A total of 3,969 degrees were conferred at the University's 55th congregation on Thursday, 9th December 1999 at the University Mall. Prof. Arthur K.C. Li officiated at the ceremony as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The occasion also saw the conferment of master's degrees on the University's first batch of 11 Master of Clinical Pharmacy graduates.

This year honorary doctorates were awarded to five distinguished persons. The Honourable Donald Tsang, Financial Secretary of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. Prof. Daniel Chee Tsui, 1998 Nobel laureate in physics and Arthur LeGrand Doty Professor of Electrical Engineering at Princeton University, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. Prof. Amartya Kumar Sen, 1998 Nobel laureate in economics and Master of Trinity College at University of Cambridge, Prof. Fei Xiaotong, internationally renowned anthropologist and professor of sociology at Peking University, and Mrs. Daisy Li Woo Tze-ha, philanthropist and dedicated leader in voluntary social services, were each awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. Their citations were written and delivered by Prof. Andrew Parkin of the Department of English and Prof. Serena Jin of the Department of Translation.

In the afternoon, the four constituent colleges, the Part-time Degree Programmes (for first-degree graduates), and the Graduate School (for master's degree graduates) also held graduation ceremonies for their students.

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**Y2K Information Centre to Conduct Comprehensive Systems Checking**

The Computer Services Centre/Information Service Technology Unit (CSC/ITSU) has set up an information centre for the Y2K rollover. The centre is to answer inquiries from University staff and students about Y2K compliance of CSC/ITSU hardware and software. It also provides information on the operation status of CSC/ITSU-managed computer systems and networks during the rollover.

- **Operation hours:** 00.00 1st January 2000 to 24.00 3rd January 2000
- **Contact numbers:** 2603 7804 and 2603 7854
- **E-mail address:** yic@cuhk.edu.hk
- **Website:** http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/y2k/yic

CSC/ITSU would also like to remind all users that comprehensive systems checking will be performed between 18.00 on 31st December 1999 and 24.00 on 1st January 2000. During this period, it is inevitable that some systems will be shut down occasionally or become unstable. Therefore, users should avoid scheduling essential computing activities during this period. In addition, the User Area (1/F of Pi Ch'iu Building) will be closed from 12.00 on 31st December 1999 to 09.00 on 2nd January 2000.

For the latest information, please visit the University’s Y2K homepage at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/y2k.

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**THREE PROJECTS RECEIVE FUNDING SUPPORT**

Three research projects undertaken by University staff have attracted external funding:

- **Hakka Culture Village — Adaptive Reuse of Wu Kai Shiu Village** (HK$512,000)
  - **Sponsor:** Utahloy Holdings
  - **Principal investigator:** Prof. Kwok Siu-tong, Department of History
- **Service on Providing Information on the Proposed Country Park Extension at North Lantau** (HK$340,000)
  - **Sponsor:** Agriculture and Fisheries Department, HKSAR government
  - **Principal investigator:** Prof. Ng Sai-leung, Department of Geography
- **Frontiers in Surface Analysis and their Novel Applications** (HK$600,000)
  - **Sponsor:** The Croucher Foundation
  - **Principal investigator:** Prof. Leo Lau, Department of Physics
Wei Lun Scholar Discusses Multiculturalism and Value Relativism

Prof. Raymond Boudon from the Teaching and Research Unit of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) delivered a lecture entitled 'Multiculturalism and Value Relativism' in his capacity as Wei Lun Visiting Professor to the University on 7th December 1999.

In his lecture, Prof. Boudon argued that recognizing the cultural needs and rights of national, ethnic, and other social groups does not imply a relativist view of axiological feelings and values. Multiculturalism does not lead to value relativism.

Prof. Boudon has been professor at the University of Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) since 1967, and is concurrently affiliated with the University of Bordeaux and the National Centre for Scientific Research. He is also editor of the *Annales Sociologique* and the *Sociologies* series at the Presses Universitaires de France, and a member of the editorial board of the series *Theory and Decision, Epist.*

New Achievements in Heart and Lung Surgery

The Faculty of Medicine has pioneered the development of minimal access cardiothoracic surgery which greatly reduces the pain arising from surgery and markedly shortens recovery. It also has a profound effect on healthcare economics by shortening hospital stay and allowing patients to return to work earlier.

The traditional method of obtaining access into the chest by incision is extremely painful and can be more traumatic than the surgery itself. Postoperative complications are also frequent, and the pain from the incision often persists long after the wound has healed. Patients often have to stay in hospital for many days and are unable to work for weeks.

The new method allows the operation to be performed through a few small incisions. Major muscles do not need to be cut and ribs not spread. Postoperative pain is substantially less, and patients can go home a few days following surgery.

The Faculty of Medicine has performed over 1,500 minimal invasive thoracic surgical procedures for a variety of chest conditions. These procedures can also be applied in aortic valve replacement, aortic root replacement, and coronary artery bypass grafting.

Two New Medical Centres Established

New Facility to Deal with Rapid Ageing

A Centre for Gerontology and Geriatrics was set up recently at the Prince of Wales Hospital to carry out comprehensive research into the various aspects of the ageing process, the implications of ageing for the Hong Kong population, and the measures to deal with the consequences. Designated an Area of Excellence at the University, the multidisciplinary centre draws on the expertise of the departments of Medicine and Therapeutics, Community and Family Medicine, Psychiatry, Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Nursing, Sociology, Social Work, and Psychology.

Studies currently being conducted by the centre include chronic disease, functional disability, and their economic consequences for Hong Kong; a longitudinal study of the factors for successful ageing; exercise and health; the psychiatric issues of the elderly, and the training of carers.

Collaborative Research Centre to Study Stroke

Cerebrovascular disease, commonly known as stroke, is one of the top killer diseases among Chinese people. The incidence of stroke in China is higher than in almost any other country in the world, except for Russia and Finland. In Hong Kong, over 10,000 people are killed or disabled every year because of stroke. Medical research has proven that stroke types among the Chinese are different from those among Westerners.

The Centre for the Study of Cerebrovascular Disease in Chinese was recently set up by the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics jointly with the Department of Neurology of Peking Union Medical College Hospital and the Institute of Neurology of Shanghai Medical University. The centre will promote the study of the epidemiology and pathophysiology of cerebrovascular diseases in Chinese communities and conduct clinical studies on their prevention and treatment.

Student Physical and Psychological Health Cause for Worry

A large scale survey on 26,122 primary and secondary school students in Hong Kong revealed worrying trends in the health status of the youngsters.

It was found that 14 per cent of the students aged 10 to 20 from 48 schools felt their daily activities were often disrupted by physical and emotional problems. The higher the form of the students the more unhealthy their lifestyles were — 20 per cent did not eat breakfast and nearly 50 per cent did not perform vigorous exercises, with a higher proportion in the older age group for both. Close to 15 per cent had seriously thought of suicide while 16 per cent admitted that they smoked regularly.

The results of the survey indicate that there is an urgent need to change the traditional approach to school health education. The researchers propose that health education programmes should provide information and help students explore different values, make health decisions, and acquire skills to enable behaviour change. They believe that the focus of health education should be based on the interaction between the informal and the formal school curriculum, and the practical involvement of teachers, school education administrators, parents, community leaders, and students themselves, besides health professionals.

The survey is part of the Healthy Schools Programme supported by the Quality Education Fund and launched by the Department of Community and Family Medicine together with the Hong Kong Subsidized Secondary Schools Council, the Subsidized Primary Schools Council, and the Hong Kong Special Schools Council. One of the key objectives of the programme is to conduct research on the health status of school children in order to assess their health needs.

TDU Workshop on Course Evaluations

Twenty-one teachers participated in a teaching cell session entitled 'A Humanistic-Pragmatic Approach to Teaching: It Is Possible to Improve Course Evaluations' organized by the Teaching Development Unit on 3rd November. Prof. Giovanni Moneta of the Department of Psychology shared with the participants his experience of improving course evaluations with the goal of deepening his relationship with his students.
Teaching with Cases
In North American general teacher education programs, detailed narrative accounts of teachers in the midst of dilemmas are widely used to give prospective teachers an opportunity to reflect on important pedagogical issues. These problem-based cases are beginning to gain popularity in English language teaching educators.

Developing Hong Kong’s Own ELT Cases
Here at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prof. Jane Jackson of the Department of English and Prof. Cecilia Chun of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction are developing reality-based teaching cases for use in teacher education programs in Hong Kong. These cases will centre on the difficulties routinely faced by English language teachers in local secondary schools from the perspectives of the teachers themselves. The cases will focus on the teaching situations of local English teachers as well as expatriate teachers who are on the NET (Native English Teacher) scheme. The researchers hope that this collection of cases will serve as representative samples of typical classroom events in the territory.

Survey, Observation, Interviews
The two-year study, which is supported by the Standing Committee on Language Education and Research, began in September 1998. To determine the key issues of concern to ELT teachers in Hong Kong, a brief, open-ended questionnaire was administered to secondary school teachers who had been teaching English for at least three years. A focus group discussion was then held with some of the teachers to gain a deeper understanding of the views. An analysis of their responses revealed much agreement about the most troublesome issues (see box above).

Visiting classes requires the trust of the teachers concerned and the support of the principals and the teachers themselves. A focus group discussion was held to brief the teacher on what she is going to do and gather background information about the teacher and the school. The class observation and taping usually last about 40 minutes during which she records the seating arrangement, visuals used, board work, and interaction as well as her perceptions about the event. After the observation she meets with the teacher again in a follow-up interview to capture the teacher’s perspective on the lesson observed.

Drafting Cases from Data Collected
Based on this database of notes from the interviews, taped transcriptions, and the observation record, the cases are now being drafted. The drafts will be reviewed by the teachers and revised, as necessary. For each case, the researchers will also prepare teaching notes to identify the objectives of using the case, highlight key issues, and provide questions for reflection.

The tapes were transcribed during the summer and in autumn; some of the cases were pilot-tested in ELT teacher education programmes on campus. The case discussions were videotaped and carefully documented in the midst of analysis, focusing on the questioning techniques and interaction patterns. Feedback was obtained from the lecturers and student teachers by means of a survey, journal entries, and interviews. The feedback helps the researchers revise the case material and offers insight into the design of the remaining cases and teaching notes. By the end of the project they hope to have enough case material for a casebook, highlighting the most challenging issues facing English language teachers in local secondary schools.

ELT Student Teachers to Benefit
This study will provide student teachers with contact-sensitive, open-ended cases that they can read, discuss, analyse, reflect on, and write about in their teacher education courses. The researchers believe it will help the students refine their interpersonal, problem-solving, and decision-making skills, as well as connect theory and practice. Another benefit is a closer linkage between researchers and secondary school language teachers. This study is a good example of university-school partnership, a give-and-take relationship. Prof. Chun believes this project is of great value to teacher education classes because teaching is a context-bound enterprise. The researchers believe this collaborative project has the potential to revitalise ELT teacher education programmes in Hong Kong and ensure that critical issues in this context are dealt with in methodology courses.

Biographical Notes
Prof. Jackson obtained her Ph.D. from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, the University of Toronto in 1987. She joined CUHK in 1995 and is now an associate professor in the Department of English. Her research interests include case-based learning in English language teacher education and English for Specific Purposes (ESP) as well as intercultural communication.

Prof. Cecilia Chun is an assistant professor in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Faculty of Education at CUHK. She coordinates the four-year B.Ed. (Language Education) Programme. Her research interests are in the areas of English language teacher education, second language teaching, and English as a medium of instruction.
公積金計劃投資成績
Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Schemes

財務處公布公積金計劃內各項投資基金於一九九九年十月的表現如下。

From the Bursary:

The monthly returns for October 1999 in the Designated Investment Funds of the 1995 Scheme and 1983 Scheme are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>基金</th>
<th>承擔指標基金（不經審核）</th>
<th>指標基金 (清晰)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>增長</td>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Balanced</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.95%</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.92%</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| 美元銀行存款 | USD Bank Deposit | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0.45% | (未經審核) | 0.44% | 0.43% |
| 0.45% | (年息) | 0.44% | 0.43% |
| 0.45% | (年息) | 0.44% | 0.43% |

圖書館聖誕及新年開放時間
University Library System Opening Hours During Christmas and New Year Holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日期</th>
<th>大學圖書館</th>
<th>大學圖書館</th>
<th>聯合圖書館</th>
<th>建築圖書館</th>
<th>醫學圖書館</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.12.1999</td>
<td>8.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.12.1999</td>
<td>8.00 a.m. - 10.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.12.1999</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30.12.1999</td>
<td>停止開放</td>
<td>停止開放</td>
<td>停止開放</td>
<td>停止開放</td>
<td>停止開放</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

註: 所有圖書館由二零零零年一月二日起恢復正常開放時間。Note: All libraries resume normal opening hours from 2nd January 2000 onwards.

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

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請輸入中大校園電子郵件密碼。
百年校史暨教育聯誼家族同樂日後記

悼念邢慕寰教授

邢慕寰教授榮休講座教授邢慕寰先生於一九九九年十一月三十日因心臟衰竭病逝台北，享年八十五歲。噩耗傳來，經濟學系同人咸感哀痛。邢先生專研中國及台灣經貿發展，對於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院院士扮演了極為關鍵之角色。先生亦為台灣中研院經濟研究所創辦人，於中研院士
分子生物技術學課程去年才正式開辦，由於只有二、三年級的學生，不過高等的學科主任邵鵬柱敎授認為，該課程的發展潛力很大，因為它是生物化學系及其生物系合辦，集合了兩個學系的長處，而且生物技術又是香港重點發展的項目。

好開始

邵教授說：「雖然我們仍在起步階段，但發展不錯，去年和今年分別招收了廿六及廿五名學生，我們的公開試成績都很好。我們的目標是要學生掌握紮實的基礎知識，並具備生物技術的基礎知識和實驗技能，以便讓他們畢業後能立刻投身有關行業。」

學生首兩年須學習生物學、生物化學及分子生物學的基礎知識和實驗技能，第三年則須修讀一些專門科目和進行實驗專題研究。邵教授說：「我們去年尚未開設專門科目，這個學期則初步增設了『分子生物技術學方法』，明年起會陸續開設更多關於動植物生物技術及其與商業和社會的關係等專門課。」

該課程從第一個學年開始便設立導師制，由學者各負責照顧五至六名學生的課業及適應問題。邵教授認為這種師生溝通方法很好，但由於學生總人數會逐年增加，他覺得有需要在導師制之外，增設師生諮詢委員會，作為正式溝通渠道。這方面的籌備工作已經展開，可望於年内正式成立。

擴闊學生知識和視野

邵教授是本校生物系八一年甲等榮譽畢業生，八三年再取得哲學碩士學位後，赴倫敦大學皇家科學技術學院攻讀博士課程；畢業後續留該校從事博士後研究，八七年秋加入中大生物化學系任敎。

邵教授相信，要讓學生了解生物技術行業，最有效的方法莫如安排他們到相關的公司參觀和實習。他已聯絡香港及深圳一些生物技術公司，部分已表示願意配合。由於暑期實習名額有限，他會安排部分學生在暑期回校，參與敎師的研究工作。另外，他又會邀請著名的生物技術學者擔任訪問學人或演講，以豐富學生的生物技術學知識，擴闊他們的視野。

政研設施與行政

該系今年推行了兩項創新的嘗試，其一是在系務會下成立研究委員會，專責改善研究環境，另一項計劃，就是讓學生實際參與本科課程的發展。系務會新成立了本科事務委員會，其中有學生代表，他們在學系構思新課程的階段，或討論如何確保敎學素質時，便可提意見。關教授說：「我們的師生關係一向不錯，此舉可進一步促進雙方溝通，亦可使課程內容切合學生的需要。」

學系定位

由於急切的工作需要大量人手及時間來討論，該系的長遠發展策略唯有留待明年秋天才可能制定出來。關教授又說：「今年適值本地醞釀成立香港政治學會，系方將積極參與，以加深了解其他姐妹學系之狀況，並促進各方合作，以尋求更佳的共同發展。」

至於學術交流方面，只會在原有的基礎上加強。譬如過去與北京大學和台灣大學有一些學術交流，「來年我們希望更上層樓，使交流制度化，並舉辦更多活動」。
公元二千年數位問題資訊中心候命

電算機服務處/資訊科技服務處將會成立「公元二千年數位問題資訊中心」，以解答用戶對中央管理的電腦系統(包括硬件及軟件)和網絡在過渡公元二千年時運作情況的疑問。

該中心於二零零零年一月一日零時開始運作，至一月三日晚上十二時止。有關詳情，可參看網頁http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/y2k/yic或致電二六零三七八零四或二六零三七八五四，亦可電郵yic@cuhk.edu.hk

電腦中心於一九九九年十二月三十一日晚上六時至二零零零年一月一日晚上十二時全面檢查所有中央系統，期間各系統會間歇性關閉及出現不穩定情況。用戶不要在這段時間在電腦作重要的工作。碧秋樓一樓用戶區亦會於一九九九年十二月三十一日中午十二時至二零零零年一月二日上午九時暫停開放。

醫學動態

微創心胸手術減輕病人痛苦

醫學院近年積極展開的微創心胸外科手術，能減輕病人的痛苦，縮短復元時間，成績卓著。

傳統開胸手術的切口非常長，由背部一直延至胸前(圖一)，病人承受很大的創傷，需要很長的時間才能康復。

醫學院利用電視輔助施行的微創胸腔外科手術，只須在病人身上做幾個微小切口(圖二)，無須割開胸壁肌肉和分開肋骨。病人在手術後幾天便可出院。

這種新手術也可應用於心臟外科，包括主動脈瓣膜置換、全主動脈根部置換及冠狀動脈搭橋手術；更可在病人心臟不停跳動的情況下進行，避免了使用心肺機進行體外循環而可能對身體其他器官如腦、腎等造成不良影響。醫學院在九六年已進行了本港首宗心臟不停跳動手術。

醫學院致力發展微創外科手術，亦是世界上少數率先完成多項複雜微創心胸外科手術的機構。這些卓越成績，見諸本校心胸外科主管嚴秉泉教授主編的專著Minimal Access Cardiothoracic Surgery。該書最近由世界著名醫學出版社W B Saunder出版，為國際醫學界公認的必備參考書。嚴教授亦曾應邀往多個國家示範或教授這種手術。

雖然這種新手術優點很多，但要求的技巧亦很高，醫生須接受全新的訓練。醫學院在這方面的培訓工作不遺餘力，迄今共有十三名醫生受訓；而本校設計的一個跳動心臟手術訓練模型已取得美國的專利權。

葡國人對社會問題及福利的看法

根據本校一項調查顯示，民意認為香港的社會問題已經大致穩定下來，但貧富懸殊、貧窮及失業等問題仍然處於危險水平，而隱藏的社會分化程度令人擔心。

調查由社會工作學系王卓祺教授及香港亞太研究所研究統籌員王家英博士主持，在董建華公布第三份施政報告之後進行。調查結果與九七及九八年十月展開的兩次同類調查比較，雖然客觀的社會及經濟條件惡劣(如失業率維持於百分之六點一)，而市民對剛公布的施政報告評價又不高，但受訪者對貧富差距、失業等問題的看法卻大致上穩定，未有惡化的跡象。唯愈來愈多香港人，尤其是低下階層社群如老人，低學歷、低收入及非專業人士，以及公屋居民，認為香港社會流動的機會減少了。對多交稅以增加社會福利開支的看法仍未有定論，支持者雖微增至四成四，反對者仍有四成，未有意見者一成六。

王教授及王博士總括調查結果，建議特區政府：(一)增加低下階層人士教育、職業培訓及再培訓的社會資源，令他們自食其力。(二)增加社會服務如公屋、公共醫療的資源，減輕低下階層家庭的開支；而政府實行社會服務私營化前，應慎重考慮，以免擴大社會矛盾。(三)改善及宣傳目前豁免入息的援助計劃，解決低收入家庭的經濟困難。(四)政府應徹底摒棄建立於高地價的低稅制度，並積極展開「交稅盡社會義務」的公民教育。
大學本月九日在大學廣場舉行第五十五屆大會，頒授榮譽博士學位、高級學位及學士學位。典禮由李國章校長主持，本屆畢業生共三千九百六十四人，當中包括首批臨床藥劑學碩士。

香港特別行政區財政司司長曾蔭權先生獲授榮譽法學博士學位；一九九八年諾貝爾經濟學獎得獎人、美國麻省理工學院Arthur LeGrand Doty電機工程學講座教授資格教授獲授榮譽理學博士學位；—九九八年諾貝爾經濟學獎得獎人、美國劍橋大學王立一講座教授Prof. Amartya Sen，國際知名社會學及人類學大師。北京大學社會學教授費孝通教授，以及本港著名慈善家與社會服務界領袖胡紫霞女士則獲頒授榮譽社會科學博士學位。

五位傑出人士的講辭由翻譯系金聖華教授和英文系姜安道教授撰寫並宣讀，Prof. Amartya Sen則代表榮譽博士學位領受人致辭。

同日各成員書院、兼讀學士學位課程和研究院也分別為其所屬之本科生和碩士生舉行畢業典禮，由書院院長或副校長主持。

歷史系與新亞書院本月六至八日假祖堯堂舉辦「歷史上的慈善活動與社會動力」學術研討會，並邀請諾貝爾經濟學獎得獎人、劍橋大學榮譽社會科學學士Prof. Amartya Sen擔任大會壓軸演講嘉賓。與會的二十多位學者來自兩岸三地，討論自漢代以來，中外關於慈善活動與社會、宗教等課題。