More Research Support

The outstanding performance of CUHK researchers has continued to attract grants from various sources. Recently, three research projects and two academic conferences proposed by University staff members have succeeded in obtaining external financial support; a senior research fellowship has also been awarded to an academic:

- International Symposium on Smart Structures and Microsystems 2000 (HK$100,000)
  - Sponsor: The Croucher Foundation
  - Principal organizer: Prof. W.J. Li (Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering)

- Third Joint Meeting of Chinese Physicists World-wide on 'Role of Physics in the New Millennium: Research, Education, and Society' (HK$100,000)
  - Sponsor: The Croucher Foundation
  - Principal organizer: Prof. H.M. Lai (Department of Physics)

- A Cost-effectiveness Analysis of the Treatment of Pain Following Limb Injury in an Emergency Department: a Comparison Between Intravenous Ketorolac Tromethamine and Morphine Sulphate (HK$404,680)
  - Sponsor: Health Services Research Fund
  - Principal investigator: Prof. Timothy H. Rainer (Accident & Emergency Medicine Academic Unit)

- Psychometric Evaluation of the Chinese Version of the Parental Stressor Scale: Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (HK$78,742)
  - Sponsor: Health Services Research Fund
  - Principal investigator: Prof. M.C. Yan (Department of Nursing)

- DNA Fingerprinting Technology for Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms and Identification of Chinese Population (HK$2,192,000)
  - Sponsor: Innovation and Technology Fund
  - Principal investigator: Prof. Jun Wang (Department of Biochemistry)

- Croucher Senior Research Fellowship Award 2000-2001
  - Awarded: Prof. Raymond Young Wai-Lo (Department of Information Engineering)

CUHK Task Force to Examine Education Reforms

A Task Force on Education Reform was recently founded on the campus, with members being drawn from the Faculty of Education, the Departments of Psychology, Economics, Architecture, Anthropology, Government and Public Administration, and the School of Journalism and Communication. The task force will respond to the government's education reform proposals as well as make recommendations based on research findings.

Convener of the task force Prof. Fanny Cheung of the Department of Psychology said, referring to the proposal of eliminating the Academic Aptitude Test for Form One allocation, that students' all-round development should be the focus throughout the education system, beginning with kindergarten through university and continuing education.

Preliminary research findings of Prof. Giovanni Monetti of the Department of Psychology revealed that scholastic results and intrinsic motivation are not closely linked in university students. Creative thinkers with an independent mind are not rewarded with higher grades in the current educational system.

And drawing from their experience of designing school buildings, Profs. Bernard Lim and Freeman Chan of the Department of Architecture expressed the view that an integrative approach involving the participation of students, parents, community leaders, the school authority, and the architect is essential from the early planning stage if they want to create an ideal physical environment for learning.

The task force will come forward with more recommendations in the next few months.

MORE VISITORS FROM FRANCE

Following the visit by a delegation from the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in late March, closer interaction and more formal collaboration between the University and French universities and research centres can be expected.

On 15th April, for example, a delegation from another French institute, the University of Louis Pasteur Strasbourg (ULP), led by its president Jean-Yves Merindol, visited the University campus and were introduced to members of the Institute of Chinese Medicine (ICM). Chinese medicine or natural substances came to the forefront as an area for possible collaboration, but according to Prof. P. C. Leung, chairman of the management committee of ICM, details have yet to be worked out. 'We welcome partnership with ULP and CNRS.... Drug development, clinical trial, and standardization/authentication of Chinese medicine could form the core of the joint-research project, but we have to visit their laboratories first and discuss with the French researchers details of specific topics and projects for collaboration,' he said.

The ULP delegation also visited the Faculty of Engineering, the Prince of Wales Hospital, and the Department of Chemistry. 'We have invited Prof. Jean-François Bieillmann (member of the delegation) to visit our department later this year to deliver seminars to our staff and students. We will also discuss details of further collaboration,' said Prof. Henry Wong of the Department of Chemistry after the ULP visit. In fact, seeds of collaboration with ULP were sown as early as 1995, when Nobel laureate Prof. Jean-Marie Lehn from ULP first visited the department. Prof. Wong himself will visit ULP in October.

Situated at the heart of the upper Rhine region, ULP is among the most important scientific, technological, and medical universities in France. With 59 laboratories associated with CNRS and the French Institute of Health and Medical Research, it is home to Nobel Prize winner (Chemistry) Prof. Jean-Marie Lehn and Fields medallist Prof. Rene Thom.

Young Composer Wins International Competition

Ng Cheuk Yin, a student of the Master of Music programme, won the Hong Kong Theme Award with his composition The City That Never Sleeps in the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra International Competition for Chinese Orchestral Composition held in mid-March.

There were some 80 entries in the preliminary round, submitted mostly by composers from mainland China, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Only eight compositions were selected to enter the finals. Mr. Ng, who has written and arranged over 20 works since secondary school, was the only representative from Hong Kong in the finals.
Learning How to Fight Heart Disease

Nowadays fewer patients die from acute heart attack and more suffer from subacute heart diseases, which may last for years. This is attributable to advances in treatment which paradoxically have resulted in increased resources being spent on looking after these patients.

The Centre for Atherosclerosis Studies of the CUHK Faculty of Medicine, the Council on Clinical Cardiology of the World Heart Federation, and the Chinese Society of Cardiology of the Chinese Medical Association of China jointly organized an international teaching symposium for over a thousand practising doctors from 24th to 29th April, sequentially in Beijing, Xian, and Hong Kong. Discussion centered around coronary artery disease and hypertension — the two most common causes of cardiovascular disease and stroke. World-renowned cardiologists from Australia, USA, Europe, Hong Kong, and mainland China examined the public health implications of rapid ageing and urbanization. Recent advances in treating atherosclerosis as well as strategies in primary and secondary prevention were also discussed.

Mainland Patients in Poverty Receive Help

The Yu Wing Rehabilitation Fund was established by the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology on 18th April to provide free medical services to disabled persons in poverty as well as burns patients on the mainland. The project has been made possible by a generous donation of $2 million from a Mr. Law. For the coming three years, it is planned that the fund will support orthopaedic surgery for 100 patients and provide rehabilitation services to 200 patients. It will also help specific localities set up their own rehabilitation training facilities. Short courses on basic rehabilitation will thus be organized for local health care workers; prosthetic and orthotic training and service centres will also be set up to support patients.

University Press New Books

The following books are available to University staff at a 20 per cent discount at the University Bookstore, John Fulton Centre.

China Business: Challenges in the 21st Century

To be successful in China, foreign businesses have to be well informed of the challenges China faces today. China was still a centrally-planned economy with few international ties three decades ago. There was neither opportunity to gain modern management expertise nor any meaningful legal and regulatory framework to rely on. However, it is now improving with unrivalled energy and a determination to make up for lost time.

Edited by Oliver Y.M. Yau and Henry C. Steele, the book consists of four sections: The Business Environment, Management Issues, Sales and Marketing, and International Business, which address a wide range of business issues and are the results of careful research. They offer a glimpse into the complexity of doing business in China today. Contributors of the chapters come from business circles as well as academia.

This book is a useful reference for readers studying the economy and market in China and a guide for those intending to do business in China.

ISBN 962-201-853-X, paperback, 514 pages, HK$190

Social Development and Political Change in Hong Kong

British rule in Hong Kong ended in 1997. It is now timely and intellectually inspiring to look back at the last 25 years of British rule, when Hong Kong was transformed from a low-cost manufacturing base into one of Asia’s most vibrant international service centres. The underlying social and political tensions of the local community during this period of change is the focus of this collection of articles written by well-known scholars in Hong Kong and edited by Law Siew-tai.

What have been the moral values and motivations of the Chinese population during this period of economic growth? How were the population organized and how were political parties formed to air their old grievances and newly found legitimate claims? How did the Hong Kong British government cope with such social forces and conflicts both in the urban areas and among the rural communities? What have been the identities and allegiances of the local population in view of the Chinese recovery of the city? These and many other questions are answered based on decade-long surveys and statistical analyses in this monograph.

The book will be a useful reference for politicians, government officials, policy-makers, and all those interested in studying the social development and politics of Hong Kong.

ISBN 962-201-878-0, paperback, 478 pages, HK$180

Exploring the Anti-cancer Potential of Chinese Medicine

Over 200 academics, medical professionals, and patients attended the Workshop on the Treatment of Cancer Using Traditional Chinese Medicine held on 30th April in the Cho Yiu Conference Hall. The event was jointly organized by New Asia College, the Institute of Chinese Medicine, and the School of Chinese Medicine to commemorate New Asia’s golden jubilee.

Sixteen guests speakers — academics and experts from mainland China, Taiwan, USA, Spain, Canada, and South Korea — delivered lectures in two sessions, one on the treatment modalities and the other on research methodology. Chairing Prof. P.C. Leung, head of New Asia College, the workshop was sponsored by Dr. Chou Wen-hsien, chairman of the New Asia College Board of Trustees, the Croucher Foundation, and the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology Ltd.

Meeting Probes Treatment for Bone Tumours and Care for Patients

A panel of distinguished speakers from the UK, Italy, USA, and Singapore, and some 150 delegates from Hong Kong, mainland China, and other countries in the Asia-Pacific, Europe, and America participated in the third meeting of the Asia Pacific Musculoskeletal Tumor Society (APMSTS). Entitled ‘APMSTS 2000 and Beyond’, the event was held on 3rd and 4th May at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

APMSTS was founded in 1993 by the participants of the seventh meeting of the International Society of Limb Salvage in Singapore, with their observation that there were important differences in the behavioural patterns and outcomes of Asian and Western patients following the occurrence of malignant tumours.

APMSTS was founded to acknowledge these differences and provide a forum for collaborative research and exchange on the best ways to treat these patients. Since then, the society has become a well-established multidisciplinary organization involved in the treatment of bone tumours. It has recently extended its concern beyond the hospital to include patients who are dying and may need hospice care.

Complete Family Impossible After Divorce?

A seminar on ‘Post-Divorce Co-parenting’ was organized by the Family Social Work Practice and Research Project of the Department of Social Work on 29th April. The seminar, targeted at divorcing and divorced parents, challenged the myth that post-divorce families would be single-parent families, and presented successful models of post-divorce co-parenting identified from a research project conducted by the department.
Faculty of Social Science Rewards Exemplary Teaching

ACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Three teachers from the Faculty of Social Science were the proud recipients of the Faculty’s Exemplary Teaching Award, held for the first time in 1999. Nomination took place in September last year, and a selection committee comprising the Dean of Social Science, three full-time teaching staff of the faculty, one external member from other faculties, and staff selected by the faculties set up to vet nominations. The nominees were judged on the basis of the quality of their teaching, teaching development grants and teaching performance honours received, etc. After much scrutiny, Prof. Chan Kin-man (Department of Sociology), Prof. Sunny Kwong Kai-sun (Department of Economics), and Prof. Giovanni Moneta (Department of Psychology) were selected as the winners of the award for 1999. They were honoured at a faculty lunch gathering held on 20th April at the United College staff common room. Prof. C.B. Hazlett, head of the Teaching Development Unit, was invited to present the awards and gave a short talk on the occasion.

Here are extracts of what they have to say about being teachers.

Prof. Chan Kin-man (Sociology)

Prof. Chan believes that the relevance of teaching content to life is crucial to good teaching. It is by bridging the gap between what is taught and the students’ daily lives that their interest in the subject matter can be kindled, that they can have greater identification with and a more active understanding of what is being taught. Though he always tries to put himself into his students’ shoes, Prof. Chan admits that it is not always easy. After all, he is much older than they are. His lifestyle, his taste in books, television programmes, and entertainment are different from theirs, not to mention his values and outlook on life. And pop culture and fashion are fickle, however, like a good student should, he does his homework by visiting the favourite hang-outs of young people, such as shopping malls in Mongkok, to try to have a better grasp of their tastes and culture.

Being able to understand young people enables Prof. Chan to quote up-to-date and lively examples to illustrate his teaching in class. Creating a friendly environment in the classroom is very important, he believes, in order that students can speak their minds without fear of being criticized. He maintains that everyone is equal in the classroom — no one, not even himself, is the authority on knowledge; he actually invites students to challenge his views.

He advises against comparing the standard of students now with that of students in the past as it would not be constructive. The important thing for teachers is to accept them as they are and educate them the best way they could. The sincerity of the teacher and his seriousness in teaching duties never fail to win appreciation from the students.

Prof. Giovanni Moneta (Psychology)

Prof. Moneta recalls having had catastrophic results in teaching in his first semester at CUHK: course evaluation results were extremely bad. His analysis was, ‘My language and cultural background create barriers for mutual understanding. My way of thinking, presentation of arguments, and humour are largely different from what my students have encountered before.’ Keeping this in mind, he sets out to revert the situation and manages to create a learning atmosphere where both the students and the lecturer can ask questions, make mistakes, and have fun with the subject matter.

Prof. Moneta’s hints are: improve the selection and organization of materials; include materials not covered by the syllabus; explain to students what one is teaching and why; illustrate concepts with real-life examples; match the course objectives and the assessment methods.

Furthermore, he treasures daily verbal and non-verbal feedback from the students. For Prof. Moneta, a course is successful when the interactions evolve dynamically and both the students and the lecturer are enjoying the process.

When asked about how to enhance teaching quality in the faculty, Prof. Moneta shares his views on two main aspects. First, faculty members should regularly attend ‘micro-teaching’ workshops, such as those organized by the Teaching Development Unit. During the workshops, participants teach in front of each other, reflect on their strengths and limitations, and get constructive feedback. Having served as facilitator for two such workshops, Prof. Moneta ensures that insights and stimulating thoughts come out in abundance. Secondly, the University should review the existing teaching and research reward mechanisms: ‘If we want staff to invest energy and time in improving their teaching, we must reward them fairly, in proportion to their efforts and results.’

Prof. Sunny Kwong Kai-sun (Economics)

According to Prof. Kwong, the most usual reasons for ineffective teaching are insufficient consideration of students’ backgrounds, inadequate preparation, too fast a pace of teaching, and excessively difficult contents. Students tend not to approach teachers about what they don’t understand, hence teachers should be reflective in their teaching and observant of their students’ reactions at all times. However, he adds that students should also play their role in the teaching and learning process by spending time to digest what they have been taught, to work out what they don’t understand, and by at least showing up for class. It is not always the teacher’s fault if students fail to grasp the essentials of a subject taught.

Prof. Kwong points out that a prevalent challenge for teachers of economics in Asian cities such as Hong Kong is how to tie in the teaching of economic theories, which originate from the West, with the local context. Students may find these theories irrelevant because they seem too detached from their own cultural and social experiences. To overcome this problem, Prof. Kwong tries as much as possible to integrate what he teaches with the current situation in Hong Kong. He also organizes study groups outside the classroom to discuss interesting topics that are not covered by the syllabus. As participation in these discussion groups is voluntary, attendance rate may fluctuate. However, as a means to achieve his educational ideal, he thinks they are worth the try.

Prof. Kwong would wish to see teachers and students of his faculty taking greater initiative in exploring other modes of learning and teaching, perhaps extra-curricular, that are conducive to the multi-perspectival and interdisciplinary study of social science issues. The existing curricula are perhaps too compartmentalized to enable students to appreciate the multi-disciplinary complexity of contemporary social issues.

Piera Chen
He had taught at UC Berkeley, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and UCLA in the United States. He joined The Chinese University as senior lecturer in 1995 and was promoted to reader rank in 1996.

He is a fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the America Statistics Association, and the International Chinese Statistical Association. His research interests include statistical methods in finance, high dimensional data analysis, generalized linear models, and data analytic modelling.

### Announcements

**CSIC/ITSU Renamed Information Technology Services Centre**

The Computer Services Centre and the Information Technology Service Unit will be combined and renamed the Information Technology Services Centre (ITSC). The new name has been approved by the Administrative and Planning Committee of the University.

The name change will not affect the way the centre serves its users. Its mode of operation, facilities, and scope of services will remain unchanged. It has pledged to continue to do its best to serve the information technology needs of the University.

### Updates of Staff Personal Data

Updating of Staff Personal Data

For staff personnel data (including personal details, contact information, and employment history), the information is updated in accordance with the rules set by the University. Changes may be reported through the Personnel Office or their respective departments.

- Changes in personal data may have implications on the appointees' entitlement to benefits.
- Newborns should be reported to be included as eligible members.
- Dependent children between their 19th and 21st birthdays will be accepted as eligible members if they are in full-time education up to the level of a first degree.
- Changes in marital status/spouse's employment may affect the rates.
- Changes in personal data may have implications on the appointees' entitlement to benefits.
An Announcement

University Swimming Pool Notice

The shallow end of the Swimming Pool will be reserved for the staff summer swimming class organized by the Physical Education Unit from 5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday between 15th and 30th May, and for the student summer swimming class from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday between 12th and 23rd June.

Disturbance Related to Pak Shek Kok Reclamation

Beginning May, Phase I development of the Science Park Project at Pak Shek Kok will bring significant disturbance to the Eastern Campus.

The University is bound by rules to cooperate with the government to assist in its land development programmes. The University’s role is passive — simply to provide access to the Pak Shek Kok reclamation site.

Members of the University community may have to put up with the following for two or more years to come:

a) Continuous noise pollution due to barge movements and crane operations;

b) Sporadic nuisances caused by piling in building constructions;

c) Abrupt traffic congestions at the Ma Liu Shui gate;

d) Dump truck and construction vehicle operators driving and operating without regard to road safety;

e) Emergency road blockage or collapse of the access road on the Eastern Campus;

f) Complete or temporary closure of the Ma Liu Shui gate.

CUIHK drivers and commuters are therefore advised to avoid using the Ma Liu Shui gate if possible. They should otherwise be prepared to deal with surprise situations, and to obey the warnings and instructions of the security guards on duty at the gate. The University has been insured against and will be indemnified by the government for damages and losses deriving from Pak Shek Kok operations.

Corrigendum

The headline for the article on the visit of Prof. Elmar Holenstein, professor of philosophy at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, in issue no. 163 of the CUIHK Newsletter, should read ‘Swiss Philosopher Visits CUHK’.
研究分組交換系統 撰書紀錄公屋發展

两位教师获奖誉

讯息工程学系的李东教授及通识教育部的梁美仪教授最近分别获奖，以表扬他们在研究和著作方面的杰出成就。

李东教授获国家自然科学奖

李东教授以研究“高速分组交换系统”获一九九九年国家自然科学奖三等。该奖是科学界的最高荣誉，奖誉分四等，隔年由国家科技奖评审委员会评选一次，九九年的获奖名单于今年一月公布。

分组交换是应用于通讯网络的重要交换技术，主要作用是加速通讯速度及效果。过去，通讯网络使用的是线路交换技术，但随着光缆的普及，以及半导体技术的发展，处理数据的容量大约每十八个月便增长一倍，必须改用技术层次较高的分组交换，才能应付传输大量数据的需求。

李教授指出，分组交换及线路交换在概念上、工程上及技术上有很大的不同。线路交换属集中式控制，通讯的传输犹如一列列火车，有既定的路线，不设竞争，通讯网络必须有一套完善的控制和设计系统，以避免交通混乱，避免车辆(即资讯传输受阻)，让车辆行驶在各自的道路上。

分组交换系统的主要功能是将数据包按不同路径传输到目的地。分组交换系统的特点是将数据分成多个小包，每个小包独立传输。这种技术使得在高流量的网络中，数据的传输效率大大提高。

李教授的研究包括分组交换系统的设计和分析，特别是在大规模的高速交换系统中。他指出，分组交换和线路交换在观念上、工程上及技术上都有很大的不同。线路交换属集中式控制，通讯的传输犹如一列列火车，有既定的路线，不设竞争，通讯网络必须有一套完善的控制和设计系统，以避免交通混乱，避免车辆(即资讯传输受阻)，让车辆行驶在各自的道路上。

李教授于一九八五年开始研究交换系统的设计和分析，并特别针对大容量、高速的交换系统，以提供高质素的通讯。他强调，虽然尚未知分组交换的潜在应用，但随着互联网上的活动日益普及，该技术的重要性日益凸现。

李教授说：“是次获奖，感到很安慰，一方面因为自己的努力和成就得到了认可，另一方面，突出显示了国家科技奖评审委员会的客观性。我将继续努力，为我国的科技发展作出更大的贡献。”

李教授在台湾成功大学修读电机工程，毕业后于布鲁克林纽约理工学院(现名布鲁克林纽约理工大学)取得理学硕士学位及哲学博士学位。他曾于美国电话电报公司的贝尔实验室工作六年，后转往新泽西州摩尔斯郡贝尔通讯研究室，发明了许多分组交换系统。李教授于一九九一年获纽约理工大学聘任为电机工程学教授，并于贝尔通讯研究室兼职研究。他于一九九三年出任中大讯息工程学讲座教授。

李教授的研究兴趣包括分组交换系统、系统性能分析，以及关系数据库理论和系统等。他的研究成果曾获美国电子工程师学会一九八八年的Leonard G. Abraham论文奖，以及日本电子、通信及计算机学会一九九九年的杰出论文奖。

梁美仪教授获撰稿金奖

通识教育部梁美仪教授受房屋委员会委约撰写《家——香港公屋四十五年》(以下简称为《家》)，而于去年获美国MerCom, Inc.颁发的金像奖。该书另获小册子/非牟利机构组金奖、公共关系/特别活动组铜奖及设计/刊物(房屋)组铜奖。

MerCom, Inc.成立的目的是促进世界各地传播学的学术及学科之发展。该机构设有五类奖项，Galaxy奖为其中之一，已有十一年历史，参赛作品来自世界各地。

梁教授毕业于中大历史系，后赴法深造，获巴黎第一大学硕士学位，九五年返中大任教于通识教育部，主要教授文化科目，包括中西文化比较及现代西方文化等。

《家》一书以中英双语出版，英文书名为From Shelter to Home: 45 Years of Public Housing Development in Hong Kong。该书共分七章，按时序先後，分述香港公共房屋的发展过程及各阶段居民生活的特色；同时收錄了大量图片，并製作了一个“公共房屋发展年表”，使读者对香港公共房屋的发展一目了然。

她为甚会撰写公共房屋发展史呢？梁教授说：“我跟理工大学的吕炳强教授都对香港社会研究感兴趣，但发觉香港缺乏一部社会史。由于我是房屋委员会的成员，知道房委会有很多公共房屋的资料，而公屋发展影响着千千万万香港人的生活，因此研究公屋发展是研究香港社会发展的极重要课题。于是，梁教授决定撰写香港公屋发展史，以纪念香港公共房屋发展四十五周年，由是便构成了我与房委会的合作。”

梁教授续说：“以往关于香港公屋的书刊多只从政策角度出发，而《家》则是以社会史的角度来描绘公屋的演变。该书一方面探讨香港社会的发展如何影响公屋政策的出现和转变，另一方面则重视在不同政策下居民的生活面貌。”

梁教授表示，房委会给她很大的自由度，由她全权决定书中的内容和采访对象。该书的采访和访问涉及广泛的资料，包括前房委会主席钟逸傑爵士、现任主席王易鸣女士、前房屋署署长兼房委主席廖本懷先生等。她说：“我以口述历史的表达形式，通过他们的感受、经历、观察、反思和分析，再辅以其他文献资料，从中构画出一个条理分明、结构严谨的公共房屋发展史。”

该书于政府刊物销售处及房委会总办事处有售，亦可在大学图书馆借阅。
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。
中大與北京外交學院訂立交流協議

社會科學院上月二十日舉行儀式，並頒發獎項予一九九九年該院傑出手學者及學術成就論文獎得主，並與北京外交學院合辦學術交流活動，增進兩校在教學和研究方面的了解與合作。頒獎儀式於四月二十六日在大學行政樓祖堯堂舉行。

外交學院是全國唯一一所專門培養外交與外事人才的大學，隸屬外交部。是項協議是香港與內地在培養外交人才的第一次交流合作，意味本地院校可於中國對外事務的人力資源發展上作出具香港特色的貢獻。

文學院表揚傑出師生

文學院於三月廿二日舉行一九九八至九九年度院長榮譽錄頒獎典禮，由院長郭少棠教授，助理院長陳永華教授、金聖華教授及李炽昌教授頒發證書予六十一名成績優異的學生。出席儀式者包括李國章校長、學生親友和教師。

郭教授表示，文學院首次創立此項榮譽，目的是表揚各學系成績優異的學生。

同日，文學院公布該院首屆創意教學獎得獎者名單。該獎項每三至五年頒發一次，獎勵教師個人或組別。本屆獲獎者為中國語言及文化學系專題研究（一）/（二）課程教學組，英文系Prof. Jason Gleckman, 藝術系唐錦騰教授，日本研究學系齊藤美穗女士，歷史系林華麗博士和文化系鄭舒立教授，音樂系黃嘉倫教授，中國文學系盧信芳教授，哲學系梁秀輝教授，及宗教系吳梓明教授。

基礎教育的改革研討會

教育學院及香港教育研究所本月一日在何添樓B6演講廳舉行研討會，討論大學院校、教育專業團體、辦學團體等在香港基礎教育改革中的角色。開幕禮由教育學院院長鍾宇平教授主持，主禮嘉賓為教育署署長羅范椒芬女士，而台灣花蓮師範學院校長陳伯璋教授則作主題演講，講題為「課程改革的合適性評析」。香港和內地的學者在會上宣讀論文多篇，題目包括基礎教育的新課制、小學的教學改革、教師的專業發展等。

專題小組探討教育改革

本書專題探討教育改革。專題小組召集人張妙清教授認為，香港的教育改革事在必行，廢除學能測試試、革新課程以激發學生思考和創作等皆屬上策。但要有效實施，改革層面必須包括整個教育系統，連貫每個環節，由幼稚園至大學，以至持續教育。

該專題小組的成員來自社會科學院和教育學院，會就香港的教育改革發表多項研究報告，及對教統會的建議作出回應。張妙清教授又指出，填鴨式高壓考試制度不單壓抑創新思維，亦使具有獨立思考及判断力的學生失去學習興趣。學校、教師、學生、家庭和社會應透過溝通合作來解決問題，培育學生的思考及探索能力，教育改革才可收效。