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Number One 1982





# Chinese University Bulletin

## Number One 1982

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*(Cover: University Campus by Mr. Cheng-yen Wu)*

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## First Pro-Chancellor of the University



Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the University Council, has been appointed first Pro-Chancellor of the University from 12th February, 1982 by His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir Murray MacLehose.

The Pro-Chancellor is, according to the Ordinance of the University, an officer of the University who may, on the authorization of the Chancellor or on his behalf, exercise any of the powers or perform any of the duties of the Chancellor.

Sir Yuet-keung is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of East Asia Ltd. and Chairman of the Trade Development Council. For many years, he was the Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive and the Legislative Council. His long and distinguished record of public service to the community makes him one of the best-known public figures in Hong Kong. He has been knighted twice.

Sir Yuet-keung has a close association with the University. He took up the post of Chairman of the Board of Governors of Chung Chi College in 1964, and joined the University Council shortly thereafter. He was appointed Chairman of the Council in 1971 and has played a key role in charting the course of the University throughout the past decade. His new role as Pro-Chancellor will further strengthen his ties with the University and enable him to give assistance to the Chancellor even more effectively.

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# An Interview with Sir Yuet-keung Kan



*His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Murray MacLehose, appointed Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the University Council, to be the first Pro-Chancellor of the University from 12th February, 1982. It is hoped that through this interview our readers may get to know Sir Y.K. better – what kind of a person he is, what his ways and achievements are.*

In Hong Kong, unless you happen to be someone who never reads the newspapers, otherwise you must have seen the picture of Sir Yuet-keung Kan – of him addressing the press on some public issue, or presiding at some ceremony, or leaving Hong Kong to attend some international conference... I believe that many, like me, would like to know what makes this gracious personage so extraordinary, apart from the many titles following his name.

On 12th July, 1982 I was granted an interview with Sir Yuet-keung. I arrived at Sir Y.K.'s office at the appointed time. It did not take me many minutes to realize that Sir Y.K. is easy-going, unassuming and unpretentious. His frankness and sincerity augured well for a successful interview.

The ice was broken in no time and very soon Sir Y.K. was chattering away, explaining the role of the Trade Development Council. Pride was written all over his face as he counted the ever-increasing number of TDC branches all over the world, and as he showed me the diversified Hong Kong products from catalogues of his Council. Anyone with less than absolute devotion to Hong Kong could not have been so elated from just talking about its achievements. Sir Y.K.'s devotion is so deep that he expects all the people of Hong Kong to have a strong sense of belonging to the place. However, he understands

very well that there can be a sense of belonging only if the government cares about the welfare of its people and formulates policies accordingly.

Sir Y.K. was an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council for eleven years and Executive Council for fourteen years, and became the Senior Unofficial Member of both these Councils. His relations with successive governors of Hong Kong have always been excellent and his advice has often influenced their decision. He was so well-known as a trouble-shooter that the governors never spared him whenever a difficult problem came up. The problems he had helped to solve are multifarious, ranging from transportation to corruption, from consumers' interests to salaries of civil servants. Sir Y.K. said jokingly that all his life he had been slaving away merrily, impervious to criticism in his conviction that all that matters is that one must be fair and impartial and always have a clear conscience. In this respect, Sir Y.K. has full confidence in himself because as a lawyer, he has been trained to be objective, to look at issues from different angles and consider both the pros and cons.

Sir Y.K. also believes that to be really worthy of the trust of both the government and the people, one must have an intimate knowledge of the local society as well as the life, likes and dislikes, and the sufferings of its people. He never hides it from anyone that he has always wanted to redress the wrongs and injustices of society. His founding of the Reform Club with Mr. B.A. Bernacchi to study social problems testifies to his claim. But where does the root of his radical ideas lie? It is generally believed that it was at the London School of Economics, the hotbed of socialism, that they began to take shape. While sub-



*Sir Y.K. with H.E. the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, at The Hong Kong Trade Development Council*

scribing to this view, Sir Y.K. pointed out that his urge to reform society may be traced further back. To be exact, it was when he was still attending a tutorial school at the age of fourteen or so. Everyday when he saw the hawkers being thrown onto the police van by the policemen like cats and dogs, he would become very indignant and ask, 'All of us are human beings, why should there be so much injustice?' and aspired to be a champion of these underdogs.

Sir Y.K. has often demonstrated his concern for the ordinary people. When he was still active in the legal profession, he was often approached by the ordinary people to represent them in lawsuits. When he was still a member of the Urban Council, once he was arrested for speaking up for an old woman selling newspapers outside his office building. When he served as Chairman of the Transport Advisory Committee, he travelled by public transport to the areas worst affected by the chaotic traffic to see for himself how the commuters suffered. When he was appointed Chairman of the Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service, not only did he take the initiative to meet and hold discussions with representatives of various staff associations and workers' unions, but he also tried his best to gain a better understanding of the lives of other salaried workers. He had strongly supported the introduction of rent control. ...

Sir Y.K. would never allow himself to be far removed from the general public or to become an extravagant and ostentatious celebrity. He leads a quiet life, indifferent to fame and gain. He seldom attends any social functions except in the course of his official duties. Despite their frequent appearance

in newspapers and on television in public life, Sir Y.K. and Lady Kan otherwise keep a low profile. They are often seen, like ordinary folks, eating out in ordinary restaurants, and Sir Y.K. is often seen driving Lady Kan to the market in his small Honda at weekends.

This Senior Unofficial, who has been knighted twice, retired from the Executive Council two years ago because he was convinced that Unofficials should not stay too long on the senior Councils of the Government. "We must stay long enough to become experienced and effective, but there comes a time when fresh minds are needed: a time when the older hands must step down." — This conviction of his is a manifestation of his broad-mindedness. Nevertheless, his retirement is surely a great loss to the people of Hong Kong. People will miss their ombudsman, who has an ideal combination of qualities for this role: coming from a family deeply rooted in Hong Kong, with a vigorous training of the West in the legal profession, a sound background in the Chinese classics and above all, a profound knowledge of the local society.

Fortunately for us, Sir Y.K., ever willing to serve Hong Kong, has promised Sir Murray MacLehose to stay on as the Chairman of the Trade Development Council. With Sir Y.K. as our ambassador of goodwill, we can expect a rapid expansion in the local trade, which is the animating force of Hong Kong, and an ever thriving economy.

But for The Chinese University, what matters more is that we now have Sir Y.K. as our first Pro-Chancellor. The University is thus assured of his continued involvement to lead us from strength to strength.

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Q. *First of all, let me thank you for granting me this interview. As a person so closely associated with The Chinese University, what do you think of it?*

A. The Chinese University is a young institution which will excel in the academic world in due course. Because of Hong Kong's setting and position, local institutions of tertiary education enjoy a high degree of academic freedom, and staff and students of The Chinese University should take full advantage of it.

Q. *What do you think of today's university students on the whole?*

A. University education of my day catered only for the élite, but times have changed. This is clearly a great stride forward. As for the students themselves, it is gratifying to note that they are becoming more and more aware of social problems. I am convinced that it is the duty of university students to come to grips with social injustices, and I have never been worried by their relatively radical attitude because I believe that the wise guidance of teachers can always prevent them from going too far.

Q. *We all know that your contribution to Hong Kong is in many areas. One of your greatest achievements in recent years has been the promotion of Hong Kong's bilateral trade with other countries. Would you please tell us something about the Trade Development Council and your role as its Chairman?*

A. The function of the Trade Development Council is two-fold: to enable overseas countries to have a better understanding of Hong Kong's trade policies and the prospects of Hong Kong trade; and to obtain more information on foreign markets and to develop new ones. Hong Kong adopts an open door policy in trade, never placing any restrictions on import from other countries, the reason being that our industries rely so heavily on imported raw materials and machinery that reduction in import trade would mean recession in industry and diminishing export trade.

Opportunities for trade with Hong Kong also lie in the many local public works developments,

e.g. the Mass Transit Railway, public housing, the proposed new airport, the container terminal. All these projects require the active participation of overseas countries including the importation of equipment, specialists and techniques. To them, these 'invisible exports' have boosted their trade with Hong Kong.

As for export trade, Hong Kong has in recent years shifted its emphasis from USA and members of the European Economic Community to Japan. Before, we had little idea what the Japanese market was like, so we did not and could not produce goods to meet its specific needs. The recession in Europe and America, coupled with the emergence of Japan as a great economic power, with which Hong Kong has a very unfavourable balance of trade, has induced us to devote more efforts to expanding the Japanese market. A change in Japan's economic development, with heavy industries taking priority over light industries, enables us to open up a market in Japan for our toys, clothing, electronic goods and electric appliances. We are now turning our attention to the medium-sized chain stores in Japan for realizing the market potential.

Previously many countries had the misconception that Hong Kong was only a producer of cheap and low quality goods of limited choice, but today Hong Kong products enjoy a very good reputation and further expansion of our foreign markets is to be expected.

Apart from developing trade relations with overseas countries, the TDC is actively promoting economic cooperation with China. To achieve the four modernizations, China has to learn from the experience of Hong Kong in the development of its light industries the same way Hong Kong learnt from Japan thirty years ago. The setting up of special economic zones in Southern China enables Hong Kong to play a greater role in China's modernization programme through the introduction of modern technology, management know-how and sales promotion.

Q. *Sales promotion is precisely what the Hong Kong Trade Development Council has been doing?*

A. Precisely. Industrialists are responsible for developing Hong Kong's industries but good

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promotion is necessary to boost sales. Without promotion, their efforts would be wasted. Always shuttling between Hong Kong and overseas countries, I am in fact doing a salesman's job. Come to think of it, for more than twenty years I have been so pre-occupied with public services that I have not had time to practise my profession and make money!

Q. *I presume that doesn't matter at all since you are from a wealthy and well-established family.*

A. This is not correct. My father was a self-made man and my grandfather, who came here from Guangzhou, was only a humble employer of Yokohama Specie Bank (日本正金銀行). My father, after his return from Japan, where he learned banking, started Tak Shun Bank (德信銀號) and the Bank of East Asia. However, my father had on his shoulders a very heavy burden because ours was a very big family: apart from his fourteen children, he also had to support the eight children left behind by his elder brother as well as his mother and sisters. I had to live away from the family since I was fourteen because at that time there was no room in the house to accommodate all of us. When we were students, my elder brother and I were only given three cents each day for lunch. We could only have a bowl of plain noodles, mixing with the rickshawmen in the Sai Ying Pun area.

Nevertheless, my father, who attended school for only a few years, would like to see us all well-educated. When I was seven I was already able to recite *The Four Books* and many pieces of classical prose. I attended a private tutorial school and every Sunday my father would pick up a book, turn to any page and ask us to recite the text. We were not allowed to stop until we were told to, and anyone who made more than six mistakes would be confined to the house for the day. But, if we passed the test, we would be treated to an outing, walking all the way to the Peak via Old Peak Road, and awarded with a lunch afterwards. After my graduation from the University of Hong Kong in 1934, I fully expected my father to ask me to work in his bank, but instead, he sent me to the United Kingdom to study law because he believed that for such a big family it

would be necessary to have a lawyer to look after the family business. I spent five years in the U.K. and returned in 1940. I have not used my father's money at all since then.

When I first practised as a lawyer, I took the bus from Star Ferry to my home in Causeway Bay for lunch everyday so as to save money. I lived with my family (I was married in 1940 and my daughter was born in 1941) in a rented flat at \$65 per month and rented a refrigerator at \$10 per month because I could not afford to buy one. At the time, we spent only 50¢ for every meal. Now you can see that I worked my way up like everybody else.

Q. *Wasn't your original intention to study medicine?*

A. Yes, but my father would not agree because he felt that there were already too many doctors and it would be hard to earn a living.

Q. *You seem to be very much under the influence of your father.*

A. Yes, very much indeed. I have a profound respect for my father. He always taught me to be honest, sincere and hard-working and I have always tried to live up to his expectations.

Q. *Have you ever regretted taking up law instead of medicine?*

A. I have never had any well-defined objective in life, and I am not an ambitious man. To me everything seems prearranged, and all of a sudden I am in the middle of something without being aware of it. Really, never in my life have I set my mind on attaining what in my career.

Q. *But, did you not from the start set your mind on redressing social injustices? Why?*

A. I studied at the University of London and the London School of Economics and Political Science, which was known to be the 'hotbed of Socialism'. I might say that I was to some extent influenced by the radical ideas prevalent there.

Q. *Would you say then that your sojourn at the University of London changed your outlook?*

A. Not exactly. Come to think of it, my sense of justice was not just developed then, but much

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earlier. When I was still attending the private tutorial school inside the Tak Shun Bank building, I was very indignant over the daily arrest of hawkers by policemen, who came everyday at 3:00 p.m. to Kau U Fong opposite my school and threw the hawkers together with their goods into their big van. I was only fourteen or fifteen but my reaction was already very strong and I often thought to myself, "How can one treat one's fellowmen like this? This is extremely unfair. If I can I would do something for the oppressed one day." I have had a strong sense of justice ever since.

In 1946-47 I started a "Symposium" with Mr. B.A. Bernacchi and three other friends. Getting together once a month, we would discuss and study social problems (but never political ones) because we felt that there was much to be reformed in the local society. The Symposium was later developed into the Reform Club.

Q. *Once you were appointed Unofficial Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, you were in fact given a golden opportunity to realize your dream of reforming the society. What do you consider your biggest achievement during the period?*

A. I don't think I can claim to have any achievement. But I must admit that I worked very closely with Sir Murray MacLehose, the previous Governor, and we often saw eye to eye with each other. Our working relationship was really congenial. Many a time his secretary just called me at my office and I rushed at once to the Government House to discuss with him and give him my advice. Usually matters were settled in this way.

Q. *What role can the Senior Member of the Executive Council play in government affairs?*

A. When I was the Senior Member, my duties were more or less the same as the other members. Under the Letters Patent appointing the Governor it is stated that "in all matters touching the administration of the Colony of Hong Kong, the Governor shall govern on the advice of the Executive Council". Members of the Executive Council are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Governor. I have often

pointed out that unofficial were there to give advice; that it was the Governor's responsibility to make decisions after taking advice. Any governor who sought my views could be assured that I would give nothing but honest advice, without fear or favour. To me what matters most is whether I have stood by my principles and spoken with a clear conscience. Abraham Lincoln once said, "I do the best I know how, the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference." This is a good principle for everyone who performs public duties and I always gave a copy of it to each new fellow member when they took office.

Q. *You have been appointed by the government to head many trouble-shooting projects over the years. Would you please tell us about your experiences as a trouble-shooter?*

A. Oh, all those knotty problems! I believe that the best way to solve them is to show our sincerity at the outset, taking the views of others seriously and trying our best to understand the real situation.

When I was Chairman of the Transport Advisory Committee in 1961-68, I used to go with the Secretary, Mr. D.C. Bray, to see for ourselves the chaotic traffic conditions of the area. And every morning our Secretariat would send us clippings on the transport problem from all major English and Chinese newspapers. Mr. Bray and I would consider the problems and complaints worth looking into and we would prepare a reply to be published in the newspapers the next day. Gradually the citizens came to know of this Committee to which they could air their grievances and began to have confidence in it. Although we might not be able to solve their problems every single time, they felt better because at least there was someone who really cared.

In 1974 Hong Kong was hit by the spiralling prices of consumer goods triggered off by the rocketing price of rice. The Governor asked me to set up a Consumer's Council and act as Chair-



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man. At first the Council was ridiculed as 'toothless' because it was not empowered to impose any penalty on the profiteers. I was more optimistic, knowing very well that it would very soon have to whole-hearted support of the four million citizens who were indignant with the profiteers. The very first thing we had to deal with was the price of rice and the panic purchasing of this staple food. My solution was to make the rice merchants empty their stock onto the market so that the affluent supply would automatically force the price down. As for other foodstuffs, we had other tactics. Everyday, we sent our staff early in the morning to the markets to check on the price of pork, beef, lamb and poultry, etc. and to the big supermarkets to check on other important foodstuffs. At ten o'clock we would send the list of prices directly from our office to Radio Hong Kong for broadcasting. All of us on the Council were admittedly inexperienced and what we did then was like fire extinguishing, hosing down the fire once it was discovered. After a year or so, the price of goods returned to normal and I was allowed to quit.

But my most trying experience was to come. In 1978-79 the Government was faced with the urgent task of pacifying the dissatisfied civil servants (including postmen, butchers, nurses, teachers, policemen and surveyors) who staged strikes or go-slow demonstrations one after the other. In a bid to settle the industrial disputes in the civil service, the Governor asked me to head the newly set up Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service. I handled the situation in the usual manner: holding open-minded talks and discussions with representatives of various staff associations and trade unions to gain a better understanding of their working conditions, views and expectations. After much effort, these problems were solved one by one. In the course of my work, I have made many new friends, who even now would drop in from time to time to have a chat. To some people this kind of socializing may seem a waste of time but I firmly believe that human relationships are worth cultivating.

There is another thing which you may wish to know. There used to be an Anti-corruption

Branch in the Police Department but corruption was not confined to the Police Department in the '60s. A special committee was set up in 1963 by the Government (again headed by me) to study what loopholes there were in the working procedures of various government departments that left room for corruption. The first thing I did was to provide citizens with a P.O. Box (i.e. P.O. Box 1000) to which they could send their complaints. I opened all the letters myself and investigations were initiated without delay whenever deemed necessary. Subsequently a report was submitted to the Government, identifying the departments with loopholes in their working procedures. This, I believe, heralded the establishment of the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Q. *Have you anything to do with the establishment of the ICAC?*

A. Let me tell you what happened. In 1974 I was attending the International Universities Conference in Edinburgh with your former Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li. Co-incidentally, the Governor was spending his holiday at home in Scotland, Sir Murray invited us to his home. It was there that he asked me privately whether corruption was really very serious in Hong Kong and whether it was necessary to set up a special unit to tackle the problem. I believe he made up his mind then to set up the ICAC. Things just have a way of happening!

Q. *I hope you will forgive me for asking you a personal question. From what you have said, I cannot help feeling you are somewhat under the influence of Buddhism.*

A. I have indeed thought of studying the Buddhist philosophy. But I am actually a Christian. Talking about religion, I have often been telling this joke to my friends: The thing I dread most after my death is to go to heaven because I would have to be alone there with St. Peter for eternity. You can imagine how dull that would be! But if I am to go to hell I would have the company of many friends. (ha, ha, ha...)

Q. *You really do have a good sense of humour.*

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## Profiles

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*Professor Hsing Mo Huan*



*Professor Timothy Yu*

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### *Professor Hsing Mo Huan*

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When Professor Hsing Mo Huan arrived in Hong Kong by air in the early spring of 1973 to take up his appointment as Professor of Economics at The Chinese University, the local stock market was experiencing its severest slump ever, and the restructuring of the University was in the offing. In a sense, Professor Hsing's arrival was seasonable, for though he had not been swept into the whirlpool of the stock exchange, he had arrived just in time to witness the debate on the restructuring of the University at its climax and to make a valuable contribution to its subsequent reorganization.

But how time flies! In a twinkling, Professor Hsing's service at the University has run into its tenth year. During his term of office, Professor Hsing has devoted himself not only to teaching and research in the field of economics, but also to the many academic developments of the University. Of all his contributions to the University, his active involvement in its restructuring and his achievements during his term of office as Dean of the Graduate School stand out most conspicuously. For example, the expansion of Master's degree programmes and the establishment of Ph.D. degree programmes, both of them practical steps to raise the international standing of the University, were due, in large measure, to his efforts.

In research, Professor Hsing has set a good example to others by sparing no efforts in writing papers and books after fulfilling his heavy administrative commitments, even at the expense of sleep. Apart from publishing a large number of papers, he has, in collaboration with his colleagues, conducted

a comparative study of the productivity of Asian countries, produced an estimation of Hong Kong's GDP. Completed under unfavourable conditions in terms of manpower and resources, the two large-scale projects testify to Professor Hsing's stamina and profound learning. Under his competent leadership, a strong academic atmosphere was engendered in the Department of Economics, as is demonstrated unmistakably by its members' many articles appearing frequently in leading economic journals all over the world.

Professor Hsing is sincere and kindly in his relations with colleagues and students. Since he joined the University he has made many intimate friends, including his staff. Students who attended his lectures not only admired his academic achievements but also derived plenty of practical wisdom from his inspiring teaching. This is especially true of his five to six graduate students. Professor Hsing often makes use of the fifteen minutes between classes as a coffee break with students. From these fifteen minutes accumulated over the years, the graduate students have benefited a lot, which will stand them in good stead for the rest of their lives. That is why all graduates of the Economics Division (Graduate School) of the past eight years showed up for the farewell dinner in honour of Professor Hsing. The good attendance on the occasion showed how highly Professor Hsing was esteemed by his students.

In September, Professor Hsing will be retiring with a distinguished record of service to the University. Before he leaves us, let us warmly wish him good health and a happy retirement, and count on him for valuable advice on the overall development of the University in the years to come.

— T.B. Lin

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## Professor Timothy Yu

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*On top of journalism,*

*He had to promote communication.*

*Having set up advertising and public relations,*

*He went at science information.*

*He paid equal attention to teaching and research,*

*Supervised many a dissertation,*

*Worked twelve hours a day,*

*And went up and down without cessation.*

*Oh, Professor Yu, all this trouble*

*Came at your own invitation!*

Professor Timothy Yu joined the University as Chairman of the Board of Studies in Journalism in 1974. On assuming office, he did not try to make a clean break with tradition and introduce wanton reforms. Instead, he made improvements and expanded the Department systematically on the solid foundation laid down by his predecessors. First he joined forces with his colleagues to fight for the expansion of the two-year programme in journalism into a four-year programme, so as to admit, like other departments, students in the first year and instil a sense of identity into them from the very beginning. Two years later, his plans were implemented, and the Department was divided into two sections: the Reporting and Editing Section, designed for the printing media, and the Broadcasting Section, designed for the electronic media. Following the restructuring, the Department was renamed Department of Journalism and Communication, with, as expected, many courses introduced.

In 1980, the Department established an Advertising and Public Relations Section, which not only provided highly qualified personnel in communication urgently needed by Hong Kong for its development, but also offered students a wider choice of careers. Apart from TV equipment, computer appliances, and research funds, Professor Yu succeeded in setting up the Aw Boon Haw Professorship. In 1977, with the arrival of the first Aw Boon Haw Professor, Dr Wilbur Schramm, an authority on communication, the Master's Degree Programme in Communication was successfully launched. Because of these new academic developments, Professor Yu had to share in the supervision of graduates' dissertations, attend to administrative duties within the Department, modify old programmes and introduce new ones, take care of his colleagues' opportunities for advanced studies, look after individual students' graduate studies, engage in his own research, and write his own papers. To cope with the increased work-load, he had to go to his office at seven o'clock in the morning and stay there until half

past seven in the evening. During office hours, he was occupied with such day-to-day business as receiving guests and students, attending meetings, liaising with the community, and giving lectures. Thus he had to arrive in his office an hour and a half early and leave it two hours late in order to go over reports, documents and letters, draft papers, and reply to letters. Since files of the Department were all kept in the office, the only way to finish the day's work was to try and find time in the morning and evening. While Professor Yu's home was in Residence One, his office was in the Ch'eng Ming Building of New Asia College. At noon he often went home for lunch on foot. Yet going up and down the hill was no toil for him, for he was just taking his exercise, killing two birds with one stone, as it were.

Professor Yu is retiring this year. It is said that he has already drawn up plans to start his own business and fulfil his writing commitments. On saying good-bye to the University, does Professor Yu have any regrets? Perhaps yes. He may regret not having seen his plans for a Film Section and an Information Science Section realized. He may be wistful, too, about the unaccomplished research project on Chinese communication of the Centre for Communication Studies, which he once concurrently headed as Director. However, we believe that, as a Christian, he must be familiar with the following saying from 'Ecclesiastes' of the *Holy Bible*:

*There is an appointed time for everything.*

*And there is a time for every event under Heaven.*

Moreover, television is a close relative of the cinema, and the Department has already acquired a fairly comprehensive set of reference books on the art of filming. Nor will it be difficult to set up an Information Science Section once the Department succeeds in recruiting qualified teachers, since computer facilities are already available. Though the research project on Chinese communication designed for the study of communication behaviour in the light of traditional Chinese culture has not been carried out, it has already met with positive response from both mainland China and Taiwan. After all, projects of this sort cannot be monopolized by The Chinese University alone. As the saying goes, "The forefathers plant the trees; their descendants rest under the shade." Once the pioneers have opened up the virgin soil and sown the seeds, irrigation, cultivation and reaping should, as a matter of course, be left to their successors. Therefore, to Professor Timothy Yu, who has done so much to open up the virgin soil in the field of journalism and communication, The Chinese University would like to say, "What an arduous task you have performed!"

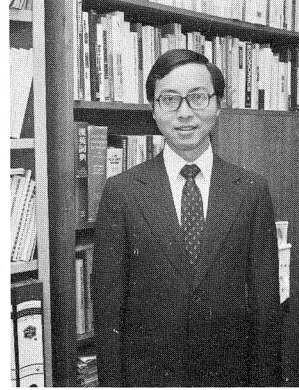
— S.C. Soong



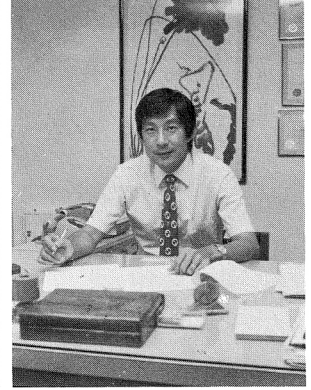
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*Mrs. Christine Wong*



*Dr. Liu Pak-wai*



*Dr. Stanislaus Hu*

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## *Dr. John T.S. Chen*

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On 1st August, 1973, Dr. John T.S. Chen, after having served the University in various other capacities for eight years, assumed duty as Registrar of the CUHK. He took up this important role at a time when the University was converging and expanding both physically and administratively. It was the time when New Asia and United Colleges were transplanted onto the Shatin Campus. With the physical unity, teaching was becoming more and more inter-collegiate. Then under The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976, the College Registries were dissolved to be replaced by Faculty Offices, and administration was centralized.

It was a time of change and a time of turbulence. With his dedicated support, the University expanded from three to five Faculties and introduced nine full-time, four part-time undergraduate Major programmes and twenty-two postgraduate programmes including six Ph.D. programmes. The volume of work increased by leaps and bounds. But, Dr. Chen retained his calm and dignity at all times. One never saw him rushed. He only worked quietly until the early hours of the morning. Those who worked with him soon found out that behind the mild and gentle exterior is a man of relentless drive and tremendous stamina. As Chairman or Secretary of innumerable committees, Dr. Chen never let pass any piece of draft paper without painstakingly correcting everything, even down to the commas and dots.

He seems to have more hours in a day than other people. While being Registrar, he pursued studies and obtained the degree of "Doctorat d' Universit  s-Lettres" from the University of Paris VII. He also wrote and translated numerous books. Of these, six

were published during the nine years while he was Registrar. He still had time to travel, to attend dancing and shadow boxing lessons, and above all to practise what he had learnt long after others had given up.

Besides everything above, he was able to find time for rendering services to the Catholic Church and to the education community. His contributions were of such calibre that they were recognized by the Vatican and the French Governments, so much so that he was knighted by both.

It was no wonder we were surprised when we heard that this indefatigable person was to retire soon. But then we learnt that he was retiring only to take up the very challenging post of Vice-President of Lingnan College, all of us in the University wish him good health and success in his new venture. — *L. Hu*

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## *Mrs. Christine Wong*

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Born in Cuba and raised in Hong Kong, the bright, young girl went from Pooi To Girls' Middle School to Lingnan University in Guangzhou as a scholarship student, won election as the Women Student Union President and graduated in 1951 with high honours. A casual visit back to Hong Kong that summer changed her plans: she took up teaching at her *alma mater*, Pooi To School, which was to last for the next twelve years. Subsequently, her sweetheart from high school days, Mr. K.H. Wong, also came to Hong Kong, and the couple were happily united in holy wedlock in 1957. **Mrs. Christine Wong** then joined the University in January 1964, when it was only a few months old and all staff in the Central Office could sit around a single dinner table to honour the founding Vice-Chancellor, Dr. C.M. Li, when he first came to office. She has since stayed with the University in the

Personnel Section of the Registry (now the Secretariat), rising from Administrative Assistant to Assistant Secretary in 1969, and to Senior Assistant Secretary in 1977. With the rapid expansion of the University and its reorganization in 1977, her responsibility has also grown tremendously, which, apart from tending to the daily personnel matters of a staff of 2,000, includes among other things a great deal of committee work on procedures, rules and terms of service.

While to many staff members but a calm, efficient and conscientious administrator looking after their leaves, passages and visas, she is well known to close associates as the cheerful and indefatigable colleague who can always be depended on to rise to challenges, meet deadlines and keep confidentiality; as the warm, kind-hearted person who never hesitates to help out on personal problems, big or small; as the loving mother of her two daughters, 15 and 16, and a truly devout Christian.

Mr. K.H. Wong, a church minister, emigrated to the United States in the early seventies, while Christine stayed on to bring her children up in a Chinese environment. With the reorganization of the University, Christine was persuaded to delay her departure once and then again. But the time has now finally come for the whole family to reunite in California, and those who have been associated with her would feel a heavy loss for a long time to come.

— F.C. Chen

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## Dr. Liu Pak-wai

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Dr. Liu Pak-wai was born in Hong Kong, where he also received his primary and secondary education. In 1967, he went to the United States for further studies and undertook training in several disciplines. As an undergraduate he majored in Physics and obtained his B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1971. For his graduate work, he specialized in Education and Economics at Stanford University, and graduated with degrees in Education (M.A. 1975) and Economics (M.A. 1975, Ph.D. 1977). In 1981-82 he was a Visiting Scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University.

Dr. Liu joined The Chinese University in 1976 as Lecturer in Economics and taught courses in Economic Theory, Comparative Economic Systems and Socialist Economics to both graduates and undergraduates. As an economist he is interested in both theoretical and empirical issues and has written on subjects in manpower planning, human capital and human resources, economics of education, labour market analysis, household economics, income distribution, economics of contracting and Chinese

economic development. His published articles appear in both Chinese and English in numerous international journals, such as *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, *Economic Inquiry*, *Economic Letters*, *Journal of Comparative Economics* and *Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie*, and other edited volumes.

Over the years, Dr. Liu has made substantial contributions to academic and community affairs. He sat on many boards and committees at this University, and was Chairman of the Social Science Faculty Admission Committee (1980-81). Dr. Liu served as a member of the Policy Advisory Board of the Hong Kong Examinations Authority. He is also deeply concerned about student welfare and served as the Dean of Students at United College in 1978-79.

— Y.C. Wong

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## Dr. Stanislaus Hu

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The background and experience are quite typical of many local Chinese of his generation: born of a Shanghai business family during the War, came to Hong Kong around 1949 as a small boy, graduated from one of the local schools (in this case Wah Yan College) in the late fifties, went overseas for some ten years of higher education and came back for a professional or business career thereafter. And so it went for Dr. Stanislaus Hu, except perhaps that the several degrees he collected formed an unusual combination - B.Sc. in Civil Engineering (1965), MBA in Management/Marketing (1967) and Ph.D. in Administration (1975), all at Ohio University; and that he accumulated considerable working experience in many fields - engineering, computer applications, and university teaching - before returning to join the University in 1977, first as Lecturer in the Computer Science Department, then moving to the Three-year MBA Programme as Lecturer and Associate Director in 1980, and to the Computer Services Centre as the Director in 1981. His many qualifications and wide administrative experience, especially in electronic data processing, should stand him in good stead for his latest appointment as the Deputy Secretary of the University from 1st August, 1982. He would remain the Director of the Computer Services Centre on concurrent basis.

A jolly, easy-going person who easily wins the heart of students and colleagues alike by his casual, open style, Stan is also a devoted family man with a charming wife and two young children, who nevertheless also drives himself hard at work and, while taking up his third job in two years, still hopes to prove to all comers his proclaimed prowess at ping-pong.

— F.C. Chen

## Obituaries

### *Mr. Wang Teh-chao*

In the fall of 1968, I was accepted by the History Department of New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. One of the compulsory courses of the Department was General History of the West. The teacher in charge was the late Mr. Wang Teh-chao.

Some of my fellow students found Mr. Wang's Jiangsu-Zhejiang Pu-tong-hua difficult to comprehend. However, his clear and analytical presentation had impressed us immensely. Though the class was large, he often tried to maintain personal contact with us by inviting us individually to his office for a chat. He paid special attention to our term papers. I could still recall vividly the occasion when he took me to the library and helped me look for reference books after I had chosen an out-of-the-way topic for my paper. His care for his students had left an indelible mark on their minds.

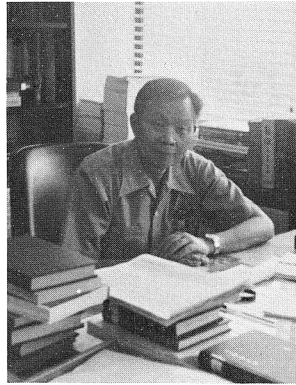
Mr. Wang had a wide range of academic interests, covering both Western and Chinese history, with modern Chinese history, historical method and historical relations between China and the western world as his specialties. He has translated several important works on European history and history of Chinese arts. His research on late Qing intellectual history and the thought of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been well accepted by historians all over the world.

In his student days, Mr. Wang participated in several patriotic student movements. During the Sino-Japanese War, he put aside his studies and plunged into cultural activities in support of the war efforts, both on the front and in the rear. These experiences had a lasting effect on his attitude towards work and life.

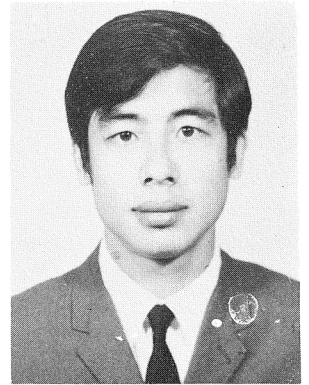
Before his retirement in 1977, Mr. Wang was involved in rather heavy administrative duties. However, his enthusiasm for his students was in no way affected. After his retirement, he spent most of his time rearranging his teaching and research materials. In a short period of three years, he compiled two books on the Qing examination system and the intellectual development of late Qing. While he was continuing with his work, he was suddenly taken away by a stroke.

Having devoted forty years of his life to teaching, Mr. Wang will be remembered for his thoughtfulness and concern for students. His work in comparative history and modern Chinese studies, too, will have a lasting influence on the discipline.

— S.T. Kwok



*Mr. Wang Teh-chao*



*Dr. Tam Sai Wing*

### *Dr. Tam Sai Wing*

It is with deep regret that we record the death on 4th July, 1982 of Dr. Tam Sai Wing, Lecturer in Geography.

Dr. Tam graduated from the University of Hong Kong in 1966 with the degree of B.A. and the degree of M.A. in 1971. He was then awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship to further his studies at The McGill University, where he obtained the Ph.D. degree in 1975.

He joined The Chinese University in 1976 and has won the deep affection and respect of his students and colleagues, not only as a teacher and scholar, but also as a friend. His remarkable contribution to teaching was strongly complemented by his unstinting sacrifice of his own energies in student welfare. The services rendered by him as Co-ordinator of Geography at Chung Chi College and Warden of Ying Lin Tang have particularly endeared him to his students.

Besides being a dedicated teacher, Dr. Tam is well known of course as a distinguished research scholar. He has published numerous research papers in professional journals on problems of land development and soil erosion in Barbados, slope hydrological and landslide processes, and the landform and geology of Sai Kung Peninsula.

In spite of his chronic illness, which was discovered some two years ago, he carried a full teaching and research load. He was so dedicated that even in the month preceding his death, he was still actively preparing lecture material for the coming academic year.

Dr. Tam's untimely death at the age of 38 is a sad blow to his family and his many friends, students and colleagues. Our sympathy goes to his wife, Anna, and to his five-year old daughter.

— Department of Geography

## *The Realization of a Cherished Dream:* Opening of the Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences

When The Chinese University was founded two decades ago, its campus had only a few buildings scattered here and there. In twenty years' time, it has taken on an entirely new appearance. Standing in front of the stately University Library, with the grand Mall and the buildings on both sides zooming into the distance, one could not help marvelling at the speed with which the physical development of the University has taken place over the past years.

With the opening of the Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences by His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir Murray MacLehose, on 7th January, 1982, this feeling would be shared by many more people, both students and staff alike. Even Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and prime mover in the establishment of the Medical Faculty, was surprised at its speedy completion. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Dr. Li said, "On my departure from this University, the Medical School was still a plan on the drawing boards, and the Medical Building was merely a foundation stone. The plan is now a reality, and the building for Basic Medical Sciences stands in its concrete form before our eyes."

Similar sentiments were expressed by the present Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin. In his address, Dr. Ma described the opening of the Basic Medical Sciences Building as "the culmination of a long series of efforts and the realization of a cherished dream".

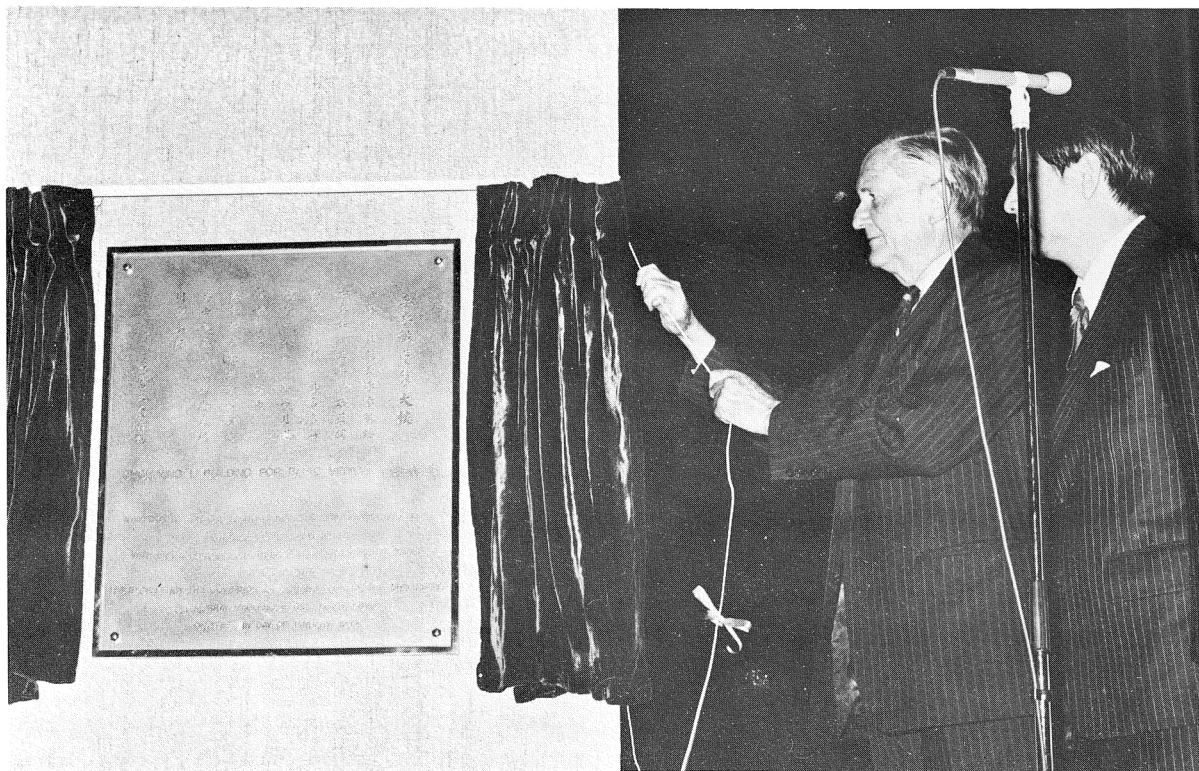
The opening ceremony was attended by more than 500 guests. "It is one of those rare occasions when many different people and events converge, in a way which is not likely to repeat," declared Dr. Ma in his speech. Running over the names of the guests, one would readily agree with the Vice-Chancellor. Apart from Dr. Choh-Ming Li, who had come back from America for the occasion, and Sir Murray MacLehose, who formally opened the building, the honoured guests included: Sir Y.K. Kan, Council Chairman; Sir William Trethowen, Chairman of the Medical Academic Advisory Committee; Dr. R.C. Lee, Vice-Chairman of the Council; overseas members of the University's Medical Academic Advisory Committee, who had come to Hong Kong for its annual meeting; Professor A.P.M. Forrest, representative of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh,



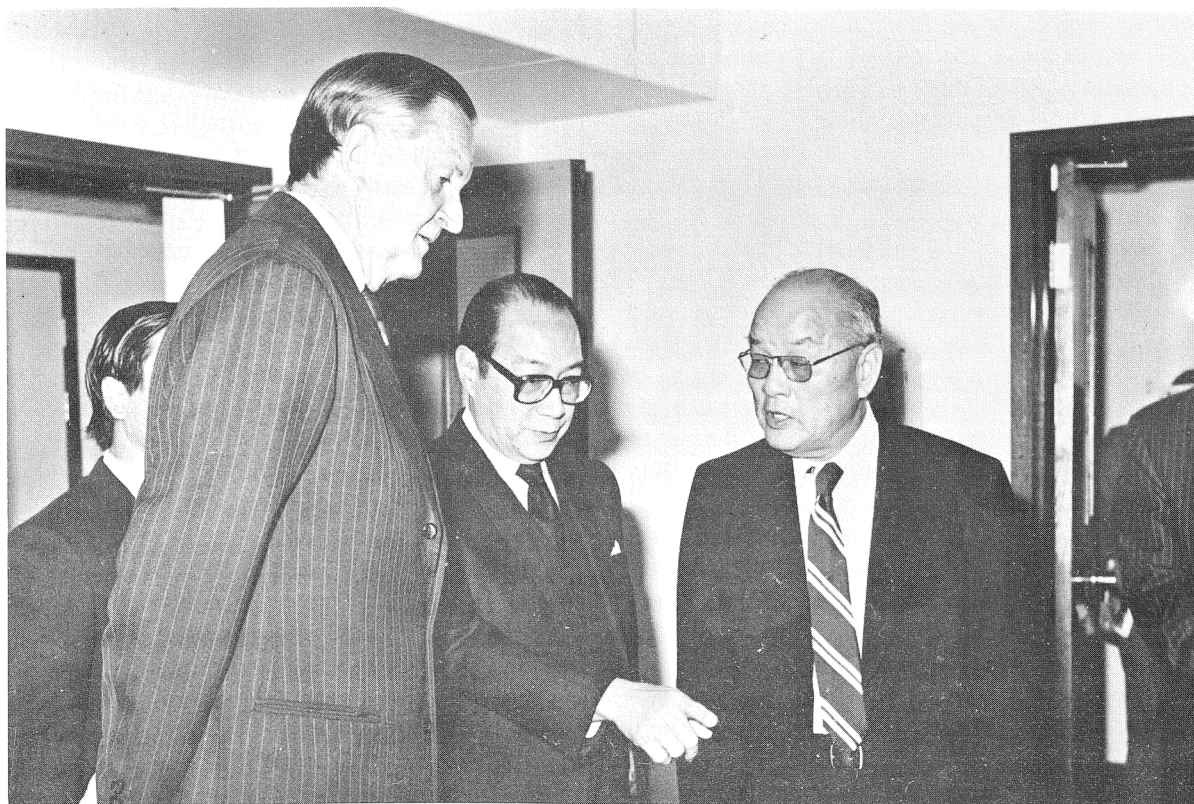
who presented a congratulatory message to the University to mark the occasion; and many other distinguished celebrities.

Built on a site at the central part of the University campus next to the Science Centre, the nine-storey Basic Medical Sciences Building soars above all other buildings on the Mall. It commands a panoramic view of the Tolo Harbour, and is blessed more than any other concrete Titans on the mid-level by the golden beams of the sun at dawn. With an area of 9,566 square metres and designed for the pre-clinical programme of the Faculty of Medicine, the Building is equipped with the most modern facilities for studies in basic medicine as well as for the sophisticated research interests of a professionally-oriented faculty. The departments housed in it include Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and a division of the Department of Biochemistry.

The construction cost of the Choh-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences is close to HK\$20 million, which has been met entirely by government funds.



*H.E. the Governor unveiling the plaque*



*(From left) Sir Murray MacLehose, Professor G.H. Choa and Dr. Choh-Ming Li*



# University Hosts Seminar on Enterprise Management



A "Seminar on Enterprise Management in China", jointly organized by the Faculty of Business Administration of this university and the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was held from 14th-19th June, 1982 at the Cho Yiu Hall of the University. Chaired by Professor K.C. Mun, Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration, and Mr. Jiang Yiwei, Deputy Director of the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Seminar was attended by some 50 participants, of whom 9 were from the Institute of Industrial Economics and about 40 were from The Chinese University, the University of Hong Kong, the Baptist College, and the Hong Kong Polytechnic. At the opening ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, pointed out that the Seminar was the first of its kind, in which academics from China and Hong Kong discussed enterprise management in China. Such exchanges, he said, had academic, educational as well as practical value, and their significance would increase with time.

One of the lectures delivered at the Seminar was open to all. It was entitled "Issues concerning China's strategies in social and economic development" and given by Mr. Yu Guangyuan, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and well-known economist, on 14th June at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. It was attended by an audience of 600, which included staff and students of the University, people from commercial, industrial and academic circles as well as journalists. In his lecture, Mr. Yu

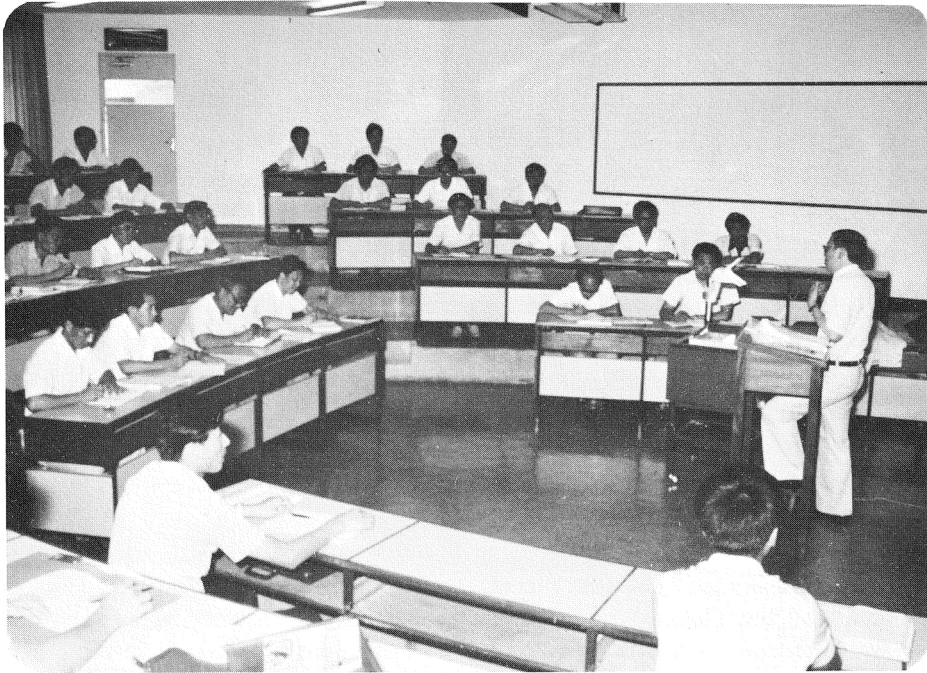
pointed out that China's economic development should be integrated with its social development, so as to improve people's quality of life and to achieve a high degree of material and spiritual civilization. "Wealth does not necessarily mean happiness, much less does poverty," he added. China's strategies in social and economic development should, Mr. Yu believed, take into consideration people's life-style, values and conception of happiness, etc.

The Seminar consisted of four sessions: (1) China's economic adjustment and institutional reform; (2) the structure of China's enterprise and the system of its leadership; (3) the management of China's enterprise; (4) the application of management skills in China's enterprise. Seventeen papers by academics from the University and the Institute of Industrial Economics were presented. Participants from this University included Professor K.C. Mun, Mr. Lamp Li, Mr. Yau Hon-ming, Dr. Nyaw Mee Kau, Dr. Tuan Chyau, Dr. Chang Zeph-yun, Mr. Chen Kar-nin (Faculty of Business Administration), Dr. Ambrose Y.C. King, Dr. Hsueh Tien-tung, Dr. Sung Yun-wing and Dr. Stephen Lung-wai Tang (Faculty of Social Science).

In his closing address, Professor Mun revealed that future seminars on enterprise management in China would be held alternately in China and Hong Kong. For next year's seminar, the city of Chengdu in Sichuan Province has been tentatively chosen as the venue.

— M.K. Nyaw

# Opening to the North — Training Programme in Marketing



A four-month training programme in marketing for executives from China, jointly organized by the Department of Marketing and International Business and the Department of Extramural Studies, has just ended. The second in a series, it was attended, like the first, by the staff of China's Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, the Guangdong Machinery Department and the Guangdong Committee on Foreign Trade.

The objective of the programme was to help a group of Chinese executives acquire professional knowledge and skills in international marketing to meet the needs of China's development in foreign trade, with particular reference to Chinese industrial products and consumer goods. The subjects taught in the programme may be divided into three main categories: (1) basic skills in management, which included Finance and Accounting, Commercial Statistics, Market Research and Business English; (2) basic concepts about marketing, which included Marketing, International Business, International Marketing, International Finance, Industrial Marketing, and Consumer Behaviour; (3) practice in marketing, which included Practice in International

Trade, Salesmanship, Sales Management, and Advertising. Teachers were drawn from the Faculty of Business Administration.

As part of the Programme, a series of related activities were arranged for the participants. Representatives from Sun Hung Kai Co. Ltd., The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the French Crédit Lyonnais were invited to give talks, to enable them to have a better understanding of Hong Kong's financial structure, the trade between China and Hong Kong, as well as international trade. With the help of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, visits were made to finance companies, textile factories, electronics factories, container yards, breweries, etc. Participants could thus make first-hand observations of their practices in management and sales and discuss with their representatives internal business management, sales, and the problems they had encountered in China trade.

Through the training course and the complementary programme of activities, the Chinese executives acquired a knowledge of modern marketing and business management that they would really be able to put to use.

— H.M. Yau

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# International Summer School on Optoelectronics

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If agriculture marks a watershed in the history of mankind and industrialization heralds the advent of a second era, then information is surely a crucial element in the "Third Wave" of human civilization.

Efficient transmission of information becomes a challenge. Telephones come to mind, but so do the road excavations for laying telephone lines - conventional lines are not particularly efficient, typically carrying only a few conversations at a time, so that a large number of lines would be needed. Information-carrying capacity depends on the number of ups and downs in the signal amplitude every second; these may be thought of as the dots and dashes in the Morse code, or the O's and I's uttered by a computer. Ordinary radio signals vibrate at some 500,000 to 100,000,000 times a second. Microwaves (such as those in a kitchen oven) manage some 2,500,000,000 oscillations a second, and until recently that was the best that one could do for transmitting information.

Light is also a kind of oscillation, but incredibly rapid, at some 30,000,000,000,000 times a second; the problem is to harness this oscillation and wed it to electronic circuitry. That is the science of optoelectronics, which is the theme of the International Summer School organized by the University for two weeks at the end of July.

In rapidly advancing disciplines, books become rapidly outdated. Journal articles, being the work of a single person or group, can only be individual pieces of the jigsaw. A Summer School, in which experts give lectures on the subject, is therefore a favoured format for learning about recent developments.

The lectures were directed by Dr. P.K. Tien, head of the Electron Physics Research Department at Bell Laboratories. The other lecturers were Dr.

Charles Kao, Vice-President of ITT, and previously Professor of Electronics at CUHK; Professor E.P. Ippen of MIT and Dr. M. Nakamura of Hitachi Central Laboratory. The Hong Kong Telephone Co., which has already installed an optical network, provided actual demonstrations.

The participants, numbering about fifty, were mostly postdoctoral scientists from Hong Kong (including staff of the Electronics and Physics Departments), from various countries in Asia, as well as from Europe and America. The participants also presented papers on their own research.

The lectures were centred round four main areas. (1) A discussion on the trends and overall development in optical communication systems, including the material aspects, system design and economic considerations. (2) Basic physical principles involved in the design of integrated optical systems. (3) Ultrashort light pulses lasting under  $\frac{1}{1,000,000,000,000}$  second. Such short pulses would be useful in optical communication systems, have their own scientific interest, and provide a tool for probing rapid molecular motion. (4) The principles and fabrication techniques of semiconductor lasers, which are ideal light sources for optical communication.

Apart from benefiting staff and students, the Summer School was intended to be a modest contribution to the transfer of technology to the developing regions of Asia. As such, it received generous support from the Croucher Foundation, as well as from IBM, UNESCO, Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries, and Cathay Pacific Airways.

- K. Young

## Second Hong Kong Conference on East - West Comparative Literature

It all began in the summer of 1981, when Professor Harry Levin agreed to come to The Chinese University for a six-week visit. The idea of an Irving Babbit Professor of Comparative Literature from Harvard University coming here sparked off various suggestions to make the best use of his expertise. Among other proposals, a conference was mentioned, endorsed and immediately approved. That incidentally accounted for the timing of the conference, 1st - 4th March, 1982, which coincided with Professor Levin's visit.

With the time and place settled, our working group, which consisted of Yat-shing Cheung, Ying-hsiung Chou, John Deeney, Michael Holstein, Wai-leung Wong and Heh-hsiang Yuan, then got down to the participants to be invited. Professor Claudio Guillén topped the list not only as Levin's successor at Harvard but more importantly as one of the most prominent comparatists in his own right. By inviting him, we had unintentionally brought together five generations of comparatists: Levin, Guillen, Wai-lim Yip, Y.H. Chou and the graduate students in the Division of English.

This is not to say that the conference was lacking in diversity which is after all the basic ingredient of a good conference. Differences inside the "family" aside, we did not spare any efforts to recruit scholars of different backgrounds and orientations, including Professor John Preston from Warwick University, Professor Anthony Tatlow and Mr. Jonathan Hall from the University of Hong Kong as well as Dr. Sandra Holstein from Shue Yan College.

From Taiwan we had the fortune of having Professors Han-liang Chang, Chien Hou, John Hu, William Toupenca and Kyn-yuen Wong as speakers. The two speakers from mainland China also sent in their papers in spite of the last minute delay which prevented them from coming. Aside from these outside supports, our own staff also turned out in full force. Wai-lim Yip, H.H. Yuan, Y.T. Luk, T. Lautz, Y.H. Chou, M. Holstein and W.L. Wong all read papers at the Conference. Of course, the Conference would not have been complete without the participation of such able scholars as Professors Chow Tse-tung, D.C. Lau, Liu Shu-hsien and Limin Chu, Mr. Yu Kwang-chung, Mr. John Gannon, Mr. A. Abbas and Dr. Ping-leung Chan.

Support came from various offices of the University, among which the Comparative Literature Division of the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of English were especially worth mentioning. Thanks should also go to the United States International Communication Agency and the British Council, whose assistance enabled us to bring in participants from the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Second Hong Kong Conference on 'East-West Comparative Literature reaffirmed our conviction that concerned East-West comparatists appreciate an opportunity such as this and look forward to a similar occasion in the future for further exchange of ideas.

— *Y.H. Chou*

# Seminar on Teenagers and Mass Media



On 16th July, 1982, at the podium of the Hong Kong Polytechnic, the Hon. D. Akers-Jones, Secretary for Home Affairs, speaking at the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Teenagers and Mass Media", said, "Today's panel session, as well as the group discussion to-morrow and on Sunday, will represent the most intensive effort so far to come up with some of the answers."

Three weeks before the seminar, three preliminary meetings of prospective participants representing different sectors of the community who were concerned about this controversial topic were held to identify the issues involved and the areas to be discussed, and to consider procedural options. It was evident at that stage that there existed a considerable communication gap between the professionals working in the media and those in the social services that needed to be bridged.

The three-day seminar, organized jointly by the Department of Extramural Studies and Radio Television Hong Kong, was an attempt to bring people together from both sides in a face-to-face situation where issues may be thrashed out. As Mr. Akers-Jones appropriately mentioned in his opening address, "A seminar is judged both by its results and the process by which it achieves them."

Over two hundred people attended the seminar and many stayed the full three days. Participants, loaded with numerous background and statistical papers, had the issues presented and focused by a panel of speakers including Mrs. Selina Chow, Legco

member and ex-TV executive, Mr. Tong Big-chuen, Chief Editor of the *Sing Tao Daily*, Mr. Hui Yin Fat, Director of the Council of Social Service, and Mr. Lee Yee, Chief Editor of the *Seventies Monthly*. They later met and interacted in small groups in what proved to be three intensive sessions.

At the end of the second day, the chairpersons of the small groups, most of them academics from The Chinese University, had the daunting task of processing well over one hundred suggestions to resolve problems identified. Fortunately, most of them fell into clusters and four main tasks became evident.

At the final plenary meeting, the establishment of four planning groups to follow up the tasks was suggested: (i) an independent Advisory Committee on Mass Media; (ii) a culture trustee to fund cultural activities and development, an independent organization to coordinate the development of culture (in the broad sense); (iii) a committee to develop audience education and (iv) associations for professionals working in the various media.

Most people came away from the three-day seminar exhausted. Though not all the answers were found, they were gratified that they had gained from the process and the answers now do seem less elusive.

The proceedings of the seminar will be published in a booklet by the Department of Extramural Studies and sent to those concerned in a few months' time.

— C.K.H. Wong

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## 25th Anniversary of Fine Arts Department

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To celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Department of Fine Arts recently held a series of functions, which included an art exhibition, the establishment of an alumni association, and a grand dinner party. A special commemorative publication was put out in conjunction with the Exhibition. In addition, an issue on Chinese Art will be published in the near future as a number of the *New Asia Academic Journal*.

Works by former and current faculty members, students and graduates of the Fine Arts Department went on display in the Hong Kong City Hall on 24th June, 1982. The grandest of its kind since the establishment of the Department, the Exhibition featured Chinese painting, modern ink painting, oil painting, watercolour, sculpture, ceramics, print-making, calligraphy, seal carving and photography. The opening ceremony was officiated by Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, and Lady Haddon-Cave. In his opening address, Dr. Ma commended on the achievements of the Department and its graduates, many of whom 'are serving the community in a practical way and others continue to devote themselves to further advancement in the arts'. Lady Haddon-Cave later presented this year's Ting Yen-yung Memorial Artistic Achievement Award, Ting Yen-yung Memorial Awards, Ramon Woon Creative Prize, Mr. Y.S. Hui's Chinese Painting and Calligraphy Awards, and New Asia College Arts Collection Awards to deserving students.

The attraction of the Exhibition was the many works by teachers, among whom were Mr. C.C. WANG, Mr. CHANG Pi-han, Mr. Johnson CHOW, Professor

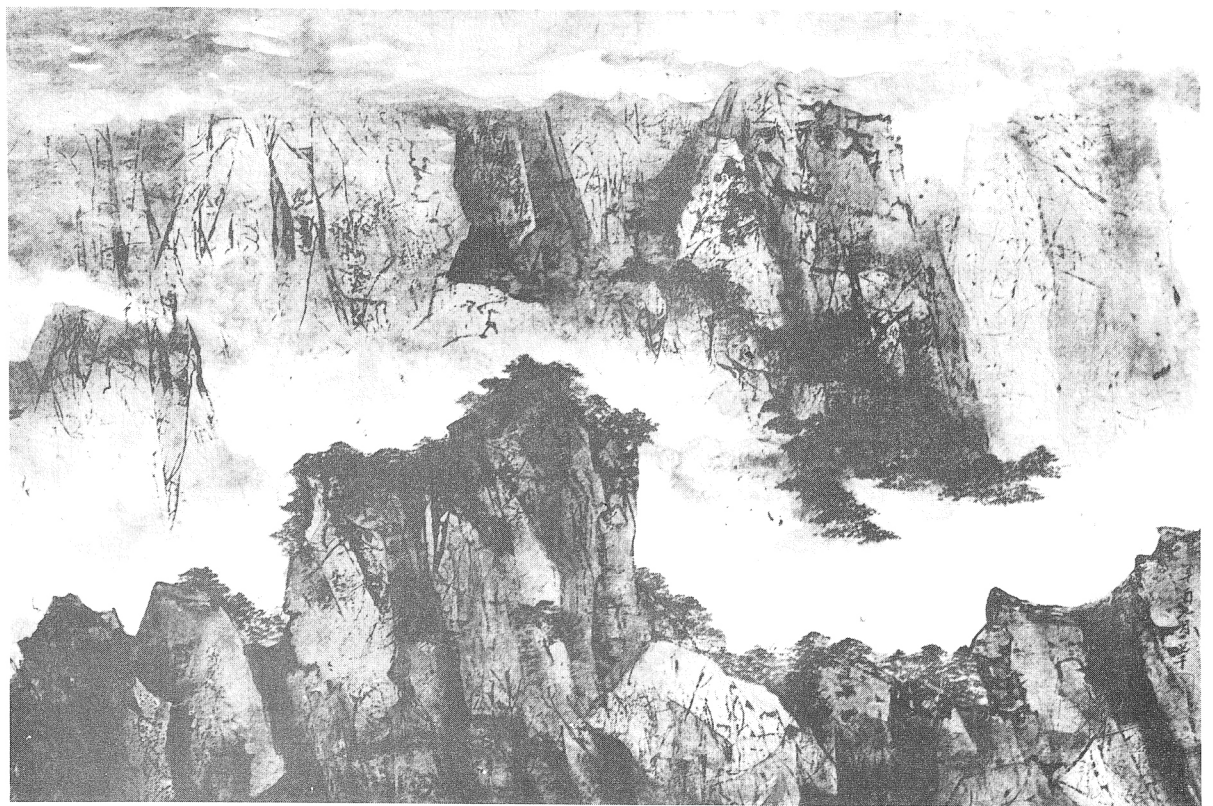
Tsung-i JAO, Mr. HO Tao, Mr. KING Chia Lun, Mr. FAY Ming Gi, Mr. I-pong VAN, Mr. VAN Lau, Mr. CHEN Shou-soo, Mr. SHEUNG Chung Ho, Mrs. CHENG Huang Wen-tung, Mr. CHEUNG Yee, Mr. HOR Man-leuk, and Mr. MAK Hin-yeung, (all former faculty of the Department) and Mr. LIU Kuo Sung, Mr. KWONG Yeu Ting, Mr. LI Tung Keung, Mr. LEE Yun Woon, Mr. L.S. SHAW, Mr. LEE Fuk Wah, Dr. KAO Mu Sen, Mr. TANG Hung, and Mr. CHENG Ming. Works by students were marked by their variety and higher standard, as compared with those of past years. Chinese paintings were not confined to traditional flower-and-bird or landscape paintings, experimental modern ink-paintings and free creative works were also on display. As for calligraphy and seal carvings, the items were mostly choice pieces modelled upon traditional masters. Students' efforts in western art were shown in their sketches, oil paintings, prints and sculptures. Through the mounting of this Exhibition, the Fine Arts Department has reiterated its policy of promoting Chinese culture, integrating Chinese and western learning and providing students with a broad-based general education.

Also to mark the 25th anniversary, the Alumni Association of the Fine Arts Department was set up. Dr. Ma Lin and Dr. Ambrose King, Head of New Asia College, were invited to officiate at the inaugural ceremony held on 24th June at the dinner party. Dr. Mayching Kao and Mr. Chu Han Sun were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Association respectively.

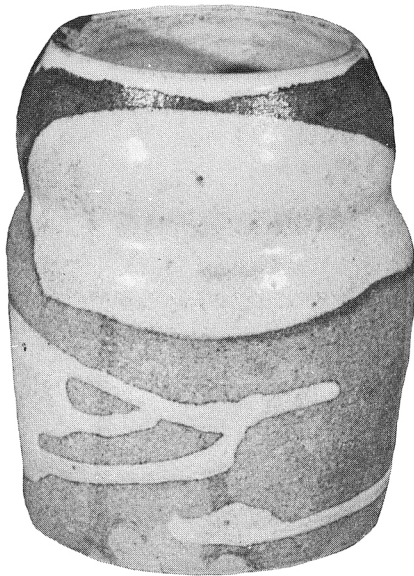
– M. Cheng



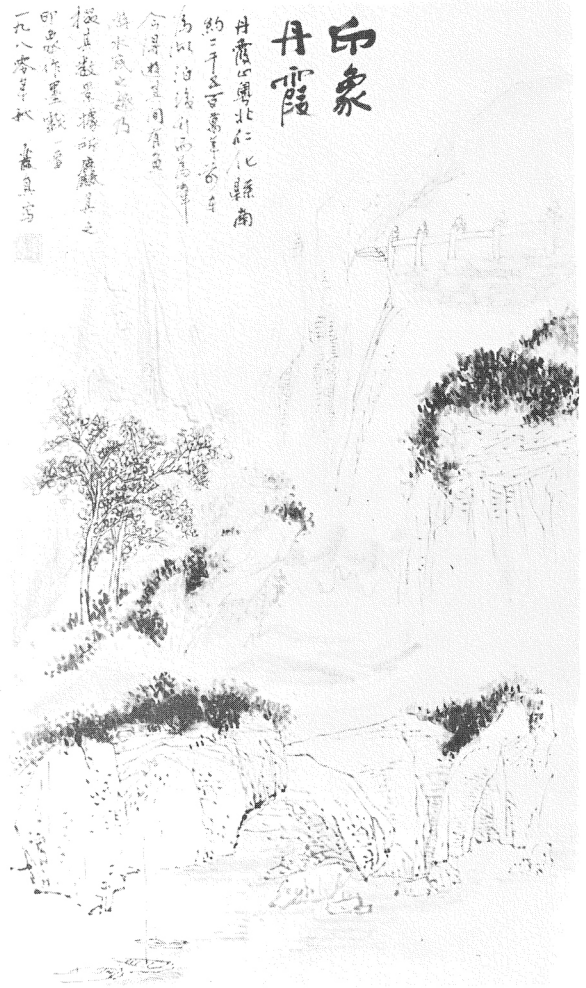
*At the Exhibition (Photo by Michael Leung)*



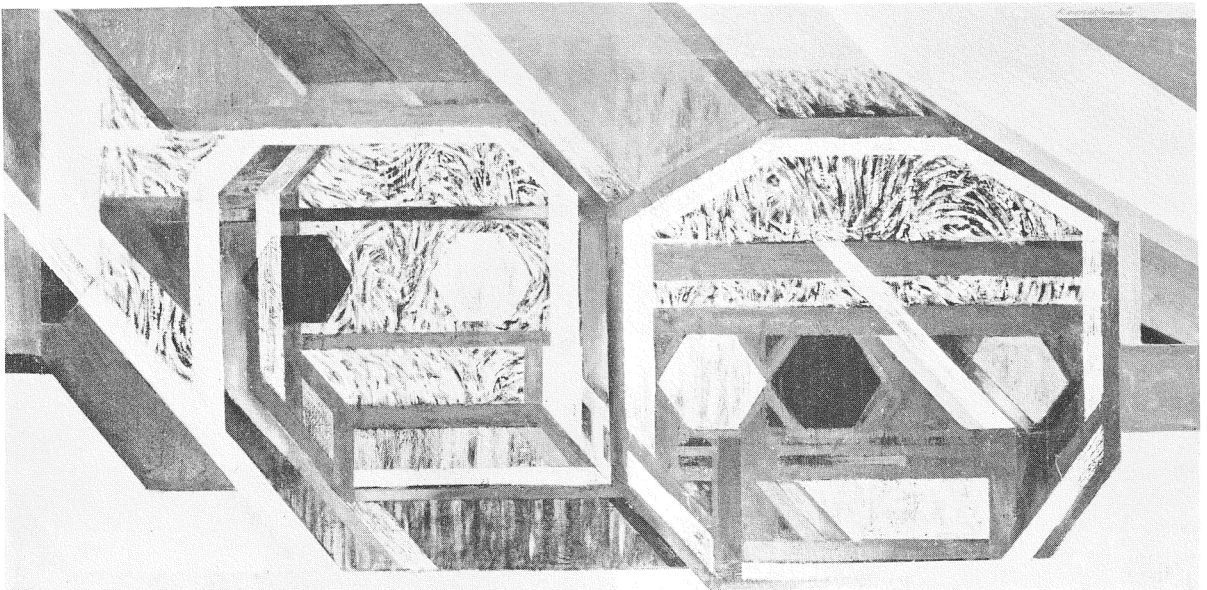
*Landscape by C.C. Wang*



*Pottery by Cheung Wei Fong*



*Landscape Impression by Cheung Lai Tsang*



*Scenery through the window by Kwong Yeu Ting*



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# Cultural Events

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\* **Dr. Clark Kerr**, formerly President of the University of California and Chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, gave the keynote address entitled "**The Centrality of General Education**" at the 1981-82 Annual Education Conference of Chung Chi College of the University. The Conference, organized by the Education Committee of the College, was held on 6th January, 1982. Varying from year to year, the theme of the Conference for this year was "General Education", on which Dr. Kerr was acknowledged to be the best person to speak.

\* **Professor C.N. Yang**, Nobel laureate in physics and Einstein Professor at the State University of New York at Stonybrook, visited The United College in January 1982 as Distinguished Resident Scholar of the College. During his month-long stay, Professor Yang took part in a series of academic activities and social functions organized by the staff and students of the College, including workshops, seminars, forums, tea parties and high table dinners. One such activity was a symposium on "**Science, Technology and Civilization**" conducted by Professor Yang on 18th January. Professor Yang also gave a public lecture, titled "**Symmetry and the Physics of the 20th Century**", on 21st January.

\* **Professor Stuart R. Schram**, a leading authority on the thought of Mao Zedong, visited the United College as Distinguished Resident Scholar from 13th to 26th April, 1982. During the two-week visit, he gave a series of lectures on "**Mao Zedong: A Preliminary Assessment**" entitled "The Apprenticeship of a Revolutionary, 1917-1937", "A Quarter Century of Achievement, 1937-1962" and "The Final Phase: from Apotheosis to Oblivion". He also took part in other academic activities organized by both staff and students of the College.

Professor Schram is currently Professor of Politics with reference to China at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

\* **Professor William Theodore de Bary**, John Mitchell Mason Professor of Columbia University, New York, was invited by New Asia College as speaker of the 1982 Ch'ien Mu Lecture Series, which commenced on 16th February.

Professor de Bary, a leading scholar in East Asia Studies, delivered four lectures on the theme of "**Human Renewal and the Liberal Spirit in Neo-Confucianism**". The topics were: "Human Renewal and the Repossession of the Way"; "The Liberal Spirit in Neo-Confucian Education"; "Neo-Confucian Individualism and Humanitarianism" and "Ming Neo-Confucianism and the Liberal Thought of Huang Tsung-hsi".

New Asia College established the Ch'ien Mu Lecture Series in 1978, hoping to further the preservation and development of the Confucian tradition through college education.

\* The New Asia S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow of 1982, **Professor Ho Yu-sen** of the Chinese Department of National Taiwan University, began his month-long visit to New Asia College in mid-March. During his stay, he gave a lecture on "**Learning in the Ch'ing Dynasty**" on 26th March and took part in discussions and meetings with staff and students of the College for the exchange of ideas and experience.

The New Asia S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellows Programme was established in 1981 with a generous donation from Mr. S.Y. Chung, a prominent local industrialist, for the promotion of academic and cultural interchange. The first Visiting Fellow of this Programme was Professor Chien Wei-zang of Qing Hua University, Beijing, China.

\* The United College launched a **Business Automation Week** on 15th February, 1982 as one of the activities commemorating its Silver Jubilee. The Week featured lectures on business automation and computer applications given by Mr. George Cheng, Vice-President of the Bank of America, and Dr. Vincent Lum of the IBM San José Research Laboratory.

\* **A Seminar on Physical Education and Sport Medicine**, organized by "The Cooperative Research Project on Physical Activities and Quality of Life in Densely Populated Urban Areas", was jointly sponsored by the School of Education of the University and the Recreation and Culture Department of the Government on 20th May, 1982. The Seminar was held at the Legislative Council Chamber with approximately one hundred participants comprising representatives from sports and medical bodies, physical education instructors and Government officials.

Opened by Mr. E.B. Wiggham, Commissioner of Recreation and Culture, the Seminar began with an introduction from Professor C.Y. To, Director, School of Education, and a progress report on a physical fitness study of school-age children in Hong Kong presented by Mr. L.F. Lo of the School. On the occasion, three papers were delivered by specialists from the University of Michigan: "Values of interdisciplinary and inter-institutional research" by Professor R.B. Schmerl; "New findings concerning the role of physical exercise in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease" by Professor D.R. Bassett; and "Exercise, sport and performance" by Professor D.W. Edington.

The Seminar concluded with remarks made by Mr. Brian Coak, Deputy Commissioner of Recreation and Culture.

\* **The 2nd Seminar on Legal System and State-Building in China**, organized by the Public Affairs Research Centre of the University, was held on 16th and 17th June, 1982 at United College. The 1st seminar on the theme was held last September under the same sponsorship.

About 35 participants, including representatives from China and the United States, took part in this two-day event. The following papers were presented by faculty members of the University:

"Socialist constitution in comparative perspective" by Dr. H.C. Kuan

"Constitution and policy on nationalities" by Dr. J. Hsieh

"The process of constitutional change in the People's Republic of China" by Dr. C.Y. Chang

"On strengthening the National People's Congress to realize constitutionalism" by Dr. J.Y.S. Cheng

"The role of the State Council" by Dr. B.S.J. Weng

"Independent judiciary and the rule of law" by Dr. K.S. Liao

\* **Professor Ronald H. Preston**, Emeritus Professor of Social and Moral Theology, University of Manchester, gave a lecture on "**The Bible and Social**

**Ethics**" on 3rd February, 1982 at the invitation of the Department of Religion.

\* **Professor John Minford**, Visiting Professor of English, National Institute of Foreign Language, Tientsin, China, delivered a talk on "**Translating the Last Forty Chapters of *Hung Lou Meng***" on 4th February, 1982 at the invitation of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre.

\* The English Language Unit of the School of Education and the Hong Kong and Kowloon Chiu Chow School jointly held a **Workshop on English Teaching** on 13th March, 1982. Attended by over 40 student teachers and serving teachers, the Workshop featured discussion sessions as well as lectures given by teachers of the School of Education.

\* The Institute of Chinese Studies held a **Seminar on "Hsia Culture"** on 28th April, 1982. The participants included faculty members of the Departments of History, Fine Arts, Chinese and Philosophy, as well as representatives of the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Museum of History.

\* **Professor Ye Chunshen**, President of the Guangdong Technology, Economic and Management Modernization Association and Director of the Management and Engineering Department, South China Institute of Technology, gave two lectures entitled "**Issues Concerning Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province**" and "**Management Education in China**" on 21st and 25th May, 1982 respectively. The lectures were sponsored by the Faculty of Business Administration and United College.

\* **Professor Peter H. Venables** of the Department of Psychology, University of York, England, who was visiting the Psychology Section of the University under the auspices of the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education of the British Council, lectured on "**The Development of Schizophrenia**" on 26th May, 1982. The lecture was organized by the Psychology Section and the Hong Kong Psychological Society.

\* The Comparative Literature Division of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre, the Department of English, and the Hong Kong Comparative Literature Association jointly sponsored a **Lecture-discussion on "Utopianism in World Literature"** on 24th June, 1982. The speaker was Professor A. Owen Aldridge of Comparative Literature Studies at the University of Illinois.

# What Happened to the Class of 1979?

Some writers, in moments of cynical facetiousness, have compared the modern university to the sausage-machine, on the ground that university graduates are mass produced these days and that the university does not want to have anything more to do with them once they have left the campus. This is certainly not the case with The Chinese University, which has always sought to maintain its links with the graduates and keep track of their development, career, etc. It was in this spirit that the University Appointments Service recently launched the Tracer Study on the Career Development of 1979 Graduates, which will yield useful information on the employment history, salary progression, job satisfaction and post-graduate training of the year's first and higher-degree graduates. A glimpse of the preliminary findings suggests that many of the 1979 graduates are faring quite well in a large variety of fields. The following cases, chosen at random, may perhaps serve to illustrate the diversified career interests, and the attainment in the working life, of the class of 1979. **The persons named were all interviewed by the staff of the Appointments Service and the information is quoted with their consent.**

Eric Wong Man-sum, *Assistant Sales Manager, Swire Shipping Agency Limited*

In spite of an excellent degree in the humanities (a first in English Language and Literature), Mr. Wong chose to develop his career in the business field, and joined the Swire Group immediately after graduation. He was promoted to his present position as Assistant Manager in less than three years' time, an outstanding accomplishment by normal standards. He finds the work of a marketing executive both challenging and rewarding, and particularly enjoys the many opportunities of professional training that have been open to him. It is expected that Mr. Wong will further distinguish himself in the shipping business before long.

Leung Yuen-hang, *Simulator Engineer with a major airline*

Mr. Leung holds a BSc degree in Electronics and joined a Hong Kong-based airline shortly after

graduation. Twice promoted in three years, he is very happy with his work as a Simulator Engineer. His greatest satisfaction, however, is derived from the comprehensive training programme offered by his employer. He is also glad that much of his knowledge in computer science can be applied to his present work. Although working hours are sometimes long and often irregular, Mr. Leung is contented and looks forward to many more fruitful years in aircraft engineering.

Cheung Kam-wah, *President, Omni Business Systems Limited*

Mr. Cheung's understanding of human psychology, especially consumer behaviour, has obviously stood him in good stead for a business of his own. A graduate in Marketing and Psychology, he joined a multinational trading firm after leaving university. He left that company in early 1982, after several promotions, to establish his own business practice, a firm specializing in computer systems and software specifically designed to suit the individual needs of the clients. Mr. Cheung is among the few graduates of the year whose venturesome spirit has won the admiration of their peers, and the fact that he was able to build up his own business within such a short period of time is a remarkable example of entrepreneurial flair.

Ngai Shu-chiu, *Graduate Master at an aided school*

Mr. Ngai graduated with a degree in Physics and Mathematics, and has been teaching in an aided school in Tsuen Wan since September 1979. He became a fully qualified teacher by obtaining his Certificate in Education in 1981. Mr. Ngai is a keen organizer of student extra-curricular activities, and is currently busy making preparations for his forthcoming concurrent appointment as the Careers Master of his school.

Guy Liu Chung-kai, *News Photographer, United Press International*

Mr. Liu graduated in Journalism and has been with United Press International, a news agency based in London, for nearly three years. His duties as news

photographer have brought him to various spots in Mainland China and Southeast Asia, and there is the prospect of being posted to some other countries in the not too distant future. Like most young journalists, Mr. Liu feels that his remuneration does not really match his heavy workload and irregular hours which have become routine to him, but his immense interest in the job has urged him to stay on.

Yeung Kwan-hung, *Chief Bullion Dealer of a multinational Swiss bank*

Mr. Yeung, a social science graduate, is now the Chief Bullion Dealer in the Hong Kong Branch of a leading Swiss bank. Much as he loves the challenge and excitement that are inherent in the job, and despite a salary which has appreciated nearly seven-fold in three years, he does not think that he will carry on in the bullion trade *ad infinitum* because of the pressure of the work involved. However, Mr. Yeung maintains that he will not contemplate a change of career within the next few years.

Mrs. Clarie Ka-lee Lo (née Ku), *JP, City District Officer, Kowloon City (West)*

Mrs. Lo graduated with a BBA degree in Marketing, and entered the Civil Service as an Administrative Officer in October 1979. After an initial posting to the Narcotics Division of the Security Branch, she spent a year at Oxford University attending courses in administration and management. She returned to Hong Kong in mid-1981 and has since been City District Officer, Kowloon City (West). Being the CDO of one of the most densely populated areas in Kowloon, she has ploughed in a lot of hard work to promote the concept of community building. The recent establishment of the Art and Culture Promotion Council of Kowloon City is an achievement in this direction.

Cheung Wang-ngai, *now with a prestigious solicitors' firm*

After winning a first in Accounting and Finance, Mr. Cheung went on with his studies in law, which he had begun as an undergraduate, and obtained the PCLL in 1980. He then entered the London School of

Economics and Political Science on a Sir Run Run Shaw Scholarship, and was awarded the LLM degree in 1981. Now articulated to a law firm in Hong Kong, Mr. Cheung plans to specialize in commercial law and conveyancing, two areas which have close affinity to his major and minor subjects at The Chinese University.

Wilson Wai Wan-ching, *Manager, AVP Group*

Mr. Wai read English and Sociology at The Chinese University and, upon graduation, joined a company which specializes in publication, advertising and public relations. He has mainly concerned himself with marketing services and has now attained managerial status. During the first few months with the company, Mr. Wai had the experience of a little teething problem, but he was soon able to adapt himself to the business environment. He highly values his university training in Sociology and English which, according to him, has greatly enhanced his logical thinking and linguistic competence.

Miss Chan Yuet-ming, *now with the Chartered Bank*

Miss Chan holds a BSSc degree with Government and Public Administration as major subject. She spent the first two years after graduation with travel agencies, then decided that a globe-trotting career was not for her and that a down-to-earth job would be more palatable. She joined the Chartered Bank as an Officer Trainee in the summer of 1981 and has since been working in various departments of the bank. She enjoys her work as well as the training sessions, and spends much of her leisure preparing for the qualifying examinations of the Institute of Bankers.

Miss Julia Bun-tuen Chow, *Graduate Mistress at an aided school in Shatin*

Miss Chow studied Chinese and Fine Art at the University and became a school teacher after graduation. She is a devoted teacher and thoroughly enjoys her classes, particularly delighting in the company of younger pupils. She has not been slow in acquiring new concepts and techniques about her profession, and is seriously considering pursuing post-graduate studies in education in the near future.

Edward Tang Wai-kong, *Statistician,  
Census and Statistics Department*

Mr. Tang read Economics and Finance at the University and began his research career in the private sector, where he was a Market Research Officer of HK-TVB for a couple of years. He then moved on to the Civil Service where, as a Statistician, he finds the dimension of the work involved and the high degree of responsibility to be the two main factors for his satisfaction with the job.

A few facts may perhaps be deduced from the cases quoted above, not the least significant being that a university graduate's career development need not be confined to the area in which he was academically trained. We have seen successful instances of humanities graduates going into shipping and a social science graduate establishing himself in the finance field. These examples, by no means rare among our graduates, help to endorse the value of the broad-based education they received at the University, where vocationally-oriented disciplines are still in the minority and where the stress has always been on equipping students with knowledge and skills to deal effectively with challenges and opportunities in the working life.

Adaptability is decidedly a key factor behind the achievement of these graduates in the formative years of their careers. This, together with ardent efforts in pursuing post-graduate training in their specialized fields, has brought them quite close to what may be called the upper echelon of their professions in a relatively short period of time. It is very much to be hoped that this taste of the first fruit of success will be an impetus for greater achievement to them, and more beneficial services to the community at large.

The present tracer study, now in the initial stage of data collection, will be completed by autumn 1982, when a full report will be published. Academics and administrators of the University have already indicated an interest in what is to be disclosed in the report, and it is anticipated that more surveys of a similar nature and dimension will be conducted in the near future.

— G. Chow

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## News in Brief

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### **Introduction of Major Programmes in Psychology and Statistics**

At the third meeting of the Senate held on 24th March, 1982, the Chairman, Dr. Ma Lin, announced that the long-awaited Major Programmes in Psychology and Statistics would be introduced in 1982-83. Accordingly, the former Psychology Section and Statistics Section will from now on be known as Department of Psychology and Department of Statistics respectively.

### **UPGC Appointments**

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following new members to the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee:

Sir Charles Stuart-Harries, C.B.E. (from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1984)

Mr. David Bethel (from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1986)

Dr. W.C. Winegard (from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1986)

Mr. Graham Cheng Chun-hsun (from 4th February, 1982 to 28th February, 1985)

Dr. Andrew Chuang Siu-leung (from 4th February, 1982 to 28th February, 1985)

The following members have been re-appointed:

The Honourable D.K. Newbigging, J.P. (from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1983)

Mr. Andrew Li (from 1st May, 1982 to 30th April, 1985)

Dr. C.J. Symons, C.B.E., J.P. (from 1st May, 1982 to 30th April, 1985)

Three of the new members, Dr. Winegard, Mr. Cheng and Dr. Chuang, visited the University on 26th March, 1982.

### **Ad Hoc Group to Study Proposal for Convocation**

The University has set up an *ad hoc* group to study a proposal from the Federation of Alumni

Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to establish a Convocation in accordance with Statute 18 of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1976.

The membership of the group, which could co-opt other members if necessary, is as follows:

The Registrar (Convenor)

Secretary of the University or his representative  
Deputy Director (Student Activities), Office of Student Affairs

Chairman, the Federation of Alumni

Associations, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

#### **Endowment Fund for Speaker Programme Established**

The endowment fund for the Li & Fung Public Lectures on Commerce and Industry Programme was established when Dr. Victor Fung, Managing Director of Li & Fung Ltd., presented a cheque for HK\$250,000 to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, to commemorate the company's 75th anniversary.

Under this programme, soon to be launched under the auspices of the MBA Programmes of the University, a distinguished speaker from overseas whose expertise would help Hong Kong in its efforts towards diversification will be invited each year to give public lectures and hold seminars with local management on topics which can add materially to the development of Hong Kong.

#### **Chinese University Press Book Wins AAUP Recognition**

*Five Seasons of a Golden Year, a Renditions* book issued by the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre of the University and published by the University Press, has been chosen for recognition for the meritoriousness in design and manufacture by the 1982 Book Show Committee of the Association of American University Presses (AAUP).

This bilingual book is the first entry submitted

for the AAUP Book Show by the Chinese University Press since it became an international member of the Association in 1981. It is on display at a travelling book show staged by member presses and some non-member presses and libraries throughout the United States and Canada.

The book, a collection of Fan Ch'eng-ta's (1126-1193) sixty Chinese poems depicting in sequence of the five seasons – Early Spring, Late Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter – of a rural year in all its toils and tranquillity, was rendered into English by Gerald Bullett, a well-known English poet and novelist.

#### **Careers in Business Fortnight 1982**

A "Careers in Business Fortnight 1982", jointly organized by the Appointments Service and the Division of Business Administration of the Graduate School, was held from 1st to 12th February, 1982. The Fortnight, which featured career talks given by representatives from twenty-three business establishments, helped students acquire a better understanding of the career opportunities in business and provided a chance for employers to meet our graduating students on a casual and personal basis.

#### **Social Well-Being Campaign Launched**

A Social Well-Being Campaign was launched from 22nd to 27th March, 1982 as a joint project of the Health Service, the Office of Student Affairs, the Psychology Section and students of the Faculty of Medicine of the University. It was designed to explore the social determinants of health; to reinforce the notion that health and safety is both a matter of personal responsibility and a community affair; and to focus on the importance of interpersonal relations and a sense of responsibility to the attainment of a high level of social well-being. Activities included an exhibition, a survey by questionnaire, panel discussions and seminars.

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# Gifts to the University

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As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's development, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support the University's physical development programme, research projects, publication projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, etc. The University received the following gifts and donations in the first half of the year 1982.

## Physical Development Programme

- (1) From Sir Run Run Shaw a second donation of HK\$2 million for the construction cost of the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall and any remaining sum after completion of the project, including HK\$450,000, being bank interests accrued on his donations of HK\$4 million, for the promotion of cultural and educational activities within the Hall.

## Equipment

- (2) From the Chan Chun Ha Charitable Trust a grant of HK\$1,384,553 for the purchase of an Electron Microscope System.

## Research Projects

- (3) From the following individuals, association and foundation donations in support of the research on Chinese medicines:
  - (a) Mr. 關敏明 a donation of HK\$1,500,000.
  - (b) Sir Run Run Shaw a donation of HK\$200,000.
  - (c) Mr. T.Y. Pong a donation of HK\$100,000.
  - (d) The D.H. Chen Foundation a donation of HK\$50,000.
  - (e) Mr. Ho Wing Kwong a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (f) Mr. Lam Kin Ming a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (g) New Zealand Deer Farmers' Association a grant of HK\$5,000.
  - (h) Mr. 徐昭鈺 a donation of HK\$2,000.
- (4) From the Cancer Research Campaign a grant of HK\$330,000 in support of a project of nucleoside transport in animal cells by Dr. James D. Young, Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry.

- (5) From the World Health Organization a grant of US\$55,000 for the project entitled "A multi-centre collaborative approach for the isolation of fertility-regulating agents from plants".
- (6) From the Korea Ginseng Centre, Hong Kong, a research grant of HK\$200,000 to Dr. H.W. Yeung of the Department of Biochemistry to develop a chemical method for identifying the total ginsenosides in various ginseng preparations.
- (7) From Dr. J.S. Lee a donation of HK\$60,000, being the salary for one Associate Fellow for Professor Jao Tsung-i's Chinese Paleography Project.
- (8) From Mr. Christopher Mok a grant of HK\$46,000 in support of a research project on Calligraphy and Painting on Fans in the collection of the donor.
- (9) From the Lotus Tours Limited a donation of HK\$33,900 towards the University's Research Fund.
- (10) From the World Health Foundation (H.K.), two research grants to the following staff members of the Department of Biochemistry:
  - (a) HK\$20,000 to Dr. K.P. Fung and Dr. Y.M. Choy; and
  - (b) HK\$5,700 to Dr. Walter K.K. Ho.
- (11) From the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research a grant of US\$3,680 to Dr. Jiann Hsieh, Lecturer in Anthropology, to carry out a field research on directed socio-cultural change among Samei in Yunnan, People's Republic of China.
- (12) From Mr. Kong Wing On, a grant of HK\$18,000 in support of medical research by Professor P.C. Leung, Professor of Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine.

## Fellowships & Scholarships

- (13) From Mrs. Tang Ho Kit-ching a donation of HK\$300,000 to set up a 'Tang Shiu-cho Memorial Scholarship Fund' to provide a scholarship for a first-year pre-clinical student

with effect from the academic year 1981/82.

- (14) From The Croucher Foundation a grant of HK\$100,000 for the academic year 1982/83 for needy students who suffer from accidents or unforeseen changes in family circumstances.
- (15) From Mr. Chiu Cho-kon a donation of HK\$50,000 from the academic year 1981/82 to set up Mrs. Chiu Fuksan Bursaries for the medical students.
- (16) From Mrs. Lam Yeung Sin Wah a donation of HK\$50,000 towards the Lam On Hang Memorial Scholarship Fund.
- (17) From Professor Wayne Harsh a donation of US\$1,000 to support the travelling expenses for two student recipients of the University of California Reciprocity Scholarships.
- (18) From Mrs. Alice Chau Yu Yim-to a fund of HK\$5,000 in memory of her late husband, Mr. Chau Yan-kit, a 1979 graduate who was active in student activities. The annual interest from the fund is used as an award for the most outstanding student of the Department of Government and Public Administration.
- (19) From Dr. S.S. Lee a donation of HK\$3,000 for the 1981/82 Lee Sheung Sun Academic Awards for the Postgraduate Hall Complex.
- (20) From the Cheerful Consolidated Enterprises an annual donation of four scholarships of HK\$1,000 each from the academic year 1981/82 to two outstanding students of the Three-year MBA Programme and two of the Faculty of Business Administration.
- (21) From Mrs. Judy Chan to the School of Education:
  - (a) an annual donation of HK\$500 for the "Au Yeung Kit Fong Education Thesis Award"; and
  - (b) a donation of HK\$500 for the "Au Yeung Kit Fong Education Paper Award" for the year 1981/82.
- (22) From the respective donors increases in the following grants/scholarships:
  - (a) Lam Oi Tong Scholarships from nine to

fourteen with an amount of HK\$2,280 each from the academic year 1981/82.

- (b) Mobil/AmCham Bicentennial Scholarship from HK\$5,000 to HK\$7,500 for 1981/82 and will be increased to HK\$10,000 for the triennium 1982-85.
- (c) Li Po Chun Charitable Trust Fund Scholarships from HK\$2,000 to HK\$2,500 each from the academic year 1981/82.
- (d) Yee Sui Cheong Memorial Scholarships from HK\$2,000 to HK\$2,500 each from the academic year 1981/82.
- (e) American Chamber of Commerce Prize from HK\$1,000 to HK\$2,000 with effect from the academic year 1980/81.
- (f) Professor H. Sutu Prize from HK\$600 to HK\$800 for 1981/82 and HK\$1,000 for 1982/83.

#### **Publication Projects**

- (23) From Mr. Ho Iu-kwong and Bei Shan Tang Foundation two donations of HK\$12,700 each for the printing cost of the catalogue "Guang-dong Calligraphy of the Ming & Qing Periods".
- (24) From Deloitte Haskins & Sells a donation of HK\$4,000 to finance the publication of the Summer Report on the Employment Survey of 1981 Graduates".

#### **Miscellaneous**

- (25) From Mr. Tsai Ming-yu, the interest accrued from an endowment fund of US\$1 million, to New Asia College for academic and cultural development.
- (26) From The Croucher Foundation the following grants:
  - (a) HK\$550,000 in support of the proposed programme of visits of scholars in the fields of Business Administration, Engineering and Mathematics in 1982/83 and 1983/84.
  - (b) HK\$100,000 towards the cost of travel



- and accommodation for lecturers and their spouses for the International Summer School on Physics on the topic of Optical Electronics at the University.
- (27) From the Wing Lung Bank a donation of HK\$500,000 to establish the "Wu Jieh-Yee Endowment Fund" for the purpose of promoting research and training in the rehabilitation of the disabled.
- (28) From the Li & Fung Group, an endowment fund of HK\$250,000 for setting up "The Li & Fung Public Lectures on Commerce and Industry" under the auspices of the MBA Programmes of the University; the income from the fund will be used to bring one overseas speaker to Hong Kong each year.
- (29) From Mr. Liu Lit-mo, an annual donation of HK\$50,000 for three years for setting up the Liu Lit-mo Fund for The Chinese University of Hong Kong - Robinson College Exchange Scheme.
- (30) From the following individual, companies and society donations in support of the 1982 French Summer Programme in Besancon:
- (a) The Hong Kong Vice-Province of the Society of Jesus a donation of HK\$10,000.
  - (b) Novel Enterprise Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (c) Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (d) Shui Hing Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$1,000.
  - (e) Madame Charles Masson a donation of HK\$3,000.
- (31) From the Social Welfare Department Lotteries Fund a grant of HK\$30,120 for the salary increase of Part-time Fieldwork Instructors.
- (32) From the German Consulate General a grant of HK\$13,109.22 for subsidizing German Language Support Programme 1980/81.
- (33) From Dr. Hong-yen Hsu, a grant of US\$2,100 to the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre for supporting the traineeship of Mr. Harry Peck for six months from May to October 1982.
- (34) From the United States International Communication Agency a grant of US\$2,000 to cover the costs associated with the participation of Professor Claudio Guillen in the "Second Conference on East-West Comparative Literature" held from 1st to 4th March, 1982.
- (35) From the Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited a grant of HK\$10,000 for the setting up of a Work-Study Programme Endowment Fund for the Department of Electronics.
- (36) From the Imperial Jewellery Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$10,000 for the Three-year MBA Programme.
- (37) From The Hong Kong College of General Practitioners a donation of HK\$6,000 to cover the attachment fees payable by Dr. Wong Koon and Dr. Marilyn Oakes Yu of the University's Department of Community Medicine to the University of Glasgow during their forthcoming clinical attachments to its Department of General Practice.
- (38) From the IBM World Trade Corporation (H.K.) a grant of HK\$5,000 for the 1982 Summer School on Opto-Electronics.
- (39) From the Yale-China Association, a grant of HK\$4,000 in support of the visit of Professor Qi Gong, Professor of Chinese at Beijing Normal University.
- (40) From the Rotary Club of New Territories a grant of HK\$2,000 for supporting the conference on "Hong Kong History and Society in Change" held on 10th to 12th December, 1981.
- (41) From Mr. Alan R.J. Ho, Part-time Lecturer in Marketing & International Business, a donation of HK\$1,200 per month from September, 1981 to June, 1982 to the Department of Marketing & International Business.
- (42) From the Lions Club of Victoria, Hong Kong, a donation to cover the costs of a model and four location maps of the University, to be displayed at the University.

## New Approach to Selection of University Students

Due to the acute shortage of places for higher education, the young people of Hong Kong must subject themselves to a series of highly competitive examinations if they aspire to a place in one of the tertiary institutions. There are at least three such public examinations to be taken within two years after they complete Form 5: the Certificate of Education Examination (CEE) at the end of Form 5, the Higher Level Examination (HLE) at the end of Form 6, and the Advanced Level Examination (ALE) at the end of Form 7. And only a minute fraction of them, probably not more than seven or eight out of one hundred, will be eventually successful in obtaining places for full-time higher education. It is therefore only natural that many students tend to regard the sole purpose of their last two or three years in school as preparing for examinations, to keep them on the steep climb up the educational ladder. The harmful and lasting effect of such a mentality has already been pointed out by many educators, especially school principals, and it has been generally accepted that the overall development - physical, emotional, cultural, intellectual - of generations of young people has been adversely affected by these examinations.

The University has been keenly aware of this unsatisfactory situation for some time, but there is relatively little the University can by itself do about the overall provision of higher education, or, for that matter, about the total number of places it has to offer. However, the University has been concerned with the situation, and as far back as 1980 started considering deemphasizing examination results and widening the scope of assessment of applicants for University places. This then led to a revision of the admission procedure. Starting in 1981, assessment of applicants has become a more sophisticated exercise involving a wider set of criteria including HLE results, CEE results, school records, recommendations by school principals, and in many cases, also the performance at interviews. Naturally the proper balance of such a wide range of criteria in the final assessment would not be easy. Nevertheless, the policy has been set, and the University has already gained two years' experience in the exercise. It is expected that the system will continue to be improved during the next few years before a stable pattern emerges, and students can be truly appraised on their overall qualities.

The University is now turning to a related problem, namely, the complicated examination system with which school leavers have to cope. Again this is not something the University can by itself change. As a matter of fact the University would like very much to see a uniform system of six-year secondary education followed by a four-year university education established for Hong Kong, in line with international norm, but this does not

seem likely to happen in the near future. The University has therefore actively searched for a mode of student selection which can effectively reduce the number of competitive examinations taken and have the least interaction with other modes of intake and examinations. This would require that students be identified for university studies at a common node, a point at which all school students can make a free choice and be assessed without affecting other long-term commitments. Clearly there is only one such node, namely, immediately after they take the CEE. Since at this point students would have only five years of secondary education the University is considering the institution of a system of provisional acceptance to bridge them over to the four-year University course.

Provisional acceptance is really quite simple in conception: Form 5 students would apply to the University on the strength of CEE results along with school records, recommendations from principals and other teachers, performance at an interview, etc. Those found suitable will be offered a place in the University, with the stipulation that they register in a regular one-year Form 6 course and achieve an agreed standard of performance in the HLE (or some other examinations) in the following year. Students would therefore be able to choose the institution for higher learning earlier on, and to devote one full year's time to studies without worrying about what is going to happen to them afterwards. Even though they still will have to take the HLE, it would no longer be a competitive examination. As to provisionally accepted students who fail to achieve the stipulated standard in the HLE, normally they could apply to have a second try in the subsequent year. Other students who have not applied or have not been provisionally accepted may go on to one- or two-year Form 6 courses and to take public examinations like the HLE and ALE, but they would do so with a view to other ends not solely related to gaining admission to The Chinese University.

The policy of provisional acceptance is now being actively considered by the University at many levels, but no final decision has yet been made. If it is decided to adopt the system, a pilot scheme may be implemented as early as 1983. The system would then be phased in over several years thereafter. There will then be a significantly different pattern of student admission, in which interested applicants will make contact with the University earlier than now and the University will be able to assess them on many more factors over a longer period before finally accepting them. Indeed other institutions in Hong Kong may find this system advantageous and may consider adopting it themselves. Hopefully this will become a step towards solving the thorny problem arising from the examination system of Hong Kong.

– *University Registry*

