



Sexual Health Survey Highlights Urgent Need for Education

A territory-wide research to investigate the prevalence of and factors related to sexual dysfunction in the adult population was conducted by the Centre for Clinical Trials and Epidemiological Research (CCTER) of the Faculty of Medicine from December 2001 to February 2002. That was the first large-scale comprehensive population-based study on the subject among Chinese communities.

Using an interactive computer-phone survey method, the study successfully interviewed 1,571 male and 1,656 female Chinese Hong Kong residents aged 18 to 59. The results show that close to 51 per cent of the males and 53 per cent of the females experienced at least one or more sexual dysfunction problems for at least three consecutive months over the last 12 months. The prevalence of the problems is observed to have increased with age.

It is also found that women are more likely to be facing sexual dysfunction problems such as pain, lack of orgasm, lack of pleasure, and loss of interest in sexual life etc. In fact, some 20 to 25 per cent of all adult women in Hong Kong were experiencing one or more of those problems.

Dr. Joseph Lau, director of CCTER, points out that about 10 per cent of the men in Hong

Kong had a persistent erectile problem (for at least three consecutive months in the past 12 months). About 11.4 per cent of men and 2.7 per cent of women felt bothered at being unable to find a sexual partner. About 90 per cent of men felt that sexual life was important to them, whereas the percentage is much lower for women. Only 52 per cent of all men and 33 per cent of women felt that they had adequate knowledge about sex.

Many types of sexual dysfunction were significantly associated with the sense of satisfaction with life. For instance, among those who had an erectile problem, only 40 per cent were satisfied with their life as opposed to 60 per cent for other men. Sexual dysfunction was also related to the quality of life such as mental health and perceived vitality, prevalence of depression, and satisfaction with one's marital relationship.

While sexual health-related problems are prevalent and severe in Hong Kong, they have been neglected by medical professionals and the public for a long time. Dr. Lau believes the government should allocate more resources to educate citizens on the different problems, while the community should see sexual health as something important to life.

Deficit Not Fatal But Reforms Needed, Says Finance Watchdog

The final report of the HKSAR Task Force on Review of Public Finances states that there are structural deficits in Hong Kong, which will go up to \$66 billion in the coming financial year. The report also stresses that if the government does not adopt remedial measures, Hong Kong will exhaust all its fiscal reserves in 2008-9. It calls for the adoption of specific expenditure and/or revenue measures such as the introduction of a sales tax and other new taxes over the next few years.

The Public Finance Group of the School of Accountancy at CUHK has, however, studied the income and expenditure patterns of the government, and found that only 35 per cent of Hong Kong's deficit is structural. The rest is cyclical in nature, which means that these deficits can be recovered when economic conditions improve.

The group believes there is no need to

impose sales tax in the territory if government expenditures are reduced significantly without hurting its public service commitments. It also recommends widening tax bases and paying greater attention to the social well-being of Hong Kong citizens. The group submitted their findings and recommendations to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Antony Leung, on 28th February.



From left: Prof. K.S. Kwong and Prof. Simon Ho speaking at the press conference

Four More Research Projects Receive Sponsorship

The following four projects undertaken by University staff have succeeded in attracting funding from different quarters:

- **Pearl Postmenopausal Evaluation and Risk-reduction with Lasofoxifene (HK\$5,600,000)**
Sponsor: Pfizer Corporation
Principal investigators: Prof. Edith Lau, Prof. P.C. Leung, and Prof. Jean Woo (Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control)
- **Anlene Supplement Trial in Young Women (Hong Kong Leg of Trial) (HK\$3,943,753)**
Sponsor: New Zealand Dairy Board
Principal investigators: Prof. Edith Lau, Prof. P.C. Leung, and Prof. Jean Woo (Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control)
- **Eco-safe Human-motion-powered MEMS Energy Generator for Mobile Electronic Devices (HK\$2,250,000)**
Sponsor: Innovation and Technology Fund
Principal investigator: Prof. Li Wen-jung (Centre for Micro and Nano Systems)
Other investigators: Prof. Philip H.W. Leong, Prof. Yam Yeung, Prof. Xu Yangsheng, and Prof. Wong Sai-ping
- **Validation of Chinese Version of Measures of Stress Incontinence and the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (HK\$86,540)**
Sponsor: Health Care and Promotion Fund
Principal investigator: Ms. Katherine L.S. Siu (Nethersole School of Nursing)

CC Celebrates Golden Jubilee with Carnival

Chung Chi College organized a Golden Jubilee Carnival on Sunday, 3rd March at the Lingnan Stadium to celebrate the college's 50th anniversary.

The carnival featured pony rides, family and children's games, game booths, Chinese handicraft demonstrations, performances of dragon dance and African drums. Alumni and friends of the college also took the opportunity to reunite.

Officiating at the opening ceremony of the event at 11 a.m. were Prof. Liu Pak-wai, pro-vice-chancellor, Dr. George H.C. Hung, chairman of the Chung Chi College Board of Trustees, Prof. Rance P.L. Lee, head of college, Prof. Lai Hon-ming, chair of the college's 50th anniversary organizing committee, Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah, chair of the carnival organizing sub-committee, and representatives from the college's alumni association, the college staff club, the college student union, and the college minor staff association.



Chinese Villages from Multiple Perspectives

Traditional Chinese society is agrarian in nature. In its lands lie the collective memory and the cultural roots of a whole nation. Today, China's rich and varied vernacular environment is fast disappearing in the face of rapid economic development. A study of traditional villages would help to illuminate this aspect of Chinese society and open up questions of preservation.



Prof. Ho Puay-peng's main research interest lies in Buddhist art and architecture and Chinese vernacular architecture. He received his Ph.D. in art history from the School of Oriental Studies at the University of London, specializing in Buddhist architecture of the Tang dynasty. Prof. Ho has travelled widely to study villages and vernacular architecture of various parts of China. He has led many field trips for such research and received research grants to study issues of *fengshui* in Hong Kong villages and the urban structure of Lhasa. Prof. Ho has consistently contributed to the conferences of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Environment and published many articles and a book.

Four Villages Under Study

Prof. Ho Puay-peng of the Department of Architecture, Prof. Sydney Cheung of the Department of Anthropology, and seven researchers from mainland institutions embarked on a project entitled 'The Meaning of Vernacular Environment: Culture and Architecture in Four Chinese Villages' from 1997 to 2000 with an earmarked grant of over HK\$500,000 from the Research Grants Council. The project was the first dedicated study of Chinese villages using a multi-disciplinary approach. The researchers organized themselves into four teams, each comprising an architectural historian and another scholar from a humanities subject — history, economics, anthropology, or cultural studies. Four village sites were

chosen arbitrarily to ensure objectivity. Each team studied one site, then presented their findings at a workshop they subsequently hosted for the other teams. In this way the researchers hoped to enrich and modify each other's positions and perspectives as they approach a holistic understanding of the village landscape.

The four villages are dispersed along neighbouring longitudes. They are respectively Qikou (磧口) in Shanxi province by the Yellow River; Xiaoqi (晓起) in Wuyuan county (婺源), Jiangxi province; Nanxijiang (楠溪江) in Wenzhou (温州), Zhejiang province; and Ping Shan (屏山) in Yuen Long, Hong Kong. Of the four, the village in Shanxi province is the northern-most site, and the one in Ping Shan the southern-most.

Qikou in Linxian, Shanxi



Xiaoqi in Wuyuan, Jiangxi



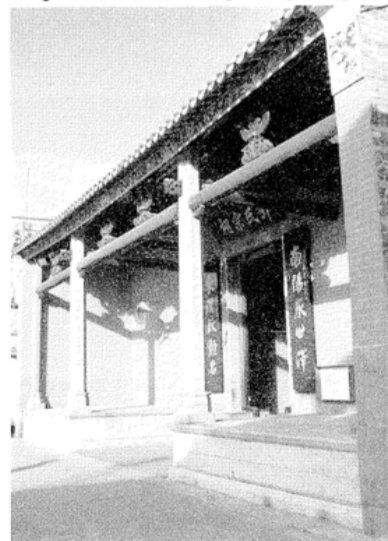
Researchers and locals in Nanxijiang in Wenzhou, Zhejiang



Global and Local Influences and Unique Characteristics

A significant feature of the project was its comparative approach, emphasizing three different aspects of cultural influence: the influence of a global Han culture with a strong Confucian identity; regional influences such as the culture of surrounding regions, shaped by common history, economy, and geography; and characteristics particular to the village that are determined by its idiosyncratic development.

Ping Shan in Yuen Long, Hong Kong



Public Buildings

While strong Confucian ethics and societal organization can be seen in all four sites in the practice of ancestral worship, ancestral halls are more common in the south. Ancestral halls or family temples are the point of convergence of a clan's identity. Yet while they can be considered an integral part of villages in southern China, their presence is far less prevalent in the north. One explanation is that villages in the south are occupied by large, extended lineages, whereas those in the north are inhabited by smaller lineages placing less emphasis on collective identity. Public buildings or semi-public buildings such as ancestral halls and study halls are also a visible expression of the financial and socio-political prowess of the villages, and the elders' high expectations of their descendents. Their numbers therefore have a direct relation with the wealth of the descendents and their success in imperial examinations. Of the four villages studied, Xiaoqi, an old village with many sub-lineages, has the most ancestral halls, while Qikou in Shanxi has the least. In the latter case, it is due more to the mind than the pocket. Qikou is inhabited by well-heeled but narrow-thinking locals who make their own homes very large but are unable to think of other ways of expressing their affluence.

Physical Arrangement and Exteriors

The layout and construction methods of the villages vary due to differences in

the natural environment, the landscape, and interpretations of *fengshui*. In Wuyuan and Nanxijiang where there are more rivers, buildings are erected near the *shuikou* (mouth of the water), where the river enters the village, to keep the water, a symbol of wealth, inside its boundaries.

The river flows out of the 'backdoors' of these villages into protective woods, which render the villages invisible to possible enemies. Wood is also the primary material used for building the houses in these villages. The entrance to Ping Shan in Hong Kong is protected 'spiritually' by an earth altar where the earth god is worshipped. Houses in Ping Shan are constructed with bricks, as are most other village houses in the territory. In Qikou, neither *shuikou* nor earth altar can be found at the entrance to the village. Most houses there are made with pounded earth.

Decorative Motifs

The decoration of the villages has a more immediate relation with the cultural and literary heritage of the region. Certain auspicious decorative motifs are found to be universal, such as the chrysanthemum, symbolizing longevity, and the peony, symbolizing affluence. In Qikou of the less sophisticated north, decorations are less elaborate, their craftsmanship less refined, and they tend to use allegorical characters representing different traditional virtues, as well as other elements from traditional Chinese operas and mythology. By comparison, Wuyuan county and Nanxijiang are more culturally developed. Wannan, the region which contains Wuyuan county and the old home of Jiang Zemen and Hu Jintao, enjoys a longstanding reputation as a cradle for government officials. Its cultural sophistication is reflected in its more refined and lofty decorations. Ping Shan, the wealthiest village of the four, is closer to Qikou in the utilitarian emphasis of its decorations, only slightly more refined.

Observations

'Han culture is not, as it is sometimes assumed, homogeneous. Distinctive

regional specificities found in a locality which manifest themselves in the vernacular environment exist side by side evidence indicating the influences of a global Han culture. The project identifies which are the global Han elements and which are the local elements in the village setting,' explained Prof. Ho. He added that even regional characteristics could not be taken to apply to all the villages within a region. For example, Hakka culture is sometimes taken to cover roughly the region stretching from western Fujian to eastern Guangdong and southern Jiangxi. But it would be a sweeping generalization, as the research findings indicate, to assume that Hakka culture is uniform throughout that vast territory. There are diverse branches of Hakka culture and these manifest themselves in multiple forms architecturally, linguistically, and in customs in small localities, which can be a county or a village or groups of villages. Similarly while *fengshui* figures prominently in the construction of the villages, it does not give rise to uniform form, but rather, multifarious forms resulting from individual interpretations of the overarching principles. In short, no two villages are the same.

Difficulties Encountered

A major difficulty of the study turned out to be finding the right informants. Prof. Ho drew up a list of questions to pose to the villagers, but not all the questions could be answered, especially in mainland villages. 'My list was a bit idealistic. The changes in China over the last century have been enormous. Many landowners who could have answered our questions died in the 50s due to the land reforms and then later in the Cultural Revolution. The ones who are living, mostly peasants, are not very informative as they do not exactly know what happened in the past. The situation is better in Hong Kong where we found elders who could tell us what happened,' said Prof. Ho. The sampling is also very small. China has a

total of about one million villages. Prof. Ho believes that a much clearer picture could have been painted if more villages had been included in the study.

The results of the study have been published in *Orientations*, a magazine on Asian art and architecture. As a result of this project, two books are now under planning to document the research findings. Prof. Ho has also received another earmarked grant (around HK\$1,600,000) to conduct a three-year architectural study on symbolism and meaning of constructions and decorations of Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta.

Cultural Tourism

When in the field, the researchers were often asked by curious villagers why they were interested in 'old and outdated' things, reflecting that modern objects are deemed far more desirable by the villagers. The importance a society gives to the preservation of its past reflects the stage of its economic development, the educational level of its citizens, and its cultural values etc. Prof. Ho believes that an effective way to convince the local residents to preserve tradition is by showing them how it can be adapted to satisfy modern living standards and used to generate income while preserving the artefacts. That was why in all three sites on the mainland, villagers interviewed as well as government officials coordinating the visit were given the impression that the researchers were there to help develop tourism. And in Ping Shan, the first heritage trail in Hong Kong was set up. Cultural tourism is a controversial issue brought up by the project. Should we preserve for profit, or would it reinforce values that inherently go against preservation of tradition? These questions are equally pertinent to Hong Kong as to mainland China. ○

Piera Chen

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請須輸入 [中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

Service to the Community and International Organizations

- Prof. Liu Pak Wai, pro-vice-chancellor, has been re-appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Commission on Strategic Development for one year from 1st February 2002.
- Prof. Chan Wing Wah, professor of music, has been appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Hong Kong Arts Development Council for three years from 1st January 2002. He also conducted the choir of the Hong Kong Japanese Club, Hong Kong Oratorio Society, and the Shenzhen Symphony Orchestra to perform Mozart's *Requiem* on 3rd February 2002 at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre. The concert was presented by the Hong Kong Japanese Club with all income being donated to the Community Chest.
- Dr. Cheung Ping Kuen, programme director (Chinese Section) of the Independent Learning Centre, has been appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Hong Kong Arts Development Council for three years from 1st January 2002.
- Mr. Hardy Tsoi Sik Cheong, arts administrator and manager of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, has been appointed by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR as a member of the Hong Kong Arts Development Council for three years from 1st January 2002.
- Prof. Kenneth Young, pro-vice-chancellor, has been re-appointed by the Education and Manpower Bureau of the HKSAR as a member of the University Grants Committee for one year from 1st April 2002.
- Prof. Chan Kai Ming, professor of orthopaedics and traumatology, has been elected by medical practitioners registered in Parts I and III of the General Register to be a member of the Medical Council of Hong Kong for three years from 24th January 2002.
- Prof. Janita Chau Pak Chun, assistant professor in the Nethersole School of Nursing, has been re-appointed by the Nursing Council of Hong Kong as a co-opted member of the Registered Nurse (General) Examination Sub-committee until 5th January 2003.
- Prof. Joyce Ma Lai-Chong, professor in the Department of Social Work, has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Social Workers Association as the chief editor of the *Hong Kong Journal of Social Work* for the years 2002 and 2003.

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

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

大學規程修訂

Amendments to University Statutes

《香港中文大學規程》之規程 1, 14, 15, 17 及 20 最近經修訂，以便對教師的編配作更靈活的處理，容許教務會將教師編配予大學的學院、學系、專業學院及單位。

Statutes 1, 14, 15, 17 and 20 of the Statutes of The Chinese University of Hong Kong have recently been amended to provide for greater flexibility in the assignment of teachers and allow the Senate to assign teachers to Faculties, Departments, Schools of Studies and units of the University.

新任講座教授

Professorial Appointment

大學委任 Prof. Peter A. Cameron 為意外及急救醫學講座教授，任期由二零零二年二月二十二日起生效。

Prof. Cameron 一九八一年取得澳洲墨爾本大學內外全科醫學士學位，一九九七年獲蒙納殊大學頒授醫學博士學位。

他本科畢業後，於墨爾本多家醫院服務，並曾到英國和加拿大行醫，一九九五年起於墨爾本大學之皇家墨爾本醫院任教，二零零零年獲委任為墨爾本大學外科學系急救醫學教授。

Prof. Cameron 為多個專科學院的會員或院士，並出任兩份期刊的編委。



Prof. Peter A. Cameron has been appointed professor of accident and emergency medicine from 22nd February 2002.

Prof. Cameron obtained his MB BS from the University of Melbourne in 1981 and his doctorate in medicine from Monash University in 1997.

Prior to joining the University, Prof. Cameron was director of emergency medicine at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, president of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, professor of emergency medicine at the University of Melbourne, director of emergency medicine at the Freemasons Hospital, and executive of the Victorian Injury Surveillance System. He has also served as an editorial board member of *Hazard*.

Prof. Cameron is a member of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, the Australasian Society for Emergency Medicine, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the Australian Medical Association, and the Australasian Trauma Society.

新設課程

New Programmes

教務會去年十二月十二日通過開設下列新課程：

- 性別研究哲學博士課程（由二零零二至二零零三年度起）
- 家庭輔導及家庭教育文學碩士課程（由二零零二至二零零三年度起；自資）
- 普通話教育文學碩士課程（由二零零二至二零零三年度起；自資）
- 女性研究學士後文憑課程（由二零零二至二零零三年度起在北京開設；自資）
- 理財策劃與管理專業文憑課程（由二零零二年三月起）
- 醫療經濟學與醫療政策文憑課程（由二零零二年九月起）
- 價值教育證書課程（由二零零一年十二月起）

由校外進修學院於二零零二年二月起開設

- 電腦美術、動畫及圖像設計證書課程
- 電子/數碼印刷證書課程
- 資訊科技技術員證書課程
- 萬維網及多媒體印刷證書課程

The Senate approved the introduction of the following programmes at its meeting in December 2001:

2002-3

- Doctor of Philosophy Programme in Gender Studies
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Family Counselling and Family Education
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Putonghua Education
- Self-financed Postgraduate Diploma Programme in Women's Studies, in Beijing

In 2001 and 2002

- Professional Diploma Programme in Financial Planning and Management (March 2002)
- Diploma Programme in Health Economics and Health Policy (September 2002)
- Certificate Programme in Values Education (December 2001)

By the School of Continuing Studies in February 2002

- Certificate Programme in Computer Graphics, Animation and Image Design
- Certificate Programme in Electronic/Digital Publishing
- Certificate Programme for Information Technology Technicians
- Certificate Programme in Web and Multimedia Publishing

保健處推出網上預約服務

UHS Internet Appointment Booking System

保健處已推出靈活方便的「網上約症服務」，供合資格之教職員及其親屬使用，合資格之學生亦可由四月二日起使用該服務；大學員生仍可利用電話或親臨該處預約醫生。

「網上約症服務」只適用於普通門診服務，員生可於七天前預約，而每人每日只可預約一位醫生。該處網頁 (<http://www.uhs.cuhk.edu.hk>) 提供使用簡介及旁述示範。

From 14th March 2002, eligible staff and their dependents can make medical

appointments at the UHS through the Internet, and from 2nd April 2002, eligible students of the University can do the same. The existing phone-in and walk-in systems will continue unchanged.

The web site is <http://www.uhs.cuhk.edu.hk>.

There will be a step-by-step guide and live demo to explain the procedures. Each person can make one appointment per day, and from one to seven days in advance. The new service is limited to medical consultation only.

圖書館系統復活節及清明節假期開放時間

Library Opening Hours During Easter and Ching Ming Holidays

	大學、崇基、新亞、聯合圖書館 UL, CC, NA, UC	建築學、醫學圖書館 ARL, MEL
29-30.3.2002	9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.
31.3.2002	1.00 p.m.-7.00 p.m.	停止開放 Closed
1.4.2002	停止開放 Closed	停止開放 Closed
5.4.2002	停止開放 Closed	停止開放 Closed

校園泊車管理新措施

New Campus Parking Arrangements

大學行政與計劃委員會決定由二零零二年四月一日起實施新的校園泊車管理措施。新措施乃因應聯席諮詢委員會的建議而推行，目的是更有效運用校園內的泊車設施，特別是辦公時間內較缺乏車位之區段。

入閘證/泊車券之管理

1. 入閘證之發放需予加強控制，每名教職員或可獲發證之人士祇可獲發入閘證乙枚。入閘證類別分為：

A 證：發予按「甲」、「乙」或「丙」類服務條件或相等條件聘用之全職教職員，每證最多可登記兩個車輛登記號碼。新管理措施實施後，將有特定之泊車區域，保留予持 A 證車輛專用，請參閱下述「泊車位管理」條。

VIP 證：發予校方指定之貴賓 (VIP)，由新聞及公共關係處發出。

E 證：發予住校教職員之家屬，每位住校教職員祇可獲發乙枚，供其家庭成員使用，每證最多可登記兩個車輛登記號碼。

B 證*：發予經所屬學系/部門確認之研究院宿生。

C/Cd 證：限量發予獲學生輔導處推薦及行政事務委員會批准之本科生。

CD 證：發予經行政事務委員會認許之其他合適人士 (例如九廣鐵路局認可人員)。

D/Dd 證*：發予在校園上班之其他機構僱員及經許可駐校或非駐校之承建及承辦商。

* 須繳費

2. 兼讀制本科及研究生在校園修讀晚間或週末課程而經所屬學系/部門確認者，可獲發須預繳費用之泊車券，每券可供入校泊車一次，每次不逾五小時。

3. 兼任教職員、校友會幹事及學系/部門公事訪客經有關學系/部門確認者，可獲有關部門簽發認可泊車券，持券者可入校免費泊車一次，每次不逾五小時。

4. 校園住戶訪客可由有關戶主簽發認可泊車券，每次探訪可享免費泊車不逾十二小時。

5. 無有效入閘證或泊車券之車輛，均須繳交校方規定之泊車費。

泊車位管理

6. 管制泊車區

下列地區在辦公時間內通常難覓車位，經界定為管制區：

(a) 校園中部 (由校園正門沿大學道及中央道東展，包括梁銶琚樓、馮景禧樓及汾陽樓範圍各個停車場。)

(b) 崇基校園 (由崇基教堂東延崇基路、池旁路及車站路至柏苑，包括火車站對面之停車場。)

7. 管制措施

管制泊車區 (第一類)

(a) 上述管制區內之泊車位，其中約百分之五十五將界定為「管制泊車區 (第一類)」，該區包括：

- 上述兩管制區內所有室內停車場，及
- 區內其他特別指定之停車場。

(b) 在管制時段內，該區 (火車站對面之停車場除外，見下 (d) 說明) 祇供持有新發出之 A 及 VIP 證車輛使用。

(c) 管制時段乃為每日上午八時至下午七時，星期日及公眾假期除外。

(d) 火車站對面之停車場全日祇供持有新發出之 A 及 VIP 證車輛使用。

(e) 該類停車場入口將置有紅邊藍底之「P」字指示標誌，以資識別。

管制泊車區 (第二類)

(f) 管制區內其餘約百分之四十五泊車位，將界定為「管制泊車區 (第二類)」，該區將開放予所有車輛使用。

(g) 該區停車場入口將置有藍底之「P」字指示標誌，以資識別。

限時停泊

(h) 下列兩個停車場將會劃定為限時停泊區：

- 火車站對面之停車場內全部共五十八個停車位 (屬「管制泊車區 (第一

類)：每次停泊不可逾五小時

- 百佳超市外全部共六個停車位(屬「管制泊車區(第二類)」,供書店、超市及銀行顧客等使用)：每次停泊不可逾三十分鐘

逾夜停泊

- 一般而言,所有管制泊車區均禁止逾夜泊車。全部車輛必須在凌晨三時前駛離有關停車場。此項管制適用於所有車輛。
- 持有A類泊車證之教職員,倘因公事需在管制泊車區逾夜泊車,須事先知會保安組。惟任何車輛皆不得在管制區連續停泊兩夜。
- 持有A類泊車證之教職員,在需要時可申請將車輛逾夜停泊在距離火車站約三分鐘步程、位處管制區內之指定逾夜泊車處。逾夜泊車券/月票(每券一晚二十元;月票每月三百元)可於保安組購買,惟車輛不得在逾夜泊車處同一泊車位連續停泊超過七十二小時。

8. 其他泊車地區

- 其他泊車地區包括:
 - 宿舍停車場,及
 - 在兩類管制區之外,而又不屬於宿舍停車場範圍者。
- 宿舍停車場祇供校園住戶使用。
- 宿舍停車場及管制區以外之泊車位,在任何時間,均開放予所有車輛使用;車輛可在該類泊車位連續停泊不超過七十二小時(星期六及公眾假期不計算在內)。

特別活動

- 學院/學系如主辦研討會,通常可為主講嘉賓在管制區預留不超過五個泊車位。各書院舉行大型活動,例如院慶及畢業典禮時,可在管制區預留多於五個泊車位。

通告及標誌

- 校園泊車新管理制度下之有關通告及指示標誌,將放置於所有泊車區域,敬希留意。
- 如有詢問,請聯絡保安主任(內線七九九八)。

The AAPC has decided that a new Campus Parking Management System be introduced from 1st April 2002. This is in response to a recommendation from the Joint Consultative Committee to achieve better utilization of parking facilities on campus, particularly in areas with major parking problems during office hours.

Management of Parking Labels/Coupons

- There shall be tighter control over the issuance of parking labels. The following types of new parking labels shall be issued. Only one label shall be issued to each staff member/eligible person.
 - Type A: For full-time staff on Terms (A), (B), (C) and equivalent terms. Each label could list up to two car numbers. In the new system, there shall be parking areas designated for the exclusive use of Type A-label vehicles. Please refer to the section on Management of Parking Space below.
 - Type VIP: For VIPs designated by the University, to be distributed by the Information and Public Relations Office.
 - Type E: For family of staff members residing on campus. Only one label shall be issued to each resident staff for use by his/her family members. Each label could list up to two car numbers.
 - Type B*: For resident postgraduate students verified by departments/units.
 - Type C/CD: For undergraduate students endorsed by the Deans of Students and approved by AAC in exceptional cases only.
 - Type CD: For other eligible persons (such as authorized personnel of KCRC) to be approved subject to AAC guidelines.
 - Type D/DD*: For employees of other organizations or resident/non-resident contractors working on campus as approved by the University.

* Fee-charging

- Part-time undergraduate and postgraduate students attending evening or weekend classes on campus and verified by departments/units shall be issued pre-paid parking coupons for parking of not more than five hours per visit.
- Part-time staff, office-bearers of alumni associations, and visitors on business verified by departments/units shall be issued validated parking coupons by departments/units concerned for free parking of not more than five hours per visit.
- Visitors to campus residences shall be given validated parking coupons by the residents concerned for free parking of not more than 12 hours per visit.
- Other vehicles with no valid parking labels or coupons shall pay the prescribed parking fees.

Management of Parking Space

- Controlled Parking Areas
The following areas, where major parking problems have been identified during office hours, shall be designated as 'controlled areas':
 - Central level campus (from the main entrance extending eastwards along University Avenue and Central Avenue, including the car parks at K.K. Leung Building and Fung King Hey Building and those in the vicinity of Kwok Sports Building).
 - Chung Chi campus (from the upper part of Chung Chi Chapel extending eastwards along Chung Chi Road, Hui Yeung Shing Path, Pond Crescent and Station Road to Cypress Lodge, including the car park opposite the Railway Station).

7. Control Measures

Category I Controlled Areas

- Approximately 55 per cent of the parking space within the two controlled areas shall be designated as Category I controlled areas, which shall include:
 - all covered car parks in the two controlled areas, and
 - other designated car parks in the two controlled areas.
- During the controlled period, all Category I controlled areas [with the exception of

the car park opposite the Railway Station, see (d) below] shall be reserved for parking by holders of the new Type A and VIP labels only.

- The controlled period is from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. daily, except Sundays and public holidays.
- The car park opposite the Railway Station shall be reserved for parking by holders of the new Type A or VIP labels only throughout the day.
- Category I controlled areas shall be signified by a 'P' directional sign in blue, with margin in red, placed at the entrance of the relevant car park.

Category II Controlled Areas

- The rest, making up approximately 45 per cent of the parking space within the two controlled areas, shall be designated as Category II controlled areas, which shall be open for use by all vehicles.
- Category II controlled areas shall be signified by a 'P' directional sign in blue, placed at the entrance of the relevant car park.

Time-Restricted Parking

- The following two car parks shall be designated for time-restricted parking.
 - All 58 parking spaces in the car park opposite the Railway Station (a Category I controlled area): up to five hours (each occasion)
 - All six parking spaces outside Park'N Shop (a Category II controlled area, for customers of the bookstore, supermarket, and bank, etc.): up to 30 minutes (each occasion)

Overnight Parking

- Under normal circumstances, overnight parking shall *not* be allowed in the controlled areas. All vehicles must be removed from these areas before 3.00 a.m. This restriction shall apply to all vehicles.
- Staff holding Type A labels and wishing to park overnight in any of the controlled areas for work related purposes shall inform the Security Unit in advance. No vehicle shall be allowed to park overnight in the said areas for two consecutive nights.
- Where necessary, staff holding Type A labels may apply for overnight parking at a designated parking site within the controlled areas about three minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Coupons/monthly passes (at \$20 per night or \$300 per month) for overnight parking at that site could be purchased from the Security Unit. No vehicle shall be allowed to park in the same parking space on the site for a continuous period of more than 72 hours.

8. Other Parking Areas

- Other parking areas on campus include:
 - residential parking areas, and
 - non-residential parking areas outside the two controlled areas.
- Residential parking areas are for use by campus residents only.
- Non-residential parking space outside the two controlled areas shall be open to all vehicles at all times. Overnight parking shall be allowed in such spaces for a continuous period of not more than 72 hours (not including Saturdays and public holidays).

Special Events

- Faculties/departments holding conferences could normally reserve no more than five parking spaces in the controlled areas for guest speakers. Colleges may, however, reserve more than five parking spaces in the controlled areas for major college functions, such as Founders' Day and graduation ceremonies.

Notices and Signage

- Proper notices and signage relating to the new campus parking management system shall be placed at all parking areas concerned for the attention of all drivers.
- For enquiries, please contact the Security Officer at Ext. 7998.

骨質疏鬆症處理新知

保健處將於三月十九日下午一至二時在保健醫療中心一樓健康教育室舉辦骨質疏鬆講座,由中文大學賽馬會骨質疏鬆預防及治療中心主任劉明珠教授主講。歡迎出席。

The Chinese University Press Annual Sale 2002

The Chinese University Press is holding their annual book sale at the University Book Store, John Fulton Centre, until 28th March. Nearly 300 titles will be on display. There will be a 30 per cent discount on the latest titles, and up to 90 per cent discount on other books.

帝都/帝京酒店現金券

Royal Park/Royal Plaza Hotel Cash Coupons

校方最近收到由帝都酒店送出之帝都/帝京酒店禮券二百七十五張,每張面額一百元,每次最多可使用二十張,有效期至二零零二年八月三十一日。

大學同人可以投標方式購買該等禮券,所有收入將撥歸大學。有意者請於商務組網頁(<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bus/couponsbidding.doc>)下載投標表格,填妥後密封寄往富爾敦樓地下商務組投標箱,信封註明「競投酒店現金券—密件」,截止日期為二零零二年三月二十八日下午二時半。投標結果將於二零零二年四月初直接通知各投標者,查詢請致電曹小姐(內線七八八七)。

The University has been given 275 Royal Park/Royal Plaza Hotel cash coupons, with a face value of \$100 each, by the Royal Park Hotel under a business incentive scheme. The cash coupons have a validity of around five months ending on 31st August 2002; a maximum of 20 coupons can be used on any one visit.

Members of staff are welcome to bid for these coupons by completing an application form available from the Business Office's homepage at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bus/couponsbidding.doc> and returning it in an envelope marked 'Confidential — bid for hotel cash coupons' to the Tender Box, Business Office, G01, John Fulton Centre, before 2.30 p.m. on 28th March 2002. The result of the bid will be released in early April 2002. The proceeds will go to the University.

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

新書 New Books

中文大學出版社

《跨世紀的大專語文教學》

中國語言及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專中國語文教學研討會」，主題為「因材施教與學以致用」，廣泛討論語文教學問題，尤其針對世紀之交的香港大專語文教學問題；與會者包括香港所有大學的中國語文教師。《跨世紀的大專語文教學》一書是該研討會後，由中文系組成編輯委員會，並經過嚴格的校外匿名審查程序而出版，暢論大專語文教學的專著。

此書共收二十三篇論文，分別從不同角度如宏觀分析、課程設計、行業語文與社會要求、教學法和教學經驗、教材和教學媒介，以及網上教學資源、報刊語文分析、語法與寫作教學、母語音掌握等方面，全面探討和分析香港大專語文教學的問題與發展路向。書內總結了多位學者的經驗和意見，理論與實踐並重。

此書由鄧仕傑主編。鄧教授為中大中國語言及文學系系主任，研究興趣在魏晉南北朝文學、文學批評及古典詩歌，曾發表多篇有關香港語文教學的論文。

國際統一書號962-996-032-X，平裝本，三十頁，九十五港元。



《香港稅務：法例與實施說明 2001-02》

中文大學出版社一九八一年出版 *Hong Kong Taxation: Law & Practice*，隨後每年根據政府在該課稅年度的新條例及條文進行修訂，並列舉有關的個案。此書自初版以來，已成為會計及財務專業人士、執業稅務顧問、執業律師、工商界等必備的參考書，亦為本港各大專院校的指定教科書。中文版《香港稅務：法例與實施說明》則自一九八九年起刊行。

本年度修訂版繼續由 David G. Smith 執筆，謝孝衍翻譯。兩人均為畢馬威會計師事務所的合夥人。書內詳述香港現行的物業稅、薪俸稅、利得稅、印花稅及遺產稅等稅項的法例內容和計算方法，亦就報稅表及稅例方面的懲罰、評稅與納稅、反對與上訴等問題，詳盡解說。書中又以大量具體例子說明及解釋應繳稅款的計算方法，並且引用過往的稅務個案實例，包括本港及英聯邦國家的判例，使讀者更容易明白有關條例的實際運作情況。

《香港稅務：法例與實施說明 2001-02》更探討了前一年的法例修訂對稅例的影響，例如非居港人士專利權入息的繳稅責任。作者亦對前一年一些重要的稅務案例和稅務委員會裁決，例如與利得稅開支扣減有關的 *Secan* 一案，進行了精闢的解說。



國際統一書號962-996-008-7，平裝本，八百七十四頁，二百九十五港元。

香港亞太研究所

研究專論第一二零號

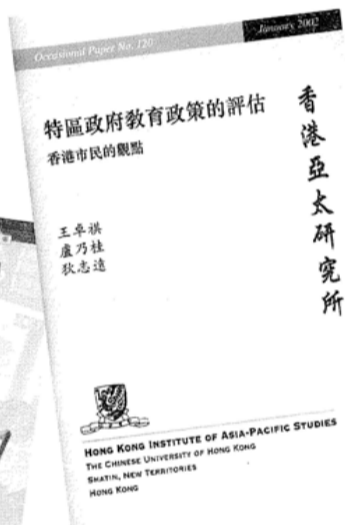
《特區政府教育政策的評估：香港市民的觀點》

此文利用電話調查所得資料，系統地探討香港市民對特區政府教育政策的看法。調查發現，市民大都同意政府必須改革教育制度以適應新的知識型經濟，亦同意學生應學會自學和活用知識，以配合「知識型經濟」的要求。市民亦普遍認同特區政府推行教育改革的時機。

市民的價值觀念與特區政府的教育政策及教改措施大致吻合，僅在實務的層次上有分歧，包括派位組別「五改三」、統一的語文政策，以及增加大學學費以收回部分成本。低下階層的受訪者除特別支持教育政策外，亦認同現行制度可讓窮家子女透過教育而在社會向上流動。

作者王卓祺、盧乃桂和狄志遠亦探討了為何在民意傾向支持教育政策下，傳媒卻不時批評該等政策。

國際統一書號 962-441-120-4，平裝本，五十頁，二十港元。



研究專論第一二一號

《台灣第五屆立法院選舉結果對其內部政局及兩岸關係的影響》

此文分析了台灣第五屆立法院選舉結果對台灣政局及兩岸關係的影響，並探討了國民黨在選舉中慘敗的主要原因。作者王家英指出，國民黨敗因主要包括高提名策略失敗、配票失效、藍綠兩極化、執政民進黨全力掃蕩賄選活動、民進黨成功主導選舉議題和連戰欠缺個人魅力。至於選舉結果對台灣政局的影響，主要反映在四方面：民進黨政權得到實質的鞏固、國民黨持續萎縮、親民黨強勢崛起並完全吸納右翼的新黨，以及台聯成功進駐台獨左翼。這些發展使民進黨夥同台聯所代表的中間偏左（獨）力量，取代了過去國民黨聯同其他統派所代表的中間偏右（統）力量，暫時成為台灣的政治主流。

在兩岸關係方面，選舉後的民進黨政權進一步鞏固而「泛藍軍」進一步弱化，勢必令北京檢



討其對民進黨政權的「冷和」政策，更有可能改以較積極的態度面對之。由於政權得到鞏固，總統陳水扁在處理兩岸關係時，有力量擺脫黨內台獨基本教義派的制約，從而展現較大的彈性和自主性。然而，北京必須調整其「時間站在我方」的心理和放棄對台灣在野黨的期待，而民進黨政府也要持續靠向中間偏統的路線，兩岸才能建立起碼的互信和共識，有望邁向真正的和解。

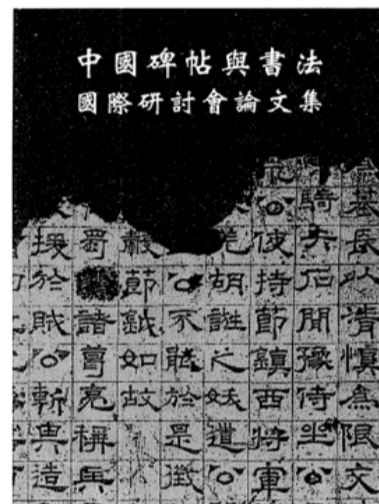
國際統一書號962-441-121-2，平裝本，二十三頁，十五港元。

文物館

《中國碑帖與書法國際研討會論文集》

此書為文物館專刊之十，由游學華和陳娟安編輯，收錄文物館與藝術系二零零一年四月舉辦之「中國碑帖與書法國際研討會」論文三十篇。與會者來自內地、台灣、香港、美國、日本等地，就碑刻的史料與書法價值、碑帖法書研究、碑帖與書法的關係等問題進行研討。此書為中國碑帖與書法愛好者重要的參考資料，亦對推動中國古代碑帖與書法的研究有所裨益。

國際統一書號962-7101-59-1，平裝本，三百四十五頁，二百港元。



香港教育研究所

教育政策研討系列之四十五

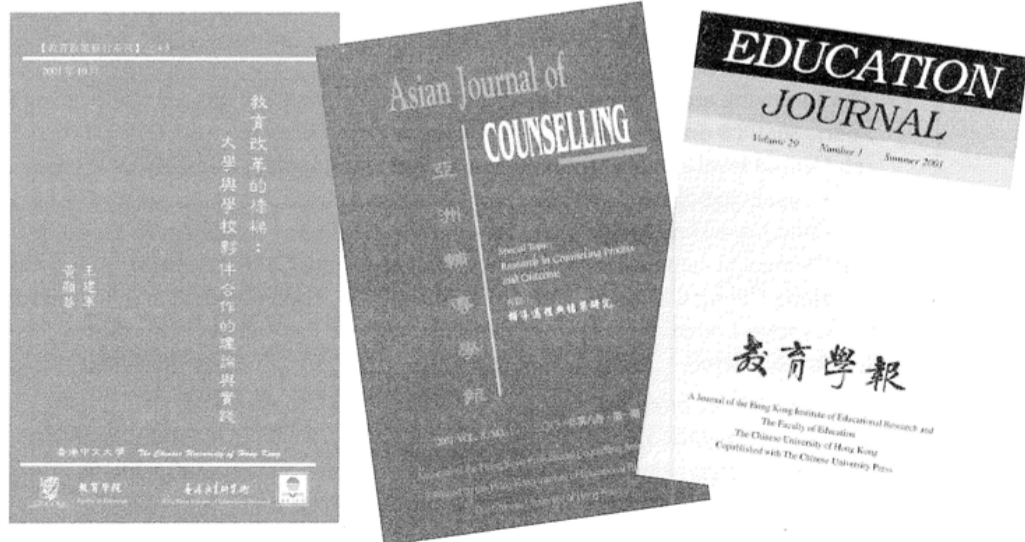
《教育改革的橋樑：大學與學校夥伴合作的理論與實踐》

二十世紀八十年代中期以後，通過大學與學校的夥伴合作以提升學校教育和教育素質的理論，引起關注和實踐。此文簡略回顧了其背景，闡述了支持這理念的主要團體和學者（如 Holmes Group 和 Goodlad）的觀點。作者王建軍和黃顯華從學校教師的角度（如合作可能為教師帶來的好處、教師面臨的衝突、教師的專業發展與變革等），總結了一些實證研究，又分析了大學與學校夥伴合作中的一些問題（如合作式的探究）。

國際統一書號962-8077-56-2，平裝本，六十四頁，十五港元。

Asian Journal of Counselling, Volume 8 Number 1 (2001)

Education Journal, Volume 29 Number 1 (Summer 2001)



陳志輝教授談商管碩士課程的發展

「『外向型發展』是中大工商管理碩士課程在新世紀的策略。」工商管理碩士課程主任陳志輝教授如此說。

屢創先河 素享盛名

中文大學一九六六年創辦全港第一個全日制工商管理碩士課程，為香港經濟在七十年代的起飛提供優秀的人才和動力。

校方又於一九七六年率先設立兼讀制工商管理碩士課程，供在職人士公餘進修；這項課程現再分為晚間制和週末制，以方便學員。

一九九三年，中大再次領導本地商管碩士課程的發展，開設行政人員工商管理碩士課程，為商界培訓具備現代管理技巧及知識的高級行政人員。

三類課程每年畢業生約二百五十人，是香港工商業的中流砥柱。

世紀之交，商學院再創新猷，於二零零零年十一月開辦金融財務工商管理碩士課程，今年九月更會推出環球學習的「OneMBA課程」和針對醫療服務的工商管理碩士課程。

跨科跨境 放眼全球

陳志輝教授說，中大的工商管理碩士課程一直緊貼社會脈搏，與時並進。三個新課程內容突破商科固有的框框，舉辦的地點也不局限於香港，目的正是要拓展學員的視野，訓練他們成為世界優秀的商業領袖，加強香港在全球經濟漸趨一體化下的競爭力。

「金融財務工商管理碩士課程」是中大與北京清華大學合辦的，主要在清華上課，培養熟悉國情而又能夠與國際接軌的金融財務管理人才。「OneMBA課程」與美國、荷蘭、墨西哥和巴西的頂尖商學院合辦，學員除在中大上課外，要到其他商學院學習和參觀當地工商機構，並要組成國際團隊開展個案研究。至於「工商管理碩士課程（醫療）」，則跟中大醫學院合辦，讓醫護人員進修管理和醫療知識，應付醫療改革的挑戰。



不斷反省 精益求精

商界需要怎樣的人才呢？「要成為世界商業領袖，在專業知識以外，還要有領導才能和溝通等個人技巧，以及承擔、遠見和人脈。」

學員欠缺甚麼呢？「香港的未來發展與內地不可分割，學員要認清本身需要補充哪些方面的知識，加強哪一類技能，方可協助香港發展。」

中大的優點是甚麼呢？「商學院的教師充滿教學熱誠，教學和研究都出色，是學生的好榜樣；學院校友眾多，出任公私機構的主管之餘，亦熱心支持母校發展；中大是綜合大學，其他學科的專家學者可以協助擴大學員的眼界。」

這些都是陳教授不時自問自答的題目，以反省學院提供的工商管理碩士課程要如何改進，以及開辦新課程的理據。

各有所據 度身定造

他說，中國的工科和文科水準相當，但商科則要急起直追，才能在加入世界貿易組織後維持國家的經濟競爭力。中大商學院在財務工具、營銷和電子商貿等的知識，有助提升內地管理人員的能力。所以，中大和清華便決定合辦金融財務工商管理碩士課程。

「世界經濟漸趨一體化，傳統的商管

課程已不能切合新時代的需要，跨國營商者要有國際視野，對不同文化有體會，更要有廣闊的人脈。而OneMBA這個環球課程，便可使學員深入認識歐洲、亞洲和南北美洲的商機與文化，並交織起一張國際人才網絡。」

香港的醫療體系自醫院管理局成立以來，已有重大轉變，加上未來的醫療改革，現任或欲晉身醫療管理階層的醫護人員，必須掌握市場變化、人事和財務的管理方法與技巧，以及醫療的新發展，才能好好推動香港的醫療服務。「於是，我們便為他們度身定造一個課程，在基本商管科目中，免去了一些和醫療機構主管不大有關的課題，而加入預防醫學的知識，以培養醫療管理人才。」

危中覓機 以身作則

人才的重要，在於處理危機；而優秀的人才，更可從危機中找到發展的機會。香港政府決定由二零零一年起停止資助全日制以外的工商管理碩士課程，是危也是機，正好讓商學院一展身手。

陳教授表示，這原是一道難題，一定會帶來更多營運上的困難，但自資也不是絕路。「我們沒有降低課程的學術水平和收生要求，繼續以嚴謹的態度，提供最好的課程給學員。只有這樣，學

員、大學和社會才能一起受益。」事實是，投考中大工商管理碩士課程的人數沒有減少，而中大近年在多個商管碩士課程排名榜上，佔據頗高位置。

「課程排名是有存在價值的，但如何解讀排名，更為重要。得到高排名，無疑是一種肯定；得不到，便要仔細了解其中的理由。雖然高排名對收生或多或少都會有幫助，但我們一定不能為了排名而給人家牽著鼻子走。這固然是因為各個排名榜的評選準則不同，難免順得哥情失嫂意；更重要的是我們應按照自己的宗旨，提供高素質、負責任的課程。根據近年『課檢』的結果，我們的學員對課程的評價良好，商學院上下都深受鼓舞。」

商學院教師也身體力行，展示毅力的重要。為了洽談OneMBA課程的事宜，他們要在夜裡留守梁銶珩樓，與合作夥伴進行五方電話會議；為了開辦金融財務工商管理碩士課程，他們要在內地打通很多關卡，取得有關單位的批准。這些努力除成就了兩個課程外，也得以讓商學院建立多方面的關係，有助日後的進一步發展。

擴闊人脈 開關坦途

中大的商管碩士課程學員都是香港商界的精英，本身已有一定的人脈關係，入學後，更是擴展人脈的好開始。

陳教授指出，學員「無論是工作了數年的商場新丁，還是獨當一面的公司主管，總能在修讀期間擴闊交友圈子，認識到有利於事業和生意發展的人物。例如兼讀制學生畢業前必修『中國內地商務』一科，要到內地聽課並參觀國企、民企和跨國公司。我們會安排他們與內地官員、在內地工作的中大校友，以及修讀金融財務工商管理碩士課程的學員會面交流。」該院的研究院課程行政主任羅祥國博士是政協委員，他主持講座外，亦會邀請內地名人向學員演講。

陳教授又說，應邀為商管碩士課程演講的香港政商名人有馮國經、鄭海泉、胡應湘、李鵬飛、唐英年、羅友禮、張永霖、張永森、王冬勝、鄺其志等，更有很多機構的總裁義務出任師友計劃的良師。除可擴展人脈，學員必可從中得到啟發，有助事業發展，甚或自行創業，在新經濟中為香港和國家的發展獻一分力。○

蔡世彬

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香港人普遍性生活失調



關注的是，只有五成二男性及三成三女性認為自己有足夠的性知識。

性生活問題其實與當事人對生活和婚姻的滿意程度、曾否患抑鬱症等非常相關。因找不到性伴侶而受困擾的男女，他們對生活的滿意程度、生活素質、曾患抑鬱症比率等方面，都比沒有這種困擾的同性為差。

研究又顯示，面對工作壓力、財政壓力、家庭壓力之餘，每週仍要工作六十小時以上的男性，遇到至少一項性生活失調問題並因而感到困擾的比率，是其他男性的一倍半至兩倍。男性若不運動，或每天抽煙最少一包並每月喝酒五杯以上者，或濫用藥物者，有性生活失調的比率是常人的一倍半至三倍。飲酒過量及濫用藥物的女性，亦會受到相同的影響。性知識不足、身體健康差及中四教育程度以下的市民，亦較多出現性生活失調。

研究中心主任劉德輝博士表示，香港的性健康問題因為文化等因素而長期遭醫學界及社會所忽略。這項研究找出香港人性失調的普遍及嚴重程度。性生活的問題與心理健康可能是互為因果，並形成惡性循環，而壞習慣極可能導致性生活失調。這項調查的結果也間接反映了香港人近期面對的經濟和工作壓力很大。

醫學院的研究顯示，香港逾半成年人在過去一年至少連續三個月面對一項或多項性生活失調的問題，四分之一人因而感到困擾。年齡愈大，性生活中出現問題的比率亦愈大。

精神科學系系主任趙鳳琴教授表示，性生活失調包括陽萎、痛楚、陰道分泌不足、對性生活失去興趣或產生焦慮等，與心理健康有很大關連，但香港缺乏這方面的數據。

醫學院臨床實驗及流行病學研究中心月前進行一項相關的全港性研究，是華人社會第一個該類大型社區隨機抽樣調查。研究以特別設計的電話及電腦互動問卷輸入方法，能有效收集受訪者對敏感問題的答案，並減少誤差。

研究結果於本月四日在醫

學院深造中心二號研討室公布，顯示女性面對的性問題比男性普遍。事實上，女性在性生活中感到痛楚、不能達到高潮、沒有樂趣，甚至對性生活失去興趣的比率高達兩成半。

平均一成男性在勃起方面有困難，這與年齡有關。約四分之一女性有陰道分泌不足的情況，年齡愈大，問題愈普遍。不論男女，年齡較大者，較難得到性高潮或性樂趣。

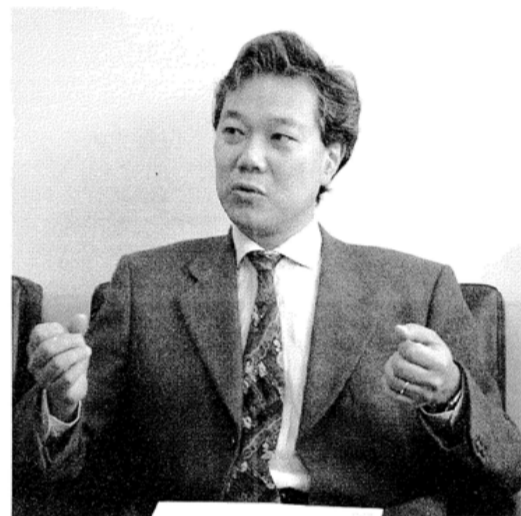
近九成男性認為性生活中重要的是，性生活對女性的重要則隨年齡而下降：在三十至三十九歲的女性中，七至八成人認為性生活重要，四十至四十九歲為六成多，五十至五十九歲為五成左右。另外，一成一男性及百分之三的女性因為找不到性伴侶而感到困擾；令人

歐洲史專家訪問歷史系

傑出華人歷史學家夏伯嘉教授於二月二十二日至三月五日出任歷史系訪問學人，與師生交流外，並主持多個講座，論述其研究及教學心得。講座內容包括天主教明末清初在中國傳教的幾個語言問題，以及十五世紀末葉至十八世紀的歐洲人對中國人的印象。

夏伯嘉教授為賓夕法尼亞州立大學歷史學講座教授，獲獎無數，並於二零零零年獲選為台北中央研究院院士。夏教授早年於香港受教育，一九八二年取得美國耶魯大學歷史學哲學博士學位，其後任教於

紐約大學、麻省大學、達特茅斯大學、康乃爾大學及哥倫比亞大學等。夏教授專研十五至十八世紀歐洲歷史，著作甚豐；他對德文、拉丁文、法文、意大利文、荷蘭語、西班牙文及葡萄牙文等均有研究。



會計學院檢討香港公共財政



政府上月公布的公共財政政策檢討報告，指出香港已出現結構性財政赤字。本校會計學院公共財政小組則於二月二十八日公布研究所得，指該報告未有清楚說明結構性財赤和周期性財赤的比重，內容可用性極少。

政府的報告預測二零零二至二零零三年財赤高達六百六十億元，未來五年每年恆逾四百億元赤字，至二零零八至二零零九年將會耗盡所有儲備。因此政府必須在未來五年每年開源或節流三百五十億元，方可在五年後收支平衡。

小組成員何順文教授（右二）、鄭覺仕教授（左二）、李

兆波先生（右一）和簡符美玉女士（左一）分析，政府財赤只有三成多屬結構性，其餘則屬周期性。周期性赤字在經濟好轉時就可以解決，屆時政府更可以考慮出售地鐵、九鐵、機場等政府資產，令投資收益增加。要解決結構性赤字（約一百多億），除推出有效的經濟措施和開源外，政府必須在不違反服務承諾下，將開支大幅度減低。小組就二零零二至二零零三年度政府財政預算案撰寫了一份建議書提交予財政司司長，內容包括減少政府開支、理順基建投資、擴闊稅基和關懷社會民生。

崇基金禧嘉年華

崇基學院為慶祝成立五十周年，本月三日在嶺南體育館舉行「崇基金禧嘉年華」，供全港市民免費參加。

嘉年華節目包括合家歡競技、騎小馬活動、攤位遊戲、中國民間手工藝示範、舞龍及非洲鼓表演等。

副校長廖柏偉教授連同崇基院校董會主席熊翰章博士、院長李沛良教授、五十周年校慶籌委會主席賴漢明教授、嘉年華籌委會主席張越華教授、校友會會長許漢忠先生、教職員聯誼會主席趙夏瀛醫生、學生會會長，以及職工聯誼會主席萬安先生主持嘉年華的開幕儀式。

