Four to be Honoured at the 50th Congregation

Andrew Parkin and Serena Jin to Deliver Their Citations

Four distinguished persons will be awarded honorary degrees at the University's 50th congregation to be held on Thursday, 18th January, in the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. The Rt. Hon. Christopher Patten, Governor of Hong Kong, will officiate at the ceremony as Chancellor of the University.

The four awardees this year are Lord Wilson, who will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa; Prof. Jonathan D. Spence, who will receive the degree of Doctor of Literature, honoris causa; Mr. Thomas Chen Tseng-tao, both of whom will receive the degree of Doctor of Social Science, honoris causa. Their citations will be written and delivered by Prof. Andrew Parkin (Department of English) and Dr. Serena Jin (Department of Translation). Dr. K.P. Fung (Department of Biochemistry) will be the mace-bearer and Lord Wilson will address the congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

Lord Wilson of Tillyorn, GCMG

Lord Wilson became Hong Kong's 27th Governor in April 1987, an office which he held until July 1992. A career diplomat and a leading sinologist in Britain, Lord Wilson has been closely involved with Hong Kong affairs for more than 15 years since he became Political Adviser to Lord MacLehose, the then Hong Kong Governor, in 1977. Before that he studied Chinese in Hong Kong from 1960 to 1962.

Lord Wilson played a key role in Britain's negotiations with China about Hong Kong's future, which culminated in the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984. He continued to play a major part in Hong Kong's affairs as British Senior Representative on the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group in the three years that ensued.

Under Lord Wilson's governorship, Hong Kong embarked on the new airport project and a major expansion of tertiary education, and undertook improvement plans in many areas, particularly in housing, health and welfare, and environmental protection. He also arranged for Hong Kong's textile and garment production. He is the founder of Peninsula Knitters Ltd., which since the 1960s has been one of the world's largest suppliers of textile products, with factory plants in Hong Kong, Shantou, Shanghai, Xianjiang, and Great Britain.

Mr. Tang has made generous contributions to institutes of higher learning in Hong Kong and China. Over the years he has lent unwavering support to the University's various development and exchange programmes. He is currently member of the Council of The Chinese University, chair of the Board of Trustees of New Asia College, and member of the United College Board of Trustees. In China Mr. Tang has established the Tang's Education Fund to support educational endeavours. He has also helped to set up a library at Shanghai University.

Mr. Tang is very active in public service. He is chair of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Economic Development Association, honorary president of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, a Hong Kong Affairs Adviser, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

New Hopes for Stroke Patients

CU Researchers Find an Effective Drug

Stroke patients worldwide can now look forward to better chances of rehabilitation, thanks to researchers at the University's Faculty of Medicine.

Stroke is the third most common cause of death in developed countries and the leading cause of disability in adults. Yet no drug was found to be effective for its treatment.

The majority of strokes are caused by a blockage in the blood supply to the brain by a blood clot. Researchers at the Faculty of Medicine have found new that low-molecular-weight heparin, a new drug with greater biological activity and better safety margin than standard heparin, can effectively prevent blood clotting. They showed that by treating stroke patients with low-molecular-weight heparin, the likelihood of death and severe disability was reduced by 30 percent.

The research was undertaken with four hospitals in Hong Kong. The results of the research have just been published in The New England Journal of Medicine, one of the world's most prestigious medical journals.
A new year brings new hopes and new challenges. Despite all the uncertainties generated by Hong Kong's socio-political change in the coming years, we should adopt a constructive attitude and continue to aim at excellence and quality in whatever we do. Hong Kong's past success has been due to its people's determination to strive for the best.

Let's assume such an attitude when tackling the important issue of improving language proficiency. Language proficiency is a prerequisite for effective communication; it affects the quality of teaching and learning. Many of us are concerned about the decline in both Chinese and English proficiency of Hong Kong students, in particular those entering the University. How should we go about salvaging such deterioration which may eventually jeopardize Hong Kong's future success?

Last month the Education Commission made recommendations on ways to improve language teaching and learning in local schools. Indeed we have to rely on primary and secondary schools to lay solid foundations for our students. This however requires a long-term effort and no quick returns can be expected. In the meantime, at the university level, many new initiatives have been launched to help students improve their language skills. At this university a two-pronged approach has basically been adopted. First, there is a shift from offering basic remedial courses to developing skills-oriented courses to cater to the specific language needs of students from different disciplines. The many new elective language proficiency courses introduced are designed to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills to cope with their academic study.

Secondly, an Independent Learning Centre has been set up to implement, through multi-faceted activities in a multimedia environment, a self-initiated and self-paced learning approach to both Chinese and English. The centre is also expected to promote an awareness for continuous improvement after graduation. Such activities have been funded through the UGC's Language Enhancement Grants as well as substantial allocations from the University's block grant. The huge sums spent each year reflect both the gravity of the problem and the University's determination to address it properly.

An opportunity to assess how we have been doing, and find out which areas will need to be rectified if we want to achieve the kind of quality and excellence we aspire after so let's all be constructive and may the year ahead be productive.

Charles K. Kao

Academic Link Renewed with Beijing Medical University

A symposium on 'Innovations in Medical Education' held recently at the University marked a new phase of collaboration between Beijing Medical University (BMU) and CUHK. Heads of the two institutions signed an agreement on 11th December 1995 to hold annual forums for medical experts in both places to discuss the latest developments in the medical field.

At the symposium president of BMU Prof. Wang Da-bing delivered a speech entitled 'The Challenges and Options of Medical Education in the Twenty-First Century'.

Founded in 1912, BMU is the earliest national medical school established in China. After 1949 it has developed into a comprehensive medical university with eight schools, two faculties, 17 research institutes, and 12 research centres. To date it has trained over 25,000 graduates.

Academic exchanges between BMU and CUHK began in the 1980s and the new agreement will last until 1998.

A symposium on 'Innovations in Medical Education' held recently at the University marked a new phase of collaboration between Beijing Medical University (BMU) and CUHK. Heads of the two institutions signed an agreement on 11th December 1995 to hold annual forums for medical experts in both places to discuss the latest developments in the medical field. At the symposium president of BMU Prof. Wang Da-bing delivered a speech entitled 'The Challenges and Options of Medical Education in the Twenty-First Century'.

Founded in 1912, BMU is the earliest national medical school established in China. After 1949 it has developed into a comprehensive medical university with eight schools, two faculties, 17 research institutes, and 12 research centres. To date it has trained over 25,000 graduates.

Academic exchanges between BMU and CUHK began in the 1980s and the new agreement will last until 1998.

Among the World's Most Outstanding Ten

Dr. Dennis Lam Shun-chiu, lecturer in ophthalmology and visual sciences and head of the Prince of Wales Hospital's Eye Unit, was one of the two candidates from Hong Kong to be selected among thousands of entries as 1995's Ten Outstanding Young Persons of the World. The two had been chosen by the International Junior Chamber of Commerce for their work in helping sufferers of poor vision. Dr. Lam, 36, has been recognized for developing treatment and equipment for the visually impaired and helping them realize their work potential. Dr. Lam was also the first to diagnose and treat patients suffering from amniotic fluid infections to the eyes caused by unclear contact lenses.

WHO Trains Frontline Workers to Tackle Drug Abuse

A 10-day training course on the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abuse took place at the University from 11th to 20th December 1995 in the lecture theatre of Shaw College. Sponsored by the Western Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO), the course aims at training workers from China, Macau and Hong Kong who are involved in the frontline care of drug abusers. The course is jointly directed by Prof. Chen Char-see of the Department of Psychiatry and Dr. James M.N. Cheung, a project consultant for many UN sub-agencies.

Over 30 participants and observers from China, Macau and Hong Kong attended the lectures conducted by experts in the respective fields in Hong Kong. The lectures covered multiple aspects of the drug abuse problem, from its epidemiology (world and regional patterns of drug abuse) to its relationship with HIV infection and AIDS.

Why the Need for a Science Park?

A symposium organized by the University on 14th December 1995, industrialists, government officials and academics gathered to discuss and hear experts' views on the feasibility of setting up a science park in Hong Kong and its possible impact.

Following the proposal by the Trade and Industry Panel of the Legislative Council to build a science park, the government's Industry Department has commissioned a Science Park Study (stage 2) to address issues such a project would entail. The consultants' report recommends that a science park be built in the near future, and anticipates it will contribute significantly to Hong Kong's economy.

The symposium marks the University's efforts at assisting in public consultation and was supported by the government's Industry Department. Representatives from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Science & Technology Commission, and the State Education Commission of China presented their views, while experts from the United States, Australia and Taiwan related their experience in science parks.

The symposium marks the University's efforts at assisting in public consultation and was supported by the government's Industry Department. Representatives from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Science & Technology Commission, and the State Education Commission of China presented their views, while experts from the United States, Australia and Taiwan related their experience in science parks.

Academic Link Renewed with Beijing Medical University

A symposium on 'Innovations in Medical Education' held recently at the University marked a new phase of collaboration between Beijing Medical University (BMU) and CUHK. Heads of the two institutions signed an agreement on 11th December 1995 to hold annual forums for medical experts in both places to discuss the latest developments in the medical field.

At the symposium president of BMU Prof. Wang Da-bing delivered a speech entitled 'The Challenges and Options of Medical Education in the Twenty-First Century'.

Founded in 1912, BMU is the earliest national medical school established in China. After 1949 it has developed into a comprehensive medical university with eight schools, two faculties, 17 research institutes, and 12 research centres. To date it has trained over 25,000 graduates.

Academic exchanges between BMU and CUHK began in the 1980s and the new agreement will last until 1998.

Among the World's Most Outstanding Ten

Dr. Dennis Lam Shun-chiu, lecturer in ophthalmology and visual sciences and head of the Prince of Wales Hospital's Eye Unit, was one of the two candidates from Hong Kong to be selected among thousands of entries as 1995's Ten Outstanding Young Persons of the World. The two had been chosen by the International Junior Chamber of Commerce for their work in helping sufferers of poor vision. Dr. Lam, 36, has been recognized for developing treatment and equipment for the visually impaired and helping them realize their work potential. Dr. Lam was also the first to diagnose and treat patients suffering from amniotic fluid infections to the eyes caused by unclear contact lenses.

WHO Trains Frontline Workers to Tackle Drug Abuse

A 10-day training course on the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abuse took place at the University from 11th to 20th December 1995 in the lecture theatre of Shaw College. Sponsored by the Western Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO), the course aims at training workers from China, Macau and Hong Kong who are involved in the frontline care of drug abusers. The course is jointly directed by Prof. Chen Char-see of the Department of Psychiatry and Dr. James M.N. Cheung, a project consultant for many UN sub-agencies.

Over 30 participants and observers from China, Macau and Hong Kong attended the lectures conducted by experts in the respective fields in Hong Kong. The lectures covered multiple aspects of the drug abuse problem, from its epidemiology (world and regional patterns of drug abuse) to its relationship with HIV infection and AIDS.

Why the Need for a Science Park?

A symposium organized by the University on 14th December 1995, industrialists, government officials and academics gathered to discuss and hear experts' views on the feasibility of setting up a science park in Hong Kong and its possible impact.

Following the proposal by the Trade and Industry Panel of the Legislative Council to build a science park, the government's Industry Department has commissioned a Science Park Study (stage 2) to address issues such a project would entail. The consultants' report recommends that a science park be built in the near future, and anticipates it will contribute significantly to Hong Kong's economy.

The symposium marks the University's efforts at assisting in public consultation and was supported by the government's Industry Department. Representatives from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Science & Technology Commission, and the State Education Commission of China presented their views, while experts from the United States, Australia and Taiwan related their experience in science parks.

Academic Link Renewed with Beijing Medical University

A symposium on 'Innovations in Medical Education' held recently at the University marked a new phase of collaboration between Beijing Medical University (BMU) and CUHK. Heads of the two institutions signed an agreement on 11th December 1995 to hold annual forums for medical experts in both places to discuss the latest developments in the medical field.

At the symposium president of BMU Prof. Wang Da-bing delivered a speech entitled 'The Challenges and Options of Medical Education in the Twenty-First Century'.

Founded in 1912, BMU is the earliest national medical school established in China. After 1949 it has developed into a comprehensive medical university with eight schools, two faculties, 17 research institutes, and 12 research centres. To date it has trained over 25,000 graduates.

Academic exchanges between BMU and CUHK began in the 1980s and the new agreement will last until 1998.

Among the World's Most Outstanding Ten

Dr. Dennis Lam Shun-chiu, lecturer in ophthalmology and visual sciences and head of the Prince of Wales Hospital's Eye Unit, was one of the two candidates from Hong Kong to be selected among thousands of entries as 1995's Ten Outstanding Young Persons of the World. The two had been chosen by the International Junior Chamber of Commerce for their work in helping sufferers of poor vision. Dr. Lam, 36, has been recognized for developing treatment and equipment for the visually impaired and helping them realize their work potential. Dr. Lam was also the first to diagnose and treat patients suffering from amniotic fluid infections to the eyes caused by unclear contact lenses.

WHO Trains Frontline Workers to Tackle Drug Abuse

A 10-day training course on the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abuse took place at the University from 11th to 20th December 1995 in the lecture theatre of Shaw College. Sponsored by the Western Pacific Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO), the course aims at training workers from China, Macau and Hong Kong who are involved in the frontline care of drug abusers. The course is jointly directed by Prof. Chen Char-see of the Department of Psychiatry and Dr. James M.N. Cheung, a project consultant for many UN sub-agencies.

Over 30 participants and observers from China, Macau and Hong Kong attended the lectures conducted by experts in the respective fields in Hong Kong. The lectures covered multiple aspects of the drug abuse problem, from its epidemiology (world and regional patterns of drug abuse) to its relationship with HIV infection and AIDS.
THE HONG KONG-AMERICA CENTER: NURTURING AN AMERICAN PRESENCE ON CAMPUS

An Effort to Enhance HK's International Dimension

Only a few years ago, students in Hong Kong were going to the Institute of International Education (IIE) at the Arts Centre for information on American universities and standardized tests like the SAT. Only a few years ago, people needing material on the United States were going to the United States Information Service (USIS) Library in the Admiralty Centre. But since 1993 they have been coming to The Chinese University. The reason? Leaping rent increases, one of the more disheartening aspects of Hong Kong living, have forced the IIE and part of the USIS Library to take to their heels and rehouse themselves, under the same roof, at the University.

New Phase of Life for IIE and USIS Library

The reincarnated Hong Kong-America Center represents a concerted effort by three local universities — CUHK, HKU, and Baptist University — to promote educational and cultural exchange between the two regions. As a non-profit organization, it is backed financially by the trustees of the three universities, local businessmen, and the USIS. Although sited on the University campus, it is officially independent of it, allowing the three universities equal access to its services. Compared to its predecessor, the centre is marked by an increased involvement of the business sector in its management. Its board members consist of a USIS cultural affairs officer, an IIE representative, and in the majority, representatives from the business sector.

The centre itself is located on the sixth floor of the Tin Ka Ping Building. The IIE, which occupies part of the basement of the University Library is a constituent part of the centre but operates autonomously. With Marsh Lee as director, the IIE assists local students in applying to American universities. According to Dr. John Deeney, current director of the Hong-Kong-America Center, IIE's user frequency has increased after a short transition period.

The American Studies Library on the other hand has on its shelves a good 10,000 volumes comprising the entire non-reference collection of the previous USIS Library as well as donations from other parties. In addition to its extensive Faulkner collection, the library has the honour of being chosen as one of the 50 sites in the world, Nankai University in Tianjin being the only other site in the Greater China region, to house a special American studies collection of about 1,000 important works. Negotiations are underway to obtain an additional 2,000 volumes from the USIS Library reference collection when it moves to the American Consulate. To make room for expansion, the library was moved in August 1995 from the basement of the University Library to the ground floor of the United College Library. At present, the classification of its books is being changed from the Dewey decimal to the Library of Congress system. The library is now open for public use.

The Epitome of 'New Era Centres'

The centre actually represents a new generation of overseas American studies centres, termed 'new era centres' by Washington DC. While the original centres were fully funded by the United States Information Agency (USIA), these centres are supported largely by local non-government organizations and philanthropists. Another brand of American studies centres are the bi-national centres. Found mostly in South America but also in Japan, India and Hong Kong, these centres are jointly run by the USA and the local government. Dr. Deeney comments on the shift away from dependence on the USA: 'The United States is gradually withdrawing government support from education and social services in these places. The trend will only accelerate in the years to come. Therefore the role of non-government organizations and the private sector in taking up the slack in education and social services is very important.'

Multifarious Exchange Activities

Since its inception over two years ago, the centre has had a very lively schedule. It hosts scholars and speakers from the United States and sponsors conferences and workshops. To open young minds to American culture, there was a Teen Club activity whereby 30 Hong Kong teenagers enrolled in a programme which took them to the United States and showed them, well, America. Conversely, to enable more Americans to know about Hong Kong, there is a Continental Exchange where American students are invited to visit Hong Kong and China twice a year. This year about 20 American students came to the University where they were treated to a number of sessions on Hong Kong society, as well as a round table, a musical performance, a dim sum lunch, and a campus tour by their counterpart CUHK students.

To foster good relations with the business sector, entrepreneurs are invited to meet academics 1:1:1:1:1 in 'mutual respect not disdain', to quote Dr. Deeney. 'Academics can contribute research to the world of commerce. Similarly, business people can help them get down from their ivory towers.' More specifically corporaties can offer academics practical advice and assist in fundraising while gaining recognition for themselves in the process.

But whether it be getting people down from towers or climbing one to raise funds, all action centres around one aim, that is, to promote mutual understanding between America and Hong Kong. Does all this enthusiasm for cultural exchange stem from a purely humanist ideology? 'Well, cultural exchange is always good,' Dr. Deeney remarks. 'I see it as the essential infrastructure for socio-political super-
Powerful intellectual centre. In order to promote American studies in Hong Kong and Hong Kong studies in the United States in a systematic and organized manner, the recognition of this need gave rise to the idea of establishing a centre given to promoting American studies in Hong Kong and vice versa, an idea which the University of Hong Kong and Baptist University also support.

Who is the Greatest Beneficiary? Prof. King is gratified with the pivotal role the University has played in launching the Kong-Kong America Center; he also admits that by the very fact of the centre being located on CUKH campus, the University is probably the greatest beneficiary. But he reiterates, "The Hong Kong-America Center is not only here for the sake of CUKH — we’re more mindful than that. It is for all academic institutions in Hong Kong. We felt that we should nurture it at its formative stage and the least we could do is to provide the physical space for its establishment. After that it can go to HKU, Baptist University or anywhere if it can better serve the intellectual community by doing so."

Part of an Overall Effort to Achieve International Standing Prof. King also points out that this is not the first time the University has been chosen to accommodate academic centres of American origin. Back in 1988 the American Council of Learned Societies passed on to CUKH the management of the Universities Service Centre, a world-famous resource centre for contemporary China research. The centre is open to scholars from all over the world and its excellence in English means that behind the University for three years prompted the owners to donate its entire resources to the University in 1991. Since then it has become a permanent part of the University and has continued to render invaluable services to international scholars specializing in China studies.

The establishment of the Hong Kong-Kong America Center is thus indicative of the University's persistence in strengthening its position as an influential academic institution in the region, and Hong Kong's position as a metropolis of the first water, not only economically but also intellectually.

Piara Chen
小橋流水瀑布難

水方子

水方子六十年代末加入中大，因為工作需要，經常穿梭校園各處，對本校一草一木瞭如指掌。日子愈久，愈是覺得校園景色優美，卻感覺不少美景未為同人均所察覺及欣賞，實在可惜；遂選取十處，分別撰文介紹。本刊多謝水方子的來稿，並由本期開始不定期逐一期登。

校園中除了校舍，亦有奇樹怪草，但溪流瀑布卻不常見。校內溪流流量少，只有在暴雨過後才能看到湍流出現（圖一）。崇基校園的小溪源自漢園翠巒路山澗，流經大埔公路後再經順利橋流入荷花池。沿途流經八個小型蓄水壩，到聯誼會對面有一排欄杆，可看到因水位落差而形成的三層瀑布（圖三）。

越過順利橋，有碎石小徑通往神學樓，亦可沿溪繞灣而上。途中可見兩棵較高兩樹長長的，順利橋旁，水方子種植的樟樹，側臥溪中，樹根盡露，然而枝葉依舊青綠，可見生命力頑強（圖四）。再往上是崇基曦社畢業生種植的。

其實以神學樓為起點，沿溪而下，到荷花池一帶，是一條很好遊覽路線，只是尚未開拓而已！
從飲食開始認識人類學系

飲食與人類學有甚麼關係？人類學系系主任吳燕和教授笑說，不少人一直誤解人類學只是研究中國少數民族和從事考古，與現代社會關係不大。其實人類學涵蓋整個文化趨向，旨在探討人類行為、社會形態、文化傳統。通過研究飲食內容、愛好、習慣、烹調方法，以至飲食場所的改變，可透視社會、政治、經濟能及文化變遷。

吳燕和教授以茶餐廳為例，它們取價廉宜，供應食品種類甚多，部分如「駌鴦」、「奶油多」等，更是香港獨有，是香港文化一部分。八十年代中期，很多香港人移民海外後，仍念念不忘香港飲食文化，以致不少港式茶餐廳在溫哥華、多倫多、紐約等地出現。是以研究茶餐廳，人類學者就可更了解香港文化擴散外地的現象。

下學期開始，吳教授會與霍普金斯大學的Prof. Sidney Mintz合作開辦「飲食與文化」科目。Prof. Mintz是宏觀人類社會發展史專家，曾著書談蔗糖與文化，指出蔗糖原是貴族及富賈享用的奢侈品，後因種植方法改良，大量生產，成爲一般民眾日常食料。Prof. Mintz藉蔗糖種植及使用變化，闡釋社會階級改變。這次他來校任教，亦計劃從事香港與中美洲人民食用海鮮的比較硏究。

學系抱負

吳教授續道，近年亞洲漸漸成爲世界焦點，不少人類學者硏究日本、香港、台灣、韓國、新加坡等地的社會文化現象。至於香港，因爲九七臨近，帶來移民、文化及個體認同的衝擊，這都需詳加分析硏究。他說：「現時全球華人社會中，只有北京大學、中山大學、台灣大學及東京大學關注人類學問題，而香港大學人類學系短短數年內就發展成爲權威的學術中心。而我的願望亦即是能夠開拓人類學的應用層面。」

交流與研究活動頻繁

吳教授十分重視和鼓勵教師參與對外交流與跨學科之合作硏究。每逢週五舉行論壇，讓教師公開發表己見及交流心得，歡迎其他學系教師和學生參與。本年七月，吳教授與三位教師將前往美國，出席該國規模最大的人類學研究會，發表一系列以變遷中的香港文化認同為主題之論文。該系又計劃於六月舉辦大型的「變遷中的華人飲食文化國際會議」。

目前，系內人員的硏究範圍十分廣泛，包括中國文化認同的社教化；飲食文化、變遷中的口味與認同；性別與專業在香港文化中的地位；華南地區的族群認同等。而合作伙伴來自社會學、心理學、教育學及建築學，亦有香港科技大學的珈人學人。吳教授指出，「香港亞太硏究所將新設“東亞文化交流與認同計劃”，由我主理。」

系主任的難題

人類學系目前最缺乏的是存儲空間。吳教授指出，他們的各種映像資料、田野工作器材、人類化石標本及民族服飾，都需要實驗室及儲藏室集中妥善存放。可是在地方不足，不能不分散存儲，十分不便。而安排兩位即將來校的客座教授的辦公室，更令他傷透腦筋。吳教授希望大學能早日分配更多地方予人類學系使用。

吳教授認為，設立「單項形式」財政撥款預算，可使系主任運用資源更有彈性，有利學系發展。他說：「我們就是利用新預算的靈活性，才可邀請Prof. Mintz來校客座任教，否則，恐怕要再等兩、三個學期才能成事。」
**香港科學園研討會**

本校於上月十四日舉辦「香港科學園研討會」，探討在香港設立科學園的可能性，以及其對本港科技發展及整體經濟帶來的影響。

高錕校長在致詞時表示，興建科學園可顯示港府重視本地工業的發展。根據科學園勢將成為香港應用高科技的旗艦，亦可藉此促進本地的基礎設施。

世界衛生組織再假本校

培訓醫護人員

由世界衛生組織贊助的「藥物濫用之預防、治療、康復培訓班」，上月在本校舉行。培訓班於上月十一至二十日舉行，由精神科學系陳佳鼐教授和名譽講師錢明年博士主持，其他講者均為本地的專家學者。

世界衛生組織署理西太平洋區顧問Dr. Geoffrey Elvy，港府助理保安司黃穎琦女士，和中國藥物濫用防治中心秘書長陳寅卿先生，均有出席開學禮。

諾貝爾化學獎得獎人到訪

八七年諾貝爾化學獎得獎人Jean-Marie Lehn上月以先進化工傑出訪問學人身分到訪化學系，並主持公開講座。講座內容為「由物質至生命：化學?!」，講解有趣的化學問題，以及化學的近期發展。又於翌日出席在科學館二號演講室舉行的「超分子化學：觀念與前景」研討會，發表精闢見解。

亞洲語文認知研究國際會議

心理學系與崇基學院於上月十四至十六日舉行第七屆「華文及其他亞洲語文認知研究」國際會議，討論漢語及其他亞洲語文語言學習和運用的問題，以及亞洲語言與使用者的思考和行爲關係。出席學者來自中國、台灣、香港、日本、韓國、新加坡、澳洲、加拿大、英國、荷蘭、比利時、愛爾蘭等。

新亞興氏訪問學人

中國著名遺傳學家談家楨教授於去年十一月廿七日以新亞書院「龔氏訪問學人」身分到訪本校，為期兩週，並於十二月五日假科學館演講廳主持講座，題目為「基因論的發展與跨世紀的任務」。訪問期間，談教授與各方學者及關心中港科學發展的人士商談多項計劃，包括一九九八年在北京舉行國際遺傳學大會。

新亞興氏訪問學人談家楨教授

談家楨教授為中國科學院院士，也是中國現代遺傳學奠基人之一。他於八五年當選美國國家科學院外籍院士和第三世紀科學院院士，八七年當選意大利國家科學院外籍院士，九一年獲推舉爲世界科學院發起人之一並選任常務理事；現任上海復旦大學遺傳學講座教授兼校長顧問。

港京醫學交流協議暨研討會

本校醫學院和北京醫科大學最近續訂交流協議，並合辦「醫學教育的創新」研討會，討論兩地醫科教育的近期發展和未來路向。

林順潮醫生當選世界傑出青年

眼科及視覺科學系林順潮醫生當選世界傑出青年。該獎項由國際青少年組織於一九九六年頒發，以表彰全球在不同領域表現傑出的青年人。林醫生在港大醫科畢業後，負笈英、美，接受眼科專門訓練，對白內障及屈光矯正手術、角膜移植、眼瞼下垂手術，及以激光治療眼疾，均有濃厚興趣，並熱心參與義務工作，協助失明人士恢復視力，推廣護眼服務。
四位傑出人士獲授榮譽博士學位

香港中文前途與九七

本校將於一月十八日（星期四）舉行第五十屆典禮，頒授榮譽博士學位，儀式由港督兼大學監督彭定康先生主持。

是屆典禮將有四位傑出人士獲授榮譽博士學位：衞奕信勳爵獲授榮譽法學博士學位，史景遷教授獲授榮譽文学博士學位，唐翔千先生和陳曾燾先生則獲授榮譽社會科學博士學位。英文系史素教授和翻譯系金聖華教授負責撰寫及宣讀他們的讚辭，典禮禮儀顧問為生物化學系馮國培教授。衛奕信勳爵則代表榮譽學位領受人致辭。

衛奕信勳爵

衛奕信勳爵是香港第廿七任總督，任期由一九八七年四月至一九九二年七月。衞奕信勳爵為英國的中國問題權威，曾於一九六零至六二年間在本港修讀中文；七七年獲當時的港督麥理浩勳爵委任為政治顧問後，一直參與制訂香港的長期發展策略；八四年代表英國跟中國談判香港的前途，促成歷史性的中英聯合聲明；嗣後擔任中英聯合聯絡小組英方首席代表，直至八七年出任港督。衞奕信勳爵任內發揮卓越領導才能，建樹良多，例如推動新機場發展計劃，擴展大專教育，改善房屋、醫療福利及環保設施等，對香港的繁榮穩定，影響深遠，貢獻至鉅。

衞奕信勳爵於九一年獲英女皇頒授聖米迦勒及聖喬治大十字勳章，並於九二年獲冊封為終身貴族勳爵。

衞奕信勳爵任港督期間，同時出任本校監督，鼓勵大學促進學術發展及研究工作，以及與國際知名學府（如耶魯大學）建立學術聯繫。

卸任後，衞奕信勳爵返回英國，出任蘇格蘭水電公司主席、英國文化協會蘇格蘭委員會主席、亞巴甸大學資深校董、英國上議院議員等職。

史景遷教授

史景遷教授為著名歷史學家兼教育家，於耶魯大學任教垂三十載。史景遷教授以撰述十六世紀以來的中國歷史而蜚聲國際，並贏得多項獎譽，包括八二年《洛杉磯時報》歷史學獎和八三年美國藝術及文學學院韋素獎。

史景遷教授精通東西文化，更致力介紹中國予西方讀者認識。其最為人傳誦的著作有《The Search for Modern China》（1990）、《The Memory Palace of Matteo Ricci》（1984）、《Emperor of China, Self-Portrait of K‘ang-hsi》（1974）等。他的作品曾給翻譯成中文、日文、韓文、德文、意大利文、荷蘭文、法文、葡萄牙文及瑞典文。

史景遷教授鑽硏學術之餘，更積極參與發展耶魯大學的硏究院史學課程、東亞硏究，以及人文學科課程。他長期出任耶魯大學校長的特別顧問，對促進中美學術交流，不遺餘力。

史景遷教授曾任耶魯大學東亞硏究委員會主席，多年來積極推動耶魯和中大之間的學術交流和合作研究，並於九二年以聯合書院到訪傑出學人身分訪問本校，主持公開講座。

唐翔千先生

唐翔千先生為本港紡織業鉅子，曾爲本港工商業以至整體經濟發展，作出不少貢獻。他在六十年代一手創辦的半島針織有限公司，一直穩執本港紡織業牛耳，廠房遍布香港、汕頭、上海、新疆，業績輝煌。

唐翔千先生一向鼎力支持本校暨成員書院之多方面發展，建樹良多，現任本校校董、新亞書院校董會主席及聯合書院校董。

唐先生熱心推動中港學術交流，亦致力促進國內教育事業，例如設立「唐翔千教育基金」，以及捐貲興建上海大學圖書館等，均是令人景仰之善舉。

陳曾燾先生

陳曾燾先生為本港知名企業家暨地產界翹楚，現任恆隆有限公司董事。恆隆有限公司一向以作風穩健務實稱譽，除發展地產，建設香港之外，更經營酒店、停車場管理、餐廳、百貨等業務。本港經濟繁榮，工商業蓬勃，陳曾燾先生功不可沒。

陳曾燾先生為聯合書院校董，平素熱心贊翊大學及書院的發展，年前更捐貲一千萬元，贊助本校的香港癌症硏究所開展各項專科服務及硏究。

陳先生亦致力促進本港房地產建設計、市區重建及新機場發展，曾任臨時機場管理局成員，現任香港地產建設商會副會長，和土地及建設諮詢委員會成員。

本校發現治療中風新藥

隨著九七來臨，中文在香港勢必由第二語文變成第一語文，由民間語言變為官方語言。最近高等法院首次用中文審判訴訟，就顯示了這種趨勢。但過渡期間，大多數人的注意力仍集中在政治和經濟的問題上，語文問題備受忽略。

本校吳多泰中國語文硏究中心特與香港中國語文學會合辦「一九九七與香港中國語文」硏討會，爲香港未來語文政策及其發展提供意見。

硏討會於上月九日在祖堯會議廳召開，爲期三天。出席學者逾六十位，來自國內、台灣、澳門、新加坡、澳洲、香港、美國等主要有使用中文的地區。不少學者所屬地區更有使用方言或推廣普通話的經驗，對香港未來語文的發展提供了不少意見。

會上探討了香港語文政策的轉變，如何與內地接軌，普通話在香港的佔領，繁簡字的運用，報紙、流行連環圖的語言學考察，以及香港九七後在法律、公函、教學等方面將面對的語文運用問題。