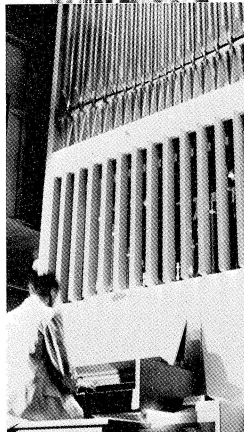
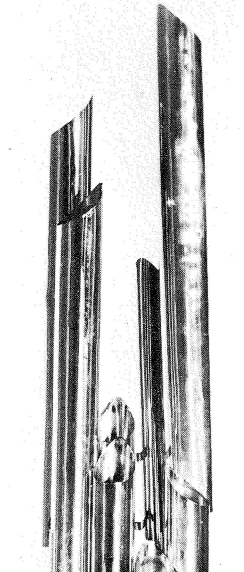
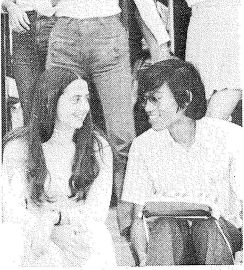


中文大學校刊
THE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN



Spring 1975



Contents

Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure2

The Future of Chinese Musicology.....3
As Seen by Prof. Rulan Chao Pian.....3
Archives of Chinese Music5

The Story of an Organ6

Recent Developments in International Studies9

IUC Visitors..... 10

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Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure

The Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor on 12th February, 1974 with the endorsement of the Administrative and Planning Committee and the concurrence of the Senate and Council to consider and make recommendations on all basic policy matters concerning educational policy with particular reference to the undergraduate programme and the consequent readjustments in the structure of the University as a whole.

Membership

The Working Party was appointed with the following membership:—

Chairman: Dr. Ying-shih Yü (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*)

Members: (The three Faculty Deans)
Mr. Yim Lee (*Arts*)
Prof. Hsing Mo-huan (*Com. & Social Science*)
Prof. Ma Lin (*Science*)

(The three Immediate Past Faculty Deans)

Mr. Wang Teh-chao (*Arts*)
Prof. Sutu Hsin (*Com. & Social Science*)
Dr. Chang Hson-mou (*Science*)

(The President of University Student Union)

Mr. Chai Hi-hing
Miss Yeung Po-hei

(The Immediate Past President of University Student Union)

Mr. Louie Kin-sheun

(Three Co-opted members from the teaching staff)

Dr. Chen Fong-ching
Dr. Ambrose Y.C. King
Dr. Philip Fu

Secretary: Mr. N.H. Young

Apart from the Student Union Presidents, members of the Committee are all academicians including the Chairman, who is a Professor of History seconded from Harvard University.

Preliminary Report

The Working Party held its first meeting on 27th February, 1974, and has since held a total of 60 full committee meetings and a number of subcommittee meetings.

The original intention of the Working Party was to publish a Preliminary Report in four serial numbers, which lead to a Final Report. The English version of the Preliminary Report Serial No. 1 was thus published on 7th October, 1974, followed by the Chinese version on 29th November, 1974. However, it was later resolved that the Preliminary Report should be brought out in one single issue so that the University community might have a comprehensive view of the Working Party's proposals. Subsequently the complete Preliminary Report was published in Chinese on 26th February, 1975, with a wide distribution to all members of the University, including students, staff, members of the University Council and members of the Boards of Governors/Trustees of the Colleges. The English version followed on 21st March, 1975.

Basic Premises

The basic premises of the Preliminary Report may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) The University should maintain a federal system, but in order to vitalize its constituent parts certain substantial changes should be made in its present structure.
- (2) Departments belonging to the same discipline but at present assigned to different Colleges should be integrated into a single department for reassignment to a College/School according to several possible patterns, namely the Area-based, the Faculty-based or the Department-based System.
- (3) "Full participation in University government by teachers" should be adopted as a basic principle, that is, teachers should play an important part in the decision-making process of the University at all levels.

The Working Party is to submit its final report to the Chancellor with copies to the University Senate and Council.

The Future of Chinese Musicology

As Seen by Prof. Rulan Chao Pian

The Chinese University is greatly honoured by the presence of Professor Rulan Chao Pian as Visiting Professor of Music at the Music Department of Chung Chi College. Dr. Rulan Chao Pian was born in Massachusetts, U.S.A. in 1922.



Professor Pian lecturing

However, she received most of her elementary and secondary education in China (Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Changsha). In 1944, 1946 and 1960, she received her B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. respectively at Radcliffe College, U.S.A., studying Western Music History and Theory and Far Eastern Languages and Musicology. Her Ph.D. dissertation is on Sung Dynasty Music Sources. She started her teaching career in 1947 as the Teaching Assistant in Chinese in the Department of Far East Languages, Harvard University where she subsequently became the Instructor in and Lecturer on Chinese. In 1960, she won the Caroline I. Wilby Prize from Radcliffe for her dissertation and in 1968, the Otto Kinkeldy Award from the American Musicological Society for Music. At present, she is the Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations and Music at Harvard University and the Spring Term Visiting Professor in Music of Chung Chi College.

In Spring, 1959, she made a 9-month trip to Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, Japan for the study of Gagaku, the Japanese Court Music. Later, she toured Taipei in search of ancient musical treatises preserved in the Palace Museum, taking lessons on the *chyn*, the Chinese zither, and travelled to Korea to collect materials on the history and performance of Korean Court Music, narrative songs and folk dances. In summer, 1964, she spent another 3 months taking recordings of live Peking Opera performances and interviewing old opera performers. She also initiated the project of

microfilming the Academia Sinica collection of chapbooks, music scores related to popular narratives (over 20,000 fascicles). Project completed, she then made a trip to Wu Feng Mountain in Central Taiwan to record Taiwan aboriginal music (the Dwarf Ceremony Songs).

Dr. Rulan Chao Pian's academic career has produced a long list of publications and has witnessed a series of activities and fieldwork on music. She has authored two books published by Harvard University Press—*Sung Dynasty Musical Sources and Their Interpretations* (1967) and *A Syllabus for the Mandarin Primer* (1961). During her stay here, she has given a series of 8 lectures on "Music and Words in Chinese Narrative and Drama":

1. Some Basic Features of Music in Work Songs
2. Different Styles of Musical Treatment of Chinese Words
3. The Function of Rhythm in the Peking Opera
4. Word Painting with Traditional Idioms
5. Chinese Musicology
6. Lyricism and Form
7. The Texture of the Accompaniment in Narrative Songs
8. Structural Patterns in the Peking Opera

It is to be noted that her primary concern is with the relationship between words and music which complement each other and must be studied together. It is also her belief that the study of music should begin with larger issues and then proceed to smaller problems—like



Concert following lecture

tones, diction, etc. It is difficult to say whether traditional materials are used consciously or unconsciously in the process of creation. The serious and systematic study of world folk music has only begun and the best approach is to collect material by the recording process so that the text and music can be preserved and examined carefully and thoroughly as concrete examples.

She is pleasantly surprised to meet so many people, both Chinese and Western, at the University who share common interests and face common problems—how to teach and do research. She is more than astonished that Hong Kong is so rich in material that almost every kind of folk music and the provincial operas of China can be heard and also there are so many talents and performers that it is difficult for her to find time to meet and listen to

them all. In her last lecture, she said: "I like to talk. This time I certainly had my say." But she also likes to listen, and this time she has had more than her earful of traditional Chinese music, refreshing, melodious, new yet hauntingly familiar. Peking opera, with which she is at home and four of which she is at present engaged in translating, Cantonese opera, Ch'ao-chou opera, Hakka opera, etc. and performances of singers and instrumentalists all become a part of the treasure she has collected during her stay here for future research.

The application of western methodology to the study of Chinese music, according to Professor Pian, is the most sensible approach. The evaluation and criticism of Chinese music by western standards, however, is quite another matter. Square pegs will not fit into round

holes. The criteria of Chinese music should be developed gradually, perhaps with emphasis on its originality.

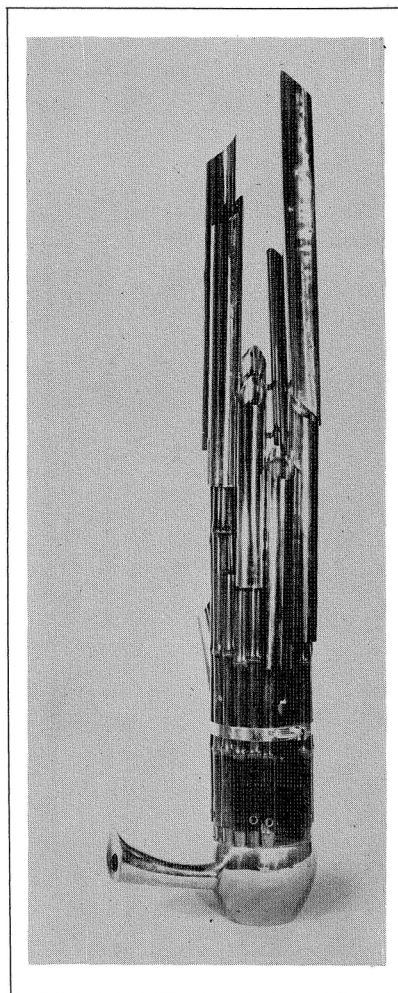
Asked about the role the Chung Chi Music Department plays and will play in Hong Kong, she believes that it has a very important mission in the community and the musical world at large. As 98% of the local population is Chinese, the introduction and popularization of western music with the correct approach are important, in fact, more important than most people realize in order to enrich the cultural scene. Because of its location and its offer of a great variety of Chinese music, Hong Kong is the only place where such abundance exists. With its trained personnel and dedicated staff and the fine beginning it has made, the Music Department would someday become the centre of Chinese Musicology.

Archives of Chinese Music

The Archives were begun in September 1972, working with a grant from the Commission for the Advancement of Christian Higher Education in Asia. The aims in founding the Archives were to collect and systematically organize as great a variety and quantity of significant materials to be used in the study of Chinese music as was possible within severe budget limitations. These included printed materials such as magazine articles, scores, books, recordings (disc, tape, and cassette), microfilms, films, photographs, video-tapes, and musical instruments. These materials were to be available to any qualified person interested in using the Archives; materials capable of reproduction with the available equipment would be copied and mailed to any overseas scholar willing to pay the costs of reproduction and mailing.

As a first step in maintaining the Archives and developing the Chinese Music programme in The Chinese University, the services of two invaluable researchers and teachers: Messrs. Tong Kin-woon and Cheung Sai-bung were secured. It was decided to develop the curriculum in History, Literature, and Instrumental Playing over the first few years and to recruit six of the finest performers of Chinese cultivated music to teach both music majors and others interested in Chinese music.

The Archives were developed initially by acquiring all the commercially available pre-recorded materials in Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan; a huge gift of 8,000 recordings from RTV in 1974 made the collection of recordings (including many old 78 rpm discs) one of the most significant in the world.



A modernized Sheng in the Chinese Music Archives

Only after this step could field recording, an essential activity of any archives, begin; in 1974 recording Buddhist and Taoist temple music in Tai Po, Castle Peak, and Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon was started. In 1975 the acquisition of a Chinon sound movie camera made it possible to film Chinese opera and puppet opera on film cassettes with synchronized sound.

In 1974 the Archives published its first Catalogue of Holdings; this was distributed to other Archives internationally. The Catalogue was warmly received by overseas scholars and archivists.

The S

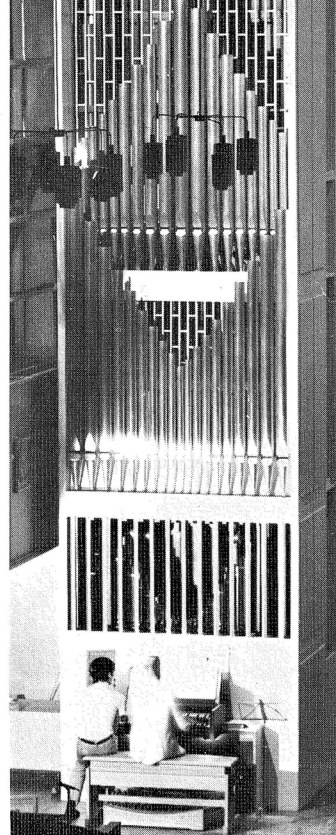
*In terms of
dollars and cents,
the organ at the
Chung Chi College Chapel
may not be one of the
most ambitious projects of CUHK.
The magnificent instrument,
however,
stands for the triumph
of human determination
in overcoming tremendous odds.
For this reason,
the **Bulletin** has asked
Mrs. Ingeleine Nielsen,
who has been
involved with this project
from the conception
to the final installation,
to write
the intimate story of
the Chung Chi College organ.*

Editor

History of an Organ

By Ingeline Nielsen

A familiar children's rhyme goes like this: "First comes love, then comes marriage|Then comes baby in the baby carriage." Although one might dispute the analogy, the Organ Committee went through similar stages in the many years it took to dream about, then plan, raise funds for and finally install the Chung Chi College pipe organ. Here is the story.



First comes love

In the autumn of 1969 the organ students of the Chung Chi College Music Department needed a teacher, and so the then Chairman, Edward Ho, asked me to join the staff. At that time there was in the Chapel only an electronic Hammond "organ", an instrument which imitates—quite poorly—the sound of a pipe organ by means of amplifiers. Therefore it was decided to have the students travel to St. Teresa's Church in Kowloon for two lessons per month, while the other two were given at the Hammond instrument. Even under these adverse and time-consuming arrangements, and to everybody's great surprise, the number of organ students actually increased.

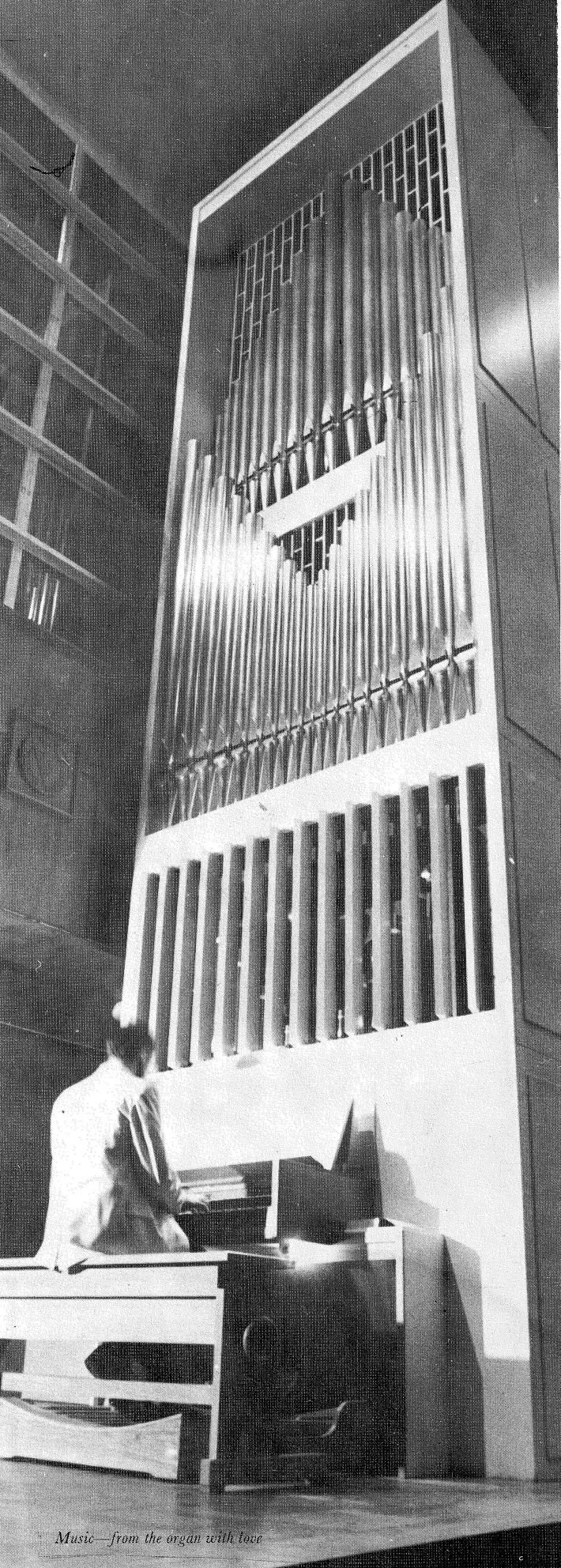
It was during this period that I investigated all the remaining six pipe organs in Hong Kong, checking the stops of each, only to discover that none was sufficiently large or in good enough condition for teaching or playing recitals. The few visiting organists who dared playing in public on one of these instruments would either give up in despair or experience the humiliation of having the recital spoiled by the instrument itself. What could be done?

By now the Music Department was growing rapidly, and there was a corresponding need for proper equipment and a larger variety of instrumental instruction. This coincided with a period of growing affluence and rising expectations in Hong Kong. Commerce

and industry were growing increasingly sophisticated, and so too was sophistication growing in the sector of fine arts.

For lovers of organ music this seemed to be the right time to get together and decide on a course of action. As far as I know, it was Robert Ascott, then the conductor of the Robin Boyle Singers, who started sounding out various people in Hong Kong about the possibility of forming an organ committee. Mr. Ascott had to leave Hong Kong, however, and I took up where he left off by inviting "all those interested in pipe organs and organ music" to a meeting in my home on April 14th, 1972. Our general aim was to encourage Chung Chi College as well as large churches and places like the City Hall to consider the purchase and installation of pipe organs. We would argue that not only was this a better and cheaper long-term investment than electronic instruments, but also that students, professional musicians and audiences would benefit from proper pipe organs and the musical possibilities they opened.

This meeting saw the formation of the Chung Chi College Organ Committee, and it was decided to concentrate efforts in three directions: 1) to gather information from as many organ firms as possible; 2) to encourage as many organizations, societies and church congregations as possible to initiate organ projects of their own; and 3) to explore the prospects



of successful fund-raising. We had set an ambitious, courageous programme for ourselves!

The founding members of the Organ Committee, besides myself, were James Muir, Tom Pniewski and Michael Smith. We decided that the Chung Chi College Chapel would be the best and most logical place to install a new pipe organ, but we kept this choice in confidence for the time being. Only toward the end of 1972, on November 5th, to be precise, did we officially approach the Chung Chi College administration (the father-to-be, as it were) with our request to seriously consider the installation of a proper pipe organ in the Chapel. It would be an overstatement to say that we received a very encouraging reply, for many doubts, ifs and buts were expressed, particularly on the subject of money. Thus the meetings of the Organ Committee that followed were devoted to the question of whether we could or should commit ourselves to raising a total of about HK \$200,000.

By this time the Organ Committee had grown to its largest size. In addition to the names already mentioned, Sonia Archer, Dale Craig and Keith Anderson as Chairmen of the Music Department, David Gwilt and Sheila Lau had joined us. My husband never became an official member, but he and his secretary, Jennifer Lam, did immense amounts of clerical work behind the scenes.

We held monthly meetings in early 1973 to keep in close touch with one another's fund-raising activities. Our first donation was received on February 15th, 1973, and from then on more than seven thousand letters to prospective donors were sent out, local businessmen and other interested parties visited, and contacts made with every possible local and overseas source of money we could think of.

We were quite successful in arousing the interest of local newspapers and radio stations in our project, with the result that interviews were given, articles written and our own news releases printed.

On March 8th, 1973, we were greatly heartened by an anonymous donation of HK \$50,000 which Michael Smith managed to secure.

Meanwhile, of the twelve organ builders we had contacted in several countries, eight had replied with quotations. Our recommendation to award the contract to Mr. Detlef Kleuker of Brackwede, Germany, was fairly easy because of his long experience with tropicalised organs, his reputation for reliability and, very importantly, his comparatively low price. Yet we delayed our final decision until we had seen detailed sketches, stop lists and estimates from a selected few builders.

Then comes marriage

On August 25th, 1973, the President of Chung Chi College, Dr. C.T. Yung, agreed to sign the contract, but not before reminding the Committee that he was somewhat hesitant and that he expected its members to spare no effort in seeing the project through to successful completion. On the day of contract signing, we had collected HK \$91,126.40, a sum equal to almost half of the estimated cost at that time.

In the months that followed, many more appeal letters went out while detailed planning of the instrument—its stop list, shape and interior—progressed.

Throughout 1973 and in early 1974 five fund-raising concerts of various kinds were held. Sheila Lau played a lunchtime organ recital and also co-operated with Wong Kin Yu, Tom Pniewski and the Oratorio Society in another presentation. Mr. Stanislas Deriemaeker, an organist from Belgium, played in the Catholic Cathedral, as did Mr. Wilhelm Krumbach of Germany in a concert sponsored by the Goethe Institut. The Robin Boyle Singers shared a programme with members of the Chung Chi College Music Department in a concert at Caritas sponsored by Commercial Radio. There was even a political dimension to our efforts when Sir Murray MacLehose wrote us words of encouragement and the Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, both telephoned and wrote from London to express—as an organist himself—his interest in our project.

By September 26th, 1974, thirteen months after the contract had been signed, we had collected HK \$216,773.25. This was more than HK \$16,000 in excess of what we had promised to raise, but in the meantime revaluation of the German mark and rising costs of labour, material and ocean freight all meant a considerably higher price for the entire undertaking.

This was one of the many times we experienced discouragement and frustration in our efforts, and matters were not helped when the Hong Kong stock market collapsed, ending many of our hopes for substantial donations. Yet encouragement did come at last when the Rotary Club of Kowloon made a grant of HK \$15,000 and the Sir David Trench Fund for Recreation pledged HK \$20,000. One donor pledged HK \$100 provided we sent him ten monthly reminders. We wondered at the time if this was really worth the effort, but in the end it proved to be because the donor gave us an additional final contribution.

Donations amount to approximately 270, ranging from \$5 to \$50,000. Regardless of the amount they all represented the same kind of spirit that responded to the worthy cause.

Then comes the organ for Chung Chi College

Now it was late in 1974, and the day for delivering the organ drew nearer. After several postponements we began looking for a cable which said the instrument was safely aboard ship and underway. Instead a cable arrived saying the security lock of the organ container had been stolen, that the entire instrument had to be inspected for damage and burglary and that there would be still more delay. Fortunately, though, this emergency proved to be a minor one, and the Hapag-Lloyd firm put the organ on the next ship and delivered it to us in good time and in perfect condition. The same firm, incidentally, gave us a substantial reduction in the cost of ocean freight.

On Saturday morning, January 18th of this year, we had the exquisite pleasure of seeing the huge silver container for the organ being slowly driven up the narrow, winding road to the Chapel door. On hand to receive the instrument were Mr. Detlef Kleuker and his assistant, Mr. Siegfried Foerster, both of whom had arrived by air the night before. Dr. Yung was also present, as were many members of the college administration, staff of the Music Department and students. All watched the opening of the container in silence and anticipation.

Mr. Kleuker and Mr. Foerster went right to work, and after exactly one month all 3,000 parts, including 1,352 pipes, were in place and the organ was ready to begin its long life of bringing joy to many listeners with its beautiful sound.

On February 16th Rev. Franklin Woo conducted a dedication worship service, and the festive inaugural recital took place on the evening of Friday, February 28th. This event, a part of the Hong Kong Arts Festival, was a joint presentation by the Hong Kong Arts Centre and the Music Department, and a capacity crowd was present to hear Miss Mitsuko Takemae of Tokyo perform an excellent programme. Her recital was preceded by a short ceremony in which thanks were expressed to all the donors as well as members of the Organ Committee.

I would like to end this story with an expression of warm thanks to all who helped raise and contribute funds for our pipe organ project. The cost of the instrument ex workshop was HK \$211,048.60 (DM105,524.30), but the total expenditure will have been very nearly HK \$260,000. Finally, I would like to express the hope that all those who play at or listen to the organ in future will have as much benefit, joy and pleasure as the members of my Committee and I had in bringing the first modern pipe organ to Hong Kong.

Recent Developments in International Programmes

In keeping with the unique international status of Hong Kong The Chinese University is becoming a global centre for inter-cultural communication.

This trend was emphatically endorsed by the arrival in October 1974 of the first fifteen winners of the Luce Scholar awards for a series of orientation lectures given by the University's experts in Chinese and Asian Studies. The participants represented a highly selective group of young American scholars from such world-renowned universities as Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Chicago, Vanderbilt, etc., with professional fields ranging from architecture and economics to theology. The Chinese University was chosen as the institutional base for the orientation programme which the scholars were obliged to attend before fanning out across Asia to take up assignments based on their career interests and preparation. At the end of their year as Luce Scholars, they will be expected to return to the United States not as Asian experts, but as citizens and future leaders in their professions whose

perception—of Asia, of America, and of themselves—will have been substantially sharpened as a result of their experience. A similar Luce Scholar orientation programme will again be conducted at the University in October 1975.

In response to the increasing interest in East Asia and requests by foreign students for more regular study opportunities in a Chinese language and cultural environment, The Chinese University, in cooperation with the Yale-China Association, has been planning for some time to launch an International Asian Studies Programme (IASP) on the campus for some 75 students and scholars from abroad. The proposed IASP will be a full-fledged interdisciplinary programme cutting across the areas of Humanities, Social Sciences and Business Administration as well. It will develop its own core of faculty staff with a curriculum programme sufficiently diversified in discipline coverage and level to meet the needs of a wide spectrum of both undergraduates and graduates of all nationalities.

The University has an ex-

change agreement with the University of California which provides a number of tuition scholarships and fellowship grants for recent graduates and junior faculty members to pursue higher degree studies at various U.C. campuses. In return, California sends each year two prominent professors and a number of students to The Chinese University. Since 1974 the University's student exchange arrangements with U.C. have been extended to include one-year and two-year programmes. While the one-year programme is for U.C. students to spend their "junior" year at CUHK, the two-year programme enables some of the more career-oriented students to spend their "senior" and first graduate years at the University to take better advantage of our comparative strengths in Chinese and Asian Studies.

With the support of the Inter-University Council, London, the Board of Studies in Chemistry, CUHK and the University Chemical Laboratory, Cambridge University have established a link, informally at the initial stage, for an exchange of faculty members. One

Exchange students being a part of campus life



of the main objectives of the link is to provide facilities for the promotion of joint research between members of the two Departments. Under the "link" programme, a member from this University's Chemistry Board spent the academic year 1973-74 in Cambridge. Hopefully a staff member from the Cambridge University Chemical Laboratory will visit CUHK for four to six months in 1976.

Beginning in 1973, the University has had a person-for-person exchange of students with the School of Journalism, University of Missouri-Columbia. Recently, in early 1975, the President of Soka University (Tokyo) paid a special visit to the University to sign a memorandum for an exchange of visiting scholars and postgraduate students.

At the College level, all the existing programmes which sponsor a number of graduate-tutors, have been further strengthened. These include the close ties New Asia has with the Yale-China Association, Chung Chi with the Wellesley-Yenching Committee and the Princeton-in-Asia Committee, and United with Williams College and Indiana University. In addition, Chung Chi's undergraduate exchange programmes with Redlands University and Washington and Lee University, as well as New Asia's with Asia University (Tokyo) and Connecticut College, have been marked, in general, with increased participation on both sides.

Following the pilot experience of the California Programme, the College Centre for Education Abroad (CCEA), jointly operated

by Beaver College and Franklin and Marshall College, established in 1972 a Hong Kong Programme at New Asia College in addition to their London and Vienna Programmes. A total of 60 students—undergraduate and graduate—representing 43 different universities and colleges across the United States have come under this Programme for a semester/year in Chinese and Asian studies at the University. Beginning in autumn 1975, the Great Lakes Colleges Association and the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, each with a membership of 12 renowned institutions of higher education, will also participate, en bloc, in the CCEA-Programme. This undoubtedly will further promote international recognition of the academic standing of The Chinese University.

IUC Visitors

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas has sponsored the visits of four scholars to this University in the first quarter of 1975.

Marine Science—Prof. P.R. Walne

Prof. P.R. Walne of the Fisheries Experiment Station, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, U.K., visited the University from 9th to 30th January to advise on the development of teaching and research in mariculture at the University. Prof. Walne presented a *Report* on his visit, setting out his views on, *inter alia*, mariculture in Hong Kong, the teaching of Marine Biology at this University, and the research programme at the Marine Science Laboratory.

Chemical Physics—Dr. G.A. Webb

Dr. G.A. Webb of the University of Surrey was here from 14th to 24th January to consider the possibility of cooperation between the University of Surrey and this University. Dr. Webb held two seminars for members of the Science Centre:

"Nitrogen NMR"

"NMR of Paramagnetic Species"

Mathematics—Prof. J.D. Weston

Another IUC Visitor was Prof. J.D. Weston of

the Pure Mathematics Department, University College, Swansea, who was here from 13th March to 1st April to review the recently established M.Phil. programme in Mathematics and to have consultations with the teaching staff on research projects. A report on his visit has been sent to the University. Prof. Weston held two public lectures during his stay here:

"Topics in Linear Algebra"

"Convolutions"

Teaching Methods—Prof. Ruth M. Beard

Prof. Ruth M. Beard of the University Teaching Methods Unit, London University Institute of Education, now attached to Bradford University, visited the University from 12th to 27th March to stimulate interest in teaching methods, introduce new ideas and projects and advise on how to promote better teaching methods in general. During her stay at the University, Prof. Beard delivered a public lecture on "Effective Teaching" and held numerous seminars with the staff of the three Colleges and the Science Centre. Topics for the seminars were:

"Towards Better University Teaching in the CUHK"

"Equality and Inequality of Opportunities in Higher Education"

"Systematic Course Design"

"Variety of Teaching Methods"

"Teaching for Effective Learning"

"Assessment of Learning, Course and Teaching"



香港中文大學正門

Pylon at the main entrance of The Chinese University of Hong Kong