Sexual Health Survey Highlights Urgent Need for Education

A territory-wide research to investigate the prevalence of and factors related to sexual dysfunction in the adult population was conducted by the Centre for Clinical Trials and Epidemiological Research (CCTER) of the Faculty of Medicine from December 2001 to February 2002. That was the first large-scale comprehensive population-based study on the subject among Chinese communities.

Using an interactive computer-phone survey method, the study successfully interviewed 1,571 male and 1,656 female Chinese Hong Kong residents aged 18 to 59. The results show that close to 51 per cent of the males and 53 per cent of the females experienced at least one or more sexual dysfunction problems for at least three consecutive months over the last 12 months. The prevalence of the problems is observed to have increased with age.

It is also found that women are more likely to be facing sexual dysfunction problems such as pain, lack of orgasm, lack of pleasure, and loss of interest in sexual life etc. In fact, some 20 to 25 per cent of all adult women in Hong Kong were experiencing one or more of those problems.

Dr. Joseph Lau, director of CCTER, points out that about 10 per cent of the men in Hong Kong had a persistent erectile problem (for at least three consecutive months in the past 12 months). About 11.4 per cent of men and 2.7 per cent of women felt bothered at being unable to find a sexual partner. About 90 per cent of men felt that sexual life was important to them, whereas the percentage is much lower for women. Only 52 per cent of all men and 33 per cent of women felt that they had adequate knowledge about sex.

Many types of sexual dysfunction were significantly associated with the sense of satisfaction with life. For instance, among those who had an erectile problem, only 40 per cent were satisfied with their life as opposed to 60 per cent for other men. Sexual dysfunction was also related to the quality of life such as mental health and perceived vitality, prevalence of depression, and satisfaction with one’s marital relationship.

While sexual health-related problems are prevalent and severe in Hong Kong, they have been neglected by medical professionals and the public for a long time. Dr. Lau believes the government should allocate more resources to educate citizens on the different problems, while the community should see sexual health as something important to life.

Deficit Not Fatal But Reforms Needed, Says Finance Watchdog

The final report of the HKSAR Task Force on Review of Public Finances states that there are structural deficits in Hong Kong, which will go up to $66 billion in the coming financial year. The report also stresses that if the government does not adopt remedial measures, Hong Kong will exhaust all its fiscal reserves in 2008-9. It calls for the adoption of specific expenditure and revenue measures such as the introduction of a sales tax and other new taxes over the next few years.

The Public Finance Group of the School of Accountancy at CUHK has, however, studied the income and expenditure patterns of the government, and found that only 35 per cent of Hong Kong’s deficit is structural. The rest is cyclical in nature, which means that these deficits can be recovered when economic conditions improve.

The group believes there is no need to impose sales tax in the territory if government expenditures are reduced significantly without hurting its public service commitments. It also recommends widening tax bases and paying greater attention to the social well-being of Hong Kong citizens. The group submitted their findings and recommendations to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Antony Leung, on 28th February.

Four More Research Projects Receive Sponsorship

The following four projects undertaken by University staff have succeeded in attracting funding from different quarters:

- Pearl Postmenopausal Evaluation and Risk-reduction with Lasoxifene (HK$3,943,753)
  Sponsor: Pfizer Corporation
  Principal investigators: Prof. Edith Lau, Prof. P.C. Leung, and Prof. Jean Woo (Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control)

- Anlene Supplement Trial in Young Women (Hong Kong Leg of Trial) (HK$5,600,000)
  Sponsor: New Zealand Dairy Board
  Principal investigators: Prof. Edith Lau, Prof. P.C. Leung, and Prof. Jean Woo (Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control)

- Eco-safe Human-motion-powered MEMS Energy Generator for Mobile Electronic Devices (HK$2,250,000)
  Sponsor: Innovation and Technology Fund
  Principal investigator: Prof. Li Wen-jung (Centre for Micro and Nano Systems)
  Other investigators: Prof. Philip H.W. Leong, Prof. Yum Yeung, Prof. Xu Yangsheng, and Prof. Wong Sai-ting

- Validation of Chinese Version of Measures of Stress Incontinence and the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (HK$86,540)
  Sponsor: Health Care and Promotion Fund
  Principal investigator: Ms. Katherine L.S. Siu (Nethersole School of Nursing)

CC Celebrates Golden Jubilee with Carnival

Chung Chi College organized a Golden Jubilee Carnival on Sunday, 3rd March at the Lingnan Stadium to celebrate the college’s 50th anniversary.

The carnival featured pony rides, family and children’s games, game booths, Chinese handicraft demonstrations, performances of dragon dance and African drums. Alumni and friends of the college also took the opportunity to reunite.

Officiating at the opening ceremony of the event at 11 a.m. were Prof. Liu Pak-wai, pro-vice-chancellor, Dr. George H.C. Hung, chairman of the Chung Chi College Board of Trustees, Prof. Rance P.L. Lee, head of college, Prof. Lai Hon-nning, chair of the college’s 50th anniversary organizing committee, Prof. Cheung Yue-tat, chair of the carnival organizing sub-committee, and representatives from the college’s alumni association, the college staff club, the college student union, and the college minor staff association.
Chinese Villages from Multiple Perspectives

Traditional Chinese society is agrarian in nature. In its lands lie the collective memory and the cultural roots of a whole nation. Today, China's rich and varied vernacular environment is fast disappearing in the face of rapid economic development. A study of traditional villages would help to illuminate this aspect of Chinese society and open up questions of preservation.

Four Villages Under Study

Prof. Ho Puay-peng of the Department of Architecture, Prof. Sydney Cheung of the Department of Anthropology, and seven researchers from mainland institutions embarked on a project entitled ‘The Meaning of Vernacular Environment: Culture and Architecture in Four Chinese Villages’ from 1997 to 2000 with an earmarked grant of over HK$500,000 from the Research Grants Council. The project was the first dedicated study of Chinese villages using a multi-disciplinary approach. The researchers organized themselves into four teams, each comprising an architectural historian and another scholar from a humanities subject — history, economics, anthropology, or cultural studies. Four village sites were chosen arbitrarily to ensure objectivity. Each team studied one site, then presented their findings at a workshop they subsequently hosted for the other teams. In this way the researchers hoped to enrich and modify each other’s positions and perspectives as they approach a holistic understanding of the village landscape.

The four villages are dispersed along neighbouring longitudes. They are respectively Qikou (磧口) in Shanxi province by the Yellow River; Xiaoqi (曉起) in Wuyuan county (曉起), Jiangxi province; Nanxijiang (楠溪江) in Wenzhou (溫州), Zhejiang province; and Ping Shan (屏山) in Yuen Long, Hong Kong. Of the four, the village in Shanxi province is the northern-most site, and the one in Ping Shan the southern-most.

Global and Local Influences and Unique Characteristics

A significant feature of the project was its comparative approach, emphasizing three different aspects of cultural influence: the influence of a global Han culture with a strong Confucian identity; regional influences such as the culture of surrounding regions, shaped by common history, economy, and geography; and characteristics particular to the village that are determined by its idiosyncratic development.

Public Buildings

While strong Confucian ethics and societal organization can be seen in all four sites in the practice of ancestral worship, ancestral halls are more common in the south. Ancestral halls or family temples are the point of convergence of a clan’s identity. Yet while they can be considered an integral part of villages in southern China, their presence is far less prevalent in the north. One explanation is that villages in the south are occupied by large, extended lineages, whereas those in the north are inhabited by smaller lineages placing less emphasis on collective identity. Public buildings or semi-public halls are also a visible expression of the financial and socio-political prowess of the villages, and the elders’ high expectations of their descendents. Their numbers therefore have a direct relation with the wealth of the descendents and their success in imperial examinations. Of the four villages studied, Xiaoqi, an old village with many sub-lineages, has the most ancestral halls, while Qikou in Shanxi has the least. In the latter case, it is due more to the mind than the pocket. Qikou is inhabited by well-heeled but narrow-thinking locals who make their own homes very large but are unable to think of other ways of expressing their affluence.

Physical Arrangement and Exteriors

The layout and construction methods of the villages vary due to differences in natural environment, the landscape, and interpretations of fengshui. In Wuyuan and Nanxijiang where there are more rivers, buildings are erected near the shuikou (mouth of the water), where the river enters the village, to keep the water, a symbol of wealth, inside its boundaries. The river flows out of the ‘backdoors’ of these villages into protective woods, which render the villages invisible to possible enemies. Wood is also the primary material used for building the houses in these villages. The entrance to Ping Shan in Hong Kong is protected ‘spiritually’ by an earth altar where the earth god is worshipped. Houses in Ping Shan are constructed with bricks, as are most other village houses in the territory. In Qikou, neither shuikou nor earth altar can be found at the entrance to the village. Most houses there are made with pounded earth.

Decorative Motifs

The decoration of the villages has a more immediate relation with the cultural and literary heritage of the region. Certain auspicious decorative motifs are found to be universal, such as the chrysanthemum, symbolizing longevity, and the peony, symbolizing affluence. In Qikou of the less sophisticated north, decorations are less elaborate, their craftsmanship less refined, and they tend to use allegorical characters representing different traditional virtues, as well as other elements from traditional Chinese operas and mythology. By comparison, Wuyuan county and Nanxijiang are more culturally developed. Wannan, the region which contains Wuyuan county and the old home of Jiang Zemen and Hu Jintao, enjoys a long-standing reputation as a cradle for government officials. Its cultural sophistication is reflected in its more refined and lofty decorations. Ping Shan, the wealthiest village of the four, is closer to Qikou in the utilitarian emphasis of its decorations, only slightly more refined.

Observations

Han culture is not, as it is sometimes assumed, homogeneous. Distinctive

Research Focus

Prof. Ho Puay-peng’s main research interest lies in Buddhist art and architecture and Chinese vernacular architecture. He received his Ph.D. in art history from the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London, specializing in Buddhist architecture of the Tang dynasty. Prof. Ho has travelled widely to study villages and vernacular architecture of various parts of China. He has led many field trips for such research and received research grants to study issues of fengshui in Hong Kong and the urban structure of Lhasa.

Prof. Ho has consistently contributed to the conferences of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Environment and published many articles and a book.
regional specificities found in a locality which manifest themselves in the vernacular environment exist side by side evidence indicating the influences of a global Han culture. The project identifies which are the global Han elements and which are the local elements in the village setting," explained Prof. Ho. He added that even where research characteristics could not be taken to apply to all the villages within a region. For example, Hakka culture is sometimes taken to cover roughly the region stretching from western Fujian to eastern Guangdong and southern Jiangxi. But it would be a sweeping generalization, as the research findings indicate, to assume that Hakka culture is uniform throughout that vast territory. There are diverse branches of Hakka culture and these manifest themselves in multiple forms architecturally, linguistically, and in customs in small localities, which can be a county or a village or groups of villages. Similarly while fengshui figures prominently in the construction of the villages, it does not give rise to uniform form, but rather, multifarious forms resulting from individual interpretations of the overarching principles. In short, no two villages are the same.

**Difficulties Encountered**

A major difficulty of the study turned out to be finding the right informants. Prof. Ho drew up a list of questions to pose to the villagers, but not all the questions could be answered, especially in mainland villages. 'My list was a bit idealistic. The changes in China over the last century have been enormous. Many landowners who could have answered our questions died in the 50s due to the land reforms and then later in the Cultural Revolution. The ones who are living, mostly peasants, are not very informative as they do not exactly know what happened in the past. The situation is better in Hong Kong where we found elders who could tell us what happened,' said Prof. Ho. The sampling is also very small. China has a total of about one million villages. Prof. Ho believes that a much clearer picture could have been painted if more villages had been included in the study.

The results of the study have been published in *Orientations*, a magazine on Asian art and architecture. As a result of this project, two books are now under planning to document the research findings. Prof. Ho has also received another earmarked grant (around HK$1,600,000) to conduct a three-year architectural study on symbolism and meaning of constructions and decorations of Chinese buildings in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta.

**Cultural Tourism**

When in the field, the researchers were often asked by curious villagers why they were interested in 'old and outdated' things, reflecting that modern objects are deemed far more desirable by the villagers. The importance a society gives to the preservation of its past reflects the stage of its economic development, the educational level of its citizens, and its cultural values etc. Prof. Ho believes that an effective way to convince the local residents to preserve tradition is by showing them how it can be adapted to satisfy modern living standards and used to generate income while preserving the artefacts. That was why in all three sites on the mainland, villagers interviewed as well as government officials coordinating the visit were given the impression that the researchers were there to help develop tourism. And in Ping Shan, the first heritage trail in Hong Kong was set up. Cultural tourism is a controversial issue brought up by the project. Should we preserve for profit, or would it reinforce values that inherently go against preservation of tradition? These questions are equally pertinent to Hong Kong as to mainland China.

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**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。
Amendments to University Statutes

(Please see the University Statutes for the full text of these amendments.)

Prof. Peter A. Cameron has been appointed professor of accident and emergency medicine at the University of Melbourne, director of the Victorian Injury Surveillance System. He has also served as an editorial board member of the Australasian Society for Emergency Medicine, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the Australian Society for Emergency Medicine, and the Australasian Trauma Society.

New Programmes

New Programmes

Prof. Cameron obtained his MB BS from the University of Melbourne in 1981 and his doctorate in medicine from Monash University in 1997.

Prior to joining the University, Prof. Cameron was director of emergency medicine at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, president of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, professor of emergency medicine at the University of Melbourne, director of emergency medicine at the Freemasons Hospital, and executive of the Victorian Injury Surveillance System. He has also served as an editorial board member of Haz. Risk.

New Programmes

By the School of Continuing Studies in February 2002

- Self-financed Postgraduate Diploma Programme in Women's Studies, in Beijing (2002-3)
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Putonghua Education
- Doctor of Philosophy Programme in Gender Studies
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Family Counselling and Family Education
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Values in Education (December 2001)
- Certificate Programme in Computer Security

保健院推出網上預約服務

保健處已推出靈活方便的「網上約症服務」，供合資格之教職員及其親屬使用，時間由二零零二年二月二十二日起生效。

入園證/泊車証之管理

1. 入園證/泊車証之管理

2. 入園證/泊車証之管理

3. 入園證/泊車証之管理

4. 入園證/泊車証之管理

5. 入園證/泊車証之管理

6. 入園證/泊車証之管理

7. 入園證/泊車証之管理

8. 入園證/泊車証之管理

9. 入園證/泊車証之管理

10. 入園證/泊車証之管理

11. 入園證/泊車証之管理

12. 入園證/泊車証之管理

13. 入園證/泊車証之管理

14. 入園證/泊車証之管理

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18. 入園證/泊車証之管理

19. 入園證/泊車証之管理

20. 入園證/泊車証之管理

21. 入園證/泊車証之管理
Management of Parking Labels/Coupons

1. There shall be tighter control over the issuance of parking labels. The following types of new parking labels shall be issued. Only one label shall be issued to each staff member/eligible person.

Type A:
For full-time staff on Terms (A), (B), (C) and equivalent terms. Each label could list up to two car numbers. In the new system, there shall be parking areas designated for the exclusive use of Type A-label vehicles. Please refer to the section on Management of Parking Space below.

Type VIP:
For VIPs designated by the University, to be distributed by the Information and Public Relations Office.

Type E:
For family of staff members residing on campus. Only one label shall be issued to each resident staff for use by his/her family members. Each label could list up to two car numbers.

Type B*: For resident postgraduate students verified by departments/units. Up to six labels may be issued to each resident postgraduate student.

Type C/C:
For undergraduate students endorsed by the Deans of Students and approved by AAC in exceptional cases only.

Type C/D:
For others as approved by AAC.

Type CD:
For other eligible persons (such as authorized personnel of KCRC) to be approved subject to AAC guidelines.

Type D/D*:
For employees of other organizations or resident/non-resident contractors working on campus as approved by the University.

* Fee-charging

2. Part-time undergraduate and postgraduate students attending evening or weekend classes on campus and working on campus as approved by the University shall be issued pre-paid parking coupons for parking of not more than five visits per semester.

3. During the academic year, postgraduate students and part-time staff, office-bearers of alumni associations, and visitors on business verified by departments/units shall be issued validated parking coupons by departments/units concerned for free parking of not more than five visits per semester.

4. Members of staff are welcome to bid for these coupons by completing an application form available from the Business Office’s homepage at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bus/ tenders. The result of the bid will be released in early April 2002. The cash coupons have a validity of around five months ending on 31st August 2002; a maximum of 20 coupons can be used on any one visit.

5. The Chinese University Press Annual Sale 2002
The Chinese University Press is holding its annual book sale at the University Book Store, John Fulton Centre, until 28th March. Nearly 100 titles will be on display. There will be a 30 per cent discount on the latest titles, and up to 90 per cent discount on other books.

Special Events
9. Faculties/departments holding conferences could normally reserve no more than five parking spaces in the controlled areas for guest speakers. Colleges may, however, reserve more than five parking spaces in the controlled areas for major college functions, such as Founders’ Day and graduation ceremonies.

Notes and Signage
10. Proper notices and signage relating to the new campus parking management system shall be placed at all parking areas concerned for the attention of all drivers.

11. For enquiries, please contact the Security Officer at Ext. 7998.

Bone Fracture Healing New Knowledge
Bone fracture healing new knowledge will be on display for the entire month of March at the Library of the Teaching Library, Social Sciences, next to the main lecture hall. The new knowledge includes:

- The new type of bone fracture therapy.
- The new type of bone fracture recovery.

The University has been given $275 Royal Park/Royal Plaza Hotel Cash coupons, with a face value of $100 each, by the Royal Park Hotel under a business incentive scheme. The cash coupons have a validity of around five months ending on 31st August 2002; a maximum of 20 coupons can be used on any one visit.

Members of staff are welcome to bid for these coupons by completing an application form available from the Business Office’s homepage at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bus/tenders. The result of the bid will be released in early April 2002. The cash coupons have a validity of around five months ending on 31st August 2002; a maximum of 20 coupons can be used on any one visit.
《跨世紀的大專語文教學》

中國語文及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專語言及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專語言及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專中國語文教學研討會」，主題為「因材施教與學以致用」，廣泛討論語文教學問題，尤其針對世紀之交的香港大專語文教學問題；與會者包括香港所有大學的中國語言及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專中國語文教學研討會」，主題為「因材施教與學以致用」，廣泛討論語文教學問題，尤其針對世紀之交的香港大專語文教學問題；與會者包括香港所有大學的中國語言及文學系於一九九八年五月主辦了「香港大專中國語文教學研討會」，主題為「因材施教與學以致用」，廣泛討論語文教學問題，尤其針對世紀之交的香港大專語文教學問題；與會者包括香港所有大學的中國語言及文學研究者。《跨世紀的大專語文教學》一書是該研討會後，由中文系組成編輯委員會，並經過嚴格的校外評審程序而出版，暢論大專語文教學的專著。

《跨世紀的大專語文教學》一書共收二十三篇論文，分別從不同角度如宏觀分析、課程設計、行業語文與社會要求、教學法和教學經驗、教材和教學媒介，以及網上教學資源、報刊語文分析、語法與寫作教學、母語讀音掌握等方面，全面探討和分析香港大專中國語文教學的問題與發展路向。書內總結了多位學者的經驗和意見，理論與實踐並重。

此書由鄧仕樑主編。鄧教授為中大中國語言及文學系系主任，研究興趣在魏晉南北朝文學、文學批評及古典詩歌，曾發表多篇有關香港語文教學的論文。國際統一書號 962-996-032-X，平裝本，三百二十頁，九十五港元。

《香港稅務：法例與實施説明》2001-02

中文大學出版社一九八一年出版，隨後每年根據政府在該課稅年度的新條例及條文進行修訂，並列舉有關的個案。此書自初版以來，已成為會計及財務專業人士、執業稅務顧問、執業律師、工商界等必備的參考書，亦為本港各大學院校的指定教科書。中文版《香港稅務：法例與實施説明》則自一九八九年起刊行。

《香港稅務：法例與實施説明》2001-02

香港稅務: 法例與實施説明2001-02

隨後每年根據政府在該課稅年度的新條例及條文進行修訂，並列舉有關的個案。此書自初版以來，已成為會計及財務專業人士、執業稅務顧問、執業律師、工商界等必備的參考書，亦為本港各大學院校的指定教科書。中文版《香港稅務：法例與實施説明》則自一九八九年起刊行。

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國立香港大學出版社

研究專論第一二零號《特區政府教育政策的評估:香港市民的觀點》

此文利用電話調查所得資料，系統地探討香港市民對特區政府教育政策的看法。調查發現，市民大都同意政府必須改革教育制度以適應新的知識型經濟，亦同意學生應學會自學和活用知識，以配合「知識型經濟」的要求。市民亦普遍認同特區政府推行教育改革的時機。市民的價值觀念與特區政府的教育政策及教改措施大致吻合，僅在實務的層次上有分歧，包括派位組別「五改三」、統一的語文政策，以及增加大學學費以收回部分成本。低下階層的受訪者除特別支持教育政策外，亦認同現行制度可讓國家子弟透過教育而在社會向上流動。

作者王卓祺、盧乃桂和狄志遠亦探討了為何在民意傾向支持教育政策下，傳媒卻不時批評該等政策。此書由國家統一書號 962-996-008-7，平裝本，八百七十四頁，二百九十五港元。

研究專論第一二一號《台灣第五屆立法院選舉結果對其內部政局及兩岸關係的影響》

此文分析了台灣第五屆立法院選舉結果對台灣政局及兩岸關係的影響，並探討了國民黨在選舉中慘敗的主要原因。作者王家英指出，國民黨敗因主要包括高提名策略失敗、配票失效、藍綠兩極化、執政民進黨全力掃蕩賄選活動、民進黨成功主導選舉議題和連戰缺個人魅力。至於選舉結果對台灣政局的影響，主要反映在四方：民進黨政權得到實質的鞏固、國民黨持續萎縮、親民黨強勢崛起並完全吸納右翼的新黨，以及台聯成功進駐台獨左翼。這些發展使民進黨夥同台聯所代表的中間偏左(獨)力量，取代了過去國民黨聯同其他統派所代表的中間偏右(統)力量，暫時成為台灣的主流。在兩岸關係方面，選舉後的民進黨政權進一步鞏固而「泛藍軍」進一步弱化，勢必令北京檢討其對民進黨政權的「冷和」政策，更有可能改以較積極的態度對之。由於在野黨得到鞏固，總統陳水扁在處理兩岸關係時，也有強烈的範圍和自主性。然而，北京必須調整其「時間站在我方」的心理和態度，否則台灣在野黨的執政，將對兩岸關係產生負面影響。
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陳志輝教授如此說。

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平,更會提高,」陳教授如此說。七年來,本校工商管理碩士課程的學員,一般都能在修讀期間
擴闊人脈,開闢坦途。其中的理由。雖然高排名對收生或許有一種肯定;得不到,便要仔細了解
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根據近年『課檢』的結果,我們的學生在校內和校外的表現,都能及格或優
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制,以方便學員。

至於「工商管理碩士課程(醫療)」,則跟中大醫學院合辦,讓醫護人員進修管理
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香港人普遍性生活失調

醫學院的研究顯示，香港逾半成年人在過去一年至少連續三個月面對一項或多項性生活失調的問題，四分一人因而感到困擾。年齡愈大，性生活出現問題的比率亦愈大。

精神科學系系主任趙鳳琴教授表示，性生活失調包括陽萎、痛楚、陰道分泌不足、對性生活失去興趣或產生焦慮等，與心理健康有很大關連，但香港缺乏這方面的數據。

醫學院臨床實驗及流行病學研究中心月前進行一項相關的全港性研究，是華人社會第一個該類大型社區隨機抽樣調查。研究以特別設計的電話及電腦互動問卷輸入方法，能有效收集受訪者對敏感問題的答案，並減少誤差。

研究結果於本月四日在醫學院深造中心二號研討室公布，顯示女性面對的性問題比男性普遍。事實上，女性在性生活中感到痛楚、不能達到高潮、沒有樂趣，甚至對性生活失去興趣的比率高達兩成半。

平均一成男性在勃起方面有困難，這與年齡有關。約四分一女性有陰道分泌不足的情況，年齡愈大，問題愈普遍。不論男女，年齡較大者，較難得到性高潮或性樂趣。

近九成男性認為性生活是重要的，性生活對女性的重要則隨年齡而下降：在三十至三十九歲的女性中，七至八成人認為性生活重要，四十至四十九歲為六成多，五十至五十九歲為五成左右。另外，一成一男性及百分之三分之四女性因為找不到性伴侶而感到困擾；令人關注的是，只有五成二男性及三成二女性認為自己有足夠的性知識。

性生活問題其實與當事人對生活和婚姻的滿意程度、曾否患抑鬱症等非常相關。因找不到性伴侶而受困擾的男女，他們對性生活的滿意程度、生活素質、性欲抑鬱症比率等方面都有沒有這種困擾的同性為差。

研究又顯示，面對工作壓力、財政壓力、家庭壓力之餘，每週仍要工作六十小時以上的男性，遇到至少一項性生活失調問題並因此感到困擾的比率，是其他男性的一倍半至兩倍。男性若不運動，或每天抽煙至少一包並每月喝酒五杯以上者，或濫用藥物者，有性生活失調的比率是常人的二倍半至三倍。飲酒過量及濫用藥物的女性，亦會受到相同的影響。知識不足、身體健康差及中四教育程度以下的市民，亦較多出現性生活失調。

研究中心主任劉德輝博士表示，香港的性健康問題因為文化等因素而長期遭醫學界及社會所忽略。這項研究找出香港人性失調的普遍及嚴重程度。性生活的問題與心理健康可能是互為因果，並形成惡性循環。性知識愈不足，身體健康差及中四教育程度以下的市民，亦較多出現性生活失調，這項調查的結果亦間接反映了香港人近期面對的經濟和工作壓力很大。