Comments from Senior Administration

From the Vice-Chancellor

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the process of conducting research on a topic related to the design of future communication networks and their dependence on future information services, I found that the academic environment at this University is most conducive to such work. Not only do we have great experts amongst our staff, whose intrinsic quality and high personal attainment impress me tremendously, I can also muster the expertise of other experts in Hong Kong and around the world through our network of contacts. It occurred to me then that we are not impeded in any way in doing forefront and top quality research on our own campus.

In other areas it is pretty much the same: we have the resources and potential to excel in all aspects, specifically in teaching; it rests with ourselves how much we want to achieve and how to go about realizing our objectives. I hope members of this campus community can communicate more frequently through this newsletter to define our common goals.

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

Charles K. Kao

EMINENT EDUCATIONIST ON SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT

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

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

(Continued on page 2)
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SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT cont’d

resourcing of schools such a change would entail.

In the second lecture ‘International Perspectives on the Impact of School-Based Management’, Prof. Caldwell narrowed his focus to one major but controversial feature of school reform, namely, school-based management, or the shifting of responsibility, authority and accountability to the school level within centrally-determined frameworks. Drawing on research findings in Australia, Britain, Canada, and Hong Kong, Prof. Caldwell explained the impact of this aspect of reform, with particular reference to the level of acceptance by principals and teachers, change in work place practice, and outcomes for students.

According to Prof. Caldwell, change in schools is inevitable, as is change in society, and school-based management is just one of the number of strategies to improve the quality of learning and teaching with an eye on the needs of the 21st century.

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

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

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

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

The Chinese Music Archive was founded in 1972 when Radio Hong Kong made a donation of old records of traditional Chinese music to the Chung Chi music department. The collection gradually increases over the years with additional items donated by Radio Hong Kong as well as private collectors. The archive is now a unique Chinese music collection centre in Hong Kong and a valuable source of information for those engaged in research into Chinese music.

Budget Management

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Medical University of South Carolina.

The satellite conference was a pilot project for the international exchange of expertise on therapeutic endoscopy amongst specialists. There are plans to link up other medical centres in Japan, Australia, USA and UK.

Key figures in the field such as Prof. Sydney Chung, director of the Endoscopy Centre at the Prince of Wales Hospital and professor of surgery at CUHK, Dr. William Chiao, president of the Hong Kong Society of Digestive Endoscopy, and Prof. Arthur Li, dean of medicine at CUHK, spoke at the opening ceremony of the workshop.

Renditions Paperbacks

Shu Ting: Selected Poems

China's leading woman poet. A poet of directness and simplicity, with a distinctly feminine voice. 200 pp. HK$110.

Renditions Nos.41/42

Classical Letters

Spanning Chinese history from the Han dynasty to the Qing dynasty. Portraits of the correspondents and samples of their calligraphy highlight this issue. 200 pp. HK$105.

Music Development Recieves Valuable Items

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

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

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

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Oldest Indigenous Settlement Found on Lantau

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

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

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

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

Professorial Inaugural Lectures

Advances in Liver Operations Give Life to Many

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

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

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

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

CUHK Pioneers Orthopaedic Sports Medicine in the Territory

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


In his lecture, Prof. Chan said that sports medicine has evolved quickly and has been brought into the international limelight by the Olympic games. This trend is matched locally by analogous developments in the field, pioneered by The Chinese University in the 1980s. The sports injury clinic, established in the Prince of Wales Hospital in 1984, is now one of the leading referral centres in the Asia Pacific region. This was followed by the setting up of a sports clinic in the then Jubilee Sports Centre, a dance clinic at the Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts, the introduction of isokinetic technology in the assessment and rehabilitation of sports injury in 1985, and the hosting of the first Asia Pacific symposium on the subject in 1990. The University's latest contribution takes the form of the Hong Kong Centre of Sports Medicine and Sports Science, established on campus in 1991.

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

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

NEW ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

On the same occasion the School of Continuing Studies obtained approval from the Senate to introduce a diploma programme in critical care nursing this April, and a certificate programme in traditional Chinese medicine in September 1995.
Consultation serves two purposes: to extend and improve the quality of information going into making decisions; and by broadening participation, to make whatever decisions are arrived at more acceptable, because apparently less arbitrary or dictatorial, to those affected by them. Consultation does not confer any power to decide or to veto any decision about to be taken: Chinese government views to the contrary, it does not mean 'securing agreement'.

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

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

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

This is a forum for the free expression of opinions on specific topics—topics proposed by the CUHK Newsletter or by readers. Faculty and staff are welcome to suggest topics, contribute their comments, or respond to views expressed herein. The column starts off with an article on consultation authored by Prof. David E. Pollard of the Department of Translation.

three stages. These follow from the decision to consult, and are those of the expression of views, the transmission of those views, and the consideration of those views. Danger lurks at all three stages: but first I should mention another desideratum, the principle of tolerance of the emperor to say what he likes to him, but flying into a rage when other officials opposed his own plans. What we know of human nature tells us this could well have been the first to lose their nerve—well ahead of the animal class. On our own pitch, it must be admitted that when in meetings an individual challenges the policy adopted by the leadership, he or she rarely gets any support, even though many present agree with the challenge.

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

Next we return to the matter of transmission. Let us assume that the transmitter has enough of a conscience to transmit unequivocal views more or less directly. Subject, however, she can still control the consultation process by deliberately not asking direct questions, using instead the ‘dragonfly skimming the water’ technique, which will allow him or her maximum latitude to interpret. Let us imagine the following scenario at least of good faith. An office-holder is deputed to consult members of a certain unit on which would be the best person to head that unit. The members request permission to hold a secret ballot, not to decide on the last thing the office-holder wishes to hear, but to express their views of the person whom are deputed to consult informed opinion inside and outside the university; the advisory group then arrives at a preference, without all members having heard all the arguments. The second set up an ad hoc advisory group composed of senior office-holders, some of whom are deputed to consult informed opinion inside and outside the university, the advisory group then arrives at a preference, without all members having heard all the arguments.

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Endnote:
The fact that derogingly unpopular Hong Kong politicians have expressed a preference for appointment via consultation over appointment by election implies confidence that consultation can always be so manipulated as to produce a desired result; so put it bluntly, for all I know, CUHK they have a view of consultation that is less depressing than that of its critics.

1 This lesson was dramatically reinforced in the 1950s, when terrible retribution was visited on those who questioned the wisdom of overthrowing the Chinese Communist Party. 2 Whereas the recent UK research assessment exercise. The very few who dared to say it would be an expensive waste of time were soundly proved right. Though it was conducted in the name of public accountability, the results were not even divulged.

Responses to this article should reach the editor by 21st January 1995. Topic for the next forum: Impressions of CUHK: the Expatiate Perspective: 400-600 words; deadline 29th January 1995.
本刊設公開論壇，促進各方意見交流，論壇題目或由本刊擬定，或由讀者提議。歡迎同人來函建議題目及陳述己見，甚或回應他人的觀點。

中國學人眼中的中大

中國推行開放政策後，本校與國內的高等學術機構交流日增，除有中國學者來訪和研究生在本校進修外，亦有好些年青教師聘任教本校。他們眼中的中大是怎樣的呢？

本刊較早前邀請了數位中國學人撰文，談談中大有哪些地方是與國內很不一樣的，或是他們最欣賞的，印象最深刻的。他們可就環境、制度、學生程度、人際關係、學術水準、學術氣氛、教學及研究設施等，選擇一項或多項自由發揮，亦可將中大與曾就讀或任教的大學作比較。

周迅宇博士
系統工程與工程管理學系講師

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

中大不一樣之處

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

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

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

校園的開放與否，雖然可以說是認識的不同或是習慣的不同，實際上卻是有本質的不同：知識和學問，並不是關起門來被少數人佔有的；而是應該屬於大眾與社會的。那一道與社會隔離的圍牆，往往造成了國內許多的大學生走進了象牙塔而與社會脫了節，再走出校園時，已不能適應外面的世界了。在西方國家，民眾接受大學教育的比例相當高，大學生活幾乎是人生必經之路，大學也早與社會融為一體。在這種環境下，大學校園自然無需那堵圍牆。相比之下，香港這個大學入學率仍然較低的地方，中大仍能堅持開放式校園，就更難能可貴和令人讚賞了。也許是這個原因，我感覺中大學生的社會意識十分強烈，在校時就已參加了許多社會活動，畢業後也能很快適應社會，適應工作。下面的例子也許可以作爲佐證︰當我十年前在上海復旦大學數學系唸書時，整日沉湎於諸如薩特的「存在主義」，馬蒂斯的「野獸派藝術」等等，卻很少為將來的職業操心。而在中大跟學生交談，話題總會轉到他們將來的工作上去。在我所在的系統工程與工程管理學系，一群學生為了向社會推廣「系統工程」的槪念，便籌備大型的展覽。他們「白手起家」，廣泛向工商界宣傳並募捐費用，取得了很好的成效，從中顯示了他們很強的社會活動能力。

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

周玉生博士
社會學系講師

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

我對中大的一點印象

中國的自然環境是我所見的校園之中最怡人的。來香港前，只知香港是大都市，想像中只有高樓大廈，即使環境保護做得好，也不會是人工草坪花木，沒想到人口擁擠的香港還保留著大片自然原貌，山靑海秀。UCLA的校園也漂亮，但沒有一草一木不是人工栽種或未被修剪過的。而中大的山坡上，雜草野樹叢生，令人耳目淸新。初上任的頭半年，社會學系在高廈講課，所以有機會步行於辦公室和食堂，慢慢欣賞中大的自然景觀。一次還道一―――米長的青蛇從馬路邊不徐不疾地爬進了草叢中。

同美國的學生相比，中大的學生很安分。美國的大學生很知道掙表現，課堂提問發言，不甘示弱。但多數並不真正用功，一考試就露底。來中大第一學期教社會學通論，不知是因爲不喜歡我講課的內容，還是不喜歡我說的英文，每次都只有７０％的學生多了，並且很少提出問題或發表意見的。起初我以為另一半學生退掉了我的課，但期中考試發現，所有學生全來了，一個不少，好些學生成績之佳更出乎我意料之外。

到本年度上學期上STOT(健康社會)，才開始更直接接觸學生，發現中大學生其實很可愛，有很強的社會意識和社會責任感，並不純是要以最少力氣和時間拿到學位，找工作賺錢的年輕人。若將中大與國內的大學相比，最相近的恐怕就是師道尊嚴了。中大的四個書院都分設學生餐廳和教師餐廳。飯菜的價錢、質量，和服務態度都明顯不同。學生不許隨便進教師餐廳，教師也不會到學生餐廳進膳。洗手間也是分開的。這些同北大的教工食堂和教工澡堂設施類似。美國大學的Cafeteria大都是由學生經營的，顧客無教授和學生之分。教授常與學生在同一餐廳就餐，用同一洗手間。師生身分有別，但無尊卑之分。
會越發榮，科硏成果更為繁盛，中大更上一層樓。

顧陽博士
英文系講師

顧陽博士於一九九二年九月來港中文大學任職，前任西安大學英文系講師，獲教學獎及亞太研究學會年會優秀研究獎。顧博士獲美國紐約大學 assaulted

圖書資料應物盡其用

我於一九九二年夏由美國應聘來中大英文系任教，迄今已兩年。赴美留學之前，曾在中國大學擔任過教職，安美期間亦曾在幾間大學兼職教過書，對中國與美國大學的情況，尤其中大和中國大學的近況，頗有感觸。由於篇幅有限，以下僅談一下在大學圖書資料及使用方面兩地的差別。

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

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

在圖書資料方面，中大學生熟練程度普遍較高，大部分學生的學習態度都很認眞，善於表達自己的觀點，作業和實驗報告概念淸楚，碰到問題敢於提問。但總的看來，學生在專業課程方面的理論基礎不夠紮實。就某些學科來說，中文大學科硏經費充足，具有世界一流的科硏儀器設備，而指導教師亦緊跟學科領域的前沿，帶出濃厚的學術氣氛，科硏工作效率較高。

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

Professorial Appointment

Professor of Chemical Pathology

Chemical Pathology

Nils Magnus Hjelm

Professor of Chemical Pathology

Professor Hjelm, a distinguished English-speaking Norwegian, was appointed to the Chair of Chemical Pathology in the Institute of Chinese Studies for conversion and forwarding. All such donations will eventually be acknowledged from Cambridge.

Insurance Arrangement for Overseas Trips

Staff Bus Arrangements

Relocation of Research Administration Office

Newhua Memorial Fund

Ming Sao Memorial Fund

Updating of Personnel Records

Relocation of Research Administration Office

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Ming Sao Memorial Fund

Updating of Personnel Records
本校考古重大發現
史前人類已在香港長期定居

本校中國考古藝術研究中心與陝西省考古研究所，最近在大嶼山青馬大橋旁側扒頭鼓遺址，發掘出約三千五百年前的房子遺址，大量陶質器皿、漁獵工具、紡織工具、木工工具，以及裝飾品。這些遺址和遺物清楚顯示，當時人類在該地有過較長時間的定居生活，為香港地區的古文化研究增添了新資料，尤其對沿海地區新石器時代晚期人類居住狀況的研究具有重要意義。

圓形的石陣，是三千五百年前的房屋原址。

講座教授就職演講

外科學系講座教授劉允怡教授表示，現代外科手術發展一日千里，圍繞著生死存亡的末期肝病患者重獲生機。

劉允怡教授在九四年十一月廿五日舉行就職演講，以「外科醫生與首類最高的榮譽」爲題，闡述新發展的外科手術，如何有效治療獲得歷史及現代人所崇敬的肝癌。

羅博士指出，激光科技是近代物理學的重要研究課題，從六十年代發明了激光以來，有光波長較長的激光研究已達成熟階段，應用範圍甚廣，日常所見的鐳射影碟機、超級市場物價掃描系統，以至電腦硬盤的儲存量，均可見激光的應用。

羅博士表示，他對遙遠地區深海的激光研究研究軟件，亦可用於研究海洋污染情況，他往往有較仔細的研究工作要做，如如何提高激光產生的效率等。他指出，過去亦有其他人從不同角度研究，嘗試利用半導體量子井製作激活的藍光激光元件，但都不太成功：功率低，成本高。而羅博士的方法可以以較低成本製造高功率激光材料。

羅博士希望其研究成果可以提升香港在這門尖端科技研究領域的地位。
百萬元設立燒傷基金

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

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

燒傷基金由東方日報慈善基金會捐贈六百萬港元成立，日後將繼續籌集更多款項，作各種非牟利活動之用。該基金的管理委員會由本校教職員及社會賢達組成。

另外，外科學系已率先採用超聲波治療傷口治療，該儀器在燒傷治療中取得口傳，可將失血減至最少，同時盡量保存正常而健康的皮膚組織。這種技術以前曾應用於肝臟及腦部手術，但用以治療傷口是首次在燒傷治療中應用。

在最近舉行的香港外科醫學會年會上，本校外科專家發表了他們利用該技術治療過五名燒傷病人的理想成績。

音樂系獲贈珍貴資料

音樂系近期獲各界友好捐贈珍貴唱片和書籍，加強了中國音樂資料室的藏品。

何應軍醫生捐出五百多張七十八轉唱片，以贈予及廣東音樂為主，包括二次大戰前粵劇名伶的唱片及日劇之唱片。著名粵劇名伶之唱片二十餘張，均是研究粵劇的重要資料。

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

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

偉倫講座

著名教育學者指出，學校實行校本管理是國際教育的趨勢，且利多於弊。

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

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

他在首講中論述全球的重大教育改革，並以美國、英國和澳洲的經驗為例，分析大部分改革被指為不成功的理由，並建議八項教育改革的策略，包括按學生需要分配資源、公私立學校合作以促進教育、訓練教師達到專業水準等。

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

教務會通過增設新課程

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

新課程包括(一)機械與自動化工程學哲學博士課程、(二)機械與自動化工程學哲學碩士課程、(三)環境科學學術碩士課程、(四)電子工程碩士課程、(五)電子計算學理學士課程、(六)社會科學學士課程、(七)護理學理學士課程。最後一項之學位名稱，本擬訂為護理學士，惟有待大學規程修訂後方可確定。此課程計劃以自負盈虧方式開辦。此外，校外進修學院亦獲准於本年四月及九月起，開設護理文憑課程和中國傳統醫藥證書課程。