

University's Response to TLQPR Report

The University Grants Committee's Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review Panel visited the University on 4th and 5th January 1996 to discuss with University leaders, teachers, and students the strengths and weaknesses of the University's quality assurance processes.

The Committee issued a review report to the University in May and the University has released a statement in response to the report. The following is the statement in its entirety:

A Statement in Response to the Report on the Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review

Teaching is the primary function, indeed the *raison d'être*, of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. It has been and should always be the front and foremost activity taking place on the campus daily. This has been confirmed by the Report of the Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review (TLQPR) Panel of the University Grants Committee (UGC) in its 'Introduction', which states, 'The Chinese University of Hong Kong takes pride in its culture of teaching quality, and the TLQPR Panel found considerable evidence to support this view.' No efforts will be spared by the University to provide its students with an education of the highest possible standard.

In this connection, the University welcomes the recent focus of the UGC on the existence and efficacy of teaching quality improvement and assurance processes of institutions, not only because it can help focus attention on the importance of the teaching function, but also because it can provide views and insights from the fresh angle of a third party. The UGC conducted a Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review of the University in January 1996. The Report of the review is now received by the University for record and follow-up action. The University is also requested by the UGC to release it for general information.

The University is greatly encouraged by the TLQPR Panel's acknowledgement in the Report's 'Introduction' that 'sufficient improvement and assurance processes are in place to warrant a satisfactory degree of confidence about the University's current quality of teaching and learning'. The University has worked singularly hard towards such a culture, which is now understood and felt by its teachers. This is also something the Panel has acknowledged.

The University takes a different view from that of the Panel regarding the alleged reliance on 'implicit processes' in teaching and learning quality improvement and assurance. First of all, existing processes are more than implicit. The visiting examiner system, compulsory course evaluation policy and the teaching staff recruitment and assessment procedures have served well in bringing about the University's present achievements in its academic standard. Second, the University believes that the best possible quality is the successful embedment of a culture where teachers and students motivate themselves to bring about the improvements. The University will therefore caution itself against creating a bureaucracy for defining and reporting activities in the pursuit of teaching quality because such a bureaucracy may stifle the initiatives of the individuals concerned and because too elaborate and definitive a procedural system may only result in lip-service obedience, which is not conducive to a self-reflective and self-initiated approach in the pursuit of quality. Having said that, the University will of course continue to work out ways and means to improve its existing processes for even greater effectiveness.

The University will continue to uphold its bilingual policy, which is of paramount importance in the training of future leaders of the community. While believing that effective language training should best be given in primary and secondary education, and that the low language standard among Hong Kong students reflects the failure of language education at the primary and secondary school levels, the University sees the provision of language courses at the University for incoming students, particularly those at the lower end of the ability spectrum, as a priority area for development. The Panel has observed that a few students in this university may have graduated with less English proficiency. Such a phenomenon is by no means unique to this institution. The University has in fact been actively addressing this difficult task of language education given the constraints of limited resources on the one hand and students' limited time on the other. Apart from the provision of elective proficiency courses, which includes offering them in the summer break, and multi-facet language enhancement activities organized by the Independent Learning Centre and the four Colleges of the University, the Faculties of Business Administration, Engineering and Social Science will with effect from 1996-97 require their new students to take at least one language course. Plans are underway for introducing language programmes in other faculties catering to the specific needs of individual faculties in the near future. Our commitment to the good quality of language education will never waver.

Consultants Appointed to Monitor Pak Shek Kok Dump Site

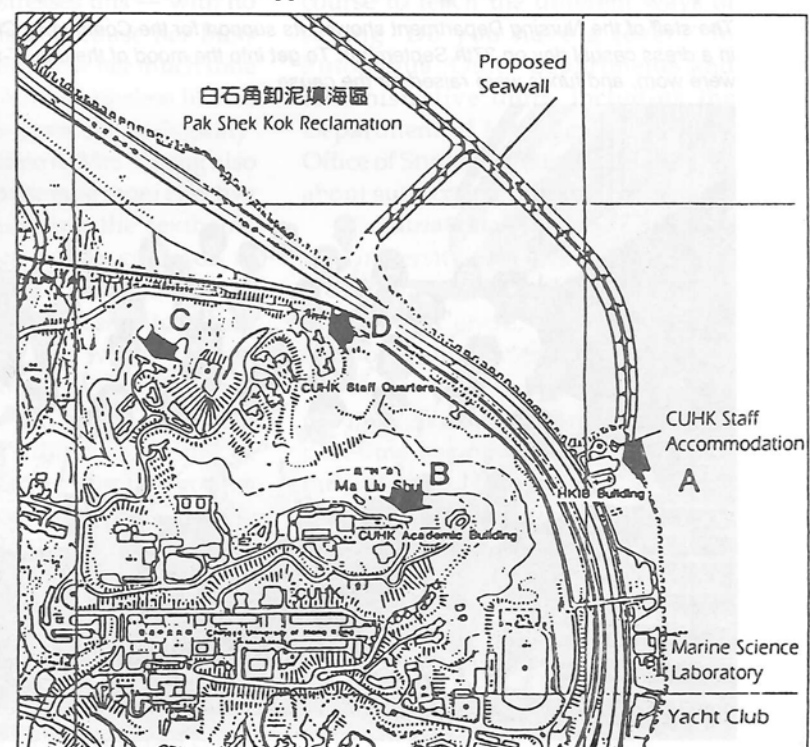
Science Park Project Yet to Receive Green Light

The construction of a seawall for the Pak Shek Kok dump site will begin next month and public dumping will begin in April 1997. As previously reported in the *CUHK Newsletter* (April 1996, issue no. 86), all dumping materials will be transported to the site by sea from Ma On Shan.

At a meeting held between representatives of the government's Civil Engineering Department and the University's Buildings Office last month, the University was also informed that consultants had been appointed for baseline environmental monitoring and the supervision of environmental auditing during the construction stage. The government reconfirmed its agreement to send all related reports to Prof. Lam Kin-che of the Department of Geography, who is convener of the monitoring group set up by the University to keep the administration posted of the impact of the reclamation project on the campus and the effectiveness of the government's mitigation measures.

The government also undertook to liaise regularly with the University over environmental monitoring work at stations on CUHK campus, and to hold meetings with relevant parties as and when required.

As for the proposal to use the reclaimed area as the site for a science park, the government as yet hasn't released any specific details. In December 1995 the University organized a symposium wherein industrialists, government officials, and academics discussed the feasibility of setting up a science park in Hong Kong and its impact on the local economy. There has been no official communication since then regarding any decision the government may have reached. The Governor in his recent policy address however reiterated government plans to further study the project and the related financial arrangements. Listing various policy commitments the Governor said, 'We will work out the institutional and financial arrangements for a Science Park to provide further technological support for Hong Kong's manufacturing industry and to help it move into higher technology and higher value-added production. Public consultation on the feasibility of the project was completed at the end of 1995 and wide support was received.'



Chinese Scientist Claims Chinese Medicine Can Cure Cancer

Prof. Zhu Chen, renowned molecular biologist and director of the Shanghai Institute of Hematology at Shanghai Rui-Jin Hospital, came to the University recently at the invitation of the Department of Clinical Oncology. At a seminar entitled 'Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia: A Model of Differentiation and Apoptosis Induction Therapy of Human Cancer' held on 26th September at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Prof. Chen indicated that arsenic trioxide, a novel component isolated from a form of

Chinese medicine, was very effective in inducing complete remission (disease-free condition) in patients of acute promyelocytic leukaemia who are resistant to all trans-retinoic acid treatment. But since arsenic trioxide is a known poison, this approach has evoked controversy in the medical community.

Prof. Chen professes that while arsenic trioxide may be shown to have positive effects on certain patients of acute promyelocytic leukaemia, its long-term effects are still unknown.



CU Flea Market

Vice-Chancellor Prof. Arthur K. C. Li strikes the gong to signal the opening of the first ever CUHK flea market organized by the Office of Student Affairs. To his right is University Dean of Students, Prof. S. T. Kwok.

Statuettes for sale at one of the 20 odd stalls capture the interest of pro-vice-chancellors Prof. Liu Pak-wai (left), Prof. Ambrose King (middle), and Dean of Medicine, Prof. Joseph C. K. Lee (right).



Department of Nursing Dress Down in Aid of the Community Chest

The staff of the Nursing Department showed its support for the Community Chest by taking part in a dress casual day on 27th September. To get into the mood of the day, T-shirts with slogans were worn, and funds were raised for the cause.



CUHK Prize Winners at Contemporary Hong Kong Art Biennial

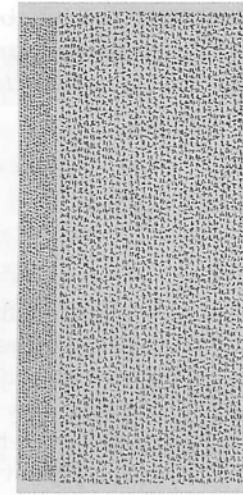
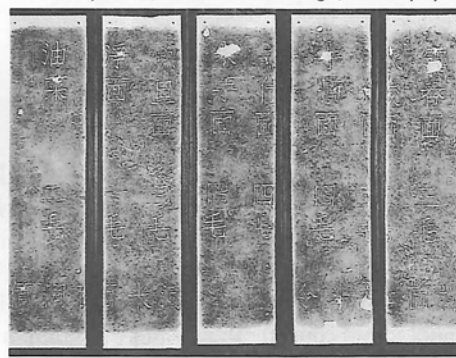
The 11th 'Contemporary Hong Kong Art Biennial' organized by the Hong Kong Museum of Art opened in mid-September. There were 1,294 entries by 798 artists, of which 120 were chosen for the competition by two adjudication panels comprising local and overseas art experts. Of these eligible works, 20 are the creation of staff and students of the University's Fine Arts Department and the School of Continuing Studies. In the final round of selection, 10 pieces were awarded the Urban Council Art Prize. Three of the 10 finalists are members of

the University. They are Mr. Yip Man-yam, instructor in the School of Continuing Studies; Mr. Yung Ho-yin, staff member at the Physical Education Unit; and Mr. Leung Chi-wo, a student of the Master of Fine Arts Programme.

Yip Man-yam
Seal Carving by Ban Ge 1996, hanging scroll, seal marks and ink on paper

Yung Ho-yin Moral Cultivation in Small Regular Script 1996, hanging scroll, ink on paper

Leung Chi-wo, Warren Untitled (After Dreaming of a Path) 1996, set of five rubbings, ink on paper



Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

As a regular reader of the *CUHK Newsletter*, I would be very much interested in news of major capital improvements on the campus. I see big projects underway where the old music library was, and across the street from the medical sciences building, but I have seen no major articles on these projects. I think an article on each, with architects' renditions of the finished projects, would be of interest to some readers.

Also, I have seen no news in a year regarding the Tolo Harbour reclamation and proposed science park — even though the deadlock on these projects appeared broken several months ago. Is it possible to give your readers updates on these projects?

Thanks in advance for your enlightenment on these matters.

Bryce McIntyre
Department of Journalism and Communication
23rd September 1996

Editor's note:

We always welcome feedback and suggestions from our readers. It is through your response that we know how to bridge the gaps between what you want and what we provide.

Our reporters have lost no time in approaching the Buildings Office for information on the new science centre and phase V redevelopment of teaching buildings on the Chung Chi campus. A feature article on these new buildings will appear in the next issue.

And subsequent to relevant reports on the science park symposium (4th January 1996) and the Pak Shek Kok public dump (4th April 1996), the most recent progress of the two projects is captured in this issue (see page 1).

As the Publication Office is not an information centre, we rely on your input to produce a useful newsletter. If you want to know something, tell us and we will try to get the information for you. If you want others to know something, tell us and we may publish it for you. We can serve you better if you would just let us know.

Our email address is pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk.

Getting Their Tongue Round Cantonese and Putonghua

If an expatriate staff of the University approaches you in Park'N Shop and asks you, 'Keh tsup sar deen yu hai been doe?'¹, or if a colleague from overseas asks you in the cafeteria, 'Zum more jiao yin yang soo me go tsan?'² and you can't make out what they are saying — assuming you normally understand Cantonese and Putonghua — the man to tell is John Jamieson. Prof. Jamieson is director of the New Asia Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre which runs Cantonese and Putonghua courses for staff of the University.

Guided by the principle that people living in a community should be able to speak the community language, the centre has been running Cantonese and Putonghua courses for staff and their spouses for over a decade. Among expatriate staff, Cantonese has always been more popular since it is what gets one a table in a crowded restaurant and relative compliance from taxi-drivers, so to speak. Besides, Cantonese is one of the two most prevalent dialects in Chinatown communities, the other being Fukienese. According to Mr. Ho Cheuk-sang, assistant director of the centre, many overseas staff of Chinese descent learn Cantonese so that they can better serve their community when they return home. The preference for learning Cantonese among expatriates has not changed even with the approach of 1997, although the number of local staff learning Putonghua has grown significantly.

Classes last two hours each, and take place twice a week after working hours. Officially speaking, they fall into

three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced, but in reality, coverage of syllabus and rate of progress are determined to a large extent by the ability of a particular class. Being a self-sustaining unit in the University, the centre charges HK\$5,640 for each course. The University subsidizes 40 per cent of this basic tuition fee for all full-time staff and their spouses who are expected to be with the University for at least two years and who are not receiving any other language subsidy. The cut-off number for starting a class is six but Prof. Jamieson points out that exceptions are sometimes made for an enthusiastic group of four.

As these are evening courses, finding instructors can be a problem. Prof. Jamieson jokingly says that he often has to 'browbeat' instructors into teaching them as they would rather go home. For the same reason student dropout rate is high. After the gruelling nine-to-five routine, most people would rather go for a drink than do oral acrobatics with tricky phonemes. Senior Putonghua instructor Mrs. C. N. Han Wong says that there are on the average three dropouts among 15 students each semester. And students are often late or absent due to work pressures, or they may be present but tired, according to Mrs. N. C. Wong Miller, senior Cantonese instructor. With all these setbacks, classes naturally proceed very slowly.

Yet despite the challenge to patience and will power, there are students who have faithfully stayed semester after semester and who now boast a decent command of the dialect

of their choice. Helen Wise is one such student. Prof. Wise of the Pharmacology Department has taken Cantonese classes at the centre off and on for four years. She says she tries to use Cantonese as much as she can when she dines out or goes shopping, since everyday communication was her reason for learning in the first place. However, to her disappointment,



Prof. John Jamieson

many locals prefer to 'use their English and let [her] use [her] Cantonese'. Prof. Wise says the best thing about the course is that instructors work hard at encouraging students to try out what they know in class. However she also feels that practical vocabulary should be taught earlier in the course to enable students to put into practice what they have learnt. Speaking with the weight of a 'veteran' Cantonese learner, Prof. Wise observes that the best way to practise is to live with someone who speaks Cantonese. Incidentally, Prof. Wise's husband has also been learning Cantonese at the centre. So do they practise it with each other? 'Yes, we do,' she says, 'but no one would understand us and there's no one to correct us.'

Kim Cheng of the Internal Audit Office started taking Cantonese courses on campus last term and is already at intermediate level. This is partly because she had taken a six-week course before coming to the University, and partly because she is familiar with another Asian language, Vietnamese. Mrs. Cheng also practises very frequently with her colleagues. In fact improving professional interaction is her primary reason for taking the course. Like Prof. Wise, she finds the teachers and classmates very encouraging. When asked if there's anything she would like to change about the course, Mrs. Cheng says she would prefer to have classes more frequently, perhaps three times a week, but — and she stresses this — with no homework. This is because her busy schedule does not allow her much time for homework, but nonetheless like all conscientious students, she 'feels guilty' for not having done it. Mrs. Cheng also finds listening to the tape more effective for her than studying the textbook, because she has yet to get used to translating the romanized pronunciation of Cantonese into actual sounds. Hearing the words spoken saves her the trouble of having to link sight to sound.

Mrs. Cheng's difficulty should be far less pertinent to the Putonghua course since it teaches Chinese characters in addition to oral Chinese, unlike the Cantonese course which is

orally-oriented. And this is one of the reasons why Ms. Eleanor Holroyd of the Nursing Department chose to take Putonghua. Ms. Holroyd also believes that while Cantonese may have greater 'short-term' use in helping her communicate with students, Putonghua has 'wider application' since it is the 'official language of mainland China and Taiwan, and will be that of Hong Kong after 1997'. A more personal reason is that her children are learning Putonghua and she wants to be able to practise with them.

While the expatriate staff interviewed by the *CUHK Newsletter* offer different reasons for taking the language courses, Prof. Jamieson points out that a growing number of both locals and expatriates are taking them for professional reasons. Most of them are staff from the Faculty of Medicine who have frequent contact with patients. In anticipation of increased dealings with institutions in mainland China, many departments in the faculty have also requested the centre to run courses for their staff. For the last one and a half years, for example, the centre has been teaching staff from the Department of Medicine a Putonghua course. The course begins, like regular courses, with the fundamentals such as pronunciation, and then proceeds to teach the list of medical terminology specified by the department. For instance, the department may want the course to teach the different ways of saying 'Do you have a fever?' in Putonghua. Other departments and administrative units, including the Department of Management and the Office of Student Affairs, have inquired about such courses for their staff.

Expatriate staff learning Chinese at the University may lack time, but they are fortunate to have the benefit of the Language Centre, the University's support, and an environment that abounds with opportunities for practice. Trying to learn a language part-time has never been easy — the millions of Hong Kong students struggling full-time with English through the years can probably vouch for it. ○

Piera Chen

The enrolment of University staff and their spouses in Putonghua and Cantonese courses from 1987 to 1996

Academic Year	Putonghua	Cantonese
87/88	13	26
88/89	10	29
89/90	20	27
90/91	18	14
91/92	19	37
92/93	9	51
93/94	13	56
94/95	16	39
95/96	29	31
96/97 (1st term only)	16	14

¹ '咖汁沙甸魚嘍邊度?' or 'Where are the sardines in ketchup?'

² '甚麼叫鴛鴦粟米狗餐?' or 'What's a "yin-yeung and corn-dog meal"?'. Yin-yeung: a popular drink in Hong Kong-style cafés, consisting essentially of half tea and half coffee.

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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。

New Books by The Chinese University Press

The following books will be sold at a 20 per cent discount to staff members at the University Bookshop, John Fulton Centre.

Shanghai: Transformation and Modernization under China's Open Policy

Shanghai has always held a special status in the history of modern China, harking back to its days of spectacular economic growth and social inequities in the early decades of the 20th century. Its re-energized dash for bold economic reforms and social transformation since 1990, when Pudong was declared an open region to spearhead development for Shanghai, has warranted systematic documentation, analysis and evaluation.

Edited by Y. M. Yeung and Sung Yun-wing, this book comprises papers by 27 local and overseas contributors on the political dimensions, economic development, and urban and social infrastructure of Shanghai, as well as issues like population and pollution control.

ISBN 962-201-667-7, 600 pages, hardcover, HK\$330

Hong Kong Taxation: Law and Practice, 1996-97 Edition

Written by David Flux and revised by David G. Smith, this is a clear and comprehensive guide that explains in detail the tax laws in the Inland Revenue Ordinance of Hong Kong. The text is well-illustrated by practical examples and actual cases; it is also supplemented by appendices on related tax matters and statements of practice. For the convenience of students, cross references are made to important Board of Review decisions and to relevant sections of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

ISBN 962-201-737-1, 800 pages, paperback, HK\$240

A Guide to Hong Kong Taxation

Written by Berry F. C. Hsu, the book is to be used in conjunction with *Hong Kong Taxation: Law and Practice*. Its 10 chapters cover taxation theories and concepts, and also teach students how to interpret Hong Kong's tax law and tax administration. It offers a full course on Hong Kong taxation that fulfils the curriculum requirements of a three-semester tax course and prepares students for the advanced taxation paper of the HKSA examinations.

ISBN 962-7707-09-0, 394 pages, paperback, HK\$200

Interesting Cantonese Colloquial Expressions

Written in both Chinese and English by Lo Wood Wai and Tam Fee Yin, this is the first bilingual publication that aims at teaching non-Chinese speakers not only the pronunciation of Cantonese colloquial expressions but also the culture and history behind them.

ISBN 962-201-666-9, 276 pages, paperback, HK\$165

NEW BOOKS

The following books by Prof. Anthony S. Y. Leong of the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology have recently been published:

Principles and Practice of Medical Laboratory Science Volume I: Basic Histotechnology

ISBN 0443-053-693

Edinburg: Churchill Livingstone 1996
£25

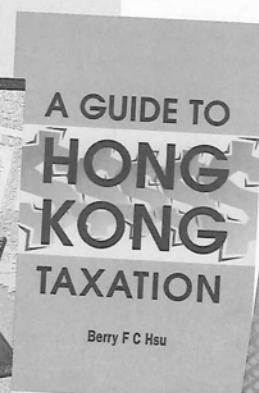
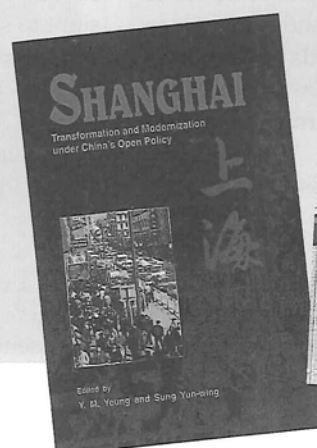
Handbook of Surgical Pathology

Anthony S. Y. Leong, Craig James and Anthony C. Thomas

ISBN 0443-051-216

London: Churchill Livingstone 1996

£35



校長就職典禮 Installation of New VC

本校第四任校長李國章教授之就職典禮於十一月七日(星期四)下午三時在邵逸夫堂舉行，儀式由港督兼大學監督彭定康先生主持。

英文系姜安道教授和翻譯系金聖華教授負責撰寫及宣讀李校長之簡介。是次典禮之權杖員為生物化學系馮國培教授。

The 51st congregation for the installation of Prof. Arthur K. C. Li as vice-chancellor of the University will be held on Thursday, 7th November 1996 at 3.00 p.m. in Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. HE the Rt. Hon. Christopher Patten, Governor of Hong Kong, will preside at the ceremony as Chancellor of the University.

The introduction of Prof. Li will be written and delivered by the public orators, Prof. Andrew Parkin, professor of English, and Prof. Serena Jin, professor in the Department of Translation. Prof. K. P. Fung, professor in the Department of Biochemistry, will be the mace-bearer.

高銀樓命名典禮

Dedication of Charles Kao Kuen Building

高銀樓命名典禮將於十一月七日(星期四)下午二時假科學館北座及銘澤堂之間之平台舉行。高銀教授將親臨主持揭幕儀式。

The dedication ceremony of the Charles Kuen Kao Building will be held at 2.00 p.m. on 7th November 1996 in the yard between the north block of the Science Centre and the R. C. Lee Lecture Hall. Prof. Charles K. Kao will be present to unveil a commemorative plaque.

新任社會科學院院長

New Dean of Social Science

社會工作學系周健林教授最近獲選出任社會科學院院長，任期由一九九六年十月二日至一九九九年七月卅一日。

Prof. Kenneth K. L. Chau was recently elected dean of social science. His term began on 2nd October 1996 and will last until 31st July 1999.

中國會財稅法制課程

中大會計學院與北京管理學院下月中合辦「高層行政人員中國會財稅法研討課程」，旨在加強企業管理人員和專業人士對國內會計、財務、稅制、審計及工商貿易法律制度的認識，協助他們解決業務上可能出現的問題。課程為期三週，首兩週周末在中大上課，最後一週在北大舉行。

有意報讀者請致電會計學院(二六零九七六四一)查詢。

宣布事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

新設課程 New Academic Programmes

九六年暑假前教務會通過開設四項課程，包括工業及組織心理學碩士課程、學校訓導工作證書課程、學校輔導證書課程及學校輔導工

作證書課程。碩士課程由一九九七至九八年度起開辦，證書課程則由香港教育研究所舉辦，本年秋季起收生。

The Senate recently approved the introduction of three certificate programmes in school discipline, student guidance, and school counselling and guidance, by the Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research in the 1996-97 academic year.

A Master of Philosophy programme in industrial-organizational psychology was also approved for introduction in the 1997-98 academic year.

「自學普通話」多媒體光碟示範

Demonstration of Self-learning Interactive Putonghua CD-Rom

逸夫書院「語文進修計劃」聘請專人設計的「自學普通話」多媒體光碟，已開始發售。此光碟利用電腦多媒體功能進行互動教學，內容生動有趣。自學者除接受聽力訓練外，並可利用錄音功能與電腦的波形對比改進發音。逸夫書院特於十月廿三至廿五日上午十時至下午四時在書院大講堂安排免費示範，屆時並有專人在場解答問題。歡迎蒞臨參觀，並試用光碟。查詢請電內線七三五五或七三六三。

A computer courseware designed by experts commissioned by the Language Improvement Projects of Shaw College is now for sale. Making use of the computer's multi-media functions, this self-learning interactive Putonghua CD-Rom teaches basic pinyin through exercises in common sentences, situational conversation, and games. A demonstration of the CD-Rom has been arranged from 23rd to 25th October from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. in the Shaw College lecture theatre. Participants can try out the courseware and experts will be present to answer questions. For enquires, please call Ext. 7355/7363.

圖書館重陽節開放時間

Library Opening Hours During Chung Yeung Festival

大學各圖書館於重陽節(十月二十日，星期日)如常服務或閉館，翌日休息。

All college libraries and the main library will be open from 1.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. on Sunday, 20th October (Chung Yeung Festival) and closed on 21st October. The Medical Library and the Architecture Library will be closed on both days.

向陳毓祥致敬

一九八零年香港中文大學傳播學哲學碩士

我們的校友陳毓祥為保釣運動獻出了寶貴生命，我們極度哀痛之餘，對毓祥以行動實踐捍衛國土的抱負，壯士成仁，感到十分自豪。

我們除向毓祥家人致以深切慰問，並以四會名義為毓祥遺屬安排下述捐款戶口；所收款項將全部贈予陳毓祥夫人，作為其子女的教育基金。

恒生銀行戶口：293-005005-003

我們呼籲香港中文大學師生及校友，大力支持上述基金增長，踴躍直接捐款*，以表達我們對毓祥的敬意和對其遺屬的支持。

香港中文大學教師協會
香港中文大學職員協會
香港中文大學評議會
香港中文大學校友會聯合會

* 支票捐款抬頭請書「香港中文大學」

Showing Respect to Mr. Chan Yuk Cheung

1980 MPhil (Communication) CUHK

Our alumnus, Mr. Chan Yuk Cheung, gave his precious life for the cause of preserving the Diaoyu Islands. We are deeply saddened by his sudden death, but are also proud of Yuk Cheung's perseverance and determination in pursuing his long-standing convictions in defending the nation's territory until the very last moment.

In addition to extending our heartfelt condolences to Yuk Cheung's family, our four Associations have jointly established the following bank account for the setting up of a special fund for Mrs. Chan Yuk Cheung to support her children's education. ALL money received will go to the family.

Hang Seng Bank a/c: 293-005005-003

We sincerely appeal for generous contributions* from CUHK staff, students, and alumni to help build the above fund as an expression of our high respect for Yuk Cheung and our full support for his family.

CUHK Teachers' Association
CUHK Staff Association
CUHK Convocation
Federation of CUHK Alumni Associations

* Cheques should be made payable to 'The Chinese University of Hong Kong'

中大通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

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式投身裝裱工作，協助父親打理店務，直至去年十二月加入中大服務。

緣結中大

他說：「家父與利先生（利榮森博士）相熟，受託找到中大文物館幫忙，父親便舉薦了我。」利榮森博士是中大的終身校董兼文物館管理委員會主席，熱愛中國文化，大力支持文物館；中大藝術系和文物館上下與他相熟的同人均尊稱他為「利生」。

文物館主任甯雄斌先生表示，該館有兩、三成書畫藏品，以及小部分外借予該館展出的字畫，必須重裱才可展出。「我們對裱畫師的技術要求很高，上手移民離職後，招聘很久也覓不到適當人選，幸得利生幫助，才情商得黃師傅到館。」

黃師傅表示，被蟲蛀、起霉點、折裂，或以洋紙裱背的書畫均需翻裱，目的是重現書畫的原有光采並延長它們的壽命。

裝裱步驟

裱畫工序可簡單分為托畫、鑲邊和複背。托畫是在畫背加上一層托紙，使之平挺，是裱畫最基本的也是最重要的工序。畫托底後稱畫芯，須上牆（即貼上板牆）待乾，乾透後鑲邊。鑲邊一般用綾或絹，也有節儉者用紙。綾和絹質軟，須先加托底紙，工序一如製畫芯。鑲邊後的半製成品須複背，即用紙（多採雙宣，取其承托力）複托，然後上牆，乾透後按形制（卷、軸、冊頁、片）安裝軸杆或版面。

裝裱工序可以三言兩語說出，但當中每一細節的學問都浩如煙海，單是裱畫所用的漿糊便已十分講究。黃師傅說：「市面的漿糊不能防蟲防霉，必須依古法自製。」製法是先浸洗膠菜數十遍，徹底去除鹽分，煮熟，至濃稠，再加入以中藥熬成的防蟲水方成。他又透露：「用漿糊務求『用糊如用水』，以『人』字手法把漿糊刷上宣紙，要均勻稀薄才能



裱畫工具

使書畫既平挺又易舒捲，也便利日後翻裱。」

翻裱學問更多

翻裱比裝池多了洗畫、揭背和全色三道工序，其中以揭背最重要，是舊書畫能否起死回生的關鍵。裱畫師要對書畫家有認識，也要熟悉各朝各地裱料的差異，揭背之前更要準確鑑定作品和裱補用料。「判斷錯誤可能

染托底紙



引致揭背失敗，書畫受損。」黃師傅說。揭背又叫揭舊心，在版台（以柚木製成，上大紅漆以顯現書畫狀況；必須平滑如鏡、防水禦熱）上鋪素絹，畫背朝天放上，以清水刷遍，待糊潤，便可去除舊的複背和托底紙。如黏得太緊，便要以開水排（比「刷」溫柔）背；若畫有色彩，須在重彩表面塗上自製膠膠水，定形後才可排開水。

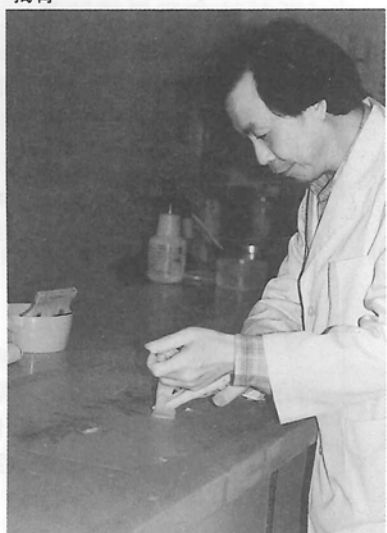
若書畫殘舊，揭背前要洗畫。洗畫主要用開水，故重彩處先要塗上膠膠水。若書畫發霉，須以藥水清洗。「洗畫藥水由兩種化學物組成，其中一種名高錳酸鉀，日本製的比較保險。這是張大千訪日後介紹我們用的。」黃師傅道出要訣。

揭背後還須以馬蹄刀剔去裂縫頑垢，並

揉、搓或捻掉破口周遭半層宣紙，再復上托底紙。黃師傅說他的心得：「舊書畫不能以白宣托底，要染同色宣紙托底。所染顏色又不能與原畫完全相同，要有百分之二的差別，糊後才能達到完美的效果。」

不斷鑽研技術

揭背



成功要訣
黃師傅接著說：「幹這行一定要對書畫有興趣，否則難以朝夕相對，也不會探究新技術。不痛惜書畫，或工作時分神，弄毀人家的

托畫



頂紙



蔡世彬

他一邊示範，一邊解說。「若破口在墨彩處，便要在上面塗膠膠水，乾透後全色——即以墨彩修補破口。所以，我們要對書畫家的風格和所用墨彩有認識。」

但最能顯示裱畫師的眼光和功力的，要數鑲邊。黃師傅表示，新畫鑲邊彈性非常大，舊畫鑲邊規限較多，必須力求古雅，綾或絹的染色要配合作品主調，萬不能喧賓奪主。

不斷鑽研技術

粵式裝裱深受蘇州傳統技術影響，惟江南與嶺南地理環境有別，明、清廣東裱匠逐漸改良蘇式裝裱材料和工具，發展成獨具風格的廣東式樣。黃師傅承傳了前輩精益求精的精神，毫不故步自封，譬如他改進了製漿糊的工藝，把煮熟的膠菜改用攪拌機調和，比人手揉製成的漿糊黏度較高；他又經常參觀書畫展覽，揣摩別人的裝裱技巧。他深刻體會做到老，學到老。「我父親現在九十歲，仍然主理店務，鑽研技術。」

所以黃師傅不怕「大、爛、舊」，只視之為磨練身手的機會。他解釋：「裱畫師最怕『大、爛、舊』的古畫，因為翻裱工作棘手。大者要分多次才完成一個工序；爛者要左補右補，又頂紙又全色；舊者多發霉，洗畫要特別在意。許多同行都不敢碰的。」他笑說，文物館有些「大、爛、舊」。

力作或心愛藏品，如何補償？如果不能取信於書畫名家和收藏家，便難以接觸名家真蹟，而只有多裱名家真蹟才能增進技術。失去信譽，嚴重者是難再立足此行。」

「得信任者，與書畫家和收藏家往來頻密，對書畫的知識自然大增，也可第一手知道書畫家的風格和用料轉變。楊善深、丁衍庸、趙少昂、張大千、呂壽琨等更會以畫相贈，這是額外得益了。」

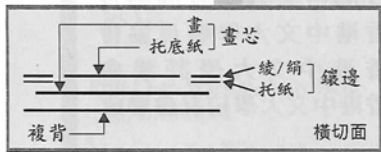
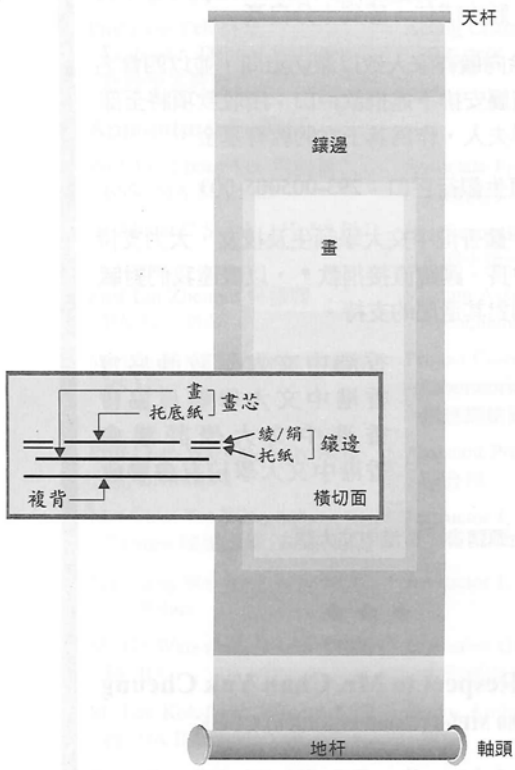
文物館保護書畫一流

「以我所見的文物館書畫藏品都是真蹟，這是館長高美慶教授和研究員楊臣彬先生的功勞。他們又常取出藏品觀賞研究，對延長書畫的壽命大有幫助，因為書畫久藏不理，害蟲便作惡。」他又讚揚文物館不吝番材料，採用一級裱料，如涇縣宣紙作複背紙、杉木作天地杆、酸枝作軸頭。他對裱畫室也很滿意，「樓底高，牆壁寬大，便於上牆，外間難求。」不過，版台滲水，板牆也殘舊，須維修更換。館方已聽取黃師傅的意見，修繕裱畫室。

黃師傅不但醫治古書畫，煥發它們的光采，還為裱畫室注入生機。這位有愛心的「書畫醫生」加入文物館，可盡展他所長，而館內書畫有知，也會展顏待妝吧。○

參考書目

李維洛：「廣州裝裱字畫店漫談」，《明報月刊》，一九九零年十月號，頁九十一至九十四。
呂壽芳：《中國傳統拓印技術》（香港：市政局，一九八六年）。



上牆



翻裱後



翻裱前

另兩位新任系主任談學系發展

劉家成教授及趙鳳琴教授分別獲委任為數學系及精神科學系系主任，任期由本年九月一日至明年七月卅一日。

劉教授今年八月才加入中大任教，趙教授則已服務醫學院多年；他們對中大的認識或許不同，惟目標一致——加強學系的教研發展，爭取卓越成績。

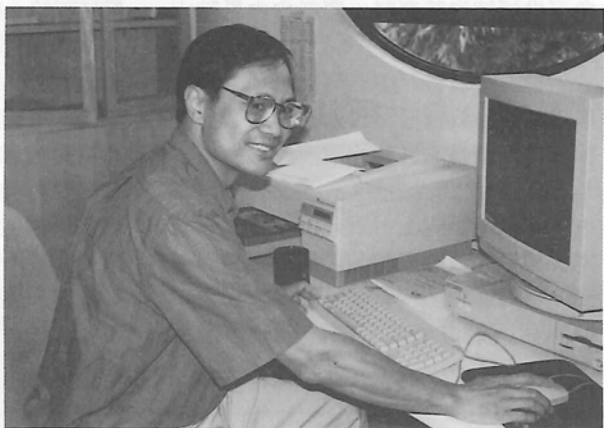
數學系劉家成教授

劉家成教授一九六八年畢業於聯合書院，擔任助教一年便赴美深造。其後一直留美任教，本年八月始返回中大服務。

離開中大多年，他坦言對校內架構與運作認識不深。劉教授記憶所及，他求學時期的數學系為熱門學系，學生水準相當高，部分本科科目且達碩士課程程度。然而港府於九十年代初擴大大學學額後，學生程度參差的現象出現。「同事告訴我，新生之中程度較差者追不上進度，教與學皆感吃力。加上學制由四年改為三年，師生也就百上加斤。」近年學生普遍熱衷修讀工商管理、電腦及資訊工程等實用科目，以便畢業後能較易覓得工作，所以報讀數學的熱情大不如昔。

劉教授未到任之前，系方已開始修改本科課程內容，把艱深抽象的部分撥歸研究院，又增設計算及應用數學組，著重數學知識的實際應用。一九九五年一月起更舉辦「數學新浪潮」講座，目的是向中學生介紹數學的各種應用，以提高他們報讀的興趣。該講座經已舉辦了四次，反應相當不錯。

劉教授上任後，會繼續課程的改革。他構思讓教師到中學介紹數學系，並設立工商業應用數學組，以配合學生熱衷投身工商界的趨勢。劉教授又會研究為其他學系提供數學課程的可行性。他說：



劉家成教授

「外國的大學，有關數學的科目都是由數學系教師負責，其他學系毋須兼教數學，可專注於本身學科的教學及研究，人力資源的運用更為有效。」

研究方面，劉教授十分支持校方積極推動的做法。他認為數學系教師人數不多，應集中力量發展幾個系內較具實力的

重要方向，例如微分幾何及偏微分方程、泛函分析、數值分析等。他指出，數學研究主要靠深入討論及辨證取得進展，所以計劃邀請更多海外著名數學家來校主持講座，甚至短期或較長期任教。校方於一九九三年設立數學研究所，有助該系長遠發展；劉教授說：「該所經常舉辦數學研討會，開展研究計劃，增加本系教師及研究生與海外學者交流的機會，提高學系的水平及知名度。希望（數學系）在某些重點研究領域可以躋身領導地位。」

精神科學系趙鳳琴教授

「獲委任接掌系務，我深感光榮，並將盡力把工作做到最好。」趙鳳琴教授道出上任後的感受。

趙教授一九八零年取得香港大學內外全科醫學士學位，曾服務醫務衛生署，並到劍橋大學深造，一九八七年加入本校精神科學系任講師，一九九三年晉升為高

級講師。

繁重的系務對她來說不是負擔而是新挑戰，她自信可以勝任：「我在精神科學系服務近十年，熟悉其架構與運作，也曾參與行政工作，況且還有一群出色的同事協助。」

趙教授稱，該系的總方向和目標不會有重大改變，仍會依原有的教學、研究、臨牀診症及推廣精神健康教育四個範疇發展；但她認為四者之中，教學與研究的比重有待加強。

該系負責教導一年級和四年級醫科學生的「行為及社會科學」與「精神科」，前者主要介紹人類行為及人類社會知識；後者傳授基本精神科理論，以及常見精神病之診斷、處理和預防原則。趙教授計劃於「行為及社會科學」一科加強人際溝通一環，幫助學生掌握箇中技巧，以便更有效地了解病人之心理及病況。而教師在講授「精神科」時，則會盡量多舉常見病例，給予學生更多機會接觸病人，汲取實際經驗。

研究方面，該系會集中探討香港精神病發病率、精神藥理學、睡眠治療，和康復精神科四個課題。其中香港精神病發病率一項，對釐訂本地精神病醫療政策十分重要，但過去未曾有系統的研究。該系已於年前率先發表有關成年人、兒童及青少年的發病率調查結果，現正分析老人精神病發病率的資料，結果可望於數月內公布。○

陳偉珠

趙鳳琴教授



裝裱的重要

裝裱又叫裝池、裱褙，是中國特有的一種美化和保護書畫的技術，也是一門藝術。俗說「三分畫、七分裱」，道出裝裱對書畫外觀的重大影響。雖然有人認為此說誇張，但無人能否認，經裝裱的書畫才是完整的作品，便於收藏、布置和觀賞。

由於裝裱技藝藏於書畫背後，引致誤解叢生。有人以為舊書畫要放在水缸內清洗，也有人以為裝裱師可將宣紙分作兩層而暗把原作一開二圖利。

「這些都是不正確的。清洗書畫是在版台上進行；宣紙也不可能分成兩層。宣紙浸在水缸內，沒有承托便起皺，無法舒展，書畫不浸壞才怪；宣紙不錯是可磨薄，但輕揉後所得只



文物館的書畫醫生

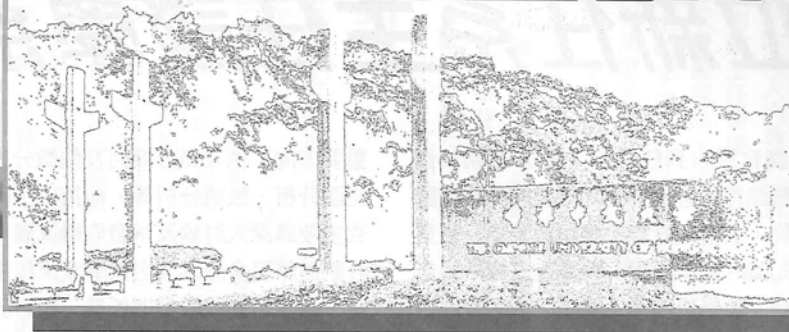
黃師傅

是一團團的纖維，斷不能得「副本」。「文物館裱畫師黃博文先生說：「我們比別人有利的是可以接觸書畫的原本，較容易辨別作品的真偽。間中會發現原作的上款被裁去，或師生共作的書畫給挖去學生署名。同人到拍賣行競投書畫，也要留神。」

師承乃父

黃博文先生人稱黃師傅，祖籍番禺，現年五十一歲，師承乃父「冠文齋」主人黃冠芳先生。黃冠芳十四歲入行，拜廣州文德路「寶粹堂」東主葉德門下，後受聘於「寶華齋」，以鑑別書畫馳名；大陸易手前夕自穗遷港，設「冠文齋」。

黃師傅自幼隨父出入書畫間，二十多歲正



中大回應教資會質素保證檢討報告

大學教育資助委員會一九九六年初於本港專上院校開展「教與學質素保證過程檢討」，中大屬首批接受評核之院校。

教資會的專責小組於一月四及五日蒞校與大學高層會談，又聽取教師和學生的意見，並巡視十二個教學單位。該小組於本年五月發表檢討報告，中大於八月廿七日公開回應。以下為回應全文（原文照錄）：

香港中文大學

對教與學質素保證過程檢討報告的回應聲明

教學是香港中文大學（中大）的基本職責，也是大學存在的理由。教學一直是校園每天的首要活動，並且應該永遠如此。這從大學教育資助委員會（教資會）教與學質素保證過程檢討報告引言中所述「香港中文大學以重視教學質素的文化自豪，教與學質素保證過程檢討小組亦找到相當證據支持這一點」得到印證。中大將不遺餘力地為學生提供最高水平的教育。

在這大前提下，中大歡迎教資會最近對各院校的教學質素改善和保證過程及其效用作出探討，因為這不僅幫助大家更注意教學的重要性，而且能夠從一個第三者的全新角度，提供一些觀點和見解。教資會於一九九六年一月在中大舉行了教與學質素保證過程檢討。中大現已收到該會的檢討報告，以存紀錄，並會作出跟進措施。教資會並且要求中大向公眾發表報告內容。

教與學質素保證過程檢討報告引言中提到的「中大已設有足夠的改善及保證質素的措施，足以令人對其教與學質素具有相當程度的信心」，對中大而言是極大的鼓舞。中大一心一意為培養這重視教學質素的文化而作出努力，而今，這文化已為其教師所理解及認同。檢討小組亦已肯定了這一點。

對於小組指出在教與學質素的改善及保證方面，中大較依賴「非形式化質素保證過程」一點，中大持不同的觀點。首先，現存的質素保證過程並不止於非形式化。訪問考試委員制度、強制性學生課程檢討政策和教師聘任及評核的程序等，都促使中大在其學術水平方面取得了極大成就。其次，大學相信最佳的質素，乃在於能成功地培植一種質素文化，讓教師及學生能自發地作出改善。故此中大會留意，在提高教學質素時力求避免產生一個過分形式化的官僚架構，因為這樣的一個官僚架構會扼殺個人的主動能力，而過分繁複刻板的程序制度也可能只會帶來「口頭」的服從，而不會使教師在追求質素時持自我反省及自我推動的態度。話雖如此，大學亦必定尋求方法，使其現有的質素保證過程更趨完善，發揮更大的效能。

中大會繼續維持其雙語政策，此政策對於培訓社會未來領袖至為重要。中大相信語文培訓在中、小學層面推行最見效，而香港的學生語文水準低落，正反映了中、小學語文教育的失敗。中大認為要優先發展事項是為大學新生，尤其是那些語文能力較低的新生提供語文課程。小組觀察到有少數學生畢業時的英語能力反而更低，這種情況絕不是本校僅有的。在一方面資源不足，另一方面學生時間有限的情況下，中大其實一直積極面對此項艱辛的語文教育工作。除了提供選修語文科目，包括在暑期開設此類科目，並由語文自學中心及四所書院舉辦提高語文能力的多面體活動外，自一九九六至九七年度起，工商管理學院、工程學院及社會科學院的新生都必須修讀至少一門語文科目。中大亦計劃在不久將來於其他學院推行語文課程，以滿足中大各學院不同的需要。我們承擔高質素語文教育的意志是堅定不移的。

白石角填海工程即將展開 科學園前途未定

政府下月動工興建白石角卸泥填海區海堤，預計明年四月竣工，嗣後白石角可供傾卸建築廢料。廢料會由馬鞍山經海路運至白石角。

校方早於去年成立專責小組，由地理系林健枝教授任召集人，監察填海工程對校園環境的影響和政府的緩解措施是否有效。

本校建築處上月跟政府土木工程署開會，得悉政府已聘請顧問監察白石角卸泥填海區的環境質素；顧問公司將定期評估週遭環境所受的影響並作出報告。

政府在會上重申會將有關的顧問報告交予林健枝教授，並承諾繼續與本校保持聯絡，磋商有關校園環境問題。

至於運用填海所得土地以興建科學園之構思，政府至今尚未公布詳情。本校去年舉辦科學園研討會；工業家、政府官員和學者聚首一堂探討設立科學園的可行性，以及對香港經濟的貢獻。會後港府並無進一步決定；惟港督彭定康先生於十月二日施政報告中曾提及該項計劃，他說：「我們會支持興建第四個工業區的計劃，以及研究科學園的財政和各項籌建安排。」

中大員生獲藝術雙年獎

香港藝術館隔年舉辦之「當代香港藝術雙年展」於九月中舉行。今年參賽作品共一千二百九十四件，經評審團評出入選作品一百二十件，再於其中挑出十件最優秀者，頒予「市政局藝術獎」。本校有三名成員獲此大獎：校外進修學院導師葉民任（鈐印水墨紙本立軸，半閣印稿）、體育部職員容浩然（水墨紙本立軸，《增廣賢文》小楷）及藝術系碩士生梁志和（水墨拓印紙本一組五幀，無題）。此外，尚有二十多件入選作品為藝術系師生暨校外進修學院學員之佳作。

雙年展於香港藝術館二樓專題展覽廳舉行，展期至十一月三日。



「當代香港藝術雙年展」本校得獎者：容浩然（左二）、葉民任（右一）和梁志和（右四）

女子隊蟬聯兩大划艇賽冠軍

中大女子划艇隊在九月廿二日舉行的兩大划艇賽，擊敗對手港大隊，蟬聯冠軍；男子隊則六年來首度受挫，未能永久擁有獎盃。

