CUHK Takes Lead in Establishing Asia Academy of Management

Are Asian management styles unique? How do they contribute to the success of some Asian economies but also lead to their collapse in the recent financial turmoil? The way firms in Asia are managed has gained global significance both academically and professionally. The University recently took the lead in establishing the Asia Academy of Management, an independent organization run by management scholars interested in management issues relevant to Asia. The objective of the academy is to encourage management research, education, and knowledge dissemination of relevance to Asia. It welcomes both Asian and non-Asian researchers and managers. Its members come from prestigious business schools in Asia including CUHK, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, National Central University in Taiwan, Chungnam National University in Korea, Kobe University in Japan, National University of Singapore, the Institute of Management in India, the National Science Foundation of China, as well as other universities in Europe and the US.

The inaugural conference of the academy took place from 28th to 30th December 1998 at the Royal Plaza Hotel. Entitled 'Does Asian Management Matter: Regional Relevance with Global Impact', the conference attracted distinguished management scholars from the world over who presented papers on Asian management strategies, organizational behaviour, and human resource management. Prof. Lau Chung-ming, founding president of the academy and chair of the Department of Management at the University, said on the occasion that understanding Asian management is also important to multinational corporations if they want to benefit from the region's growth potential and enormous markets.

Two More Patents for CUHK Inventions

The University has successfully applied for the US Patent for the following inventions, the sixth and seventh it has been granted to date:

Polymerase Chain Reaction — Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Test for the Authentication of Traditional Chinese Medicines
Inventors: Prof. Jun Wang (Department of Biochemistry), et al

This invention provides a procedure for authenticating plant and animal materials used as traditional Chinese medicine. It offers a reliable and definite way to identify morphologically similar Chinese medicines, using a minute amount of biological samples.

Context-based, Adaptive Lossless Image Codec (CALIC)
Inventors: Prof. Wu Xiao Lin (former staff, Department of Information Engineering), et al

The rapid growth of image data imposes burdens on computer storage and visual communication bandwidth. Thus image compression becomes a pressing technical challenge in visual communications and computing. This invention is a practical, high-performance, universal coding system called CALIC, for lossless compression of digital pictures in a compact form for storage and transmission and can be decoded without any loss of information. It has the best compression performance among all existing lossless image coders.

Expert in Chinese and Japanese Literature Visits Chung Chi

Prof. Lin Wen-yueh, Professor Emeritus of the Chinese Department of National Taiwan University, well-known for her contributions towards exchange between China and Japan, visited Chung Chi College as Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow 1998-99 from 5th to 16th January 1999.

During her visit, Prof. Lin addressed the University’s staff and students on several occasions on topics ranging from 'Literature and Modern Life' and 'Academic Research and Creative Writing' to 'Bilingual Education Background and My Creative Writing' and 'The Influence of Tang Period Culture on the Japanese Heian Literary Circle'.

Born in Shanghai, Prof. Lin attended university in Taiwan, obtaining her MA in Chinese language from National Taiwan University in 1959. She went on to teach at National Taiwan University for 34 years. In 1969 Prof. Lin was selected by the National Science Council to be the first Taiwanese scholar to take up further studies in Japan, and became research fellow at the Institute for Research in Humanities at Kyoto University. Upon retirement in 1993, Prof. Lin settled down in the United States where she served as visiting professor to Washington University, Stanford University, and the University of California at Berkeley.

An expert in Chinese and Japanese literature and translation, Prof. Lin’s research interests include the classical literature of the Six Dynasties of China and that of the Japanese Heian Literary Circle. The Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellows Programme of Chung Chi College was established in 1982 to promote academic and cultural exchange, to broaden the intellectual horizons of faculty and students, and to enrich campus life.

Conference Explores Man's Relation with Science, Nature, and Man

From 21st to 23rd December, the Centre for the Study of Religion and Chinese Society organized the Fourth International Conference on Confucian-Christian Dialogue. Eighty-five people including scholars from Hong Kong, mainland China, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, and the US attended the event which was co-sponsored by Chung Chi College, the Department of Religion, the Department of Philosophy, as well as the Christian Study Centre on Chinese Religion and Culture.

With the theme of 'Humanity and Civilization in the 21st Century', the conference dealt with topics on humanity and science and technology, humanity and nature and ecology, and humanity and gender, family, and social relationships.
Ways to Improve Teaching

Two events focusing on teaching development were organized in December for the benefit of teaching staff from the University as well as other tertiary institutions.

Teaching Cells — Increase Classroom Space by Having Virtual Discussions

The use of information technology in higher education is gaining increasing attention, and researchers have found that the systematic use of computer-aided communication has a positive effect on student learning. Over 30 teaching staff from different departments at the University participated in a workshop entitled "Teaching Cells — Increase Classroom Space by Having Virtual Discussions" organized by the Teaching Development Unit and facilitated by Prof. Ping Ping Fu from the Department of Management on 3rd December 1998. Prof. Fu showed how she used the Webboard program in her teaching and shared with all participants her experience in running 'virtual discussions'.

Quality in Teaching and Learning: A Celebration of Best Practices in Hong Kong Higher Education

Teaching staff from local higher educational institutions participated in the Conference on Quality in Teaching and Learning held from 10th to 12th December 1998 at the Hong Kong International Trade and Exhibition Centre in Kowloon Bay. The participants presented teaching and learning enhancement papers and projects. There were also poster and computer displays. The conference was the joint effort of the UGC and the eight UGC-funded higher education institutions, and was organized under the auspices of the Committee on Teaching and Learning Quality Process Review. A booklet and videotape summarizing the projects were forwarded to the individual institutions for retention.

Winter Break Exchanges for Chung Chi Students

Chung Chi College organized a series of short-term student exchange programmes during the Christmas and New Year breaks to foster communication between students of the University and those from mainland and Taiwan universities.

Eleven delegates from Peking University came to the college for an eight-day visit from 25th December 1998 to 5th January 1999. Seminars and projects on the theme of 'The Significance of Beijing and Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific Region' were conducted by students from both universities. Visits to the ICAC, the Stock Exchange, the headquarters of the Democratic Party and the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, the Supreme Court, and the Legislative Council were also arranged.

At around the same time Chung Chi delegates visited Xian on a similar exchange programme with Xian Jiaotong University, and Shanghai on a programme with Fudan University and Tunghai University. The theme of the former was 'The Impact of the Financial Crisis in Asia on Mainland and Hong Kong' and the latter, 'Higher Education and Social Development'.
Champion of Plural Language on World Englishes

A Multi-cultural Language

In Asia the estimated English-using population adds up to 350 million, approximately the same as the total population of the US, the UK, and Canada combined. This number has over 200 million users. And India is the third largest user of English, not in any official contexts. Many literatures in the world written in English are not produced in countries where English is a mother tongue, but in countries which use English as an official language, e.g., India, Singapore, Kenya, the Philippines, by writers for whom English is not a mother tongue. The English language is spoken by 200 million people in over 100 countries. India is the third largest user of English, distinction has to be made between what is 'acquisitional deficiency', and what is 'innovation and what is creativity, and our own identity. So in that stretching the limits of grammar, what is intelligible to people from other regions. The one should be encouraged, the other, improved upon.'

Problems of Legitimization

English has been in Asia for over 150 years, a long period for not to be influenced by Asian cultures and be reflective of, say, Indian, Malaysian, Singaporean, Chinese identities, albeit colonized identities. Prof. Kachru believes that world Englishes signify the end of colonized identity: 'We have taken [English] out of the hands of the colonizers, twisted it back and are using it for our modes of living, our own creativity, and our own identity. So in that sense the colonized identity ceases to exist.

Distinction was made between a language's 'genetic nativeness', the genetic mapping of the language, and 'functional nativeness', determined by the functional range of the language and its depth in social penetration. He then briefly outlined the Asian profile of English in terms of its uses and users, and illustrated some shared characteristics of Asian Englishes that contribute to the Asianization of the language. Lastly he discussed two paradigms, i.e., 'contact literatures' and 'contact linguistics' that provide conceptual and methodological frameworks for understanding literary creativity in Asian Englishes and the Englishization of Asian languages.

Piera Chen

(The complete text of Prof. Kachru's talk is available at the general office of the Department of English.)
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宣佈事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

Art Museum Exhibition and Conference

江漢地區先秦文明展覽及座談會

Art Museum Exhibition and Conference on Pre-Qin Civilization in the Jianghan Region

宣佈事項 ANNOUNCEMENTS

江漢地區先秦文明展覽及座談會

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龍鳳相蟠繡(戰國中期)

Embroidery with intercoiled dragon and phoenix pattern, Mid Warring States period
Information in this section can only be accessed with CWEM password.

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，請須輸入中大校園電子郵件密碼。
Research Monograph No. 41
Compiled by Fanny M. Cheung, Siu-mi Maria Tam, and Sarna Sheng-hau Chu, the fourth bibliography of gender studies published in this project in Hong Kong includes relevant publications released between 1991 and 1997. Gender-related studies published in this period will be public awareness of and academic interest in gender issues grew. This bibliography serves as a timely compilation of references, monographs, research reports, and theories in gender and Chinese and English. The bibliography covers more than 900 entries from a wide spectrum of areas: culture, society, education and socialization, gender identities and stereotypes, health, politics and law, sex, marriage and family, social issues as well as work and economics. Anyone interested in examining gender relations in Hong Kong society will find it a handy reference. ISBN 962-441-542-0, 101 + xiii pages, paperback, HK$50

Occasional Paper No. 87
Education and the Ability to Deal with Change
Education that serves a stable environment and education that serves a changing economy are two different entities. The changing economy requires that education also change. At bottom these theories and empirical evidence suggest a shift from school activities that emphasize memorization and examination to those based upon more active learning modes, projects, research, and creative endeavours.

The MacLehose Trail (Revised Edition)
The MacLehose Trail is a 100-kilometre walk — starting in Sai Kung and finishing off in Tuen Mun — across some of Hong Kong’s most spectacular countryside.

Three unlikely explorers set out to catch the spirit of the trail in a book. For Tim Nutt, an architect, the project became a personal odyssey. He walked the trail in all seasons and all weathers, and took more than 2,000 photographs. Chris Bale wrote the words. For many years he chaired the annual race for charity along the trail. Tao Ho, whose buildings are familiar landmarks in the city, was delighted to discover that Hong Kong’s most spectacular countryside.

Since its publication in 1992, the book has won appeal from all who love the countryside — serious trailwalkers, weekend hikers, armchair travellers. This revised and updated edition captures scenes that have changed over the years: the now empty Kai Tai Airport, the magnificent Ting Kau Bridge, and many more.

The MacLehose Trail (revised edition), printed in full colour, is now available at a 20% per discount to University staff at the University Bookstore. ISBN 962-201-886-6, 138 pages, hardcover, HK$250

Press

CU Press

The MacLehose Trail

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科學新知
人類與植物共通點新發現：
穀氨酸
編按：本校兩名教師在科研各有突破發現，研究成果先後獲刊於國際科學權威期刊《自然》。生物系林漢明教授發現植物會製造類似動物的神經介質感受器的蛋白，令科學界不得不重新剖析植物與動物之間的關係。化學病理學系林青雲教授則發現一種基因變異會導致兩種常見癌症——基底細胞瘤（皮膚癌之一）及髓母細胞瘤（兒童腦癌），為醫學界提供治療的可能。因篇幅所限，本期先介紹林漢明教授的發現故事，林青雲教授的留待下期刊載。

從聊天產生的創新研究
生物系林漢明教授在美國取得博士學位後，受聘為紐約大學研究員，從事細菌研究。九五年，林教授與該校的Prof. Gloria Coruzzi聊天，知道植物也有類似人類的神經介質分子，這與生物學家一向認為神經系統的組織成分只存於動物體內有很大出入。他們便構想探討植物的神經介質分子到底有甚麼功能，以及它的基因編碼。

九七年一月，林教授加入本校任助理教授，亦把研究工作一併帶回香港。成功找出基因編碼
林教授說，動物的神經細胞會分泌出神經介質，而這些神經介質利用鄰近神經細胞外層的特別感受器，把訊息傳到體內各部分。在眾多神經介質中，穀氨酸（一種氨基酸）的結構最簡單，而在人的腦組織內，穀氨酸感受器影響多項生命功能，例如記憶的形成和儲存。一些神經系統的疾病亦相信與感受器能否正常操作有關，患精神分裂症病人的腦組織內便有過量的穀氨酸。此外，科學家亦相信早老性痴呆症（阿爾滋海默氏病）與穀氨酸訊號失控有關。

研究人員從擬南芥菜（Arabidopsis thaliana，一種植物遺傳學研究常用的野草）中成功分離穀氨酸感受器的基因編碼，並發現這些感受器直接影響植物內的訊息傳遞——當植物在含有穀氨酸感受器抑制劑的培養基內生長時，它的感光反應即受影響，其下胚軸會增長而葉綠素的合成則減少，證明了植物內光的訊息傳遞是受穀氨酸感受器調控的。

研究成果具理論與實用價值
這些實驗結果亦為植物製造的神經毒素的進化提供一個全新理論。林教授指出，以往生物學家相信植物製造神經毒素純是為了防禦草食類動物的侵襲，但他們的研究結果卻另有啟示：神經毒素最初可能是植物用作訊息傳遞的分子，通過穀氨酸感受器調控植物本身的生命活動，部分植物大量製造神經毒素作防禦用途，很可能是受到環境（如草食動物的出現）的影響，演化而出的特質。

此項研究除另闢生物學理論外，還具有實際應用價值。「我們可以利用植物神經介質感受器對訊息反應的不同，來發展植物的作業及生活，達到增加及改善農產的目的。」

挑戰更高難度
林教授回想當初开展這項研究時，「最困難的是令資助機構及其他人相信我們的想法和假設，因為這是全新的概念。」林教授亦坦言，「在研究過程中，我的心情都是患得患失的，因為成功與失敗都說不定。能找到基因編碼，幸運因素不可少。」現在，他恐怕又要經歷另一段「患得患失」的日子了，因為他已開始了另一項計劃，研究通過轉基因來了解穀氨酸感受器在植物的功能。

陳偉珠
中大通訊 第一三九期 一九九九年一月十九日
中大推動成立亞洲管理學學會

該會的創會主席是本校管理學系劉忠明教授。他說，中大推動成立亞洲管理學學會，旨在提升亞太區內管理學理論的發展，促進有關的教育及研究，並希望研究亞洲管理理論對全球的影響。

劉教授指出，亞洲的管理手法有其特定的社會文化根基，又與其所處的政治、經濟、技術環境有密切關係。他們要指出一個可以廣泛應用的亞洲管理模式。另外，劉教授也認為亞洲管理模式，才是在亞洲的經濟發展及電子市場中受惠。

亞洲管理學學會是一個獨立的組織，成員來自香港中文大學、香港科技大學、台灣國立中央大學、南韓忠南國立大學、日本神戶大學、新加坡國立大學、印度果阿管理學院等，並歡迎非亞裔的管理學學者加入。中國國家科學基金會及一些歐美大學商學院的傑出學者也參與該會的工作。

林文月教授談文學與現代生活

台灣大學中文系榮譽教授林文月教授本月應邀出任崇基學院「黃林秀蓮訪問學人」，並主持多項學術活動。

「儒家與基督教對話」國際學術會議

崇基學院於聖誕及新年期間舉辦三個學生訪問活動，加強香港與兩岸大學生的聯繫，促進學術交流。

一名北京大學學生於上月廿三日至本月五日到訪崇基，與崇基學生討論「北京、香港在亞太區的重要性和發展」。訪問期間，特別邀請香港亞太研究所所長楊汝華教授致辭，並在崇基與兩岸大學的學生交流。