

CUHK to Collaborate with UK Universities on Six Research Projects

The UK/HK Joint Research Scheme was established in 1991 by the British Council and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong to promote cooperation in research between institutions of higher education in the UK and Hong Kong. This year, six research projects proposed by teaching members of the University have been selected for funding under the scheme. They are:

- 'The Transition to Uncertainty The Effects of the Return to the PRC on Personal Relationships in Hong Kong'
 - ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. Catherine S. K. Tang, Department of Psychology
 - ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of Bristol
 - ♦ *Grant:* £6,320
- 'Cloning and Analysis of the Promoters of Human Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 α and 3 β (GSK-3 α and 3 β) Encoding Genes'
 - ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. P. C. Shaw, Department of Biochemistry
 - ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of London
 - ♦ *Grant:* £6,355.93
- 'Evaluation and Characterization of the Antioxidant Potential of Edible Mushrooms and Mushroom Products

for Use in Dietary Repression of Cellular Sensitivity to Ionising Radiation and to Oxidative DNA Damage'

- ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. J. A. Buswell, Department of Biology
- ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of Ulster
- ♦ *Grant:* £5,542.37
- 'Interactions between Autonomic Signal Transduction Pathways in Epithelial Cells'
 - ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. Ko Wing Hung, Department of Physiology
 - ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of Glasgow
 - ♦ *Grant:* £6291.53
- 'Embryonic Development of the Birth Defect Sacral Agenesis'
 - ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. Alisa S. W. Shum, Department of Anatomy
 - ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of London
 - ♦ *Grant:* £5,706.10
- 'Physics of Quantum Dots'
 - ♦ *Researcher:* Dr. Hui Pak Ming, Department of Physics
 - ♦ *Partner Institution:* University of Oxford
 - ♦ *Grant:* £4,808.98

Miracles of the Inward-probing Telescope



Prof. Sydney S. C. Chung, professor of surgery, delivered his professorial inaugural lecture entitled 'Through the Looking Glass' on 6th January in the lecture theatre of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

In his lecture, Prof. Chung gave an account of the latest developments in endoscopic surgery for the treatment of a wide range of diseases that previously required major operations. He explained in particular how laparoscopic cholecystectomy — a branch of endoscopic surgery involving the use of a telescope and other instruments inserted through the umbilicus and tiny puncture sites in the abdomen — can be applied to appendectomy, splenectomy, oesophagectomy and colon resection. According to Prof. Chung, laparoscopic cholecystectomy is also rapidly replacing open surgery in the treatment of gall bladder stones because it entails less post-operative pain and scarring and a shorter hospital stay.

World-Renowned Mathematician Gives Lecture

Sir Michael Atiyah, head of the New Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences at Cambridge University, gave a lecture on 'The Algebra, Geometry and Physics of Spinors' at the University on 5th January.

Among the audience were Prof. Charles Kao, vice-chancellor of the

University, as well as Prof. C. N. Yang and Prof. Yau Shing-tung, co-directors of the University's Institute of Mathematical Sciences.

Sir Michael is also the president of the Royal Society in the UK and has been active in fostering academic exchange with institutions in Hong Kong and China.

SCHOOL OF CONTINUING STUDIES TO OFFER CHINESE MEDICINE COURSES

Pioneering programmes in traditional Chinese medicine will be offered by the CUHK School of Continuing Studies in collaboration with the Chengdu College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, one of China's top four colleges in the field.

The courses will provide formal training for potential practitioners of Chinese medicine with an aim to enhancing the overall professional standard and quality of service among such practitioners in Hong Kong. The first course, with its focus on practical

knowledge and skills in Chinese medicine, will begin in March 1995; a two-year certificate course will then follow in September 1995. They will both be conducted by experienced instructors from the Chengdu College of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

A working party on Chinese medicine has already been set up to provide coordination for the new courses, and both local and overseas experts have agreed to serve as consultants to the project.

Chung Chi Receives Siu-lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow for 1994-95

Prof. Zhang Kaiyuan, director of the Centre for Historical Research on China Christian Colleges at Huazhong Normal University in Wuhan, visited Chung Chi College as Siu-lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow 1994-95 from 15th to 27th January.

During his visit, Prof. Zhang delivered an open lecture entitled 'Tracings in History' in the college chapel, and participated in the college's annual education conference, where he and four other guest speakers gave addresses on the theme 'The Intelligentsia

and the Chinese Society'. Over 100 guests, staff, and students attended the conference.

Born in Zhejiang in 1926, Prof. Zhang completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Nanking and his graduate studies at the School of Education of Zhongyuan University. He joined Huazhong Normal University as lecturer in 1951. An accomplished historian, Prof. Zhang has served as guest lecturer and visiting research fellow in many reputed universities in the United States, Japan, and Taiwan.

Comments from Senior Administration

From the Director of Student Affairs

With the rapid expansion of the University and the drastic increase in student numbers, the teacher-student relationship today bears little resemblance to what it used to be in the past. The shortening of the curriculum to three years with a full-fledged credit-unit system, frequent performance appraisals, increasingly large classes, and the introduction of mandatory course assessment exercises, have all added new dimensions to the teacher-student relationship.

The shift in students' needs, mentality and values has prompted many more students to engage in part-time employment. The time they spend on campus other than attending classes has become more and more restricted. This does not only affect their involvement in various extracurricular activities but also means less time for faculty-student contacts. In the longer term, this would mean a lack of a sense of belonging to the University

community which is an essential ingredient of a healthy campus ecology.

The apathy of the student population at large poses a sharp contrast to the heightened aspirations of the student activists for a more prominent participation in the governance of the University. The often less-than-desirable approaches adopted by some of the students in advancing their ideal and pleading their cause lead to further alienation

between the faculty and the students. Some teachers and staff consider the students'

oriented institution are expected to carry demanding teaching loads, serve on various management and policy committees, and yet remain on the cutting edge of research. Despite compelling research findings regarding the need for a renewed emphasis on teaching and learning enhancement, much frustration stems from a schism in the reward system (Seldin, 1991, 1993; Sheridan, 1991; Boyer, 1990)*.

In the face of an ageing university, a more mobile faculty, shifting enrolment trends, a more diverse student population, tightening of budgets, spiralling costs and public demand for increased accountability and self-regulation, what are the realistic options for members of the University to maintain the kind of solidarity and fraternity

exchange of opinions appears to be one of the major obstacles. Improvement in the teacher-student relationship is probably something much more complex and subtle than can readily be resolved by the mere existence of formal devices. Perhaps what we need from all parties concerned is a little more understanding, a little more trust, a little more care, a little more love, and a little more mutual respect. While love can be without conditions, respect certainly needs to be earned.

Grace Chow

A Little More Love, A Little More Respect

behaviour incomprehensible and belligerent, while the student leaders believe that nobody can feel as intensely as they can, or as betrayed and bereft.

Today's teachers are challenged to teach a student population increasingly diverse in the levels of academic preparation, aspirations, as well as motivation, styles of learning and social background. Several researchers (Boehm, 1992; Johnson, Johnson & Smith, 1991)* have postulated that a paradigm shift should be occurring in teaching, a shift which is based on a new vision of the classroom, one predicated on student-centred, interactive teaching methods. Yet, the faculty in a research-

they used to enjoy? Alas, the priority of the teacher-student relationship has certainly experienced a repositioning.

In fact, there are ample channels for teacher-student interface, amongst which the growth of formal mechanisms is particularly significant. There are now student representatives on almost all the users' and consultative committees and in a substantial number of other policy committees. There are teacher-student consultative committees at the university, at faculty as well as at departmental levels. The effectiveness of these formal mechanisms is very varied, to say the least. A lack of genuine and comprehensive

* Boehm, L., 'In wake of crisis: Reclaiming the heart of teaching and learning', in T. J. Frecka (Ed.), *Critical thinking, interactive learning and technology: Reaching for excellence in business education*, Arthur Andersen Foundation, pp. 24-40, 1992.

* Boyer, E. L., *Scholarship reconsidered: Priorities of the professorate*, Princeton, N J: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1990.

* Johnson, D. W., Johnson, R. T., & Smith, K. A., *Cooperative learning: Increasing college faculty instructive productivity* (ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report No.4), Washington, DC: The George Washington University, School of Educational and Human Development, 1991.

* Seldin, P., *The teaching portfolio: A practical guide to improved performance and promotion/tenure decisions*, Bolton, MA: Anker Press, 1991.

* Seldin, P., *Successful use of teaching portfolios*, Bolton, MA: Anker Press, 1993.

* Sheridan, H. W., 'Ichabod Crane dies hard: Renewing professional commitments to teaching', in P. Seldin & Associates (Ed.), *How administrators can improve teaching: Moving from talk to action in higher education*, San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, pp. 165-180, 1991.

Father of Translation Theory Visits Shaw

Dr. Eugene A. Nida, known as the father of translation theory thanks to his achievements in Bible translation, visited Shaw College as the Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Visiting Scholar 1994-95.

During his visit, Dr. Nida met the academic community of Hong Kong and conducted a public lecture in the Shaw College lecture theatre on 10th January. Entitled 'Translation Studies in the 21st Century', the lecture gave a brief review of the extent of translating in the modern world and discussed crucial issues in the field in the coming century.

Dr. Nida also spoke at two seminars at the University on 11th and 13th January respectively. The first lecture on 'The meaning of Words and the Meaning of Grammar' was jointly presented by the Department of English and the English Language Teaching Unit; the second lecture on 'Sociolinguistic Aspects of Translating' was jointly presented by Shaw College and the Department of Translation.

Born in Oklahoma City in 1914, Dr. Nida obtained his Ph.D. in linguistics from the University of Michigan in 1943. He was a recipient of various medals and awards and holds honorary doctorates from 10 universities.

Pollution of Pearl River Delta under Scrutiny

The Centre for Environmental Studies organized an international conference entitled 'Sustainable Development and Watershed Management in the Pearl River Delta' in collaboration with the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and the Yale-China Association.

The conference, which took place on 5th and 6th January in Cho Yiu Conference Hall, was attended by 35 representatives from relevant institutions in China, the United States, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. They exchanged the latest research findings on the management of water pollution in South China, particularly the Pearl River Delta.

The conference also mapped out an agenda for collaborative research in this field, with a long-term objective to tackle other environmental problems in the region.



Shaw College Celebrates Seventh Founder's Day

Shaw College held its seventh founder's day celebration on 12th January with more than 200 guests, staff and students attending the function. Speeches were delivered by Prof. Ma Lin, chairman of the College Board of Trustees, Prof. Yeung Yue-man, head of the college, and representatives from both the college student union and the alumni association. Prizes were presented to students with outstanding academic performances.

To mark the seventh birthday of their college, the Shaw student union organized a series of activities, including inter-departmental competitions, talks, and a 'feast-for-a-thousand'.



Above: Cake-cutting ceremony

Left: Presentation of college academic prizes by Prof. Yeung Yue-man, head of Shaw College



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.

UK to HK

Ian H. Wilson, UK

*Professor of electronic engineering
Joined CUHK on 2nd January 1991.*

The other evening I was musing on the request to write about my impressions of CUHK and Hong Kong compared with the UK scene. I was crossing the bridge from the Engineering Building on a warm November evening. Dusk had just fallen and the valley was full of jewel-like lights, with the rugged bulk of Ma On Shan silhouetted against the last light as a backdrop. An enormous deep orange moon hung over the foothills and a tug was towing a lighter to its moorings on the Tolo Harbour, the wake glistening orange in the moonlight. Closer, on the campus, the cicadas were playing their evening raga in the bamboo thickets.

How can this compare with trudging across a chilly dark damp car park in the November mists of Guildford while worrying about how to pay the mortgage, or if any of a myriad of research proposals will ever get funded, or when, if ever, the Tories will get voted out and the emasculation of the university system cease?

I cannot over-emphasize the gloom that has descended over the tertiary system in the UK. Years of pay rises well below inflation, then the Thatcher cuts with whole departments disappearing, then the effective reduction in research funding by reorganization (even alpha plusses cannot be funded), the decline in fundamental research and then, yet more cuts. Even the elevation of the polytechnics to university status has had the effect, probably deliberate by the establishment, of *reducing* the number of research universities. Beware research selectivity and the academic audit, you know not what lies at the end of the dark corridors down which we are being driven. The British bean counters are on the move.

Into the sweetness and light of Hong Kong. A respect and understanding of the importance of education. An expanding and well-funded tertiary sector. Research funding rising rapidly with probably the best chance of success for a proposal anywhere in the world, albeit that the sums are small by UK and USA standards. The excitement of being part of a dynamic economic engine and the excitement of

exposure to the exotic (to me) cultures of the East and, yes, the excitement of being where history is taking place. Front row seats at the end of the British Empire and the return to China.

I suppose the big differences are at the personal, environmental level. There is much in common between universities worldwide: the bright, young, happy and enthusiastic faces of the students, the academic ideals and the day-to-day realities, the companionship, bickering and backstabbing (not in our faculty I hasten to add) of the academic staff, the bureaucracy of the administration, the exposure to other cultures and values, the active social and cultural scene. Certainly the students here are more deferential, more cheerful and less drunken than in the UK. My ex-colleagues are amazed when I tell them that there is no student

the scenes whilst faces are saved in public. One disturbing phenomenon here, arising from the reluctance to openly discuss contentious issues with colleagues, is the anonymous letter of criticism. In the UK we are more open. I sometimes felt that, in meetings, we took the House of Commons as our model although we were a *little* more polite. Incidentally it seems strange to me that in parliament in Taiwan, they resort to fisticuffs. It does not square with what I have seen in Hong Kong. Perhaps a more heated debate would liven up Legco. At the moment, watching grass grow is more fun than watching the TV coverage. I do not fancy Governor Patten's chances in a three-round bout with Emily Lau.

This brings out the point that here in Hong Kong, even for one not yet qualified to vote, one feels more involved and more

West Indies. The second was 10 years as a warden of a hall of residence at Surrey University. However, the campus community of academic staff was only four wardens and six assistant wardens. Here, there is a large community of academics which makes for a very active social life. Really CUHK has the best of both worlds — beautiful environment, yet within easy reach of the delights of the big city.

One of my hobbies is rowing, and we can take this as an example of the environmental differences. In Guildford we row on the river Wey, a tributary of the Thames. This flows between a water meadow and the north downs, beautiful willows and giant beeches overhang the winding reed-bedded, swan-floating, mallard-squabbling stream. The Pilgrim's Way crosses on a foot bridge near a ruined

Impressions of CUHK — the Expatriate Perspective

In this issue, four expatriate teaching and research staff of the University from Australia, Germany, and the UK describe their impressions of CUHK, especially in relation to tertiary institutions in their home countries.

union bar at CUHK. This is the hub of all student activities in the UK.

The teaching has the highest degree of similarity (in the areas that I know anyway — science and technology). Both sets of students, except for the brightest, find the concepts in my lecture course difficult and have the same problems. If you scrambled the exam scripts you would not be able to tell from which set they came. If anything, the English standard of the students here is marginally better than that of pubescent engineers in the UK (I am not saying that it is *good*).

One British institution that I miss is the tea-break. These were attended, mid-morning and mid-afternoon, with almost religious fervour by the majority of the academic and all the support staff. It served as a very useful informal forum for academics to get together and many issues were sorted without recourse to a formal meeting. Here in Hong Kong, we get together at lunch and to a large extent this serves the same purpose at the expense of my steadily expanding waistline. I love Cantonese food, so this is a big plus.

Perhaps the academic staff here are not so confrontational in committee meetings, backs tend to be stabbed behind

able to help in the development of the place. One cannot help bumping into famous people at meetings and receptions. On one day in January 1994, I met the Governor in the morning at the opening of the Engineering Building and in the evening, met the deputy head of the New China News Agency and Sir Run-Run Shaw at a Shaw College reception. I do not think that I met anyone famous during my 19 years at the University of Surrey except the chancellor, the Duke of Kent. My previous claim to fame was dancing with Cilla Black, the pop singer in the Beatles era. My sister was on the fringe of the Beatles set and they came to her parties, but that is another story.

The college system at CUHK is a big plus. It just adds to the variety and the patterns of existence on the campus. A bit like the school 'house' system. Each one contributes in a different way and has a different point of view. Shaw is my college and I will defend it to death!

It may come as a surprise to readers that actually living on the campus is not new. In fact this is the third campus that I have lived on. The first was in Jamaica where my father, a civil engineer, was building the University College of the

priory on the hill. The river is only marginal for training in a racing boat. A boat travelling in the opposite direction is a major problem and only 800 metres is rowable at all. Contrast this with the Shing Mun River alongside the Sha Tin race course. Here we have a well stocked boathouse and an international standard, eight-lane, straight, unobstructed 2,000-meter course (apart from the odd floating fridge or dead dog). It is well protected from the wind and is perfect for training. I must admit that it is rather more boring than the Wey, the only interest being the egrets and pond herons fishing on the side, the trees of the Jockey Club on one hand and blocks of flats on the other, and occasionally, the dreadfully polluted water. Well, we cannot have everything. In spite of the pollution there are plenty of fish, although sometimes I think that they are trying to escape. One two-pounder jumped and caught me in the kidneys, knocking the breath out of me. Often we have a dozen six-inch long flappers in the bottom of the boat at the end of an outing. One of the big excitements is that I get to paddle in the Amateur Rowing Association Dragon Boat. This year (1994) we came third in the Sha Tin races and celebrated with medals, giant flag, trophy and two

suckling pigs.

Finally, I do not want to leave the impression that I am rejecting my home country. I am English, Britain is my home country, familiar, comfortable and loved, warts and all. Hong Kong is a new, seductive and exciting mistress that constantly delights, surprises, stimulates and, sometimes, infuriates. I hope to remain here and contribute what I can for as long as the powers that be will have me.



Ian H. Wilson

An Orderly Difference

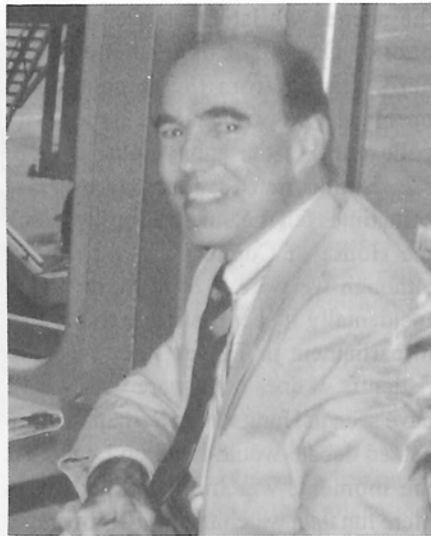
'Write an article on the differences or similarities between CUHK and any other universities you have been associated with.'

This request took me aback slightly. An article on coronary artery disease or high blood pressure would be easy, but this is more difficult and requires a little thought.

I have been associated with five universities so far. Cambridge where I was an undergraduate, London where I did my clinical studies, Oxford where I was a lecturer in medicine, Bristol where I had an appointment concurrent with my NHS (National Health Service) consultant post, and now CUHK. Obviously there are many differences and similarities but one stands out above all others: at CUHK, students work! One does not see gangs of drunken students wandering about trying to climb into or out of colleges, nor noisy rugby players disturbing the peace at night, nor students obviously suffering from hangovers after late nights of drinking and arguing. This type of student may be the conspicuous extreme of a spectrum, and some students in Oxford and Cambridge do work hard; but here the students seem genuinely to want to work, are interested, polite, and not scruffy. The clinical students I see are delightful and a pleasure to teach.

The campus is orderly and very refreshing to return to after the hurly-burly of clinical medicine in Sha Tin or venturing into Kowloon. Built on the side of hills, it has one of the best views in Hong Kong. Although it is very different from the 'backs' of the river Cam, it is equally conducive to the academic life of dreaming new thoughts and plans.

Is this orderliness a good thing? No doubt beneath the calm surface of the



hard-working students and staff, there is the same lust for love or power that is part of human nature everywhere, forever creating turbulence. Perhaps Western students are too undisciplined and argumentative, though probably less so now than when I was a student in the 'flower-power' days of the late sixties and seventies. Teaching is much more pleasurable here, but a little less respect for the establishment is also healthy in students. It is those awkward, difficult people who challenge orthodox views that make progress possible. But self-discipline and those other excellent Confucian principles are required for academic and economic success. It is a difficult balance. However, at the moment I think CUHK is getting the best of the East and West in their students as long as they continue to challenge and question the views and opinions of their teachers (but not too frequently!)

John E. Sanderson, UK
Senior lecturer in medicine
Joined CUHK on 1st September 1992.

First Impressions

One of the attractions of coming to The Chinese University of Hong Kong and enjoying its attractive natural environment, for me, is that it is located in the New Territories and not in the relatively more Westernized areas of Kowloon and Hong Kong Island.

It is always a challenge starting a new job, and that challenge is greater when this is with a new employer in a totally different environment to the one to which one has become accustomed. For myself, this has been compounded because the University has not employed post-doctoral fellows before and uncertainty appears to exist in the minds of many staff as to where such people fit in the picture of university life.

As a truly international post-doc, as compared with a Hong Kong Chinese resident returning home, I wanted to live on campus so that I could be an active participant in, rather than a passive observer of, life of the University. This clearly had not been anticipated because there was no provision for on-campus accommodation, although a room was eventually found for me at the staff quarters of the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology.

It would have been most helpful, when I arrived, to have received some literature telling me what, where and how things happened, including what services and facilities are available, on campus generally, and in the faculty and department in particular. This would have reduced considerably the confusion and frustration I experienced, particularly in that first month. I thought it might be helpful to try to learn Cantonese and since my arrival in September I have been trying to do so, or rather my teacher has been trying to teach me. I do recognize that in the short term of my contract, only an extremely limited basic understanding can be achieved, and that I cannot hope to become conversant with the script — so I puzzle over the many, possibly interesting, notices which abound in my faculty and around the campus.

And now after a few months, I have made a few friends on and off campus to whom I can turn for advice; my role in the department remains unclear; and I work away on my research, which enables me to meet many interesting people in the world outside the University and to experience the wealth and diversity of offerings which this incredible city presents.



Marian C. Stone, Australia
Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of
Educational Administration and Policy
Joined CUHK on 1st September 1994.

A German Viewpoint

When I was asked to describe the differences between my home university in Germany and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, my initial reaction was to decline the invitation. I studied at the Free University of Berlin — the largest university in Germany with about 60,000 students and an annual budget of more than US\$1 billion — and most of my experiences there have been negative. After four years in Berlin, I left with no regrets to study in the United States. So what could I say that would not sound like a condemnation of German universities?

Germany has long been known for the quality of its institutions of higher learning, and one of its universities, the Ruprecht-Karls Universität in Heidelberg (1386), is among the oldest in Europe. Similar to Hong Kong, the German

school system is highly selective and only a small percentage of young people qualify for enrolling at a university. While admission to many social science fields such as medicine or biology is restricted, it is fairly easy to be accepted in other areas of study, such as the humanities. The allocation of university places to the restricted subject fields is based on the prospective student's final grade obtained in the so-called Abitur, the final diploma earned after 13 years of high school (Gymnasium). Once accepted, university education in Germany is free, and students have to pay only a small registration fee each semester (about HK\$300). The usual four- to- six-year course of study leads to the Diplom or similar degrees, about the equivalent of a master's degree in the United States.

Unfortunately, most German universities are hopelessly overcrowded and underfunded. The inadequate number of lecturers and professors in many German universities increases the student-teacher ratio to levels unheard of in Hong Kong. It is, for example, not uncommon for students to attend discussion seminars with more than 200 students, many of them standing in the hallway, because the rooms are too small to seat all. Moreover, the teaching performance of university professors is rarely assessed and students frequently complain about indifferent teachers and lack of personal attention. To make matters worse, new faculty positions seldom become available, while the number of new students keeps growing each year. These unsatisfactory conditions create a very depressing atmosphere amidst German students, and many quit their education during the first few semesters. Overall, the German university system is in a deep crisis and government officials are beginning to think about adopting some features of the American university system, such as higher registration fees and more private universities.

The biggest difference between the Free University of Berlin and The Chinese University, I think, is found in the student population. While Hong Kong students are accustomed to consume lectures rather than take an active role in classroom discussions, German students tend to be quite outspoken and enthusiastic when given the chance to express their opinion. Because personal attention from lecturers is often limited, German students are also forced to be more independent in their academic work. On the other hand, what makes teaching at The Chinese University such a pleasant experience is the friendliness of students and their general respect for the teaching staff. I have also been impressed by the academic performance of many students and their eagerness to learn. Overall, it is probably safe to say that, compared to their German counterparts, lecturers in Hong Kong have a much more pleasant job teaching their students. For that, I do not miss Germany too much.

Lars Willnat, Germany
Lecturer in journalism and communication
Joined CUHK on 2nd January 1993.

新任講座教授

Professorial Appointment

訊息工程學講座教授

Professor of Information Engineering



大學委任任德盛教授為訊息工程學講座教授，由一九九五年一月一日起生效。

任德盛教授在美國哥倫比亞大學肄業，於七四年獲授理學士學位，七五年獲理學碩士學位，七七年獲哲學

碩士學位，並於七八年取得哲學博士學位。

任教授隨即加入美國貝爾電話實驗室工作，兩年後改任台灣國立交通大學計算機工程研究所副教授。八二年加入中大服務，任電子學系講師，先後於八八及九一年晉升為高級講師和教授。

任教授為電機暨電子工程師學會資深會員。

Prof. Peter Yum Tak-shing has been appointed professor of information engineering from 1st January 1995.

After acquiring his B.Sc.(1974), M.Sc.(1975), M.Ph.(1977), and Ph.D.(1978) degrees from Columbia University in the United States, Prof. Yum joined the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories, USA, and worked there for two years before taking up a teaching post at the Institute of Computer Engineering of the National Chiao-Tung University in Taiwan. In 1986, he became a senior member of the Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineering.

Prof. Yum joined The Chinese University as lecturer in electronics in 1982, subsequently becoming senior lecturer in information engineering in 1988, and reader in 1991.

偉倫講座

Wei Lun Lectures

美國波士頓大學兩位講座教授應邀以偉倫教授身分訪問本校，並主持公開講座。

認知及神經系統講座教授兼數學講座教授Prof. Gail Carpenter，於本月二十日主講「神經網絡研究簡史」；認知及神經系統講座教授兼數學、心理學及生物醫學工程講座教授Prof. Stephen Grossberg，則於廿三日主講「腦是怎樣通過學習去識別物體的？」。

兩項講座均於當日下午四時半假何善衡工程學大樓五樓演講廳舉行，歡迎出席。

Two Wei Lun Visiting Professors from Boston University will deliver public lectures in the fifth-floor auditorium of the Ho Sin-Hang Engineering Building.

The first lecture 'A Brief History of Neural Networks' by Prof. Gail Carpenter, Professor of

宣布事項

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cognitive and Neural Systems and Mathematics, will take place at 4.30 p.m. on 20th February, Monday.

The second lecture 'How Does the Brain Learn to Recognize Objects?' by Prof. Stephen Grossberg, Wang Professor of Cognitive and Neural Systems, will take place at 4.30 p.m. on 23rd February, Thursday.

講座教授就職演講

Professorial Inaugural Lecture

眼科及視覺科學系講座教授曹安民教授將於三月三日下午五時，假威爾斯親王醫院臨牀醫學大樓二樓演講廳舉行就職演講，講題為「自秦始皇的不老靈丹至二十世紀的神經妙藥」。歡迎出席。

Prof. Mark Tso On-man, professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences, will deliver his inaugural lecture 'From the Elixir of Emperor Qin Shi Huang to Neuronal Rescuers of the 20th Century' in English on 3rd March at 5.00 p.m. in the second-floor lecture theatre of the Clinical Sciences Building of the Prince of Wales Hospital. All are welcome to attend.

史墨斯英聯邦研究訪問資助計劃接受申請

Smuts Visiting Fellowship in Commonwealth Studies 1996-97

一九九六至九七年度「史墨斯英聯邦研究訪問資助計劃」現已接受申請。獲資助者須由九六年十月開始，開展為期九個月的工作。

研究員須於訪問期間入住劍橋大學，進行與英聯邦有關之學術研究，參加學術會議或其他同類型活動。研究範圍可包括考古及人類學、經濟、歷史、人文地理、法律、文學、東方研究，以及社會政治科學等。

研究員在訪問期間可獲津貼，最高為一萬英鎊，另可獲考慮津貼之項目包括到訪期間之生活及研究費用，以及來回劍橋之旅費。

持有博士學位或同等資格之年輕學者，如研究科目在上述所列之範圍，並具有英聯邦國家永久居民資格者，可獲優先考慮。

申請書須附上(甲)三位諮詢人之姓名，(乙)履歷，(丙)申請人曾出版之著作，(丁)有關研究

項目的詳細計劃，及(戊)申請人於到訪期間之經濟情況；並於一九九五年五月卅一日前直接寄交 Secretary to the Managers of the Smuts Memorial Fund, 4 Mill Lane, Cambridge, CB2 1RZ, UK。

The Managers of the Smuts Memorial Fund invite applications for a Smuts Visiting Fellowship in Commonwealth Studies for the academic year 1996-97. The tenure of the fellowship will normally be for nine months starting from 1st October 1996 and is tenable in the field of Commonwealth studies, which may be taken as embracing Commonwealth-related aspects of the following fields: archaeology and anthropology, economics, history, human geography, law, literature, oriental studies, and social and political sciences.

The fellow will be expected to reside in Cambridge during the major part of the tenure of appointment and to advance Commonwealth studies in Cambridge by pursuing research and taking part in other activities within the University.

The award given will be determined by the managers and may include an emolument of up to £10,000 for a nine-month stay, living and/or research costs in Cambridge as well as all or part of the cost of travel to Cambridge and back.

Preference will be given to promising young scholars holding a Ph.D. degree or equivalent qualification who are nationals or permanent residents of Commonwealth countries and who have active research interests which correspond to those of the fund.

Applications should include (a) the names of three referees; (b) a curriculum vitae; (c) a list of the applicant's publications; (d) details of the proposed work to be undertaken; and (e) details of the applicant's probable financial resources for the period of tenure. They should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Managers of Smuts Memorial Fund, 4 Mill Lane, Cambridge, CB2 1RZ, UK, by 31st May 1995.

Fill Trucks May Disrupt Campus Traffic

Motorists are urged to drive more carefully as traffic along Seaside Drive, Campus Circuit East, and No. 2 Bridge which connects the Marine Science Laboratory and the central sports field, has been made busier since January by the increased number of landfill trucks heading towards the KCRC Pak Shek Kok site.

Motorists may consider using Residence Road instead for access to central and Chung Chi campus.

UK Phone Number Changes

Beginning on 16th April 1995, most telephone (excluding mobile telephone) and facsimile numbers in the UK will be changed by inserting a '1' after the country code ('44'). The cities of Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield will have completely new area codes.

New Publication of The Chinese University Press

Grand Rounds in Surgery, 220 pages, hardcover, HK\$350

Edited by Samuel P. K. Kwok, *Grand Rounds in Surgery* is a collection of selected papers presented in the surgical grand round meetings of the University's Department of Surgery.

Amplified by colour photographs and references, the book's contents include hot issues, interesting cases and recent advances in surgery, and is suitable for medical personnel both within and without the field of surgery.

Service to the Community and International Organizations

- Prof. Rance Pui-leung Lee, head of Chung Chi College, has been appointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Social Welfare Advisory Committee for one year from 1st December 1994.
- Prof. Charles K. Kao, vice-chancellor of the University, has been reappointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Industry and Technology Development Council for two years from 1st January 1995; Prof. Kao has also been appointed as chairman of the Technology Committee for two years from 1st January 1995.
- Dr. Fanny Cheung Mui-ching, reader in psychology, has been reappointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Independent Police Complaints Council for two years from 1st January 1995.
- Dr. Daniel T. L. Shek, senior lecturer in social work, has been appointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and as chairman of its Subcommittee on Research for two years from 1st January 1995. Dr. Shek has also been reelected to be (1) chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society of Boys' Centres, 1994-95, and (2) honorary secretary of the Heep Hong Society for Handicapped Children, 1994-95.
- Prof. Kenneth Young, pro-vice-chancellor of the University, has been appointed as a member of the Research Grants Council from 1st January 1995 to 30th June 1996.
- Dr. David V. K. Chao, lecturer in community and family medicine, has been invited to serve as (1) a member of the Service and Development Committee of the Hong Kong Institute of Family Medicine (HKIFM) from 21st March 1994, and (2) a member of the Academic Board of the HKIFM from 14th July 1994. Dr. Chao has also been invited to join the Editorial Board of the Hong Kong College of General Practitioners from 31st May 1994.
- Dr. Joseph M. Chan, senior lecturer in journalism and communication, has been appointed as a member of the Broadcasting Authority from 1st November 1994 to 31st August 1996.
- Mr. Kerry Fung Wai-yip, physiotherapist I of the University Health Service, has been appointed by the Physiotherapists Board as a member of its Registration Committee for two years from 14th December 1994.

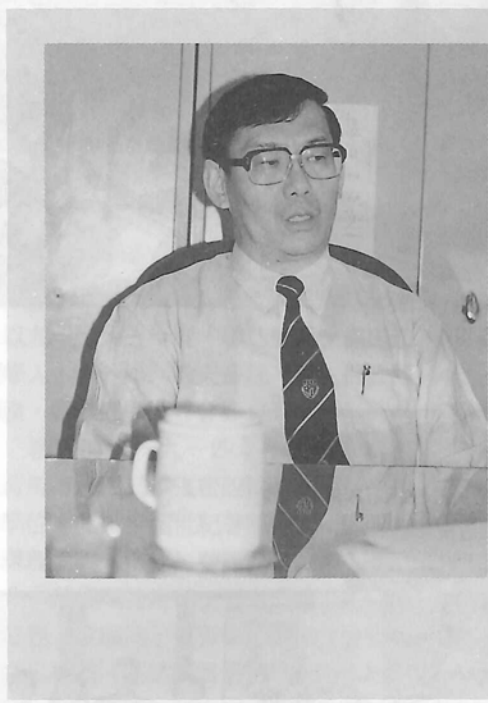
(All information in this section is provided by the Information and Public Relations Office. Contributions should be sent direct to that office for registration and verification before publication.)

Information in this section can only be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入 [中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

新任保安組主任馬金順對校園的全新觸角

陳偉珠 蔡世彬



回流校友

馬金順先生是中大校友，一九六七年於聯合書院畢業，旋留院任教務處行政助理。兩年後投身警界，曾任職於政治部、職員關係組、交通部之交通意外調查及交通管理組，並曾掌管沙田及屯門警署，官至署理總警司。九二年移民赴美，在私人保安公司任職。

既已在美國安定下來，為何又回港？「因為自己移民前居於沙田，常回母校打羽毛球，且主管沙田警署多年，與大學經常接觸。七十年代，中大曾邀我擔任保安主任，惟因時機不合而婉拒邀請。二十年後，該職位再次懸空，而中大環境近似美國，便欣然回流。」馬先生解釋。

校園治安

「中大校園仍然是一個相當安全的地方。」新任保安組主任馬金順先生表示。

馬先生去年七月接掌保安組後，翻閱了過去十年的校園罪案紀錄，發現每年約十宗而已，多屬財物失竊，最嚴重者是入屋行劫。馬先生笑說，這與他在警界所處理的案件相比，可說是「小兒科」。

儘管校園罪案不多，馬先生強調，該組會繼續努力，進一步防止罪案。他指出中大校園保安有先天限制——開放的校園，外人容易進入，為圖作案者提供機會。「我主張有限度地開放校園，減少閒雜人等進入；可是實行起來有困難，而且又牽涉保安組的權限問題。此政策需要由校方決

策階層詳加研究。」馬先生續說：「由於校園的治安尚佳，使得學生及同事降低了警覺性，疏忽財物保管，讓盜賊有機可乘。舉例說，大學已在辰衝書店設置貯物櫃，但學生還是隨意把書包置於一角。」面對這種情況，馬先生表示只好多派便衣校警巡邏。

訂定工作指引

他上任後訂定了處理案件的指引，讓保安組同人知所依從，行使他們的權力，有效地調查和處理案件。他補充說：「警察處理案件只管依法而行，但這裡是高等學府，保安工作必須合法合理。」馬先生亦把保安組部分工作系統化，例如證物或待領失物都需按照規定編號、擺放及貯藏。他參考警方的報

案簿，設計了新的案件紀錄簿，一來方便組員登記案件，二來便利日後翻查資料。

非法停放車輛問題嚴重

鑑於越來越多校外人士非法佔用本校停車場，馬先生認真執行校園交通規則，就去年七月至十二月的短短六個月期間，已經鎖車四百輛次，開鎖收費超過五萬元。然而，由於部分被鎖車輛屬校內人士所有，有關車主曾就此事向馬先生投訴。馬先生認為，中大乃高等學府，大家更應依法守禮，不應持雙重標準：一方面要求保安組嚴厲處罰非法停放車輛的校外人士，另一方面又放縱隨意停放車輛的校內同人。

群龍無首

可還有其他特別感觸？馬先生想想後表示，經歷了去年十二月的頒授學位典禮後，察覺到一個大問題，就是「群龍無首」。馬先生說，從他過去任職紀律部隊的經驗所得，牽涉面廣的重要工作，像頒授學位典禮這樣盛大的場合，來賓多達數千人，參與工作的部門眾多，須設一位總指揮，定奪一切。可是，大學採取分工合作制，既沒有明文原則或指引，又沒有人有足夠權力作最終決定。他以停放車輛為例，書院和新聞及公共關係處為了公關原因，會讓嘉賓把車輛停放於不適當的地方；但保安組卻為保安、交通等理由而禁止在該等地方停放車輛。在這種情況下，著眼點該是公關，抑或是保安呢？

馬先生笑說：「再以十個人爬山作比喻，最好的方法是先擬定一條最快捷且安全的路線，然後互選一人為領隊，指揮一切，一起登山。不過，現在

我們是十個人各自攀山，各自為戰。」

他對同一天內舉行大學頒授學位典禮和各書院及兼讀學士學位課程的畢業禮此一安排，也有保留。認為中大目前的資源和人力，只是剛可應付正常情況，若遇上突發事件，恐怕難以抽調人手處理。上次典禮只因上午的儀式比預算長了半小時，便影響緊接其後舉行的書院畢業禮，產生了一點兒混亂。

防火工作

馬先生特別提醒同人小心火種，因時值寒冬，風高物燥，易生火警。原來，校內防火工作也是由保安組兼負。他指出，本校每年大小火警數目不超過十宗，都是人為疏忽引致的。校警已經常巡查走火通道、危險品倉庫，以及消防設施，確保沒有雜物阻塞通道和各種消防設施的正常操作。由於校內的實驗室經常存放及使用易燃物品，馬先生便安排優先給實驗室工作人員學習滅火設備的正確使用方法，他還為各幢建築物策劃火警演習，讓同人知道火警時應如何逃生。保安組會按建築物內的人數多寡而訂定火警演習的先後次序。迄今已經舉行火警演習的建築物以學生宿舍為多，計有知行樓、湯若望宿舍、恒生樓、逸夫書院第一及第二學生宿舍、文質堂、何善衡夫人宿舍及利樹培堂。

早年興建的建築物沒有煙霧探測器、自動灑水系統和火警鐘等先進消防設備，保安組對此有沒有特別的補救措施？馬先生表示，如果要裝設先進的防火設備，不單所費不菲，而且也不值得。事實上，這些舊式建築物亦裝設了基本的防火設備如滅火筒及人手操作火警鐘等。他強調該組會經常巡查，並不時斟酌需要，添設防火設備。□

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

1. 本刊逢四日及十九日出版。
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，電子郵遞 pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.hk）。
3. 投稿者須附真實姓名、地址及聯絡電話，文章則可用筆名發表。
4. 本刊編輯有權刪改及決定是否刊登來稿，不欲稿件被刪者請預先聲明。
5. 本刊所載文章只反映作者之觀點和意見，並不代表校方或本刊立場。
6. 本刊內容未經編者書面准許，不得轉載。
7. 本刊每期發行三千六百份，免費供校內教職員索閱，部分郵寄本地教育機構及與大學有關人士。私人索閱，請致函本刊查詢。

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. The views expressed in the CUHK Newsletter are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the University or the Editor.
6. No part of this newsletter may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.
7. 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
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

香港中文大學出版事務處出版

編輯：梁其汝 助理編輯：蔡世彬 陳偉珠 陳思祥 製作：黎寶翠 梅潔媚

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

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

印刷：鮑思高印刷有限公司

Printing: Don Bosco Printing Co. Ltd.



惺惺相惜

劍橋大學新牛頓數學研究所所長 Sir Michael Atiyah (右) 上月訪港，並應邀在本校主持公開數學講座，講述「旋量的代數、幾何及物理」。本校數學研究所所長丘成桐教授(左)親自迎迓。



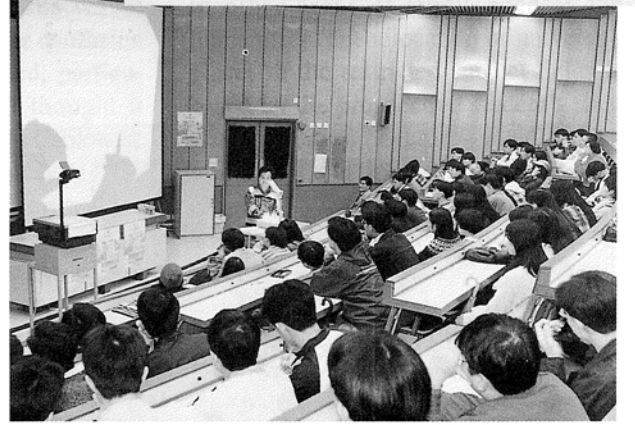
香港中小學課程之設計與實施

教育講座

教育學院在職中學教師進修課程上月主辦兩項研討會，吸引不少教育界人士參加。圖為一月五日召開的「香港中小學課程之設計與實施」會議情況；另一會議「如何提高香港教師的專業精神」則於一月七日舉行。

數學新浪潮講座

數學系九五年舉辦連串「數學新浪潮」活動，向中學教師和學生介紹數學發展的新趨勢。首次活動於上月廿八日舉行，吸引逾八百人參加，由該系楊傑明博士主持數理密碼趣味講座，揭示破解間諜密碼之玄機；並開放計算實驗室，讓出席者參與計算。



歡送陳治華和張義發

服務中大三十年的陳治華先生和張義發先生已於一月離職，總務處同人上月特舉行歡送會，並由總務長招大維先生致送獎牌和紀念品給他們。



陳治華(左)與招大維



張義發(左)與招大維

部分中大老臣子(曾服務本校達二十年或以上的)亦設宴送別兩位一級會計主任。後排左起：烈梁鳳茜、劉謝秀霞、麥李思敏、劉仇麗芬、蘇秉樞；前排左起：黃岳福、相開明、陳治華、張義發、蘇韋碧艷。

崇基舊雨

崇基學院多位前任教職員於聖誕新年期間，從美、加回港探訪該院，暢談近況。



後排左起：張越華、阮健聰、黃得勝、劉世鏞、韓桂瑜、郭譚潔瑩、吳瑞卿。
前排左起：容拱興、李沛良、李沛良夫人、熊翰章、盧寶堯。



後排左起：伍慧明、吳夢珍、譚尚渭、曹熊知行、傅元國、郭譚潔瑩、李沛良夫人、吳梓明、徐志宇。
前排左起：章開沅夫人、黃林秀蓮、容啓東夫人、黃壽林夫人、章開沅、黃壽林、李沛良。

大學賓館新貌



大學賓館上月二十日舉行重開儀式，吸引百多位教職員出席，參觀修葺後的賓館新貌。



教職員會所會員可在新設的「吐露軒」——大學首間酒廊把酒閒談。此名稱乃解剖學系邱殷慶之建議：吐露廊/Tolo Bar，獲會員選票最多。其後大學賓館管理委員會認為「軒」比「廊」更貼切，遂定名吐露軒，英文名不變。

中大年宵市集

邵逸夫堂上月廿一日在校園舉辦「中大年宵市集」，各式項目活潑多姿，同人師生很多都攜親友參加。



等候畫肖像的人龍



雜耍

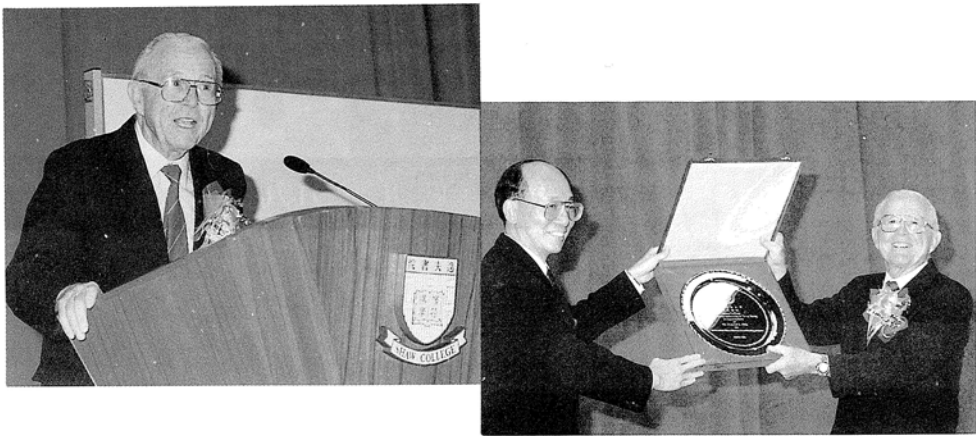


啤酒競飲由電子工程學系魏爾遜(右一)奪魁；女子組由大學賓館陳燕薇勝出。



李名燭布公仔

尤金·奈達博士訪問逸夫



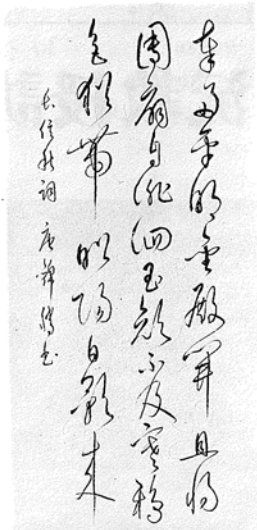
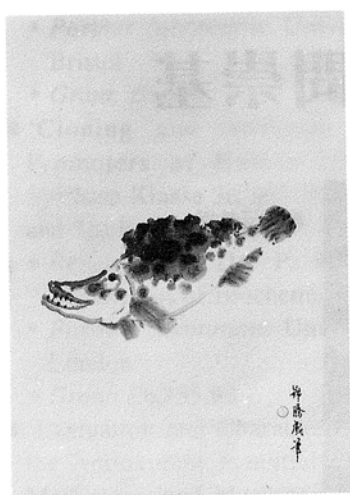
世界著名翻譯家尤金·奈達博士上月以九四至九五年度「邵逸夫爵士傑出訪問學人」身分訪問逸夫書院，並主持公開講座，與本港學術界會面交流。

奈達博士一九一四年生於美國奧克拉荷馬市，四三年獲密西根大學語言學博士學位，此後半個世紀著譯講學不斷，對翻譯理論與《聖經》翻譯貢獻巨大，譽稱當今「翻譯理論之父」。奈達博士現為美國聖經公會顧問，曾獲美國聖經公會獎、古滕貝格獎、美國語言學會六十周年紀念獎章、美國翻譯工作者協會亞歷山大·戈

德獎章，以及十個榮譽博士學位。他著有專書四十種和文章二百多篇。

奈達博士於一月十日在逸夫書院大講堂以「邁向二十一世紀的翻譯研究」為題，回顧時下翻譯包括的範圍，並前瞻翻譯研究在下世紀所面對的問題。又於一月十一及十三日分別應英文系和英語教學單位，以及翻譯系之邀，主持兩項講座，題目為「The Meaning of Words and the Meaning of Grammar」和「Sociolinguistic Aspects of Translating」。

唐錦騰書畫篆刻作品展覽



逸夫書院大講堂現正舉辦「唐錦騰書畫篆刻展覽」，展出唐錦騰的山水、花鳥、篆刻和書法作品。展期至下月三日止，歡迎參觀。

對熱愛中國藝術，又留心本港中國藝術講座和課程的人而言，唐錦騰這名字一點也不陌生。唐氏從事藝術工作多年，曾應香港各藝術機構之邀主持講座和課程，是香港罕見的理論及創作能手、書畫印俱長的年青優秀藝術家。

唐錦騰自幼與中國藝術結下不解之緣，畫齡凡二十年。他認為藝術家應對自己從事的創作持認真、嚴肅的態度，且須具備各方面修養；唐氏非常重視中國藝術的傳統。部分現代畫家胡亂攪「創新」，便是因為對傳統認識不足，以致黑氣重、粗野霸悍、矯揉造作的作品比比皆是。其實，真正的創新乃在傳統基礎上結合個人氣質、思想、才情而發展出來的個人風格，是漸進的、耐看的。唐氏認為，中國藝術最高的境界乃

「氣韻生動」，這種韻味乃不可言傳的美感享受。

另外，唐錦騰對中國畫色彩的研究甚深。唐氏稱，很多人誤解中國畫不重視色彩；而現代畫家中，有部分仍偏執水墨為尚的觀念，另一些雖強調色彩，但因對中國的文化遺產未作真正探究，以致對中國的顏料、用色技巧等皆認識不足，認為中國畫的色彩落後，因此只懂向西方取經，移植西方用色的技巧和觀念。唐氏多年前已察覺此弊病，所以致力研究中國畫色彩，他更刻了一方「好色之徒」的閑章以解嘲。

唐錦騰為本校校友，八二年畢業於藝術系，即隨楊善深、唐鴻等名師深造；九一年取得本校中國藝術史哲學碩士學位，現為中大博士研究生。唐氏的藝術創作極豐，並屢獲獎項，為香港、日本、美國、法國、澳洲等地之機構及私人收藏。

逸夫書院七周年院慶

逸夫書院於上月十二日在書院大講堂舉行七周年院慶典禮，出席嘉賓及師生逾二百人。主禮嘉賓為該院本年度邵逸夫爵士傑出訪問學人尤金·奈達博士和書院教職員聯誼會主席陳竟明博士。書院校董會主席馬臨教授、院長楊汝萬教授、學生會代表及校友會代表分別在會上致辭。學業成績優秀的學生亦於典

禮上獲頒發獎狀。

典禮以切餅儀式結束。出席者移步書院低座活動室，參加茶會，暢敘一番。

書院學生會亦如往年，舉辦一連串院慶活動如系際比賽、夜話、電影晚會、千人宴、晚會等。

錢賓四先生百齡紀念年

新亞書院訂立一九九五年為書院創辦人錢賓四先生百齡紀念年，將舉行一連串學術活動，邀約賓四先生門下友生及與該院有關之學者，回顧賓四先生治學領域在近數十年之發展，並瞻望未來之動向。

錢賓四先生於一九九零年八月三十日辭世。先生學究天人，功在教化，平生關注之學術問題如中國古代史、近代

學術史、儒家學說、中國政治制度之得失及中國文化之價值，在今日仍為顯學。

是次紀念活動（詳見下表）獲新亞書院校董會主席唐翔千先生和台北《聯合報》機構大力支持。該院亦已成立籌備委員會以總其事，由許倬雲任召集人，成員包括梁秉中、金耀基、全漢昇、劉述先和余英時。

學術研討會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 九五年五月十至十三日（星期三至六）在中大祖堯堂舉行。 研討錢先生在中國歷史文化各方面的著作，以及與中國歷史、思想、學術有關的問題。
徵文比賽	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 與香港中華文化促進中心合辦。 三月中截稿。 得獎作品將刊於研討會特刊內。
公開演講	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 與香港中華文化促進中心及新亞書院校友會合辦。 九五年五月十一及十四日晚在香港科學館演講廳舉行。 講者為杜維明、余英時、何茲全和許倬雲。
展覽	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在學術研討會舉行期間，假新亞書院許氏文化館舉行，為期一至兩星期。 展品為錢穆先生著作、與友好來往書簡、照片等。

香港中文大學新亞書院

錢賓四先生百齡紀念徵文比賽

題目：（一）「由錢穆先生的言行討論現代青年的社會使命」；或
（二）「論錢穆先生的精神和價值觀」

組別：（一）公開組
（二）學生組（肄業於大專院校之本科生）

稿例：（一）必須用原稿紙書寫
（二）字限：公開組 不多於一萬字
學生組 不多於六千字
（三）稿件請寄往新界沙田香港中文大學新亞書院院務室「錢賓四先生百齡紀念徵文比賽」小組收，並請列明參賽組別，以及投稿人姓名、地址、電話，如屬學生組請註明院校。
（四）所有稿件，恕不退還。

獎品：

公開組	學生組
冠軍 港幣八千元及獎牌一面	港幣五千元及獎牌一面
亞軍 港幣六千元及獎牌一面	港幣四千元及獎牌一面
季軍 港幣四千元及獎牌一面	港幣三千元及獎牌一面
優異獎 禮品及獎牌一面	禮品及獎牌一面

評判：由香港中文大學資深教師擔任

截稿日期：一九九五年三月十五日

揭曉日期：一九九五年四月三十日（五月十一至十四日期間頒獎）

查詢電話：二六零九七六零八

本地中國文化教學檢討結果

「中學與大學『中國文化』教學研討會」籌委會上月公布會議總結，並表示繼續關注本港的中國文化教育。

研討會由本校通識教育辦公室、教育學院及吳多泰中國語文研究中心合辦，於去年十二月三日舉行，吸引約二百名中學教師及大學師生出席，探討預科「中國語文及文化」科與大學中國文化課程的開設目的和內容，兩者是否銜接，存在的教學困難，改善方法等。

籌委會歸納與會者意見後於上月公布，供文教界、社會關注人士、教育署課程發展署負責中國文化教學的官員參考。意見簡列如下：

- 中國文化教學歷來不獲重視，導致學子漠不關心。
- 中學的「中國語文及文化」科和大學的中國文化通識課程有助學生了解中國文化。
- 教授中國文化時，須重視文化的生態環境和文化景觀，以及教學語言的影響；中國文化教學既是智育，亦應是道德、感情和藝術的教育。

響；中國文化教學既是智育，亦應是道德、感情和藝術的教育。

- 「中國語文及文化」科的文化知識範圍牽涉太廣，中學教師往往力有不逮。須改變預科師生為考試而教而學中國文化的態度。
- 課程發展署應檢討現行課程，並設計由小學至預科循序漸進的連貫性中國文化課程：中、小學的中國文化課程宜傳授資料及常識；預科生應著重分析；而大學須側重了解文化背後的精神和文化特質，並訓練學生比較中西文化異同，加以批判。同時宜製作輔助教材，以促進教學效果。
- 大學的中國文化課程須設導修及討論，並應限制每班上課人數。

籌委會亦建議每年至少舉辦一次有關研討會，並成立中國文化教育促進小組，網羅中學教師和文化界之有心人士，以改善香港的中國文化教育。

本校與成都中醫學院合辦中醫藥課程

本校響應港府《中醫藥工作小組報告書》的建議，由下月起開辦傳統中醫藥課程，為促進本地中醫藥的發展培育人才。

該等課程由校外進修學院規劃管理，以切香港所需，並由四川成都中醫學院派員來校授課，確保課程的學術水平和專業要求。

下月開辦的「中藥實用知識及技術」課程，特為藥材店配劑掌櫃而設，由成都中醫學院胡昌江教授任教。胡教授師承名醫兼藥學家徐楚江教授，是中藥管理和鑑別的專家。

另於九月開辦的「傳統中醫藥學」證書課程，上課約七百小時，兩年修畢。課程範圍包括中醫基礎理論、中醫診斷學、中藥學、方劑學、中醫內科

學、中醫兒科學、中醫婦科學、中醫外科學和針灸學等。成都中醫學院將選派資深教師來港授課。

校外進修學院已成立中醫藥課程工作小組，統領中醫藥課程的長遠發展。小組主席由該院高級專任導師張一孤先生擔任，成員包括生物化學系楊顯榮教授和學術交流組倫熾標博士。眾多海內外學者、專家及專業機構代表亦大力支持本校的中醫藥課程，首肯出任學術顧問或專業顧問。

成都中醫學院上月應本校邀請，由副院長謝克慶教授率團來訪，會晤副衛生福利司、學術和商界組織，了解本地中醫藥現況，彼此並達成多項課程發展的共識。

「可窺全豹」

鍾尚志教授介紹內鏡手術的發展

外科學系講座教授鍾尚志教授上月六日假威爾斯親王醫院演講廳主持就職演講，講題為「可窺全豹」。

鍾教授在講座上詳細介紹內鏡手術的發展。他指出，內鏡手術毋須開刀，醫生透過放入人體內的內鏡微型錄像機，便可準確斷症，並利用內鏡醫療附件，直接注射藥物到患病器官，迅速控制病情。內鏡手術可治癒胃潰瘍、消化道出血等疾病，並可放置鼻膽引流管於病人體內以醫治急性膽管炎，或擊碎膽石等。

鍾教授稱，腹腔鏡手術是內鏡手術的突破。醫生先將內鏡經肚臍引入病人腹腔，透過電視熒屏觀察病者體內器官，並利用微型手術儀器直接在病人腹腔內動手術。腹腔鏡手術的傷口較小，大大減輕病人手術後的痛楚，且加速復元時間，是切除膽石的最佳辦法。鍾教授表示，腹腔鏡手術亦適用於切除盲腸，治理穿孔性潰瘍，切斷迷走神經，切除脾、腸、腎上腺及食道等，效果顯著。

章開沅教授訪問崇基



章開沅教授

崇基學院九四至九五年度「黃林秀蓮訪問學人」，華中師範大學中國教會大學歷史研究中心主任章開沅教授上月十五至廿七日造訪本校，並主持多項學術活動。

章開沅教授是著名的中國近代史學者，尤以研究辛亥革命史享負盛名，曾任華中師範大學校長，九零年起屢次出國訪問，到美、日、台多所著名學府講學及從事學術研究，九二年獲美國奧古斯塔納學院頒授榮譽法學博士學位。

章教授在訪問期間，與崇基師生分享其「海外旅程」、「我與教會大學史」和「孟浪少年遊」的體會，並於廿一日出席崇基學院周年教育研討會，以「知識份子的歷史使命感」為題，暢論



崇基周年教育研討會，主題為「知識份子與中國社會」。

知識分子與中國社會的關係。研討會由沈宣仁教授主持，講者尚有金耀基教授、梁元生博士、劉小楓博士，以及《時代論壇》社長兼總編輯李錦洪先生。