Rare Book Room Opens at University Library

The Rare Book Room of the University Library System was officially opened on 19th April on the third floor of the Tin Ka Ping Building after two years of preparation.

The elegant room decorated in the style of a traditional Chinese study features a Chinese rare book collection, consisting of over 850 classical titles in more than 14,000 volumes in traditional silk-stitched fascicles. They date from the Yuan Dynasty (1260-1368) to the end of the Qianlong period of the Qing Dynasty (1795). The Western rare book collection contains mainly Western language books published before 1900, including Claudii Galeni per gament Ars medica, quae et

ars parva by Galen (1549), Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China by Sir George Staunton (1798), and La Chines et les Chinois by Escayrac de Lauture (1877).

Officiating at the opening ceremony were Mr. Miao Qihao, deputy director of Shanghai Library, Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University, Prof. P.W. Liu, pro-vice-chancellor, Prof. Jao Tsung I (left), Wei Lun Honorary Professor, and Dr. Colin Storey, University Librarian. To mark the room’s official opening, a Joint Exhibition of Chinese Rare Books was held from 20th April to 3rd May 2002, featuring a total of 40 invaluable items from the ULS and Shanghai Library. Some of the titles were published as early as the Five Dynasties (907–960). This was the first time the University had displayed such items and it is hoped that the project will arouse the interest of the public in Chinese culture.

As part of the exhibition, two public lectures were delivered by experts from Shanghai Library. ‘How to Appraise and Preserve Chinese Rare Books’ was delivered on 20th April in the Sino Building, and ‘What Makes a Book Rare? The Study of Chinese Silk-stitched Bound Books’ on 27th April in the Esther Lee Building.

Pro-vice-chancellor Prof. P.W. Liu (left) presenting a souvenir to Mr. Miao Qihao

Conference Takes Close Look at Cancer Trials in Asia

The Seventh Annual Scientific Symposium of the Hong Kong Cancer Institute took place on 5th and 6th March under the theme of ‘Cancer Trials in Asia’ at the Royal Plaza Hotel. The symposium covered topics including trials methodology, translational research, cancer trials in action, bioinformatics, data management and trials monitoring, industry perspective in drug development, and the running of multicentre trials.

The Cheng Suen Man Shook Lecture was delivered during the symposium by Prof. Elizabeth Eisenhauer from the National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Her lecture was entitled ‘The Important Role of Academic Clinical Trials Groups in Global Drug Development’. Dr. Richard Simon from the Division of Cancer Treatment of the US National Cancer Institute gave an introduction to DNA microarray gene expression data. Dr. Charles Erlichman from Mayo Clinic shared his experience in translating laboratory science into Phase I trial. And the vice-presidents and medical directors from four major pharmaceutical companies delivered insightful presentations on how future drug development should proceed in Asia. The conference finished with a panel discussion on models for multicentre trials among cooperative group representatives from Europe, North America, and Asia, as well as participants from relevant industries.

New Clinic Offers One-stop Disease Prevention Service

The Healthy Active Living Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine was officially opened on 18th April. The clinic was set up with donations from the Convocation of The Chinese University to provide the public with one-stop service in health promotion and prevention against diseases.

Located at the School of Public Health in the Prince of Wales Hospital, the clinic offers a set of unified programmes to identify unhealthy lifestyles and provide nutritional and exercise-related consultation to improve lifestyle habits. Other services available include cardiovascular risk prediction, cardio-respiratory fitness assessment, osteoporosis and fracture risk assessment, and assessment of nutrition and women’s health. The clinic also provides a venue for exercise prescription for patients with chronic diseases.

The opening ceremony of the clinic took place in the Postgraduate Education Centre of the Prince of Wales Hospital. Officiating at the ceremony were Ms. Lina Yan, chair of the Convocation of CUHK, Dr. Charles Wang, convener of the fund-raising committee of the Convocation, Prof. Sydney Chung, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. Jean Woo, director of the School of Public Health, and Prof. Chan Kai-ming, professor of orthopaedics and traumatology.

CUHK Staff Win Family Medicine Research Award

The Hong Kong College of Family Physicians Best Research Award 2001 was presented to Prof. Cynthia S. Y. Chan, Prof. Wun Yuk-taan, Prof. J.A. Dickinson, Dr. Chan Kwok-wai, Dr. Andy Cheung (adjunct staff), and Mr. Peter Chan of the Department of Community and Family Medicine last month at the Conjoint Fellowship Conferment ceremony of the Hong Kong College of Family Physicians. This is the second time in two years that the department has won the award, and the winning project was entitled ‘Communication Skills of Experienced General Practitioners: Is There Room for Improvement and How Much Can It Be Improved?’
Optimism Called for to Cope with Challenges in the Workplace

Recent changes in organizational reality caused by the economic downturn have given rise to new challenges for Hong Kong’s working population, who are faced with job insecurity, increased workload, gloomy promotion prospects, and other distressing problems related to work.

Prof. Daris Chan and Prof. Winston Au of the Department of Psychology surveyed over 500 employees in March on their perceived job security, job attitudes, psychological health, sense of belonging to the organization, and ways of handling stress. The study found that to manage work-related stress effectively, intervention should target both the individual as well as the organization. This would turn seemingly distressful events into opportunities for growth.

In a public lecture entitled ‘Meeting Challenges at Work’ held on 13th April in Li Koon Chan Hall to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Department of Psychology, Prof. Chan and Au drew on the findings of the survey to explain how factors such as an individual’s level of optimism and sense of control determine the distressful effect of work-related problems.

Local Consumers Still Cautious and Pessimistic, Economic Survey Shows

A survey conducted by the Department of Economics finds that the consumer sentiment index fell in March. Coordinated by Prof. Kwan Chench-chiu, the survey solicited responses from 502 adult Hong Kong residents on 25th February. Fundamentally, that the indices for consumer sentiment, current economic conditions, and consumer confidence have all fallen.

Pessimism in personal financial prospects grew, with only 10 per cent of all households expecting their financial situation to improve. The decline is attributed to rising unemployment rates and concerns over continuous downward adjustment in wages. Buying attitudes in relation to electrical appliances and furniture also deteriorated.

The short-term outlook for the Hong Kong economy improved slightly though more interviewees expressed pessimism over the long-term prospects.

Prof. Kwan has been conducting similar surveys since June 2000 to monitor the public’s expectations of the economy and their attitudes towards consumption.

On the Internal Research Assessment Exercise

While I do not think we can ever quantify scholarship, or should be looking over the shoulders of scholars, I do understand the administrative mindset and political needs behind the exercise — from getting rid of non-productive staff internally to demonstrating accountability externally. Regrettably, none of these reasons — administrative or political needs — is or should be our major concern as scholars. We, as a profession, thrive on imagination. However, they are necessary but not sufficient tools. From the humble space against transgressions from any persons, with whatever measures and for whatever reasons. I want to have the pleasure of roaming and playing as freely and carefree as I once could in my intellectual space and pass it on to the next generation of scholars.

What is my reasoning for this? I have not observed knowledge, the foundation for truth, in its naked light. I suspect I will never able to. Though I will never stop trying. This is not withstanding the fact that I have great facility with methods and am overwhelmed with data. Indeed, I do not know Mr. or Ms. ‘Knowledge’ if I should bump into him/her. If we do not know what knowledge is and what counts as knowledge, how can we start the counting game?! More prudently, should we be spending our time trying to count knowledge rather than to find knowledge? Before we answer this question, please remember what Dewey has taught us — we teach by our action, not words!

Besides, even if we know what Mr./Ms. Knowledge looks like, I think there are many more ways of finding and delivering knowledge other than ‘articles’ and ‘powerpoint’. In essence, I object to establishing ‘one best way’ to do knowledge at a university. I reject the McDonalizing of the knowledge seeking or distribution process. On this account, revisiting F.A. Hayek may be appropriate.

On a more practical scale and personal note, I am in the process of proposing a new general scientific theory of police, the first of its kind in my discipline (‘State Police Power as Social Resource Theory’). It is a stimulating and challenging intellectual journey for me. Through their great works, I learned how our intellectual forefathers have journeyed to seek knowledge: it is often a ‘hit and miss’ enterprise in an open field without structure, process, or horizon. The only map and compass is our creativity and imagination. However, they are necessary but not sufficient tools. From the humble experience of one ‘accidental scholar’, I can attest to the fact that finding knowledge and discovering truth is not a nine-to-five job to be reported on at departmental meetings and reduced to 20 pages of A4 paper with ‘introduction’, ‘methodology’, ‘discussion’ and ‘conclusion’. It goes without saying that good scholarship cannot be evaluated by the number of citation counts in the Social Science Index or Index to Legal Periodicals.

Hope, in fact, I know that my colleagues will agree with me on this final observation: we (scholars) join the intellectual world to find and purify the source of the stream of knowledge, not to pollute and destroy it! To this end, I hope my colleagues will endorse the above.

Letter to The Editor

Four CUHK MBA students — Atlantis Wong, Martin Yip, Chris Chau, and Ray Ko — won the Outstanding Business Plan Award in their division in the Asia Moot Corp 2002 New Venture Business Plan Competition organized by the University of Hawaii from 14th to 16th March. There were 13 teams competing for the best new venture business plan in the competition. The overall winner was Zhongshan University from Guangzhou.

Working during the competition, budding entrepreneurs from across Asia presented their plans to a panel of judges comprising venture capitalists, successful entrepreneurs, consultants, and investors from all over the US. The judges then gave the teams feedback on their performance and ways of improving the viability of their business plans.

MBA Students Produce Outstanding Business Plan

Eight New Asia students paid a visit to Yale University from 2nd to 16th February and a similar delegation from Yale paid a return visit to New Asia College from 10th to 24th March. The exchange has been an annual event between the two institutions since 1993. The theme for this year was ‘Mass Media: The Media of the Mass.’

The college arranged a wide variety of activities for the Yale visitors, which included academic talks, visits to local media organizations and schools, and visits to the homes of the New Asia participants in the exchange programme.

Ninth New Asia-Yale University Student Exchange

On a more practical scale and personal note, I am in the process of proposing a new general scientific theory of police, the first of its kind in my discipline (‘State Police Power as Social Resource Theory’). It is a stimulating and challenging intellectual journey for me. Through their great works, I learned how our intellectual forefathers have journeyed to seek knowledge: it is often a ‘hit and miss’ enterprise in an open field without structure, process, or horizon. The only map and compass is our creativity and imagination. However, they are necessary but not sufficient tools. From the humble experience of one ‘accidental scholar’, I can attest to the fact that finding knowledge and discovering truth is not a nine-to-five job to be reported on at departmental meetings and reduced to 20 pages of A4 paper with ‘introduction’, ‘methodology’, ‘discussion’ and ‘conclusion’. It goes without saying that good scholarship cannot be evaluated by the number of citation counts in the Social Science Index or Index to Legal Periodicals.

Hope, in fact, I know that my colleagues will agree with me on this final observation: we (scholars) join the intellectual world to find and purify the source of the stream of knowledge, not to pollute and destroy it! To this end, I hope my colleagues will endorse the above.

But you may say, ‘Ah, you have forgotten to tell us how to solve or resolve the real life administrative or political problem on hand.’ That is why I am a scholar.
Safe and Green
No More Slipping and Sliding of Slopes on Campus

The University campus contains some 300 of Hong Kong’s 60,000 registered slopes. They comprise a substantial part of the work of the University’s Campus Development Office (CDO), which conducts stabilization works on an average of 12 slopes each year. To keep the campus green, the CDO not only avoids cutting down rare plant species, but also maximizes green coverage on slopes, including steep ones that are less conducive to plant growth. To this end, the CDO carries out systematic research and development on surface protection and green technology, exploring the use of bio-engineering, cultivation on fibred and green technology, exploring the use of bio-engineering, cultivation on fibred

or reinforced planting soil topped with organic surface materials, and the growth of plants on a large and sustainable scale.

The slopes on campus can be classified in terms of gradient into gentle (45 degrees or below, see Fig. 1), steep (between 45 and 70 degrees, see Fig. 2), and sub-vertical (70 degrees or above, see Fig. 3). Different greening technology is implemented on these slopes.

Depending on the technology employed, slope landscaping can be classified into soft or hard. Soft landscaping involves simpler greening technologies including hydro-seeding, i.e. spraying grass seeds on the slope, then covering it with a control mat to prevent erosion and protect the seeds from birds. It is often used for gentle slopes and certain steep slopes which require little or no surface protection. Hard landscaping is used for most steep and all sub-vertical slopes, which require more surface protection. Hard landscaping ranges from stone-pitching to cutting slopes to reduce the gradient, building retaining/planter walls, and installing planter holes. In the past, when engineering sense was focussed mainly on safety, stone pitching and sprayed concrete were the usual methods for protecting surface erosion. But these have been replaced or complemented by technologies that produce environment friendly and aesthetically pleasing results, such as hydro-mulching, the spraying of a sticky reinforcing material containing organic peat, then spraying grass seeds or planting shrubs on top of this material. The resulting adhesion also provides protection to slope surface. Such technology has the dual effects of greening the slope and protecting surface soil.

Mr. Francis Wong, geotechnical engineer of the CDO, pointed out that, besides the slope’s gradient, the decision to use soft or hard landscaping or a combination of both actually depends also on many other factors, such as the slope’s height, its geology, groundwater table, location and orientation, the properties of its surface soil and the local climate such as humidity, sunlight, and temperature changes. For example, for a relatively short (four-metre) and gentle (30-degree) slope (Fig. 4) extending from below the platform supporting the swimming pool to a natural stream course behind the Theology Building, both hard and soft landscaping are required. The slopes on either side of the stream course are hydro-seeded, whereas the entire length in the middle, serving almost as a storm water channel where water may flow through in the rainy seasons, is stone-pitched to prevent erosion.

Sub-vertical slopes, consisting usually of a mixture of rock and soil, are not an ideal environment for the growth of vegetation, except where there is underground water or in crevices between the rocks. Although greening and stabilization techniques for gentle and steep slopes can be employed for such slopes, the outcome is often less than satisfactory.

More research is necessary to further improve on green coverage and to overcome the challenges of sub-vertical slopes. The CDO is currently studying, using the experiences of other places such as Taiwan and Japan as reference, how to achieve even growth of vegetation on sub-vertical slopes where underground water is irregularly distributed. It is also exploring how to grow diverse species of plants on different slopes. Is it possible, for example, to turn a stubborn sub-vertical slope sprayed with artificial engineering soil into a sloping flower-pot or herbal garden? The CDO has begun, in April, to adopt bioengineering technology for soft landscaping. In the process, young grass seedlings with very long roots are transplanted onto a slope in the hope of achieving surface stabilization (through their roots) and greening with one stone. This method has been used with success in Southeast Asia, Spain, and mainland China. The CDO is also examining how to reduce maintenance and installation costs, and improve the quality of materials used.

The continuous exploration of such technologies has important implications not only within but also beyond the University’s gates. If plants can be grown and their growth sustained on engineering soil on a slope, then perhaps flowers can be grown in Mongkok or Causeway Bay where they are most needed but least expected.

Piera Chen

Fig. 3 A sub-vertical slope to the south of the Tsang Shiu Tim Building on United College campus

Fig. 4 Stream course behind the Theology Building and under the swimming pool, displaying features of both soft and hard landscaping.
Information in this section can only be accessed with CWEM password.

中大校友慈善電影籌款
首映法國巨片《狙魔特攻》

由香港中文大學全體畢業生組成的“中大評議會”，將於本月二十三日（星期四）晚上八時十五分，在香港會議展覽中心劇院舉行慈善電影首映，為中大“中醫中藥研究所”臨床研究中心籌款。購票及詳情請聯絡校友事務處

The CUHK Convocation will stage a charity movie premiere on 23rd May at 8.15 p.m. at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre to raise funds for the purchase of acupuncture and medical equipment for the Institute of Chinese Medicine in support of the projects of the Clinical Trials Centre. It is hoped that through extensive clinical trials and scientific research, the centre will provide more evidence-based data to support the continuous development of Chinese medicine for effective therapeutic and prophylactic treatment of a wide range of diseases.

The target of the fund-raising exercise is HK$800,000.

The film, Brotherhood of the Wolf, is a French production and the most expensively invested in the history of French cinema. Inspired by actual events during the reign of King Louis XIV, the movie revisits one of the rare French myths, that of the Beast of Gevaudan which killed a number of persons before being vanquished under mysterious circumstances. This highly entertaining action-adventure is visually stunning with its SFX sequences. The cast features French chief male star, Jeremie Renier, along with Monica Bellucci, Malone, Jerome Renier, and Emilie Dequenne (Best Actress, Cannes ’99). The running time is two hours and twenty minutes. Tickets for the premiere are sold at HK$500 or $1,000 to staff and students of the University. For tickets and enquires, please contact the Alumni Affairs Office (Tel: 2609 7872/7870; Fax: 2603 6226/2603 6979) or visit the website at http://www.alumni.cuhk.edu.hk/html/movie.html.

Charity Movie Premiere for Institute of Chinese Medicine
公積金及強積金計劃投資成績
Superannuation Returns of Staff

公積金及強積金計劃投資成績如下:

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二零零二年三月
March 2002

教職員及其配屬講堂專題講座

藝術系舉辦展「人手作業」
Graduation Exhibition of the Department of Fine Arts

藝術系展覽本屆本科畢業生將於本學期十一月至十二月在文物館西翼展覽廳舉行展覽「人手作業」，展覽內容包括中國繪畫、書法、篆刻、西方媒介繪畫、混合素材及裝置。歡迎各界人士參觀。

Graduation Exhibition of the Department of Fine Arts

students from a class of eight. The number of students to form a class is six. Enrolment is on a first-come-first-served basis. The basic tuition fee for each course is HK$4,620. The University will subsidize 40 per cent of the tuition fee for all full-time academic and administrative staff, as well as their spouses, who are expected to be with the University for at least two years, and who are not receiving a language study subsidy from any other source.

For enrolment, please contact the Chinese Language Centre at 2609 6727 before 21st May 2002.

Information of the CLC can be viewed at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc.
服務中大廿五年

本期續刊二零零一年度長期服務獎得獎者的得獎感受和照片。

音樂系羅炳良

一九七零年在中文大學畢業後，前往美國留學。今年(二零零二年)回到中大任教，已達廿六個年頭。廿六年前，我剛加入中大，因緣際會，成為首屆中文大學的校長雷克先生的校友。雷克先生曾任中大校長，他對中大有深厚的感情，並一直支持中大。在我們當年求學的年紀，他是我們的校長。當他離開中大時，我們都感到了失落。但雷克先生一直都對中大有著深深的愛意，他希望中大能夠成長為一所頂級的學府。他講了很多次，中大要成為香港的哈佛。他對中大的期望非常高，他希望中大能夠成為一所國際級的學府。

中大實在有不少使人嚮往留戀的地方，也給我絕對不配承受的恩澤。二十六年，對學術工齡來說已經是大半生了，而我的工作滿足感仍是非常高，但人文學科的訓練亦使我注意到每事每物真正價值的轉變。

中大是不是山明水秀，可以說是見仁見智。中大確實有不少奇花異草，但我看中大最重要的特點是它像一個大家庭。在這裡，我們可以找到家的感覺。這裡有溫暖，有愛，有平等，有尊重。這些都是我在中大求學時未曾經歷過的。現在，我已經深深地愛上了這個家庭。我想說，中大是一個美麗的地方，是一個可以讓你發揮潛力的地方。我想對中大說，我會好好的為你服務二十五周年慶祝一下，也要撫心自問：我還可以為中大作些甚麼呢？
香港人對中央政府評價高

根據香港亞大研究所電話調查研究室的調查顯示，香港人對中央的發展樂觀，對「中國人」的身分認同亦有所增加。

該調查自回歸後每半年進行一次，以了解市民對「對中國政府施政的滿意度」、「對中國領導人的滿意度」、「對中國政府的信念」、「對中國政策的信念」以及他們的身分認同。最近一次調查於上月八日至十一日進行，共訪問了五百多名成年市民。結果發現，香港市民對中央政府的滿意度，對國家領導人的滿意度和對中國政策的滿意度，三者皆高於回歸前，但對中國政策的信念則呈下降趨勢。

調查也發現，香港人對「中國人」的身分認同亦有所增加，而且表示自己是中國人的市民比例上升。}


香港經濟陷惡性循環

調查顯示，香港市民傾向支持急診室收費和加稅，以彌補醫護服務收費和改善服務水平。香港政府公佈新方案後，大部分受訪者支持，但亦有數十人不滿患者等候服務的時間太長。

大部分受訪者對未來的醫療服務並不樂觀，逾半數人更擔心將來的醫療保障不足。近六成人認為公立醫療服務將是自己餘年的主要醫療保障，情況相比較貧窮的人士更好。

根據調查所得，絕大部分受訪者認為香港的醫療問題未解決，對未來的醫療服務仍感憂慮。
古籍善本書庫落成啟用

圖書館古籍善本書庫上月十九日落成啟用，開幕典禮由上海圖書館副館長繆其浩先生、李國章校長、副校長廖柏偉教授、偉倫榮譽講座教授饒宗頤教授及圖書館館長施達理博士主持。

善本書庫位於田家炳樓三樓，於兩年籌備成立，珍藏中外善本書及手稿等。中文古籍善本超過八百五十種，共一萬四千冊，出版年期由元至清乾隆末年。外文善本主要為二十世紀之前出版之書籍，包括一七八八年出版之名著《英使謁見乾隆紀實》。

館方為誌其盛，特於四月二十日至五月三日與上海圖書館合辦中文古籍善本珍藏展，在書庫展出兩館珍藏的善本古籍共四十種，包括罕有的傳世珍本如五代金字寫本《妙法蓮華經》、元刻本《小學書集成》、《易本義附錄纂註》、明刻本《武經七書》、清文瀾閣《四庫全書》、寫本《中丞集》及《書影》等。

圖書館另於四月二十及二十七日，分别在李冠春堂和利黃瑤璧樓一號演講廳舉辦公開講座，由上海圖書館古籍參考諮詢組組長梁穎先生講述「中國古籍的鑑賞與收藏」，以及上海圖書館古籍數據庫負責人郭立暄先生分析「中國古籍的版本鑑定」。

大學程度課程 供預科生選讀

大學將由今夏起開設一系列大學程度課程，供中六及中七學生選讀，課程涵蓋藝術、工程、工商管理、生物科技、成長心理學、相對論、經濟現況分析等。各項課程都計算學分，並獲校方認可。

教務長何文匯教授在上月十五日的記者招待會上表示，該等課程有助中學生拓展獨立思考及邏輯推理的能力，便利他們日後升讀大學。

新設活力創庫體育館

醫學院獲中大評議會資助，在沙田威爾斯親王醫院之公共衛生學院大樓成立「活力創庫體育館」，為公眾提供保健及預防疾病的一站式服務。

開幕典禮於四月十八日舉行，由評議會主席殷巧兒女士、評議會籌募策劃小組召集人汪長智博士、醫學院院長鍾尚志教授、公共衛生學院院長梁淦文教授，以及醫管局梁靜莉女士、李振輝先生主持。

「活力創庫體育館」提供包括血液檢查、心肺相應評估、骨質疏鬆評估、營養評估及女性健康評估等服務，又會為慢性病患者（如心臟衰竭、慢性阻塞性肺病、關節炎、肥胖、長期疲勞、老人虛弱）提供運動場所和運動指引，以維持他們老年期的健康。

香港癌症研究所第七屆周年會議於三月五及六日假帝京酒店舉行，以「癌症試驗在亞洲」為題，探討研究試驗的方法、基礎與臨床研

前瞻亞洲抗癌發展

香港癌症研究所第七屆周年會議於三月五及六日假帝京酒店舉行，以「癌症試驗在亞洲」為題，探討研究試驗的方法、基礎與臨床研

加拿大多倫多大學的Prof. Elisabeth Eisenhauer (圖)應邀主持鄭孫文淑基金專題講座，論述「學術型臨床試驗組織在環球藥業發展的重要角色」，並剖析「時間、風險、成本」的三角關係。藥業界代表則前瞻亞洲藥業的發展。

美國國立癌症研究所癌症治療組的Dr. Richard Simon簡介了脫氧核糖核酸微陣列分析基因表達數據的發展背景，指出生物訊息的計算法仍需深入研究，而陣列數據分析可望加速藥物研究的進展。

新設活力創庫體育館

醫學院獲中大評議會資助，在沙田威爾斯親王醫院之公共衛生學院大

中大通訊