**Symposium on Cancer**

Recent Advances in Gastro-Intestinal Cancer was the topic of the 2nd Annual Scientific Symposium organized by the Hong Kong Cancer Institute on 1st March at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Cancer experts from Hong Kong and overseas delivered research findings in their areas of specialization, including the latest treatment methods for liver cancer, recent advances in gastric cancer, and multi-modality treatment of oesophagogastric cancer. The second Cheng Suen Man Foundation Lecture was also delivered in the course of the symposium. Entitled Towards the Global Eradication of the Hepatitis B Virus, it was presented by Prof. R. Palmer Beasley from the United States.

Liver cancer is very difficult to cure because there is no accurate method for early diagnosis and the disease is resistant to cancer drugs. The standard test for primary liver cancer is a blood test measuring serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP). The higher the level of AFP, the more likely the patient has cancer. The test’s accuracy however decreases when AFP is at a low though abnormal level. To make diagnosis more difficult, germ cell tumour, chronic liver disease, and pregnancy may also result in an abnormal level of AFP.

Researchers at the Faculty of Medicine have successfully used isoelectric focusing to delineate different types of AFP. By reading the different bands created by subjecting serum AFPs to a strong electric field, doctors can now accurately diagnose the clinical condition. This method helps to diagnose liver cancer at an early stage, and hence increases the chances of cure.

There has also been a great leap forward in the treatment of liver cancer. Selective internal radiation therapy, introduced by staff of the medical faculty in 1990, has now been perfected with the establishment of a mathematical partition model to predict the dose of radiation received by tumorous and non-tumorous areas. By using 90Tc-labelled macroaggregated albumin and gamma scan, the actual treatment of selective internal radiation can be simulated. Then, by analysing with the mathematical partition model, the appropriate patients can be selected for treatment. This new method is especially effective for patients suffering from an advanced stage of liver cancer.

**The Territory’s First Mainland Internship Programme**

The University has officially launched the CUHK China Career Development Award Programme, which is Hong Kong’s first large-scale internship programme in China. Initiated by the Office of Student Affairs and the Office of Academic Links (China), the programme aims to equip students with mainland work experience and knowledge of the contemporary socio-political and workplace culture in China. Students will also have a chance to brush up their Putonghua.

The first batch of one hundred undergraduates will be posted in various companies, research centres, and government offices in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shenzhen for six weeks this summer. Another hundred students will attend a month-long training programme on contemporary China.

As the economy of Hong Kong becomes increasingly integrated with that of China, more and more employers are looking for people with knowledge and experience of business operations on the mainland. The internship will therefore give the participants an edge over other graduates when they look for jobs.

HK$2,000,000 has been earmarked for the programme, with a projected cost of HK$8,000 per student. Over 300 students have applied to join the programme, and they will be shortlisted on the basis of their academic performance, Putonghua proficiency, and references.

**How Talented Pupils Should be Taught**

Some 50 educators and psychologists attended a workshop on ‘Teaching Gifted Students’ held on campus last month.

The workshop, the second of the Gifted Education Training Seminar Series, was jointly run by the Programmes for the Gifted and Talented, a one-time support project of the Faculty of Education, and the Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research. The aim of the seminar series is to provide training for educators interested in educating the gifted.

Participants were given a chance to learn about and to exchange ideas on educating talented pupils. Dr. Kuo Ching Chih from National Taiwan Normal University led the discussion on topics that included ‘How to Motivate and Encourage Gifted Students to Learn Independently’, ‘Teaching Gifted Students in a Regular Classroom’, ‘Selecting and Adapting Instructional Materials for Gifted Students’, and ‘Principles on Curriculum Design for Gifted Students’.

---

**Breakthrough in Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Liver Cancer**

The Liver Cancer Study Group of the Faculty of Medicine has succeeded in establishing a new diagnostic blood test for early primary liver cancer, the number two killer among cancers in Hong Kong.

Isoelectric focusing of AFP: The development of AFP bands over 310 days in serum samples taken from a liver cancer patient.

**AFP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>81</th>
<th>143</th>
<th>144</th>
<th>500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seven New Asia students flew to Connecticut in the United States on 1st February for a two-week visit under the 4th New Asia-Yale Student Exchange Programme. This year’s theme was ‘migration’, and the students delivered four papers on issues pertaining to migration in Hong Kong at a symposium at Yale University: new immigrants from China, emigration of Hong Kong people, Vietnamese refugee problems, and the role of early Chinese migrants in Hong Kong’s economic development.

To better understand migration issues in America, the students attended seminars and talked with officials from the US Immigration Department as well as recent migrants to the US. They also visited New York City and Washington, D.C.

The visit was reciprocated from 9th to 22nd March, during which Yale students and staff will visit New Asia, present papers on migration in the US, and pay a two-day visit to Guangzhou.

It’s all on his face that Prof. John A. Gosling is exceedingly proud of his department. ‘There’s no question that the Department of Anatomy is world class in terms of its environment, the research we produce, and the support we get from the Faculty of Medicine and the University administration. We are a young department with enormous potential, not one with people sitting in the corner fossilizing. Visiting scholars never fail to be impressed by what they see here. I’d be very sad to see it decline.’ The cause for this latter stage of melancholic fatalism is the announced cuts in the government’s budget for tertiary institutions. This will naturally mean less money for equipment and research, and Prof. Gosling fears it will also entail a repetition of what he witnessed in many academic institutions in the UK in the 80s—the replacement of traditional postgraduate teaching entirely by problem-based teaching in medicine.

Now, over a decade after its emergence in the UK and two decades in the case of North America, the phenomenon is coming to Hong Kong, causing some debate in the local academic arena. ‘I have strong opinions on the issue,’ says the chair of anatomy with some passion. ‘In medicine, it is essential that you have the background knowledge and skills about how the human body is built and works before you can diagnose body systems that have gone wrong. But problem-based teaching may require an 18-year-old to go into the ward on the first day of class to try to make sense of a patient’s complaints. It is embarrassing and inappropriate for both patient and student.’ Medical problems are often interrelated, having ramifications beyond a particular organ system. A heart attack, for example, may stem from problems outside the cardiovascular system, such as diabetes which involves the endocrine system. Prof. Gosling points out that in problem-based learning, however, students concentrate only on the immediate problem. Hence, the patient’s diabetes would have to remain ‘hidden’ simply because it is not being taught that day. ‘The situation becomes farcical,’ he says. ‘In my opinion, the patient should not be introduced too soon in the curriculum.’

While advocates of problem-based learning argue that it encourages students to take the initiative in learning and provides an all-round education, Prof. Gosling believes one of the reasons it was introduced in the UK was that he was teaching was to allow the government to reduce funding to academic institutions. ‘It’s sheer hypocrisy,’ he comments. ‘Propositions can’t come up with a speed of evidence that problem-based teaching produces better physicians. In certain institutions that have adopted this approach, it is now necessary to teach general medical knowledge at the postgraduate level. You can see it has backfired.’ Lamenting the fact that local medical facilities may have to suffer the same fate, he continues, ‘I’ve always felt there’s a certain reluctance in Hong Kong to show its worth. If Hong Kong could increase in teaching responsibilities, there are 15 teaching requirements for quality control. To accommodate the increase in teaching responsibilities, there are 15 teaching

sets, representing a 36 per cent increase from 11 in 1989 when Prof. Gosling first joined the department. Prof. Gosling says that the one-line budget has allowed him greater flexibility in staffing. While there are 14 staff on tenure at present, the fifth year post has been kept open for employing on a short-term basis, say six months, someone who will take the teaching load off the younger staff. This allows the latter more time for research without disrupting the quality of teaching. To ensure adequate feedback from staff and students about courses and teaching performance, there are questionnaire surveys, peer reviews, and an end-of-year review with students.

The department is currently doing a joint project with the University of Hong Kong involving the preparation of specimens in a special way for use by nurses and surgeons in training. The tissue of the specimens is impregnated with a resin, so that they do not have to be kept in a fixative. Specimens thus processed can be handled more easily because they are not wet and do not have the smell of formalin.

Organ specimens and formalin may leave one a bit cold, but anatomy is actually more than that, as Prof. Gosling explains upon request. There are generally five areas in anatomy: gross anatomy—dissecting in the dissecting room; histology—peering down the microscope at the structure of cells; embryology—studying the human development from the time of conception up through foetal life into the neo-natal period; into adult-hood, the formation of organs, and abnormalities; genetics; and neuroscience. Except for gross anatomy, the other four components are regarded as cutting-edge sciences and for this reason, have been stripped away from the anatomy department in many universities and set up as separate departments. This creates a problem for gross anatomy, Prof. Gosling points out, because “gross anatomy on its own does not generate much research—Leonardo da Vinci did it in 1505—so it gets very little research money”. Yet it is a core ingredient of any medical programmes. That’s why Prof. Gosling encourages all teaching staff at the department to get involved in teaching research. ‘For example, I’ll have the assistant when I’m dissecting the chest. When they’re familiar with that, we can move on to another region,’ he explains with a combination of seriousness and inclusiveness consistent with his profession.

Piera Chen
**Calligraphy Exhibition at the Art Museum**

The Chinese University Press's annual book sale is on until 22nd March in the University Bookshop, John Fulton Centre. Discounts up to 80 per cent are available. For more information, please contact The Chinese University Press at 26096508.

**Concerts**

The University Senate has recommended and the Council approved the integration of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology into the Department of Medicine to form the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics from 1st July 1997.

**Medical Departments Merge**

The University Senate has recommended and the Council approved the integration of the Department of Clinical Pharmacology into the Department of Medicine to form the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics from 1st July 1997.

**Chinese University Press Annual Sale**

The Chinese University Press's annual book sale is on until 22nd March in the University Bookshop, John Fulton Centre. Discounts up to 80 per cent are available. For more information, please contact The Chinese University Press at 26096508.
中文大學出版社

《香港中文大學藝術系
40年周年慶師作品展》

中大藝術系四十周年慶師作品展
由創始教員的銅牌嘉賓、李振邦、鄭明、
呂振光、陳育強、蔡敏鄭，以及曾任教於陳
德銘、周大發、鄭日和黃育英，根據各自的
專長提供展品，包括山水、花鳥、人物、書
法、篆刻、油畫、畫布裝嵌、雕塑、陶塑、攝影。此畫冊除師生作品外，並附列教師個人簡介及創作感言，協助
讀者理解創作背景。

國際統一書號 962-7101-37-0，平裝
本，四十八頁，一百五十港元。

大學同仁在書籍銷售處購買此書，可獲八折優待。

Staff New Book

Hong Kong Poems

（香港中英文詩選）

by

Andrew Parkin & Laurence Wong

A Canadian collection of poems about Hong Kong in
parallel English and Chinese texts, published by Ronsdale
Press, Vancouver, Canada.


校園十景（之七）

杜鵑吐艷耀山城

中大校園山坡特多，而坡地盛植花木是中大風景特色之一。每逢暮春時分，天氣
回暖，便是杜鵑吐艷的季節。校內的杜鵑花，紅一叢，白一堆，紫一叢，粉紅一堆，
爛漫壯觀，令人目不暇給。

你認為哪一處的杜鵑最悅目呢？私下推介下列地點：（一）思志堂後草坪，（二）
荷花池沿岸，（三）文物館斜坡，（四）行政樓與范克廉樓之間斜坡，（五）李達三樓
斜坡，曾有訪客說：「港督府的杜鵑花也不外如是！」

校園杜鵑花的顏色有紫紅、宮粉、白色和紅色。最早開花的是香港原生種「映山
紅」；來自國內的「四川杜鵑」花期則在五、六月間，是最遲開花的品種。「四川杜鵑」
近年才引進校園，分佈在崇基教堂斜坡，逸夫校園和環迴北路近十院一帶，可惜數量
不多，有興趣一觀花容的同人不妨抽空去看看，比較它與其他杜鵑品種有何不同。

地图

1. 本刊逢四日及十九日出版。
2. 來函或投稿請寄香港中文大學秘書處出版事務處《中大通訊》
編輯部（電話 2609 7297，電郵 hong@pub.cuhk.edu.hk）。
3. 推薦使用實名制投稿，並請記明篇名、文章涉及的事務或具體個案。
4. 本刊編輯有權改版及決定是否刊登來稿。為保護您個人隱私，稿件為
匿名處理，創業者不可見之名。
5. 本刊編輯有權删改及決定是否刊登來稿，不良稿件必經審覈後才會登
出。
6. 本刊編輯有權決定稿件內容，或根據稿件內容及數量，作出調整。

6. 本刊編輯有權決定稿件內容，或根據稿件內容及數量，作出調整。
7. 立場

The Newsletter is published on the 4th and 19th of each month.
All contributions 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 newsletter@pub.cuhk.edu.hk).
Contributions should bear the writer's name and contact telephone number, and may be published under pseudonyms. No anonymous letters will be published.
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.
The views expressed in the CUHK Newsletter are those of the authors, and are not necessarily those of the University or the Editor.
No part of this newsletter may be reproduced without the written consent of the Editor.
This publication has a circulation of 3,800 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 should contact the Newsletter directly.
長期服務中大
共同跨越九七
新亞書院院務室梁炳權
此照片約攝於二十年前一次部門同人旅行。韶光飛逝，照中人物，或已退休、移民、離職、去世。今時今日，僅餘三數人仍任職中大。顯然同人，帶來幾許回憶！中排左右半部者為我。

藝術系郭文彬
一九八九年秋，我（中）獲邀與藝術系應屆畢業生於新亞校園合照。

市場學系郭漢
一九七八年或七八年與同事在講座下班後合照。左起：Winsoon Wong, Johnny Chow, Stephen Cheung, K.L. Lau, Margaret Lau, Sonja Shih, Tina Leung。（忘記了）, Peggy Cheng, Grace Li。

建築處葉漢明
這是七十年代的我，一身趨時衣著。

建築處朱秉賢
體育部姚周端英
建築處徐譚書
總務處商務組
地理系曾均誠
工商管理學院
麥年豐

生物系黃添錦
生物系去年十二月二十日在海洋科學實驗室舉行聖誕聯歡會，我（左）榮獲獎項，曾任系主任林楚卿教授頒發獲獎品。

工商管理學院參與
在中大服務廿多年，很多同事離開中大都感到依依不捨。不過，當你在中大結識到見識廣博、學識淵博、平易近人的同事，甚而與他們共處多年之後，相信你亦會留下來，一同見證中大的成長。

一九八二年冬，我參加聯合書院教職員聯誼會遠足郊遊，負責拍照。內子（前排中），黃潘明珠（右一）、學生會銅鑼（中右一）、游泳社社長（左三）敎授和蘇周端英（右三），前副校長譚尙渭敎授（右四）等與總務處柯健民先生（後左四），建築處主任林遠蔭先生（前左十）等同人於清水灣天后廟前合照，樂也融融。另一張照片為原教學樓及演講廳及講座室（右）。
長期服務中大 
共同跨越九七

九六至九七年度長期服務獎頒授典禮於上月廿七日假大學賓館舉行，由
校長李國章教授主禮。本屆獲獎同人共卅四位，名單已於上期刊登。

校長李國章教授説，他上任後首次主持長期服務獎頒授典禮，喜見有這麼
多同事對過去廿五年的服務熱心努力。大學服務的同人回歸大學之成長，也會感到自豪。展望未來，中大踏入更重要的發展期，且
適逢香港回歸，九八又是大學成立廿五周年，李校長期待各得獎者繼續
齊心協力，以開放的態度，吸取和運用新知識，再加上一貫的幹勁及熱誠，
發揮學養與專才，傳大學一起「跨越九七，邁向廿一世紀」。

行政事務主任俞靄敏女士負責宣讀獲獎名單。得獎者各從李校長手中領
取獎狀、校徽襟章或獎金。

部分得獎者更傑出影響近距離拍照，細緻昔日人事及環境變化。

經濟學系簡文發
（簡文發）本屆經濟學系頒獎典禮於七月廿二日於中國文化研究所舉行，簡文
發教授致辭時説，他上任後首次主持長期服務獎頒授典禮，喜見有這麼
多同事對過去廿五年的服務熱心努力。大學服務的同人回歸大學之成長，也會感到自豪。展望未來，中大踏入更重要的發展期，且
適逢香港回歸，九八又是大學成立廿五周年，簡文發教授期待各得獎者繼續
齊心協力，以開放的態度，吸取和運用新知識，再加上一貫的幹勁及熱誠，
發揮學養與專才，與大學一起「跨越九七，邁向廿一世紀」。

行政事務主任俞靄敏女士負責宣讀獲獎名單。得獎者各從簡文發教授手中領
取獎狀、校徽襟章或獎金。
工管學生三奪市務大獎

工商管理學院學生連續第三年奪得萬國寶通銀行市務大獎，並贏得暑期在該行實習的機會。

萬國寶通銀行三年前開始舉辦一項學術實務兼備的比賽，邀請香港大專院校的工商管理學生為該行設計一份可行而又有效益的市務計劃書。

比賽題目因應香港銀行的實際業務發展而定，今年為「香港樓宇按揭貸款」。比賽歷時三個月：去年十二月中校內海選，獲選的十支隊伍最後由萬國寶通銀行選拔，挑選三隊進入決賽。

他們表示，是次比賽最重要的收穫，是把課堂上學到的理論應用於實際的商業環境，並培養了團隊精神。

新亞耶魯學生談港美移民

新亞學生交流團上月一日至十五日往訪美國耶魯大學，開展第四屆「新亞—耶魯大學學生交流互訪計劃」，本年的交流主題是「移民」。

代表團在耶魯主持一個研討會，發表四篇有關香港移民問題的論文，論及香港的中國新移民、移民外國的香港人，越南難民問題，以及香港的早期中國移民與香港的經濟發展，團員又拜訪美國移民局並與當地新移民會晤，深入了解美國的移民情況。

訪問期間，新亞學生住宿於耶魯大學學生宿舍和當地家庭，體驗當地生活，也曾到紐約及華盛頓遊覽。

耶魯師生於本月九日回訪新亞十四天，活動包括三月十八日的美國移民問題研討會，和到廣州訪問兩天。

崇基四十五周年

荷花池畔嘉年華

崇基學院上月廿三日舉辦「荷花池畔嘉年華」，慶祝創校四十五周年，出席之校董、教職員、校友及友好達四千餘人。

當日活動包括合家歡競技、兒童節目、遊戲、中國民間手藝、舞獅表演，以及參觀學生宿舍和教學單位等。

『校友分享』週會

崇基學院一月卅一日的週會以『校友分享』為主題，由兩位曾於八十及九十及九十年代畢業之校友陳世耀和黎天姿主講，就學在崇基的經歷和感受，以及應如何面對未來的挑戰。

由崇基校友熱心支持的『校友至善獎學金』也在會上頒授，有七十二名學生獲獎，共發放七十二萬元。獎學金由崇基校友和校董會捐贈。

中大新春公益行大運

籌得善款逾百萬元

二千多名中大校友、師生及社會人士上月廿三日參加由中大評議會與香港公益金合辦的『中大新春公益行大運』，初步估計籌得善款逾一百萬元，將撥捐給香港公益金及崇基學院的『校友徑』計劃。

是次慈善步行名譽贊助人爲校長李國章教授，大學司庫林李翹如博士和醫學院院長李川軍教授，他們與香港公益金執行委員會主席余錦基先生、中大評議會主席林李貞先生和崇基學院院長李川軍教授一起出任開步禮剪綵嘉賓。步行人士組成二十多隊隊伍，包括由去年九仙嶺山火傷癒學童組成的『薪火相傳』隊，從嶺南運動場出發，經大學體育中心、工程學樓，崇基教堂，再返回起點。沿途可見校園杜鵑初發，更可眺望吐露港和八仙嶺景色。大會特別在起點安排車展，展出多款古董車和最近型號房車，吸引不少人拍照留念；意猶未盡者則移步參加崇基的「荷花池畔嘉年華」。
工管碩士課程
擴充市區課程中心

工商管理碩士課程上月廿一日舉行市區課程中心擴建開幕禮，由財政司長蔭權先生、校董會主席利國偉爵士、校長李國章教授和學生代表演講。擴建工程總投資二千六百萬元，由工管碩士課程、行政人員管理碩士課程、工商管理學院及其他基金資助。

市區課程中心位於尖沙咀東部東海商業中心，擴建後的面積較前增大一倍，達七千四百平方尺，設有四間不同顏色及形式的演講室和六間小組研討室，全部以電腦網絡聯繫，方便教學和舉行電子會議或研討會。整個計劃耗資二千六百萬元，由工管碩士課程、行政人員管理碩士課程、工商管理學院及其他基金資助。

羅教授說，每逢週五，三年制課程和近年新設的行政人員管理碩士課程都有課，兩批學生把市區課程中心擠得水泄不通，情況亟待改善。去年四月得知毗連單位放盤，便立即洽購，以改善中心的教學設施。

中心擴建後設有四間不同顏色及形式的演講室和六間小組研討室，全部以電腦網絡聯繫，方便教學和舉行電子會議或研討會。整個計劃投資二千六百萬元，由工管碩士課程、行政人員管理碩士課程、工商管理學院及其他基金資助。

中心擴建後設有四間不同顏色及形式的演講室和六間小組研討室，全部以電腦網絡聯繫，方便教學和舉行電子會議或研討會。整個計劃投資二千六百萬元，由工管碩士課程、行政人員管理碩士課程、工商管理學院及其他基金資助。

中大通訊 1
第一零四期 一九九七年三月十九日

肝癌治療重大突破
電泳方法・靶子療法

醫學院在診斷早期及治療晚期肝癌方面取得突破，並舉辦科學會議探討肝癌的預防方法。

原發性肝癌是香港癌症中第二號殺手，每三年新症達一千五百宗左右。肝癌患者的生命期一般只有半年，因年受早期診斷和治療困難，故疾病發展迅速。

目前廣泛應用的診斷方法試驗血清的甲胎蛋白，甲胎蛋白濃度逾五十，患上肝癌的機率性很大。但如血液中甲胎蛋白濃度未達五十時，雖然也有可能是肝癌，但未必一定患肝癌。

中心擴建後設有四間不同顏色及形式的演講室和六間小組研討室，全部以電腦網絡聯繫，方便教學和舉行電子會議或研討會。整個計劃投資二千六百萬元，由工管碩士課程、行政人員管理碩士課程、工商管理學院及其他基金資助。

電泳方法是利用強力的電場，把不同種類的甲胎蛋白分開，並偵查它們在電場中停留的位置，從而判斷甲胎蛋白的來源。

電泳方法是利用強力的電場，把不同種類的甲胎蛋白分開，並偵查它們在電場中停留的位置，從而判斷甲胎蛋白的來源。

目標治療可靈活運用於各種不同類型的肝癌，治療肝癌的指標是甲胎蛋白在體內的濃度。甲胎蛋白的濃度範圍從二十到五十不等。

內放療也是治療肝癌的方法，內放療可使腫瘤在體內縮小，而且可以控制腫瘤的生長。

根據內放療的原理，內放療可使腫瘤在體內縮小，而且可以控制腫瘤的生長。

內放療的目標療時可靈活運用於各種不同類型的肝癌，治療肝癌的指標是甲胎蛋白在體內的濃度。甲胎蛋白的濃度範圍從二十到五十不等。

中國文化研究所三十周年
柳存仁教授談寶玉與順治

著名學者柳存仁教授上月廿八日專程由澳洲坎培拉來港，主持由中國文化研究所舉辦的紅學公開講座，揭開該所三十周年紀念活動序幕。

柳教授長期研究中國古代宗敎（特別是佛教）和文學，擅長文藝創作，任教於國內學府、新亞書院和澳洲國立大學前後凡四十餘年，被譽為國內學術界的大師。《紅樓夢》為中國最有名，也是最為人知的小說之一，其影響力無可限量，丘先生自認對其研究

柳教授長期研究中國古代宗敎（特別是佛教）和文學，擅長文藝創作，任教於國內學府、新亞書院和澳洲國立大學前後凡四十餘年，被譽為國內學術界的大師。《紅樓夢》為中國最有名，也是最為人知的小說之一，其影響力無可限量，丘先生自認對其研究

柳教授長期研究中國古代宗敎（特別是佛教）和文學，擅長文藝創作，任教於國內學府、新亞書院和澳洲國立大學前後凡四十餘年，被譽為國內學術界的大師。《紅樓夢》為中國最有名，也是最為人知的小說之一，其影響力無可限量，丘先生自認對其研究

柳教授長期研究中國古代宗敎（特別是佛教）和文學，擅長文藝創作，任教於國內學府、新亞書院和澳洲國立大學前後凡四十餘年，被譽為國內學術界的大師。《紅樓夢》為中國最有名，也是最為人知的小說之一，其影響力無可限量，丘先生自認對其研究