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: £5,320

- 'Cloning and Analysis of the Promoters of Human Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3α and 3β (GSK-3α and 3β) 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 Ionizing 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 Sialic Agensia'
  - Researcher: Dr. Alina 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

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, cosexual-agony 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.

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 Huaizhong 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 lecture 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 Zhejiang University. He joined Huaizhong 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.
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-choosan’.

A Little More Love, A Little More Respect

A lecture on the ‘meaning of Words and the Meaning of Translating’ 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.

Their priority of the teacher-student relationship has certainly experienced a reprioritizing.

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 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

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 Tsing Ma Bridge, 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 deliberately 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 lift me 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 able to help in the development of the place. One cannot help bumping into 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 adds just as much to the variety and the patterns of existence on the campus. A bit like the school 'house' system. Each college has its own traditions and culture. If you are a student, you belong to your college. It is a good experience for students to get to know each other 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 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 lift me 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.

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

Jan 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 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 ordering 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 un disciplined 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 challenges of the course that make possible progress. 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

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 in the relatively more Westernized area 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, 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 at 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 the 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 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.

Marium 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 DM51 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 classrooms. Classrooms 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 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 great 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 said 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.
**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. Amply supplemented 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 Pai-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. Kuo has also been appointed as chairman of the Technology Committee for two years from 1st January 1995.
- Dr. Fan-yung Hung-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.
- Prof. Daniel T. L. Shek, senior lecturer in social work, has been reappointed by HE the Governor as a member of the Action Committee Against Narcotics and as chairman of its Sub-Committee 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’ Clubs, 1994-95, and (2) honorary secretary of the Hong Kong 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.
- 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. Karry Fung Wai-yip, physiotherapist I of the University Health Service, has been appointed by the Physiotherapy Board as a member of its Registration Committee for two years from 14th December 1994.

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請須輸入**中大校園電子郵件密碼**。
校園治安

中大校園仍然是個相當安全的地方。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，最嚴重是入屋行劫。馬先生笑說，這與他任職於政治部、職員關係組、交通部之交通意外調查及交通管理有關，並曾設置沙田及屯門交通警署，並曾長期執掌交通及安全事宜。

馬先生強調，作為高等學府，保安工作必須合法合理。」馬先生亦把保安組部分工作統一化，例如證物或失物都需按照規範編號、擺放及貯藏。他參考警方的規範，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。

校園保安

在警界所處理的案件相比，可說是「小兒科」。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。此政策需要由校方訂定，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，菲律賓作案者提供機會。」

馬先生認為，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。他主張有限度開放校園，外人容易進入，為盜賊提供機會。「我主張有限度開放校園，減少閒雜人等進入；可讓盜賊有機可乘。舉例說，大學已在圖書館設置貯物櫃，但學生還是隨便把書包置於一角。」面對這種情況，馬先生表示只好透過校警巡邏，便組員登記案件，二來便利日後翻查資料。

防火工作

特別是入屋行劫。馬先生笑說，這與他任職於政治部、職員關係組、交通部之交通意外調查及交通管理有關，並曾長期執掌交通及安全事宜。馬先生強調該組會經常巡查，並不時告學生小心火種，要工作，像頒授學位典禮這等重大的場合，數百甚至數千人，參與工作的人員衆多，需設一位總指揮，定奪一切。可是在中大，保安組並無這個職位，馬先生認爲，中大乃高等學府，大家更應依法守禮，不應持雙重標準，一面要求保安組嚴厲處罰非法停放車輛的在校內人士，另一方面又放縱隨意停放車輛的校外人士，這實在是公關,抑或是保安呢？

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防火工作

特別是入屋行劫。馬先生笑說，這與他任職於政治部、職員關係組、交通部之交通意外調查及交通管理有關，並曾長期執掌交通及安全事宜。馬先生強調該組會經常巡查，並不時告學生小心火種，要工作，像頒授學位典禮這等重大的場合，數百甚至數千人，參與工作的人員衆多，需設一位總指揮，定奪一切。可是在中大，保安組並無這個職位，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，一面要求保安組嚴厲處罰非法停放車輛的在校內人士，另一方面又放縱隨意停放車輛的校外人士，這實在是公關,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。此政策需要由校方訂定，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，菲律賓作案者提供機會。」

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惺惺相惜
剑桥大学新任
顿数学研究所
所长Sir Michael Atiyah
(右) 上月到港，
并应邀在本校主
持公开数学讲座，讲
述「旋量的代数、
几何及物理」。本
校数学研究所所长
丘成桐教授(左)
亲迎迎迓。

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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，並系統公開講座，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」爲題，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」。奈達博士於一月十三日於逸夫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。主禮嘉賓爲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、電影晚會等。
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。

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，導致學生漠不關心。
• 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。
• 「中國語文及文化」科的文化知識範圍牽涉太廣，中學教師往往力不從心。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性質和文化特質，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。

「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講座廳主題就職演講，講題為『可窺全豹』。

鍾教授在講座上詳解內鏡手術的發展。他指出，內鏡手術是開刀，醫生通過放入病人體內的內鏡微型影像機，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。內鏡手術可治療胃潰瘍、消化道出血等病，亦可放置鼻膽引流管治療急性膽管炎，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，透過電視熒屛觀察病者體內器官，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苦，且加速復元時間。是切除膽石的最佳方法。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。

中大與成都中醫學院合辦中藥課程

中大響應港府《中醫藥工作小組報告書》的建議，由下月起開辦傳統中藥課程，為促進本地中藥學的發展培養人才。

該等課程由校外進修學院規畫管理，以及香港所需，並由成都中醫學院派遣老師授課，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，為藥材店配劑掌櫃而設，由成都中醫學院胡昌江教授任教。胡教授師承名醫及藥學家徐楚江教授，是中藥管理和鑑別的專家。

另於九月開辦的「傳統中藥學」證書課程，上課一百二小時，兩年修畢。課程範圍包括中藥基礎理論、中藥選學、中藥學、方劑學、中藥內科學、中藥針灸學、中藥護理學、中藥療效學、中藥篩選學等，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藥學課程工作小組，統籌中藥學課程的發展及推廣。由該小組主席由成都中醫學院張一弧教授領導，成員包括生物化學系教授及學者，並將與成都中醫學院的同仁合作，進一步發展中藥學課程。

中大與成都中醫學院在中藥學課程的發展上達成共識，並同意在校內及國際上展開合作，以推動中藥學研究及發展，為本地及國際中藥學界貢獻力量。

章開沅教授訪問崇基

崇基教授訪問崇基周年教育研討會，主題為「知識份子與中國社會」。

華中師範大學中國歷史學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丁大學頒授榮譽文學博士學位。

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，暢論知識分子與中國社會的關係。研討會由比室永喜教授主持，講者尚有陳耀基教授、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。