	0.69%
穩定 Stable	0.88%	0.77%	0.10%
貨幣市場 Money Market	0.43%	0.56%	0.50%
銀行存款 Bank Deposit	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%

大學游泳池延長開放時間
University Swimming Pool News

大學游泳池將於六月十六日至九月七日延長開放時間：每日上午八時至下午一時四十分，及下午二時三十分至七時十五分，並逢星期三晚上八時至十時十分加開一節夜泳，星期日及公眾假期照常開放。

From 16th June to 7th September 1997, the opening hours of the University Swimming Pool will be extended as follows:

First session: 8.00 a.m. - 1.40 p.m.
Second session: 2.30 p.m. - 7.15 p.m.



Night session (Wednesdays only): 8.00 p.m.-10.10 p.m.
The pool will be open seven days a week, including public holidays.

膳堂維修
Canteens Closed for Annual Maintenance

聯合書院和逸夫書院的膳堂，以及范克廉樓咖啡閣和崇基眾志堂的修繕工程已於上月完成，並重新開放。其他膳堂的維修日期如下：

范克廉樓學生膳堂、教職員膳堂及嘉賓廳	即日至六月九日
新亞學生膳堂、教職員膳堂及雲起軒	即日至六月十五日
范克廉樓地庫快餐店	六月十至十八日
基本醫學大樓小吃店	六月廿八日至七月六日
崇基教職員聯誼會	七月五至十九日
研究院宿舍飯堂	七月八至三十日

The following canteens on campus will be closed for renovation during the following periods:

BFC staff and student canteens and VIP dining rooms	24th May to 9th June
New Asia College staff/student canteen and Yun Chi Hsien	1st to 15th June
BFC fast food shop	10th to 18th June
Basic Medical Science Building canteen	28th June to 6th July
Chung Chi College staff club	5th to 19th July
Postgraduate Hall Complex canteen	8th to 30th July

The United College canteen, the Shaw College canteen, the BFC coffee shop, and Chung Chi Tang have resumed business after renovation.

• Personalia • 人事動態 • Personalia • 人事動態 • Personalia • 人事動態 • Personalia • 人事動態 • Personalia • 人事動態 •

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你有發明嗎？ 要申請專利權嗎

香港的學術研究經費在八十年代末驟增，而中大許多研究計劃都爭取到撥款，研究成果在數年間大量湧現，部分具申請專利權的潛質。校方同期設立專利權委員會，協助教職員申請專利權。

中大早於一九八一年成立專利權臨時小組，探討校方應否就專利權問題積極協助並提供意見予有關的教職員，以及界定校方的參與程度。一九八四年，校方成立專利權常務委員會，處理一切與專利權有關的事宜。該委員會於一九八九年重新命名為專利權委員會（現屆成員名單見另表）。

根據校方訂定的「研究、諮詢顧問服務及知識產權政策」，教職員須經由校方申請專利權，未來收益四分之一屬發明者，四分三歸大學所有。如發明者支付一成申請費用，可得將來收益的一成以及餘下九成的四分之一，餘類推。若校方認為某項發明的整體條件不足夠，不擬代為申請時，發明者可自行申請並獨享收益。

委員會秘書葉顏文慧女士指出，專利權對商業開發是很重要的，譬如藥廠不會貿然開發或鑽研未取得專利權的新藥，免遭他人搶先登記專利權，令龐大投資化為烏有。然而，申請專利權需時，同人必須仔細衡量發表研究成果與取得專利權之間的利弊：專利權可能帶來金錢收益，但未取得專利權前宜把發明保密，這會

阻延發表研究成果；發表研究成果對人類有貢獻，也對教研人員的學術前途有利，但可能影響專利權的申請。

專利權委員會曾於本年三月舉辦研討會，由美國法律專家講解與專利權有關的事項，其中一個專題論述何時是發表發明和申請專利權的適當時機。

截至本年三月底，委員會收到十六份專利權申請，接納了十份，其中三份已取得美國專利權。

這些申請多來自醫科及理工科的教師，箇中是否有特別原因呢？「人文科的研究成果一般在版權法下已有足夠保障，而其他學科的研究成果在版權法下很多時並未能得到足夠保護。」葉女士表示，專利權委員會的服務對象是大學所有教職員。

她又強調，校方不擬代為申請專利權的發明，不一定是質素欠佳，因為專利權委員會是整體考慮以下十點而作出決定的：

- (一) 它有科學優越的地方嗎？
- (二) 可行嗎？
- (三) 創新嗎？
- (四) 專利權潛質何在呢？
- (五) 前所未有嗎？
- (六) 可簡化以作實際應用嗎？
- (七) 用途為何？可否廣泛應用呢？
- (八) 商業潛質高嗎？
- (九) 手頭資料足以支持現在提交申請嗎？
- (十) 應用大學資源為它申請專利權嗎？

另外，委員會會就各項發明的市場潛質和所需的法例保障，決定向哪個國家申請專利權。「迄今以美國為主，因為美國有龐大市場而知知識產權法的執行情況也較佳。」葉女士解釋。

葉顏文慧女士為研究事務主任，主管研究事務處，該處也因而成為同人申請專利權的第一個接觸點。她說：「本處備有有關的資料供同人參考，並把資料上網（網址為 <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/rao/patinfo.htm>），方便同人查閱。」

她提醒欲申請專利權的同人，申請過程毫不輕鬆，須限時限刻跟律師和研究事務處一起籌備各式文件，一旦延誤，輕者增加費用，重者失去註冊專利權的權利。他們必須有足夠的心理準備。○

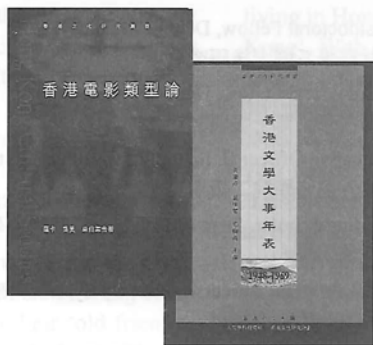
蔡世彬



專利權委員會

- 主席：李國章教授（校長）
 委員：醫學院院長或其代表
 理學院院長或其代表
 工程學院院長或其代表
 研究委員會主席或其代表
 李東教授（訊息工程學系）
 吳奇教授（化學系）
 張彥博士（香港生物科技研究院院長）（增選）
 秘書：研究事務主任

香港文化研究叢書



由人文學科研究所香港文化研究計劃策劃的「香港文化研究叢書」，近期新書有《身份認同與公共文化：文化研究論文集》（陳清僑編，牛津大學出版社）和《情感的實踐：香港流行歌詞研究》（陳清僑編，牛津大學出版社）。前者討論範圍廣泛，涵蓋當代西方學者對「身分認同」及「公共領域」的反省與創新，以及香港、中國大陸、台灣等地的論者對媒介、文化、文學的研究與討論。後者則集中討論香港八十年代至九十年代的歌詞創作，透過閱讀和分析某些歌詞的內容風格，流行曲的生產制度、推銷方法及流行程度，從而發掘流行文化在香港所發揮的多重意義。

該叢書早前出版的書籍包括《香港文學大事年表（1948-69）》（黃繼持、盧瑋鑾、鄭樹森主編，香港文化研究計劃）、《香港文學資料冊（1948-69）》（黃繼持、盧瑋鑾、鄭樹森主編，香港文化研究計劃）和《香港電影類型論》（羅卡、吳昊、卓伯棠合著，牛津大學出版社）；即將出版的有《文化想像與意識形態：香港文化政治論評》（陳清僑編，牛津大學出版社）、《香港現代中國文學史研究》（王宏志著，牛津大學出版社）、《戰後香港的公民文化與政治論述》（羅永生編，牛津大學出版社）、《香港小說選 1948-69》（黃繼持、盧瑋鑾、鄭樹森編，香港文化研究計劃）、《香港新詩選 1948-69》（黃繼持、盧瑋鑾、鄭樹森編，香港文化研究計劃）和《香港散文選 1948-69》（黃繼持、盧瑋鑾、鄭樹森編，香港文化研究計劃）。

查詢請電香港文化研究計劃（內線七零九七）。

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

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

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113	4.10.97	15.9.97
114	19.10.97	29.9.97

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全國教學醫院院長團來訪

全國高等醫學院附屬醫院院長聯誼會應本校醫學院邀請，於上月五至十一日來港訪問，開展兩地醫學教育界的交流。

代表團一行十五人，由該會理事兼南京大學醫學院附屬鼓樓醫院原院長陶寅教授率領，成員來自北京、上海、南京、長沙、福州、烏魯木齊、合肥及武漢等省市的著名醫科大學教學醫院。此外，全國發行的《中國醫院管理雜誌》也派編輯隨團採訪香港的醫院管理情況。

代表團參觀了本校醫學院及其教學醫院，包括威爾斯親王醫院（新界東區大型急症全科醫院）、沙田醫院（地區康復醫院）及眼科醫院（專科醫院）；又造訪最新落成的大埔雅麗氏何妙齡那打素醫院（地區急症全科醫院）；並與醫院管理局高層會晤。

訪問期間，醫學院假香港仔深灣遊艇會舉行「教學醫院的挑戰」研討會，與代表團就兩地教學醫院的行政



醫學院院長李川軍教授（左）接受陶寅教授致送的紀念品

及財政管理、教學科研等方面交流經驗，並探討教學醫院面對的挑戰和解決方法。

基本法對香港商業的影響

國際法及中國法專家梁福麟教授上月十七日應會計學院邀請，在崇基謝昭杰室主講「《基本法》對商業活動有否好處」。

梁教授述評及分析《基本法》內一些與解釋權、特區與中央政府的關係、國籍法等有關的條文，講論商界應如何理解《基本法》將來對香港商業經濟活動的影響。

梁福麟教授為香港和澳州的執業大律師，以及美國一所律師行的合夥人。他曾任哈佛大學法學院訪問學人，並參與本校中國法學研究計劃，現為加州羅耀拉大學法學院客座教授和史丹福大學法學院講師，自八九年起擔任美國國際法學會《國際法學資料》香港聯絡員。

梁教授著作豐富，曾出版四種關於香港九七過渡的書籍，並經常在本港中文報刊發表演論，深受各界注視。

防止虐兒的工作展望

精神科學系上月十日主辦「防止虐兒多元工作展望」研討會，探討受虐待兒童的成長情況，香港及海外對受虐兒童提供的援助，對虐兒者的評估及治療，女性作為虐兒者的情況等問題。

與會者包括國際著名罪案精神科專家、澳州蒙納殊大學 Prof. Paul E. Mullen，香港社會福利署保護兒童課社會工作主任林冰進，防止虐待兒童會總幹事雷張慎佳，中大精神科學系兼任教授黃重光和心理學系副教授鄧素琴，香港浸會大學社工系助理教授秦安琪，香港皇家警察虐兒案調查小組（香港島）主管梁少賢，葵涌醫院精神科顧問醫生熊思方，臨床心理學家徐佩宏等。

首批建築碩士 作品創意不凡

建築學系上月十六至十八日在灣仔中環廣場四十六樓舉辦首屆建築碩士畢業作品展，展出三十多名學生的設計構思和模型，如強調軍民和諧的駐港解放軍總部，跨越市區內主要車道的半橢圓形透明大型告示板，以先進科技為主的香港中央參考圖書館，維多利亞港跨海行人隧道兼娛樂不夜城等。



大學司庫林李魁如博士（左二）、行政事務主任俞靄敏女士（左三）和副校長廖柏偉教授（左六）聆聽學生講解作品的構思

學系動態 修改課程 建音樂廳 音樂系與時並進

音樂系於一九九六至九七學年修改了課程規定及內容，又推行多項新計劃，為音樂教育，尤其是本土化音樂教育打好基礎。

薈萃中西古典及現代音樂

音樂系主任陳永華教授說：「歐洲古典音樂影響巨大，一向是西方音樂教育的主流。直至九十年代初，本系學士學位課程的中、西樂科目比例仍為二比八。」但隨著亞洲經濟起飛，本土意識高漲，音樂教育不能單厚歐洲古典音樂，必須突破傳統框框的限制，尤要使學生認識周遭的音樂文化，具備世界觀。

由是該系逐漸加強中國音樂科目，並於兩年前增設「世界音樂導論」一科，介紹各國音樂文化，內容以亞洲音樂為主，輔以非洲、南太平洋及美洲傳統音樂。今學年又開設「當代亞洲音樂」，讓學生認識二十世紀的亞洲音樂，包括中、港、台、日等地作曲家的作品。學生也可選修中西樂各半，或以西樂為主的課程。

興建音樂廳

該系得多方支持，把崇基第五期重建大樓其中一個講室改裝成音樂廳，提供小組合奏的訓練場地。音樂廳可容納管絃樂團及合唱團共百餘人同台演出，設座位三百個，並會裝置先進的音響及錄音設備。落成後，崇基合唱團、中大管絃樂團，以及該系的粵曲小組、江南絲竹小組、西洋古樂團和爪哇敲擊樂團，便不須再為排練場地傷腦筋；該系的演奏活動也可均衡發展。「我們還可利用音樂廳的設備灌錄唱片及錄像。」陳教授說，「而且『電子及電腦音樂』一科也可加設專業錄音技術的內容。」

首創電腦化編目

該系自一九六五年成立至今，不斷蒐集各種音樂資料如樂譜、樂器、期刊、書籍、文獻、錄音帶、唱片、錄像帶。其中以中國音樂資料館的藏品最多，為大陸以外最具規模者。

陳教授表示，資料能否充分利用，視乎檢索方便與否。現時國際上只確立了西洋音樂書籍的統一編目法，其他音樂資料如視聽產品的編目則百花齊放。音樂系試圖建立一個國際通用而又鉅細無遺的編目法，並透過電腦程式運作，方便檢索。使用者只需輸入某一類別的指示如唱片公司、曲名，或者音樂種類，電腦即可列出相關資料。

他透露，該計劃已獲得資助，並聘請了專人編寫程式。「我們將率先把音樂資料編目電腦化，希望為音樂研究，特別是中國音樂研究，作出貢獻。」

不過，由於資料太多，編目及整理過程耗時，而資助又有限，要完成整個計劃是十分艱鉅的任務，「但不管怎樣，總要先踏出第一步，再盡我們所能朝目標進發。」

翻錄七十八轉唱片

二十多年前，麗的呼聲曾贈送一批五、六十年代的七十八轉中國音樂唱片給中大，為音樂系的珍貴教材。

陳教授說：「黑膠唱片播送次數越多，損耗越大，我們早已計劃把它們合法地轉錄為鐳射唱片儲存，惟是直到去年才得到許讓成基金贊助，展開翻錄工作。」由於唱片數量龐大，而學系資源運用又須以教學為先，這項計劃也須假以時日方能完成。

拓展學術聯繫

音樂系去年春先後出訪台北和北京，開展學術交流，加強兩岸三地音樂學者的聯繫，並增進互相的了解。陳教授表示，該系個別教師一直與內地院校有密切聯繫，機構層面的具體交流則始自年前中大音樂系與中央音樂學院簽訂的交流協議。一年下來，雙方對彼此的體制和運作方式已有較深入的認識，日後在整體運作及課程編排應可互相借鏡，促進音樂教育及研究的發展。 ○

陳偉珠





王澤森語文教育訪問教授 張洪年談語言自覺

美國加州柏克萊大學東亞語文學系系主任張洪年教授表示，要在短期內提高學生的語文水平，便要設法提高他們對自己語言的自覺，了解各種語言的使用空間、時間、對象和場合。一旦他們知道溝通和得體的重要性，自有學習的動機。

張教授為本校首位「王澤森語文教育訪問教授」，並於上月十四日假何善衡工程學大樓演講廳主持公開講座：「從『語言自覺』看香港中文教育的發展」。

張教授認為推行普通話教學有助於寫作，也可糾正文章混雜方言的惡習，但他不同意要求學生放棄以粵語學習。他認同香港推動「兩文三語」的主張，要求學生

在語法、語義和語用方面加強掌握普通話和英語的能力。

他指出，要提高學生的「語言自覺」，必須迫使他們學以致用，例如教師規定學生以語體文書寫文章及做家課。至於教授語法及語言規律時，可把電影的粵語對話改寫為語體文，透過填寫遊戲增強學生的學習興趣。

張洪年教授自一九七四年起任教於加州柏克萊大學，一直致力研究語法，其著作《香港粵語語法的研究》為研究粵方言的基本參考書。張教授近期的研究重點為利用過去二百年的口語材料，重新建構粵語文法。張教授曾在俄勒岡大學、港大和浸大任教。

中國語文教學研討會 ——從預科到大專



香港大專和預科的語文教師，以及海外專家，上月十五至十七日雲集本校，出席「中國語文教學研討會」，商討如何提高本地學生的語文水平，並探討未來語文教學發展的路向。

研討會由中國語言及文學系主辦，中國文化研究所吳多泰中國語文研究中心、教育署課程發展處和輔導視學處，以及香港考試局協辦。

會議依討論內容分為大專組和預科組。大專組的研討內容包括大專學生的中文語文能力、大專中國語文教學、大專學生離校前語文能力評核試，以及大專院校語文自學中心的設計等，約三十名本地大專語文教師在會上就有關內容發表論文。美國加州柏克萊大學東亞語文學系系主任張洪年教授和新加坡南洋理工大學中華語言文化中心主任周清海教授擔任專題講者，分別論述「從詩學到教學：中國語言文學的視覺性」和「華文教學的現實與理想」。大專組另設工作坊，探討寫作教學所面對的問題。

二百多名預科中國語文教師出席預科組的會議。本校中國語言及文學系鄧仕樑教授和教育署鄧文亮先生主持專題演講，分別討論預科和大專生的語文能力問題及中六預科中文課程改革的方向。與會者繼而分組討論，就預科中文課程發展的方向、教學面對的困難，以及公開考試的設題方向和評核目標發表意見。

新聞自由與九七過渡調查

記者疑慮自由尺度 反對自我審查

根據新聞與傳播學系的調查，本地新聞從業員雖然對香港九七以後的新聞自由有疑慮，但仍高度重視並維護新聞自由，而且對過渡期間一些自我克制的說法和做法不以為然。

調查由蘇鑰機教授、陳文教授及李金銓教授在九六年暑期進行，以問卷方式隨機抽樣訪問了香港廿二所新聞機構的五百五十三位新聞從業員，問卷回收率為百分之六十二。

調查發現，超過八成新聞從業員反對「為保持社會穩定過渡，新聞界不應揭發太多社會的陰暗面」的論調，認同的只有百分之五；六成人不同意「為了大局著想，新聞界放棄一點自由也是應該的」此一看法；對於「為了堅持理想，新聞界不一定要中立」的觀點，也有近六成受訪者反對，一成贊成，兩成未持定見。

超過一半（百分之五十二）新聞從業員擔心香港的新聞自由在九七後會受到影響，只有少數（百分之七）認為不會，而三分一受訪者則未有定見；對於香港前途和一國兩制的安排，半數持觀望態度，只有成半認為「香港前途會愈來愈好」及「一國兩制可以行得通」。近



半數（百分之四十七）認為當香港與中國的利益有衝突時，香港傳媒應保持中立，百分之三十七認為應站在香港一方，只有百分之一會站在中國一方。

該調查以新聞從業員是否贊同一些看法來衡量香港的新聞自我審查情況：認為「現時大多數新聞工作者在批評香港政府時會有顧忌」的有百分之五，認為「在批評香港大財團時會有顧忌」的約佔三分之一，認為「在批評中國政府時會有顧忌」的逾半。然而，受訪者一般認為自己較同行敢言，「他們自己」在批評香港政府、香港大財團及中國政府時存有顧忌的比率分別是百分之四、十三和二十一。

體育運動科學的亞洲觀點

體育運動科學系上月九至十日舉辦「體育及運動科學九七研討會之亞洲觀點」，促進香港與外地體育研究的交流。

會議假信和樓舉行，與會者為上海、天津、廣州、台灣、澳門和香港等地大學的體育及運動科學研究人員。他們在會上發表二十多篇研究報告，論及運動的生理、心理、力學和教學，以及康體發展等課題。

體育運動科學系署理系主任陳展鳴教授透露，該系首批學士學位畢業生共二十名將成為合格的體育教師。他們的出路廣泛，除執教職外，也可在紀律部隊、政府和工商界的康體部門服務。



兩名會計畢業生 名列專業試榜首

《香港會計師公會學生會員期刊》九七年五/六月號公布該會九六年杪專業階段考試的榜首名單，會計學院兩名去屆畢業生囊括了其中三張不可豁免考試試卷的第一名；其中郭文忠在卷十「會計及審計執業」取得首名，李秀怡則在卷十三「財務報告狀況」及卷十四「財務策略」名列榜首。郭文忠現為羅兵咸會計師事務所會計師，而李秀怡則為地下鐵路公司受訓財務管理人員。

香港會計師專業考試共分十四卷，而中大專業會計課程畢業生獲豁免其中十卷，亦即可獲豁免的上限。五名中大會計學院畢業生曾在一九九四年杪的考試，壟斷四張不可豁免試卷的第一名。