From Splicing to Stockholm: Nobel Laureate Gives Lecture on DNA

Dr. Richard J. Roberts, Nobel Laureate and director of research at New England Biolabs Inc., USA, gave a lecture at the University on 20th November in his capacity as Wei Lun Visiting Professor.

The lecture, which was intended for a lay audience, began with a brief description of DNA, RNA, proteins, and their role in cells, with an emphasis on the transfer of information from DNA to protein. Dr. Roberts outlined the development of human understanding of the process in the 1970s, and discussed the experiments he carried out from 1975 that led to the discovery of split genes and RNA splicing in 1977. The lecture concluded with Dr. Robert's personal account of his trip to Stockholm in 1993 to receive the Nobel Prize for Physiology/Medicine.

Born in England in 1943, Dr. Roberts obtained his B.Sc. in chemistry from Sheffield University in 1965, and his Ph.D. three years later. In 1969 Dr. Roberts and his family went to Harvard University where he embarked on postgraduate studies for the following four years. He did extensive research into DNA and RNA for the next two decades, working with highly acclaimed scientists such as Jim Watson. His most recent work has been in the area of DNA methylation. In 1992 Dr. Roberts was appointed chief consultant of New England Biolabs, a private company which makes restriction enzymes. He is now joint research director of the company.

Dr. Roberts says the main theme of his work in biology has been on the belief that "we must know the structure of the molecules we work with if we are to understand how they function." Proteins, their three-dimensional structure and post-translational modification, will be the focus of his future work.

FOUR WORKSHOPS TO DEMONSTRATE MEDICAL ADVANCES

- A two-day workshop entitled 'Molecular Typing—Its Application in Clinical Microbiology' was organized by the Department of Microbiology on 19th and 20th November at the Prince of Wales Hospital. There were demonstrations of the different applications of molecular techniques, and lectures on the typing of viruses, mycobacteria, and enteric pathogens. Guest speaker Dr. Tyrone Pitt, deputy director of the Central Public Health Laboratory, UK, gave a seminar on Burkholderia pseudomallei and melioidosis, a condition particularly relevant to South East Asia.

- The 1st Asian Pacific Workshop on Minimally Invasive Thoracic Surgery was held from 21st to 23rd November at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Experts from Hong Kong, USA, Japan, and Taiwan demonstrated state-of-the-art procedures to an international audience of close to 300.

- Thoracic surgery, popularly known as keyhole surgery of the chest, is a relatively new approach to the management of chest conditions. It shortens the period of hospitalization and causes less pain than conventional surgery. The CUHK Faculty of Medicine has been a leader in the field of thoracoscopic surgery and interventional bronchoscopy, and has recently introduced minimally invasive coronary surgery to perform coronary bypasses.

- The International Workshop on Helicobacter pylori was held on 1st and 2nd December at the Sheraton Hotel. Leading experts in Helicobacter research, including the discoverer of the bacterium, Dr. Barry Marshall, shared their latest findings with more than 400 doctors from Hong Kong and other Asian countries.

- Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium that resides in the human stomach and is now regarded as the most important cause of peptic ulcers and chronic inflammation of the stomach. The discovery of the bacterium and its relations to peptic ulcers has changed the treatment methods of the disease. Doctors from the Faculty of Medicine have been using antibiotics to treat peptic ulcers since 1992, and it has resulted in a dramatic decline in the incidences of the disease.

- The 11th International Workshop on Therapeutic Endoscopy was held from 3rd to 5th December at the Prince of Wales Hospital to demonstrate the latest developments in endoscopic surgery. It was attended by 350 gastroenterologists and surgeons from all over the world. Proceedings were transmitted via satellite to Japan and the United States.

With the rapid development of therapeutic endoscopy in recent years, many diseases that previously required open surgery can now be treated without an operation. Notable examples are peptic ulcer, oesophageal cancer, and bile duct obstruction. At the workshop doctors in Tokyo and California observed as CUHK faculty members and others from overseas performed new procedures specially designed for diseases prevalent in Hong Kong and South East Asia. Experts from the three places also exchanged views on patient management.

A NEW RESEARCH CENTRE TO STUDY RELIGION AND CHINESE SOCIETY

The University celebrated the opening of a new research centre on 30th November. The Centre for the Study of Religion and Chinese Society, the first of its kind in the territory, was established at Chung Chi College to boost efforts at the University as well as in Hong Kong and other Chinese societies to study religions.

It also aims to enhance research collaboration among different academic disciplines in the process.

The centre will focus on interdisciplinarity areas of study, such as Chinese culture and Christianity, Tainan and folk religions, Chinese culture and Buddhism, Chinese literature and religion, women and religion. Emphasis will be placed on the study of religions as an academic discipline, and theology in the Hong Kong and Chinese contexts.

Prof. Tang Yi Jin, an internationally renowned philosopher at Peking University, made a keynote address at the opening ceremony of the centre.

Preceding the event was a three-day international conference held by the Department of Religion at the Cho Yia Conference Hall. Entitled 'Interpretations of Hope in Chinese Religion and Christianity', the conference covered the various discourses on hope in the Chinese religions as well as in Christian theologies. It brought into dialogue scholars in both traditions from the world over, and provided a forum to examine the applicability of the religious theme of hope to the historical change Hong Kong will soon undergo in 1997.

The lecture, which was intended for a lay audience, began with a brief description of DNA, RNA, proteins, and their role in cells, with an emphasis on the transfer of information from DNA to protein. Dr. Roberts outlined the development of human understanding of the process in the 1970s, and discussed the experiments he carried out from 1975 that led to the discovery of split genes and RNA splicing in 1977. The lecture concluded with Dr. Robert's personal account of his trip to Stockholm in 1993 to receive the Nobel Prize for Physiology/Medicine.

Born in England in 1943, Dr. Roberts obtained his B.Sc. in chemistry from Sheffield University in 1965, and his Ph.D. three years later. In 1969 Dr. Roberts and his family went to Harvard University where he embarked on postgraduate studies for the following four years. He did extensive research into DNA and RNA for the next two decades, working with highly acclaimed scientists such as Jim Watson. His most recent work has been in the area of DNA methylation. In 1992 Dr. Roberts was appointed chief consultant of New England Biolabs, a private company which makes restriction enzymes. He is now joint research director of the company.

Dr. Roberts says the main theme of his work in biology has been on the belief that "we must know the structure of the molecules we work with if we are to understand how they function." Proteins, their three-dimensional structure and post-translational modification, will be the focus of his future work.

FOUR WORKSHOPS TO DEMONSTRATE MEDICAL ADVANCES

- A two-day workshop entitled 'Molecular Typing—Its Application in Clinical Microbiology' was organized by the Department of Microbiology on 19th and 20th November at the Prince of Wales Hospital. There were demonstrations of the different applications of molecular techniques, and lectures on the typing of viruses, mycobacteria, and enteric pathogens. Guest speaker Dr. Tyrone Pitt, deputy director of the Central Public Health Laboratory, UK, gave a seminar on Burkholderia pseudomallei and melioidosis, a condition particularly relevant to South East Asia.

- The 1st Asian Pacific Workshop on Minimally Invasive Thoracic Surgery was held from 21st to 23rd November at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Experts from Hong Kong, USA, Japan, and Taiwan demonstrated state-of-the-art procedures to an international audience of close to 300.

- Thoracic surgery, popularly known as keyhole surgery of the chest, is a relatively new approach to the management of chest conditions. It shortens the period of hospitalization and causes less pain than conventional surgery. The CUHK Faculty of Medicine has been a leader in the field of thoracoscopic surgery and interventional bronchoscopy, and has recently introduced minimally invasive coronary surgery to perform coronary bypasses.

- The International Workshop on Helicobacter pylori was held on 1st and 2nd December at the Sheraton Hotel. Leading experts in Helicobacter research, including the discoverer of the bacterium, Dr. Barry Marshall, shared their latest findings with more than 400 doctors from Hong Kong and other Asian countries.

- Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium that resides in the human stomach and is now regarded as the most important cause of peptic ulcers and chronic inflammation of the stomach. The discovery of the bacterium and its relations to peptic ulcers has changed the treatment methods of the disease. Doctors from the Faculty of Medicine have been using antibiotics to treat peptic ulcers since 1992, and it has resulted in a dramatic decline in the incidences of the disease.

- The 11th International Workshop on Therapeutic Endoscopy was held from 3rd to 5th December at the Prince of Wales Hospital to demonstrate the latest developments in endoscopic surgery. It was attended by 350 gastroenterologists and surgeons from all over the world. Proceedings were transmitted via satellite to Japan and the United States.

With the rapid development of therapeutic endoscopy in recent years, many diseases that previously required open surgery can now be treated without an operation. Notable examples are peptic ulcer, oesophageal cancer, and bile duct obstruction. At the workshop doctors in Tokyo and California observed as CUHK faculty members and others from overseas performed new procedures specially designed for diseases prevalent in Hong Kong and South East Asia. Experts from the three places also exchanged views on patient management.
The alumni of the University’s MBA Programmes throw a banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel on 16th November as part of the 30th anniversary celebrations of the programmes.

Attending the banquet were 465 alumni and faculty members of the Executive MBA, Three-Year and Two-Year MBA Programmes, and special guests. The number was a record high for both CUMBA gatherings and the Sheraton ballroom. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. N. K. Lam, Secretary for the Civil Service, Mr. Michael M. Y. Suen, Secretary for Home Affairs, and Mr. Joseph W. P. Wong, Secretary for Education and Manpower. Dr. Alice Lam, chair of the Advisory Board of the Two-Year MBA Programmes, delivered a welcoming speech.

The MBA Programmes have produced some 2,000 alumni in 30 years, many of whom now occupy prominent management positions in local and international enterprises as well as professorships in local business schools. Apart from serving as the grand finale of 30th anniversary celebrations, the banquet provided a valuable opportunity for alumni interaction and business networking.

CUHK Members Win Laurels

• The Book Silk and Bamboo Music in Shanghai: The Jiangnan Sizhu Instrumental Ensemble Tradition (上海傳統音樂—江南絲竹) by Prof. Lawrence Witzleben of the Music Department was awarded the Alan Merrian Prize for the best book of the year in ethnomusicology. The prize was announced and awarded at the 41st annual meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology held in Toronto in November 1996.

• The University held its 51st congregation for the installation of Prof. Arthur K. C. Li as the fourth vice-chancellor on 7th November. The ceremony marks one of the five historic moments in the University’s development, the four others being the congregation for the inauguration of the University in October 1963, and congregations for the installation of the University’s first three vice-chancellors: Dr. Charles K. Kao at the 34th congregation in October 1963, Sir David Trench in 1964, Sir Murray (now Lord) MacLehose in 1987, and Mr. John S. C. V. Houghton at the 51st congregation with a procession consisting of more than 124 members.

Installation of CUHK Vice-Chancellors

Some Facts and Figures

Five Very Special Congregations

The University held its 51st congregation for the installation of Prof. Arthur K. C. Li as the fourth vice-chancellor on 7th November. The ceremony marks one of the five historic moments in the University’s development, the four others being the congregation for the inauguration of the University in October 1963, and congregations for the installation of the University’s first three vice-chancellors: Dr. Charles K. Kao at the 34th congregation in October 1963, Sir David Trench in 1964, Sir Murray (now Lord) MacLehose in 1987, and Mr. John S. C. V. Houghton at the 51st congregation with a procession consisting of more than 124 members.

The University held its 51st congregation for the installation of Prof. Arthur K. C. Li as the fourth vice-chancellor on 7th November. The ceremony marks one of the five historic moments in the University’s development, the four others being the congregation for the inauguration of the University in October 1963, and congregations for the installation of the University’s first three vice-chancellors: Dr. Charles K. Kao at the 34th congregation in October 1963, Sir David Trench in 1964, Sir Murray (now Lord) MacLehose in 1987, and Mr. John S. C. V. Houghton at the 51st congregation with a procession consisting of more than 124 members.

Venue

As in the installation of Prof. Charles Kao, this year’s event was held at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall on campus. Before the opening of the hall in 1981, congregations for the inauguration of the University and the installation of its first two vice-chancellors took place in the Concert Hall of the City Hall, which is older than The Chinese University by one year.

19th Congregation, 1978

Five Different Chancellors Preside

Following the tradition of English universities, congregations at the University, degree-conferring and otherwise, are presided over by the Chancellor of the University (or his representative), a capacity assumed by the Governors of Hong Kong: Sir Robert Black in 1963, Sir David Trench in 1964, Sir Murray (now Lord) MacLehose in 1978, Sir David (now Lord) Wilson in 1987, and Mr. Christopher Patten in 1996.

Two Symbols of Vice-Chancellorship

At the installation ceremony, the vice-chancellor is presented with a bound copy of the Ordinance of the University as well as the seal of the vice-chancellorship, two symbols of his high office. The former is actually a copy of Chapter 1109 of the Hong Kong Ordinance which governs the establishment of this university. The Seal of the Vice-Chancellor, as the picture on the right shows, is a two-inch square seal cast in bronze, with a knob in the shape of a feng—the mythical Bird of the South, which is also the emblem of the University. The 10 characters of the seal, engraved in the seal script of the Qin Dynasty, read: Seal of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. There are also inscriptions on the three sides, giving the title of the seal itself in a clerical script, the University motto (bo wen yue li) in Jinwen (金文), and the name of the engraver and the year it was cast.

Procession

On 17th October 1963 when The Chinese University was inaugurated, an academic procession of the University was formed for the first time, with 71 members in the line. Since then the longest procession had not consisted of more than 124 members. The record was broken this year at the 51st congregation with a procession consisting of 295 members.

For readers who are interested to know more about previous congregations they can refer to two feature articles on the subject published in the CUHK Newsletter in December 1992 (issue No. 37) and January 1993 (issue No. 38).
On Its Way to Becoming the Pace-Setter for the Asia-Pacific Region

Head of Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Recounts Its Achievements

When you see a friendly and composed Prof. Telk E. Oh sitting in his tastefully done-up office in which the official blend naturally with the personal, it is difficult to imagine him as one of the most distinguished anaesthetists and intensivists — rushing around, ER style, in some life-saving emergency. And yet, as he eloquently portrays the plans for the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, it is easy to sense the thoroughness, competence and professionalism in the man.

'I would like to see this department become the pace-setter for the whole Asia Pacific, which is presently led by Australia and New Zealand. Our aim is not only to out-perform the western countries in clinical practice, teaching, and research, but also to provide training to the less-developed countries. I can see this happening in the next 15-20 years, if not earlier. I think we can achieve many of our goals within the first five years.'

These words could sound like wishful-thinking, were they not backed up by tangible accomplishments achieved in eight short years.

Upon joining the Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care in 1988, Prof. Oh divided it into two distinct specialties of anaesthesia and intensive care, each with its own team of experts to pursue excellence in their endeavours.

Only six months afterwards, the Prince of Wales Hospital, in which the department is based, secured intensive care accreditation in training from the Australian and New Zealand College. The College itself is widely recognized as the world leader in the field and the first to run an intensive care training programme. 'We were the only hospital in the world outside of Australia and New Zealand to have achieved full accreditation,' says Prof. Oh proudly. 'Only this year has Queen Elizabeth Hospital been recognized for partial accreditation.'

And then, in the establishment of the Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists in 1989, faculty members in the department played a key role by providing the first elected president — Prof. Oh himself, and many of the College's council members and office holders. 'We are also key people in setting up the examinations for the college.'

All this could not have been achieved without conscious and painstaking efforts. The department chairman explains how they have adopted a three-pronged approach to achieve quality performance and service.

'We hold weekly case review sessions to analyze anaesthesia-related topics, departmental performance, and all deaths in the operating theatres.'

There are also monthly peer review sessions in which the management of two to three patients is closely and anonymously scrutinized. Good practice is praised, and constructive criticism encouraged where errors of judgment or poor management are identified.

For seven years now, a totally voluntary critical incident reporting system has been in place to identify the cause of any major errors that could have led to patient harm, be they equipment failure or human oversight. For instance, if there are repeated reports of gas-supply hoses being accidentally knocked off, we will try to minimize the possibility of recurrence by finding a device that can lock the hose securely. We are always looking for improvement. Quality assurance is by the department, for the department and the patients. It was another departmental "first" when we issued the first Asian report in the area.

'We are committed to quality teaching, and our programmes have been evaluated by the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) committee of the Prince of Wales Hospital set up in 1993-94. The CQI principles of "Plan", "Do", "Check", and "Act" are practised.

'We attach great importance to continuing medical education, and try to supply it through case review sessions, monthly journal club meetings, and continuing medical education seminars.

'We conduct quality research on a wide range of topics. Current efforts are focused on the pharmacokinetics of anesthesia drugs, quality assurance in anesthesia, the use of intravenous drugs as the total anesthesia agents, and computer modelling in administering intravenous anesthesia. We published the first studies in Asia on critical incident reporting and on mechanical ventilation and scoring of critically ill patients.'

To ensure the high quality of graduates they produce, the department introduced the Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation of undergraduates about six years ago to replace the traditional written examinations. In this, in addition to completing a multiple-choice questionnaire, students are tested for three to five minutes in the practice of individual areas of expertise, like clinical skills and essay. Prof. Oh feels that the new format is more realistic, hands-on way of evaluating a training doctor.

The department now runs a 20-bed ICU in the Prince of Wales Hospital. 'In general, it is a good estimate that 2 per cent of every hospital's beds should be in the ICU. Since this hospital has 1,400 beds, we should, logistically speaking, have 28 ICU beds. We have 20, but in reality we are operating only about 18 due to a shortage of nurses.'

Professor Oh points out that the recruitment of experienced nurses for the ICU has been a long-standing problem for local hospitals.

Prof. Oh hopes to see more anaesthesiologists and intensive care specialists receive their training locally in Hong Kong, and more intensivists running the ICUs in the territory. He was recently elected as councillor and executive member of the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists, and feels that 'it is of extreme significance to have someone from Asia feed the Asian input into the College.'

Having spent eight years in Hong Kong, Prof. Oh believes that there is a need for local hospitals to consolidate pain management for patients who are in acute, chronic, and debilitating pain, like those in labour or post-operative wards, or those suffering from cancer.

He would also like to see more research in anaesthesia, not only in the University but all over Hong Kong. He points out that psychiatry, anaesthesia, radiology and pathology are not perceived as the 'more glamorous fields of medicine', making it more difficult for them to attract the brighter students. 'We need to project ourselves more firmly not only as clinicians but also academics, and this is where good, top quality research comes in,' says the professor. The situation is much changed already. Back in 1988, positions for training anaesthetists at the hospital were lying vacant; now, there are waiting lists of eager hopefuls. The department sure seems to be going in the right direction.

Shelina Behrander

---

New Books

Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research
Research and Endeavours in Moral and Civic Education
Edited by Leslie Lo Nai-kwai and Man Si-wai, the volume contains original studies running the gamut of interests from modernism to postmodernism, from global perspective to cultural relativity, and from ideological to institutional aspects of moral and civic education. Written by authors with diverse cultural and social backgrounds, the articles should afford insights into the various dimensions of moral and civic education. And together, they should provide useful information about the dynamics of this rich and complex field of educational endeavours.

ISBN 962-8077-03-1, 310 pages, paperback, HK$210

Research Centre for Translation
The following Renditions paperbacks are published by the Research Centre for Translation, Institute of Chinese Studies, and are sold at a 20 per cent discount to staff members at the University bookshop, John Fulton Centre.

May Fourth Women Writers: Memoirs
Autobiographical selections by women writers of the 1920s and 1930s
ISBN 962-7255-17-3, HK$89

XI XI: A Girl Like Me and Other Stories (enlarged edition)
Haunting and lyrical stories by Hong Kong's most accomplished woman writer, whose style reflects Hong Kong's unique fusion of East and West, tradition and modernity
ISBN 962-7255-19-X, HK$89

---
### Art Museum Book Sale Month

The Art Museum is staging a book sale from 1st to 30th December at its exhibition galleries. The following books are sold at a discount. For every purchase of HK$200, a poster will be given. Please direct enquiries to Ext. 7401.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book Title</th>
<th>Sale Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>《文物館簡介》</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《日本美術名寶》</td>
<td>$84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《中港臺大專美術學生作品》</td>
<td>$115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《黎簡謝蘭生書畫》</td>
<td>$126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《新出歷代璽印集釋》</td>
<td>$135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《廣東出土五代至清文物》</td>
<td>$155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《秦漢魏晉南北朝官印研究》</td>
<td>$165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《蘇六朋蘇仁山書畫》</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《湖北出土戰國秦漢漆器》</td>
<td>$185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《中國漆藝二千年》</td>
<td>$231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《黃般若的世界》</td>
<td>$258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《紫石凝英一一歷代端硯藝術》</td>
<td>$294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《朱明遺萃》</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《承訓堂藏扇面書畫》(連盒)</td>
<td>$480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>《承訓堂藏扇面書畫》</td>
<td>$480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 非教學僱員及科研人員升級及續任審議

日前函邀各學系及部門主管,就有關乙類及丙類僱員之退休、延任、擢升事宜提供意見。職員自或舉薦人選。各學系/部門提交有關該等事宜申請之截止日期為一九九七年一月卅一日。惟彼等可與其學系/部門主席商討其晉升機會等事宜。

### Library Opening Hours during Christmas and New Year Holidays

Information in this section can only be accessed with CWEM password.

If you wish to access the content of this section, please input the CWEM password.

香港教育研究所

《道德與公民教育：東亞經驗與前瞻》

日本及「亞洲四小龍」的經濟自七十年代開始起飛，中國也在七十年代末推行改革開放政策，經濟開始急速擴張，為东亚自八十年代起成為全球經濟發展最迅速的地區，經濟發展為區內社會生活帶來急劇變化，傳統農業社會的人倫道德價值不斷受到經濟及商業文明的過度物質主義與享樂主義衝擊。如何透過道德教育與公民教育培養良好的公民，以幫助解決社會、政治和經濟急劇轉變所衍生的問題，是東亞各政府與教育家迫切面對的課題。

此書由劉國強、李瑞全合編，收錄了十五篇論文，既有從理念上反省中國的道德教育傳統，也有從實踐經驗評述中國、台灣、香港和日本在推行道德與公民教育的一些實況，更有從語言、人性論、兒童心理發展、宗教及道德決策等角度對道德教育的效果與展望作理論性的反省。

國際統一書號 962-8077-04-X，三百十六頁，平裝本，一百六十港元。

《學校管理的改進：理念、變革與實踐》

社會急劇發展和教育環境迅速轉變，使學校管理工作面臨重大挑戰。改進革新，力求提高學校效能和保證教育素質，是教育工作者必須關注的課題。此書由鄭燕祥著，主力探討改進學校管理的理念，並分析學校變革發展的特性。全書分十章，課題包括學校管理的理念、學校管理新措施與策略管理、學校組織變革的特性與策略管理、學校組織變革的新理念與研究、學校課程改革的組織機制、教師發展的新理念與實踐、教師的網絡理論、學校過程與公民教育的效能及無為而治與學校管理。

國際統一書號 962-8077-02-3，二百零四頁，平裝本，一百九十五港元。

大學通訊 CUHK NEWSLETTER

1. The Newsletter is published on the 4th and 19th of each month.
2. All contributions and suggestions should be sent to the Editor, CUHK Newsletter, Publication Office, University Secretariat, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (tel. 2609 7297; fax. 2603 6864; e-mail pub2@uab.msmail.cuhk.edu.hk).
3. Contributions should bear the writer's name and contact telephone number, and may be published under pseudonyms. No anonymous letters will be published.
4. The Editor reserves the right to reject contributions and to edit all articles for reasons of clarity, length or grammar. Those who do not want to have their articles amended should indicate clearly in writing.
5. The views expressed in the CUHK Newsletter are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the University or the Editor.
6. No part of this newsletter may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.
7. This publication has a circulation of 3,600 and is primarily intended for staff members of CUHK. Copies are also sent to local educational institutions and individuals associated with the University. Those who wish to be included on the mailing list please contact the Newsletter direct.
荷花池是中大名勝之一，吸引不少校內外人士流連、拍照。崇基學院決定把該處發展為學生的聚腳點，增強他們的歸屬感。有關工程已於八月展開，包括改善及美化荷花池環境，開闢通路及增添設施；預計明年四月完成。屆時將有環池小徑和兩條橫跨池面的新橋，而荷花池也會正式定名為「未圓湖」。

构思多年 合始實現

構思美化荷花池環境之委員會召集人容拱興博士表示，許多世界著名學府均設有獨特的角落，讓學生聚在一起討論學業。崇基學院一直希望為學生提供一個環境優美地方，讓他們課餘討論學術、社會及國家大事，又可閒話家常。「這可延長學生逗留校園的時間，促進師生及同學間的交流，拉近他們與學校的距離並增強其歸屬感，亦有助開闊學生的視野。」容博士說。

學院經過詳細考慮，認為荷花池是最適合的地段，只是週邊設施略嫌不足。由於未籌得足夠經費，改善計劃拖延多年，及至最近崇基學院撥出三百七十萬元，計劃才得以展開。

踏地踏路 加速落成

現時學生從火車站往荷花池，須沿車站路繞經嶺南運動場、方樹泉樓及方潤華堂，要不就由池旁路經何添樓、牟路思怡圖書館。兩者均要繞一大段路。工程主要是把分隔荷花池與運動場之鐵絲網向場內移，騰出空地，開闢小徑，方便行人。又在池旁路近眾志堂和牟路思怡圖書館增闢兩條小徑及梯級，而荷花池取名「未圓湖」，取「未」與「捷」諧音，讓人意會那是捷徑；也希望學生於途中思考問題。此外，建築師設計荷花池取名「未圓湖」，取其未達至圓滿，要更進一步的意思，也與崇基校訓「止於至善」的境界吻合。為尊重中大「民間」對該湖的叫法，曲橋右方湖中會種植荷花，形成湖中有池——一個新的「荷花池」，也作爲未圓湖的景點之一。
崇基推動宗教研究

崇基學院上月舉辦「中國宗教與基督教對希望的詮釋」研討會和「宗教與中國社會硏究中心」的成立典禮，促進宗教學術硏究。

研討會於十一月廿八至三十日舉行，一百五十多位宗教界、政界、文壇、社壇、學壇、知識界名流雲集一堂，討論宗教對希望對解釋的影響，並展望九十年代中國宗教研究的趨勢和展望。

研討會主題為「中國宗教與基督教對希望的詮釋」，主講人有宗教界、政界、文壇、社壇、學壇、知識界名流雲集一堂，討論宗教對希望對解釋的影響，並展望九十年代中國宗教研究的趨勢和展望。

日本研究學系獲贈書四百餘冊

日本研究學系最近獲日本國際創價學會捐贈四百六十五冊，總值二十五萬港元。這批贈書主要是日文和英文書籍，另有少數語文錄音帶。捐贈儀式由香港國際創價學會理事長李剛壽先生主持，署理校長金耀基教授則代表接受贈書。

李先生在儀式上宣讀國際創價學會會長池田大作博士的致辭，指該會曾與六十多所大學交流合作，第一所正是本校，而今次為該會對中大的第三次贈書，期望有助促進中日互相了解。

新任總務長的理財哲學

陳鎭榮先生早年於香港大學攻讀經濟及會計，畢業後，負笈英國，七七年成為英國特許會計師並取得英國特許會計師學會執業試審計科全英首名，現亦為澳洲特許會計師學會及香港會計師公會會士。他曾任職會計師樓、財務公司及銀行。八四年加入中大總務處任高級總務主任，後晉升至副總務長。九零年離職轉投中華電力有限公司，主管發電業務之財務管理及成本控制。陳先生本年十月中重返大學，出任總務處。

陳先生坦言六年前離開大學，是因自覺短期內在大學的發展有局限，剛巧有獵頭公司邀請，便趁機學習公共事業機構的管理技巧。

他重投大學，目的同樣是尋求事業上的新發展。他說：「中電是專利機構，沒有競爭對手，收入受到保障，對支出監管較寬。然而，九二年起電費加價漸趨頻密後，中電即受到議員與公眾的壓力，遂開始重整業務流程，以增強效率及成本效益。中大也面對類似的衝擊：本港大學由兩間增至七間後，院校在錄取學生及提高教育質素方面競爭加劇，政府又收緊對大學的資助，學費與其他收入原佔大學開支的百分之十，現要增至百分之十點八。大學一方面要確保機構資源以最少成本（行政費用）達到最大效益（教學質素及數目），另一方面則要尋求新的收入來源。」

「總務長不再只是負責分配資源的管家；他必須控制成本，開源節流，在衝擊未至最大前，替大學作好準備。」

陳先生的理財哲學包括兩個理念。一是「既要保持中央控制，又能下放財政處理權責予各部門。」他說：「由部門自行分配資源，一定可切合各自的發展與需要，但校方要確保它們不越權，且要對社會交代公帑用得其所，故須保留一定的中央控制。」他認為「單項形式」財政撥款預算正符合上述理念，也是理想的預算方法。

他續說他的理財理念：「其二是要簡化行政程序，在不影響工作效率的前提下，達至最大成本效益。」對於大學資助委員會逐漸收緊資助額，教務長何文匯教授曾公開表示，本校將採取人手自然流失而不補充的方法，應付轉變。陳先生強調，校方沒有計劃裁員，但會檢討及重整現有行政程序，免去不必要的步驟，節省資源，騰出人手應付新工作。他笑說：「大學的理財之道，不外乎『開源節流』。這四個字是理財的金科玉律，但知易行難。」

他認為總務處現在的職員較以前的年輕、有朝氣，相信更容易接受新觀念。他又計劃與會計顧問公司合辦在職培訓，進一步提高職員的理財能力。

陳先生每年管理二十多億元的財政預算，對個人理財可有甚麼要訣供大家參考？他稱，理財之道視乎個人需要而定，首要是善用金錢作投資，普遍原則是年紀越大，應將資金投向風險低的投資組合如物業及債券。年輕人不妨進取一點，採用風險較高但回報亦高的投資項目如股票。他剛步入中年，所以近年已把部分資金轉往穩健的投資組合。

管理大學的財務並不輕鬆。陳先生閒來愛看哲學書籍、打網球和壁球、游泳及旅行，以舒緩壓力。他每年亦必定抽離工作十數天，享受一個寧靜假期。
諾貝爾得獎人談核糖核酸剪接

諾貝爾得獎人
Dr. Richard J. Roberts 上月二十一日於何善衡工程學大樓講座廳主講《諾貝爾得獎之路——核糖核酸之剪接》。

由Dr. Roberts 領導的實驗室自一九七五年起便集中研究核糖核酸。一九七七年，Dr. Roberts 發現了遺傳基因的分裂及核糖核酸的新剪接形式，對現代分子生物學的發展產生深遠的影響，更使他於一九九三年贏得諾貝爾獎。

Dr. Roberts 在講座上，深入淺出，介紹脫氧核糖核酸、核糖核酸及蛋白質在細胞內扮演的角色及作用，並講述脫氧核糖核酸的傳送過程。

此外，他還詳細早期至七十年代中期的脫氧核糖核酸和核糖核酸的研究，以及他獲諾貝爾獎前後的心路歷程。

Dr. Roberts 是英國人，曾於美國哈佛大學、英國劍橋大學等高等學府從事研究工作，現為新英格蘭生物實驗室研究主任。

醫學研討會探究新知

第一屆亞太心胸外科研討會

醫學學院十一月下旬至本月初舉辦數個研討會，探究醫學的最新發展。第一屆亞太心胸外科研討會於十一月廿一至廿三日在華東醫學大學舉行，吸引來自亞洲、紐西蘭及歐洲的醫學專家出席。zimmerman教授及學術研究明白中心主任劉學康教授在會上首次公開介紹最新的心胸外科手術技術，有二百七十位來自世界各地的醫學界人士出席。

兒童生長標準的制定與應用研討會

兒童學系與西安第四軍醫大學於十一月廿二至廿五日合辦「兒童生長標準的制定與應用」研討會，吸引來自香港、中國及英國的兒童保健及兒科學家出席。兒科學系主任梁淑芳教授在會上首次公開教授用的香港生長標準電腦軟件。生長標準可反映兒童的營養和健康狀況，有助及早治療發育異常者。該軟件可測度由出生到十八歲的群體的身高及體重，或個別病童在治療過程中的變化，並與香港的標準比較。軟件的中文簡化字版本由西安第四軍醫大學負責設計，將有助中國靑少年保健醫療發展之研究。

幽門螺旋菌國際專題研討會

醫學學院與香港消化系內鏡學會本月一及二日在香港舉行「幽門螺旋菌」國際專題研討會，吸引來自香港、中國及日本的醫學專家出席。幽門螺旋菌是一種寄生於人體胃部的細菌，世界人民半數人口受其感染。它是引致消化性潰瘍及胃部慢性發炎的重要因素，也會增加患者患上胃癌的機會。本校李國章教授、鍾尙志教授、沈祖堯教授和鄭勳斌教授領導的小組，四年前率先在香港引進抗生素治療幽門螺旋菌，大量減低消化性潰瘍及其倂發症。

第十一屆國際內鏡療法研討會

醫學學院本月三至五日在香港舉行第十一屆國際內鏡療法研討會，中大、歐洲及日本的專家在會上向三百五十多名來自世界各地的腸胃學家及外科醫生介紹內鏡手術的最新技術。內鏡手術可縮短病人留院時間，降低病人死亡率。