

中文大學校刊  
CHINESE  
UNIVERSITY  
BULLETIN

Number Five 1983





# Chinese University Bulletin

## Number Five 1983

The *Chinese University Bulletin*, an official publication of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, is published and distributed free to members and friends of the University.

## Contents

### *News*

Twenty-Fifth Congregation in Commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University and for the Conferment of Honorary Degrees . . . . .	1
Twenty-Sixth Congregation . . . . .	11
New Council Vice-Chairman . . . . .	14
Publication of <i>Vice-Chancellor's Report</i> . . . . .	15
International Conference on Ancient Chinese Scripts . . . . .	16
Symposium on Sensory Receptor Mechanisms . . . . .	16
News in Brief . . . . .	17

### *Recent Development*

Student Enrolment 1983-84 . . . . .	21
-------------------------------------	----

### *Academic/Cultural Events*

An Interview with Dr. Joseph Needham . . . . .	22
Seminars . Concerts . Exhibitions . . . . .	27
Recent Publications of the University . . . . .	31
Informal Seminars of the School of Education . . . . .	31

<i>Personalia</i> . . . . .	32
-----------------------------	----

<i>Profiles</i> . . . . .	36
---------------------------	----

<i>Gifts and Donations</i> . . . . .	38
--------------------------------------	----

*Cover: Twenty-Fifth Congregation (photo by Michael Leung)*

---

### **Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin***

Professor Francis C. Johnson Mr. So Man Jock Dr. F.C. Chen

**Editor:** Mrs. Y.L.C. Foo

**Address:** The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong



# Twenty-Fifth Congregation

*in Commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University  
and for the Conferment of Honorary Degrees*



The Twenty-Fifth Congregation in Commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University and for the Conferment of Honorary Degrees was held on 17th October at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde presided at the ceremony, which was attended by over one thousand guests, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin addressed the Congregation.

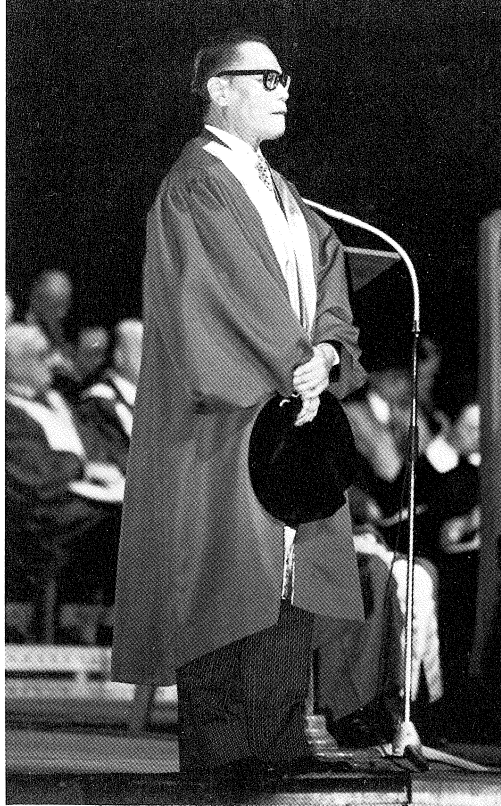
Five eminent persons were awarded honorary doctorates at this Congregation. Two were awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*: Dr. the Hon. Sir Sze-yuen Chung, an outstanding engineer and industrialist, and the Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, an economist and the Chief Secretary of the Hong

Kong Government. Two were awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*: Sir William Melville Arnott, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Birmingham, and a member of the University's Medical Academic Advisory Committee; and Dr. Joseph Needham, a world-renowned scholar and authority in the study of the history of Science. Dr. the Hon. Francis Y.H. Tien, a leading figure in the industrial sector, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The Public Orator was Mr. Yu Kwang-chung, Reader in Chinese, who also wrote the Citations.



## Citations



### **Dr. the Hon. Sze-yuen CHUNG, CBE, DSc (Hon), JP**

It is indicative of international recognition of the impressive success of Sir Sze-yuen Chung as a leading engineer and industrialist that in the single month of May this year he received three of the most pursued honours in his line: Honorary Fellowship, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; Fellowship of Engineering, United Kingdom; and Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure. He is the first Hong Kong resident to have received the Honorary Fellowship, there being at present only 37 Honorary Fellows of the Institution amongst its 75,000 members throughout the Commonwealth. The award of the exclusive Fellowship of Engineers made him its first recipient not only from Hong Kong but from overseas.

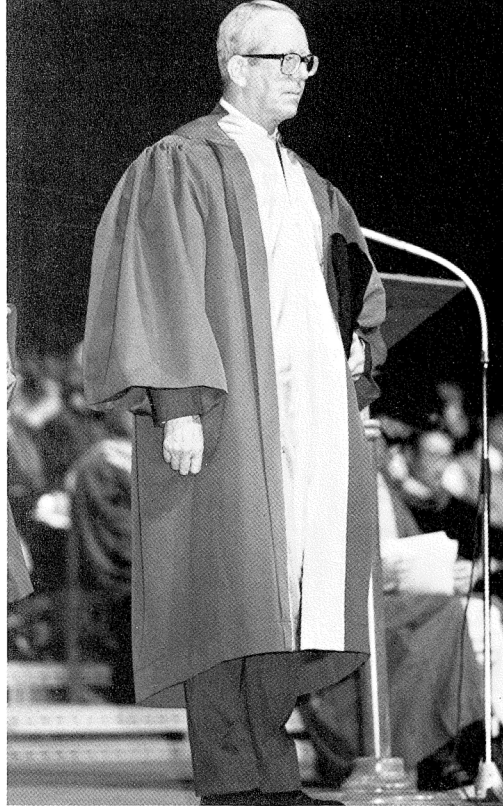
In spite of his widespread fame, however, Sir Sze-yuen's unswerving devotion is to Hong Kong, to the emergence of Hong Kong as a manufacturing industrial base as well as to the economic well-being of the community, a fact duly emphasized by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in its letter inviting him to accept the Honorary Fellowship.

Born in Hong Kong, Sir Sze-yuen graduated from University of Hong Kong with a BSc in Engineering (First Class Honours) in 1941 and from University of Sheffield with a PhD in Engineering

Science in 1951. In England he learned among other things 'deep drawing of sheet metal' and glass technology. In the early fifties he burst upon the local industrial scene by setting up factories and devising a variety of new manufacturing techniques. By 1965 he had established Sonca Industries Limited, a concern of world renown, of which he is now Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer as well as director of many other companies. For years active as a prominent figure in our commerce and industry, Sir Sze-yuen has held chairmanship of many organizations including Federation of Hong Kong Industries, 1966-70; Metrication Committee, 1969-73; Hong Kong Industrial Design Council, 1969-76; Hong Kong Productivity Council, 1973-76; and, since 1983, Hong Kong/Japan Business Cooperation Committee.

Yet such a man of diverse interests and talents is Sir Sze-yuen that he has found time to further serve our community in a number of key positions. At present Senior Unofficial Member of Hong Kong Executive Council, he once sat on both Councils, Executive and Legislative. He has also been, since 1972, Chairman of the Council, Hong Kong Polytechnic and, since last year, Chairman of the Planning Committee for City Polytechnic. In view of such outstanding achievements, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Sir Sze-yuen Chung the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.





**The Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, KBE, CMG, JP**

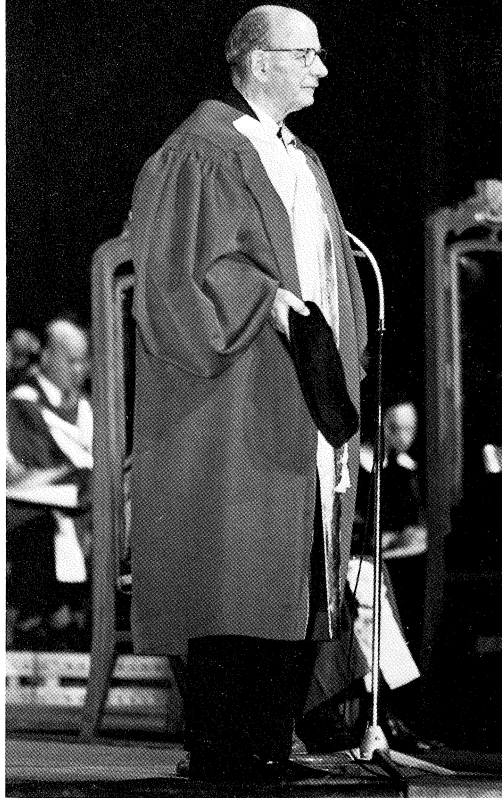
The economic wonder of Hong Kong has been undoubtedly due to the combined efforts of its efficient government and industrious people, but for more than ten years, it was Sir Philip Haddon-Cave who wielded the magic wand. It was as Financial Secretary and, more importantly, as a creative economist that Sir Philip introduced 'positive non-interventionism', while emphasizing the need of decisive management of public sector finances at crucial moments. By sound policies and able direction he has steered Hong Kong's economy with skill and sagacity despite a strong head wind and often choppy waters.

Born in Australia, Sir Philip earned his MA with honours at University of Tasmania and did research work at King's College, Cambridge. During 1947-48 he was Lecturer in Economics at University of Melbourne. Among the honours he has received are: Official Justice of the Peace, 1969; CMG, 1973; and KBE, 1979.

Sir Philip's long and distinguished career in the public service began in 1952 in East Africa, where he

reached the rank of Under-Secretary to the Treasury in Kenya in 1959. After a year as Treasurer and Secretary in Seychelles he returned to Kenya to become Deputy Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture. In 1962 he was transferred to Hong Kong as Assistant Director of Commerce and Industry, a post he held for three years. Then in a memorable succession he served as Deputy Director of Commerce and Industry, 1965-67; Deputy Economic Secretary, 1967-69; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1969-71; and Financial Secretary, 1971-81. Since November 1981 he has been Chief Secretary of Hong Kong Government.

It is well-known not only locally but also internationally that Sir Philip has played a key role in the government of Hong Kong as a unique triple centre of finance, industry, and commerce. His name in Chinese standing for 'Tripod Base' happily suggests that it is on these three supports that the prosperity of Hong Kong rests. To show our deep gratitude for his inspiring leadership, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Sir Philip Haddon-Cave the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.



**Sir William Melville Arnott, TD, DSc(Hon), LLD(Hon)**

The academic community of Hong Kong owes much to the Hippocratic devotion of Sir Melville Arnott the eminent scientist and educator. For more than ten years (1964-75) he served as a member of the Hong Kong University and Polytechnic Grants Committee. When the Medical Advisory Committee of The Chinese University of Hong Kong was formed in 1976, he was appointed one of its founding members and has been instrumental in the planning and establishment of the University's Faculty of Medicine.

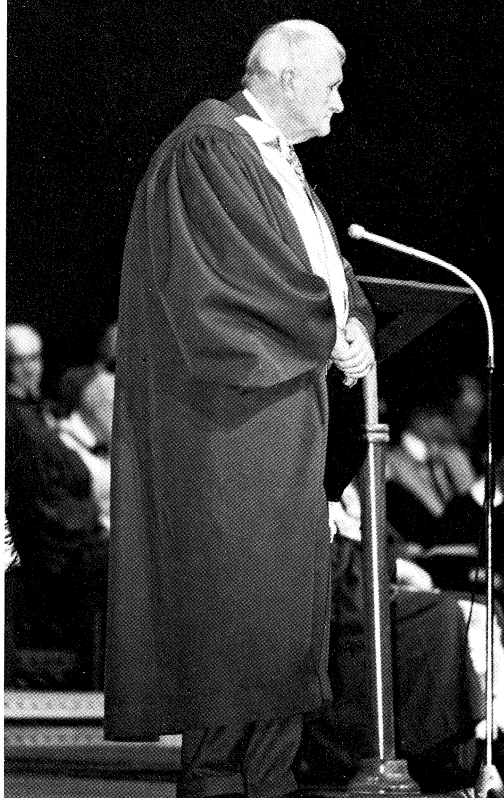
Sir Melville has long enjoyed international reputation as a medical scholar. At the University of Edinburgh he earned his BSc with First Class Honours in Pathology in 1934, and his MD with Gold Medal and Gunning Prize in Pathology in 1937. In 1947 he further obtained an MD at the University of Birmingham. Starting his distinguished career as Lecturer in Therapeutics at the University of Edinburgh, he was for a long period associated with the University of Birmingham as the William Withering Professor of Medicine, 1946-71, the British Heart Foundation Professor of Cardiology, 1971-74, and Physician of University of Birmingham Hospitals, 1946-74. During World War II he served as Lieutenant Colonel RAMC in China, Malaya, Palestine, North Africa, and

Northwest Europe.

As a distinguished member of ten medical societies in the United Kingdom, including the Association of Physicians, Pathological Society, and Cardiac Society, he has also been Senior Vice-President and Censor of Royal College of Physicians, London; and Consultant Physician, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Sir Melville is now Professor Emeritus of Medicine, University of Birmingham and Honorary Consulting Physician at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Over the years, Sir Melville has published many scientific papers in leading periodicals all over the world, particularly *British Journal of Social Medicine*, *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, and *Journal of Physiology*. Knighted in 1971, Sir Melville is the recipient of many other honours and awards including Territorial Decoration (and clasps), 1944; Foundation Fellow, Royal College of Pathologists, 1963; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London (1951) and Edinburgh (1937); Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Hon. FRCP (C), 1957; Hon. FACP, 1968; Hon. DSc, Edinburgh, 1975; and Hon. LLD, Rhodesia and Dundee, 1976.

For his service to the medical world in general and to this University in particular, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Sir William Melville Arnott the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.



**Dr. Joseph Needham, DSc(Hon), LLD(Hon), DLitt(Hon), PhD(Hon)**

If towards the end of the twentieth century men of Renaissance could still be found who have transcended growing specialization in learning, Dr. Joseph Needham would certainly be a supreme example. It is indeed encouraging, in spite of C.P. Snow's warning of polarization of the two cultures, that we still have men of Joseph Needham's vision who can look at the twain in the right perspective. Scientist, historian, philosopher, and educator, Needham began his long and brilliant career as a pioneering biochemist known for his books *Chemical Embryology*, 1931 and *Biochemistry and Morphogenesis*, 1942. His lifelong affiliation is with Cambridge University, where he has been first Fellow (1924-66) and then Master (1966-76) of Gonville and Caius College, and since 1976 Director of East Asian History of Science Library. His many honours and awards, including Honorary Counsellorship to UNESCO and, significantly, Leonardo da Vinci Medal, I cannot mention in full. For his scholarly achievements and educational contributions we share admiration with academic communities all over the world.

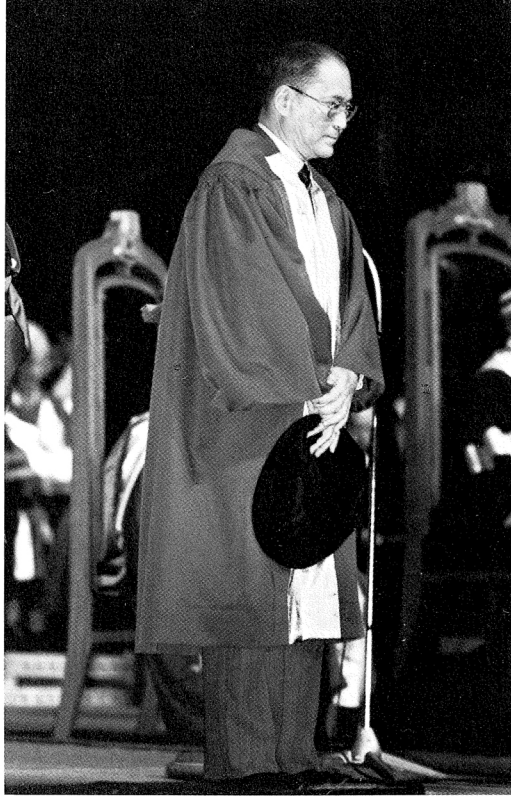
But Needham means much more to us than just a great scholar. To us he means *Science and Civilization in China*, a trail-blazing yet monumental work encyclopaedic in scope, vivid in imagination, and painstaking in scholarship, the result of forty years of expeditions and researches in collaboration with

other distinguished scholars. By arranging and assessing historical relics of two thousand years, the book undertakes a long overdue reevaluation of the important role science and technology played in ancient China. With eleven of the twenty volumes published, this work has already exposed the prejudice of conventional scholars, foreign and native Chinese alike, that Chinese civilization did not excel in science and technology.

Men of foresight have been articulate in warning us against the use of science not for conquest of Nature but for conquest of man. It is most meaningful that Needham's choice to remedy the social abuse of science is by a return to Chinese philosophy. Let me quote his own words: 'If the world is searching for an ethic firmly based on the nature of man, an ethic which could justify resistance to every dehumanizing invention of social control, an ethic in the light of which mankind could judge dispassionately what the best course to take will be, in the face of multitudinous options raised by the ever-growing powers given to us by the natural sciences, then let it listen to the sages of Confucianism and Taoism . . . China has in her time learnt much from the rest of the world; now perhaps it is time for the nations and the continents to learn again from her.'

For his advancement not only of learning but also of international understanding, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to award Dr. Joseph Needham the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.



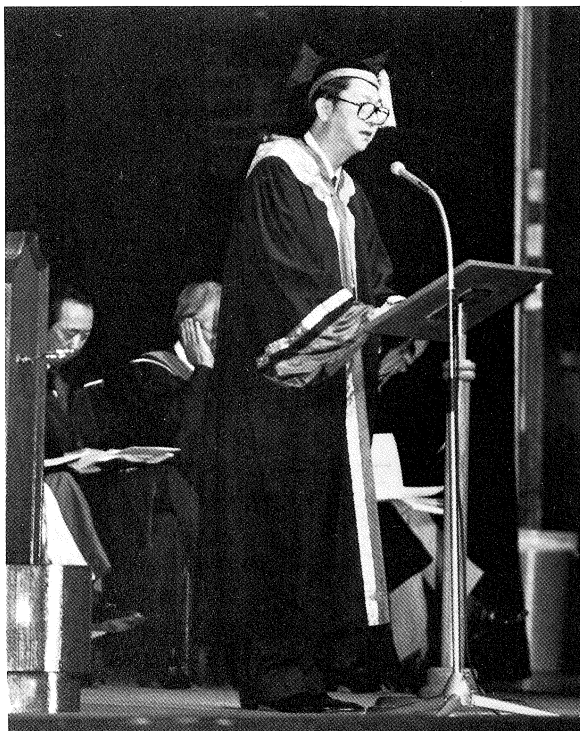


**Dr. the Hon. Francis Y.H. Tien, OBE, LLD (Hon), JP**

Hong Kong as a manufacturing and exporting centre of textiles owes much to the Hon. Francis Yuen-hao Tien, who learned the trade from two older centres, Shanghai and Manchester, and devoted his expertise and creativity to making Hong Kong one of the master mass-tailors of the world. It was he who, taking garment manufacturing seriously as a science and an art, introduced to Hong Kong, among other innovations, the new technology of permanent press. Outstanding among his past public services were Chairmanship of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers Association, 1963-79, and of Clothing Industry Training Board, Hong Kong Training Council, 1972-82; and Vice-Chairmanship of Hong Kong Trade Development Council, 1970-75. The long list of his membership of various industrial and commercial organizations over the past years testifies to the range and depth of his commitments to the community. For more than ten years until 1977 he had, as leader and adviser, served Hong Kong Government Textile Delegations to U.S.A., Canada, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, and United Kingdom. In fact he has been one of our super-salesmen who kept trotting the globe to promote our products.

At present Dr. Tien is Managing Director of Manhattan Garments Limited as well as director of many other concerns. Since 1974 he has been Unofficial Member of Legislative Council. His other public duties include Chairmanship of Vocational Training Council (VTC) since 1982, Clothing Industry Training Board, VTC since 1982, and The Clothing Industry Training Authority since 1975.

Dr. Tien graduated from Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education, Shanghai with a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering, and was further educated at Metropolitan Vickers, Manchester, and Manchester College of Technology. Apart from such honours as JP of Hong Kong, 1967, MBE, 1971, and OBE, 1973, he has also been awarded Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1977, and Honorary Distinguished Citizen, The State of Washington, U.S.A., 1978. The Chinese University of Hong Kong is grateful to him not only for his membership on the University Council since 1978 and Chairmanship of the Advisory Board on Extramural Studies since 1977, but also for his generous donation of part of the construction cost of the 300-bed student hostel, Grace Tien Hall. In recognition of his solid accomplishments, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to award the Hon. Francis Yuen-hao Tien the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



## *Address by Dr. Ma Lin*

Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Two decades ago, on this very day, a Congregation was held in the Concert Hall of the Hong Kong City Hall, at which, in his capacity as Chairman of the Provisional Council of the University, the Hon. Cho-Yiu Kwan presented a thin document bound in purple to Sir Robert Black, the first Chancellor of the University; who in turn handed it over for safekeeping to Dr. C.T. Yung, the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, then also the President of Chung Chi College. The document was no other than the official copy of *The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance* 1963. Thus the three Foundation Colleges, Chung Chi, New Asia and United, became united in one institution, and The Chinese University of Hong Kong was on that day born.

Also present at the ceremony were the Founder and President of New Asia College, Professor Ch'ien Mu; the President of United College, Mr. T.C. Cheng; a number of community leaders and scholars, including the Hon. R.C. Lee, Mr. Q.W. Lee, Mr. J.S. Lee, Dr. P.C. Woo, Mrs. Ellen Li Shu-Pui and Professor Y.C. Wong, who subsequently all became active in the University Council; and also a number of colleagues

who have since served the University with great dedication, Dr. Chang Shu Ting (now Professor for many years) being an outstanding example.

The Congregation for the Installation of the First Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, was held in September the following year at the same place. Also present to receive the first Honorary Degrees conferred by the University and to become its first alumni after the University came into being were Sir John Fulton (now Lord Fulton), who had on two separate occasions made key recommendations to the Government concerning the establishment and then the reorganization of the University; Dr. Clark Kerr, who have subsequently made many invaluable suggestions to the University on its development; and three other fellow graduates.

The years then went by and, almost without being noticed, the University has now reached the tender age of twenty. For us this is indeed a most happy occasion, especially since so many of the founding fathers and senior colleagues have been able to come and join us in this Congregation to celebrate the coming of age of the University. May I, on behalf of the University, express to them all our deepest gratitude for their pioneering efforts in the past, and also wish them happiness and good health for many more years to come. On the other hand, surely it has also come to our memory how Sir Cho-Yiu and Dr. R.C. Lee had championed the cause of the University, and had worked indefatigably to secure for our campus an ideal site. Ladies and Gentlemen, where you now sit was but a wild hill-top twenty years ago. That it had been transformed within a short time into such a magnificent campus, from which one never loses sight of the incomparable views of the Tolo Harbour, is mainly due to the unceasing efforts of the two of them and, of course, also the University Architect Dr. the Hon. Szeto Wai. However, Sir Cho-Yiu and Dr. Lee can now be no longer with us, and thoughts of them and their deeds cannot but fill us with nostalgia and sadness.

To be sure, changes of the University during these past twenty years have not been confined to its campus and buildings: three small, separate undergraduate colleges have now been forged into a sizeable university with a new integral structure; the number of its Faculties has grown from three to six, that of its teaching Departments from between ten and twenty to between forty and fifty, and that of its students from slightly over a thousand to more than five thousand; the Graduate School which was only established three years after the beginning of the University is now offering more than forty courses of studies leading to doctoral and master's degrees and

postgraduate diplomas; the research work of its teachers has also borne fruit: from official sources it can be seen that their publication record is, in comparison with that of their colleagues in similar institutions, indeed impressive whether in terms of calibre or volume. Such progress comes from years of hard work by both staff and students, and we should all be justly proud of it. At the same time, we cannot, of course, fail to bear in mind the steadfast support generously given by the Government and concerned community leaders which has made our work possible, and, above all, the great vision of Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the first Vice-Chancellor, who had with far-sightedness shaped and guided the development of the University throughout its formative years.

Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, this University has been made from the dreams as well as the toil and sweat of many Chinese scholars, who had trodded a long and arduous path in winning Government and community support to their cause. Its founding fathers and ourselves have set two goals for this University: it is to become a truly modern university of international outlook and standing; and it is also to be an institution of learning worthy of the grand tradition of Chinese scholarship and culture. These two goals are of equal importance, even though the demands they make on us are very different indeed. My colleagues and students must have, throughout the past twenty years, increasingly come to feel the true magnitude of their task in trying to come to terms with their commitment to these two goals; at the same time, I think we have also come to realize that The Chinese University of Hong Kong would be meaningless unless we can live up to that commitment. Ladies and Gentlemen, I dare say, not to understand this basic point is not to comprehend the University, and probably not to comprehend the impulse and yearning deep down in the heart of the new generation now growing up in Hong Kong as well.

The two goals I mentioned have both immediate and long-term implications for the development of the University. As epitomized by Dr. Clark Kerr, the modern university has an inexorable tendency of developing into the multiversity. One of the essential characteristics of a modern university is therefore the comprehensive range of courses of studies it has to offer. In establishing the Faculty of Business Administration and then the Faculty of Medicine, the University has already taken decisive steps along this direction; however, our courses are yet by no means comprehensive, and the introduction of new courses of studies remains for us a task of high priority.

At present, the University is offering engineering education in the Faculty of Science through the

Electronics Department and the Computer Science Department, both of which have developed a series of degree programmes. The degrees they offer have now already won international recognition; and the research work they pursue have also shown good results. It is therefore natural for the University to build on that foundation and further strengthen the engineering education it has to offer. This can be done by introducing in the Faculty of Science new undergraduate and postgraduate degree courses in engineering-related subjects such as communications engineering, automation engineering, informatics, etc. Such a thrust by the Faculty of Science into engineering education would have followed the modern trend of increasing convergence between technological development and scientific advances, and would also be in the interest of the industries of Hong Kong which, in order to maintain its leading position among export countries on the western Pacific basin, will soon have to make the transition from the labour-intensive mode to the technological-intensive mode. I am therefore hopeful that this development plan of the University would meet with support from Government and industry, and that it would actually go forward within the next four or five years.

The eminent role of research and postgraduate education is another essential characteristic of a modern university. And at this University we have indeed pursued a vigorous policy of promoting research: among our very first concerns as soon as the University started were the establishment of the Graduate School and three Research Institutes, and the introduction of a system of assessment to encourage active academic work; it was also high on our priority to provide postgraduate students with good hostel accommodation and generous financial aid in order that they may study and do research full-time. It is somewhat disappointing that these efforts have yet to win the public recognition and support which they so amply deserve. That is why the University has to resort to private donations and to savings from recurrent funds essentially provided on the basis of undergraduate teaching needs in order to give support to the research work of its academics. And it is therefore not surprising that the number of our postgraduate students (of which more than half are furthermore students reading for Diploma in Education) has not grown beyond 17% of the student body, while the corresponding fraction for leading universities in the world has already risen to 50% or higher; and that our direct expenditure on research is only 2.4% of our budget, whereas for universities in advanced countries this figure is likely to be 6% to 8%.

Public neglect in such a vital area as research is



perhaps explicable in view of the fact that Hong Kong used to import technological and professional expertise just like fruits and cameras, the consideration in both cases being ready availability and cost-effectiveness. And indeed that must have been an effective strategy of development for the educationally and economically backward city which Hong Kong was. However, that has long changed: having built up a considerable industrial and economic base, Hong Kong is now in a leading position among developing countries; and its institutions of higher learning have also demonstrated that, given the resources, they are quite capable of serious academic work. If Hong Kong is to further expand its industrial base and maintain its momentum of economic growth, surely it is now time for changing the policy and mentality of almost total reliance on foreign technology and overseas professional training. What Hong Kong really needs today is rather a new generation of well educated young men, who are professionally good and who would even in these rapidly changing times find a firm footing here in Hong Kong and make meaning for themselves out of confusing events. To them, a higher education beyond the first degree is not a luxury but a necessity; to Hong Kong, such people are not just yet another option for finding manpower to do a job, but rather the key to its future.

During the past several years I and my colleagues have repeatedly appealed to the Government for adopting a more positive attitude towards research and postgraduate education in universities; we are now heartened to learn that several commissions appointed by the Government itself have also come to the same conclusion, and as a matter of fact concrete proposals for significantly increasing financial support for research have already been submitted to the Government. Your Excellency, you have in your recent Annual Address to the Legislative Council given considerable support to the expansion of higher education; might we not also hope that you would find it possible to give equally strong support to these proposals for expanding research work?

Ladies and Gentlemen, while it is true that I am by no means a banker, I would nevertheless be quite willing to guarantee to you that to develop additional engineering education and to increase support for research will be two long-term investments in the future of Hong Kong, which are absolutely safe and profitable.

May I now turn to the future of Hong Kong. I believe it is generally agreed that many pressing problems of the day are really closely related to the prospects of the future. It is therefore only when one takes a truly long view can the key to such problems

be mastered. This is not to say that tomorrow's or next year's profit margin and Hang Seng Index are unimportant; it is rather to say the following point is even more important: that is, Hong Kong must first change from a divided and lopsided society to a truly integrated modern society if it is to broaden the base on which its prosperity and stability are built, and only then would it be possible for Hong Kong to create for itself those objective conditions under which it can have a more permanent existence and continue to thrive. This then is the key to the problems. In *The Analects* Confucius says, 'the practice of benevolence depends on oneself alone, and not on others', which refers to the right attitude for a man rather than a society, but is perhaps still not an inappropriate footnote to the key point I have just discussed.

For Hong Kong to really become an integrated modern society, two policies are essential. The first is a familiar one: Hong Kong has long pursued a policy of maintaining a free, open society which is equally receptive to different cultures and ways of thinking. This policy gives it a unique advantage over its competitors, and this is the secret by which Hong Kong rapidly learns from other advanced countries and maintains its momentum of progress. It would not be difficult for all of us here to agree that, whether in the past or in future, whoever can lead Hong Kong must surely also be those who can truly comprehend the reason for that policy and continue to put it into practice. To fail to do so would soon throw Hong Kong out of touch with its time, and also destroy the unique catalytic role which it has so successfully played between China and the rest of the world.

On the other hand, it is also my conviction that the future of Hong Kong and its progress are inseparable from the education of its people; and the education of the five million Chinese in Hong Kong is in turn inseparable from the Chinese language and Chinese culture. This is because, apart from the pursuit of economic growth, a truly modern society as such must to a considerable extent harmonize and integrate the diverse cultures, views and value systems of its members. That is the requisite condition for cohesion to develop, for a sense of belonging to its geographical locale to grow, and for the emergence of common will and judgment whereby the community as a whole can rise to new challenges posed by changing circumstances. That is why the University has found it important to maintain its policy of teaching mainly in Chinese; of structuring and designing its course of studies in such a way as to ensure that students would, irrespective of speciality, have ample opportunities of exploring and coming into contact with Chinese

culture; and also of supporting research on China and Chinese culture through many different channels. In this light it was with great far-sightedness that Government chose, twenty years ago, to decide in favour of establishing a university for which Chinese is the principal medium of instruction; and it is also clear that the basic policy of the University which I have just discussed is in accord with the long-term needs of the community of Hong Kong.

Now, I must own that there had been men of sincerity who nevertheless could not comprehend the reason behind our policy, which appeared to them utterly outdated and impractical. This is most unfortunate – and it is perhaps simply an unavoidable phenomenon peculiar to what our sociologist Dr. Lau Siu-kai has in his recent work termed ‘a minimally integrated social-political system’. This is why I said at the 1980 Congregation of the University, ‘a lopsided cultural dualism has pervaded Hong Kong for years’. Now, three years later, it is perhaps not overly

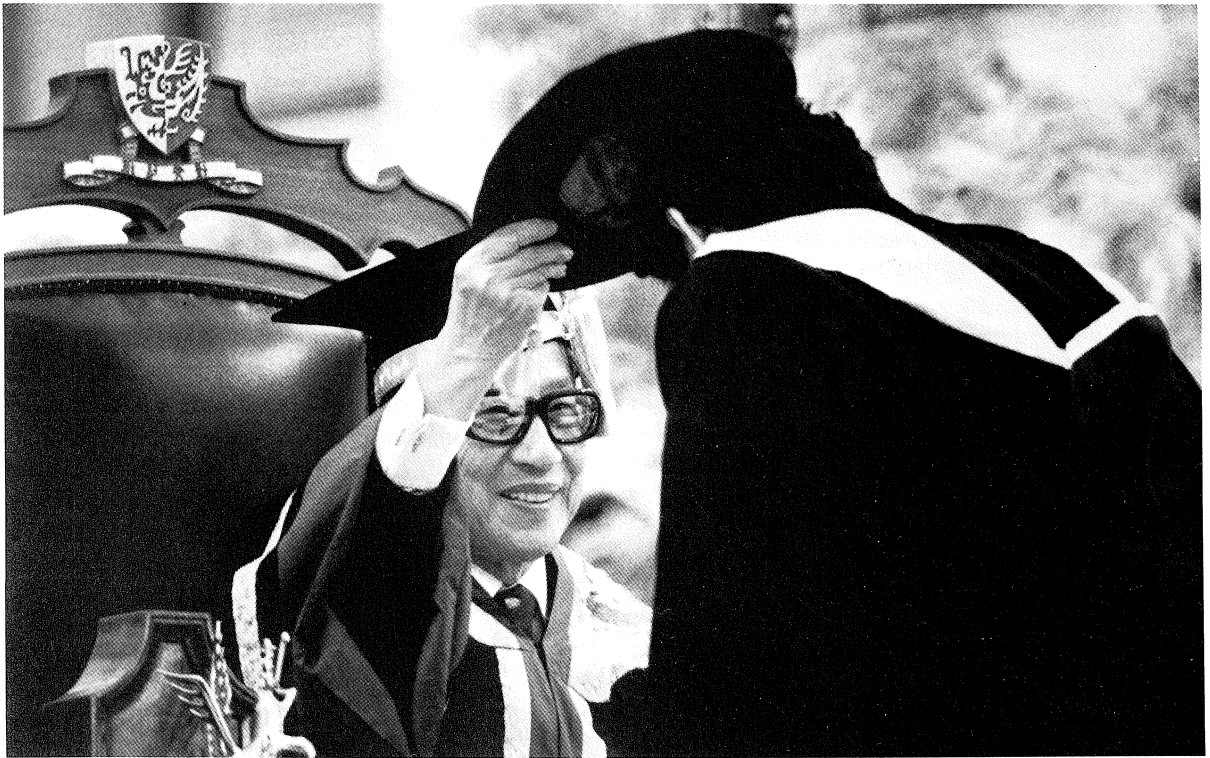
optimistic to hope that the number of people who can comprehend the long-term significance of our work have increased somewhat from what it was.

Thus, to sum up, I would say that the two basic goals of the University are essentially parallel to the long-term policies which Hong Kong ought to pursue: to maintain openness and strive for modernization on the one hand; and to develop Chinese culture and increase contact with and understanding of China on the other. Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, twenty years is but a fleeting moment for a university, and our journey has but begun. May I, on closing my remarks, submit to you the following: so long as the University can take a truly long view ahead while at the same time maintain a practical attitude, then it should have good hopes of accomplishing, if only one step at a time, what it has originally set out for; by the same route, it should also be possible for Hong Kong to find itself a future that is open and with good prospects.



*(From left) Professor Bay-sung Hsu, Dr. Ma Lin, Sir William Melville Arnott, Dr. the Hon. Sze-yuen Chung, Sir Edward Youde, The Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, Dr. Joseph Needham, Dr. the Hon. Francis Y.H. Tien, Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee and Professor G.H. Choa*

# Twenty-Sixth Congregation



The second congregation held this year – the Twenty-Sixth Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees – took place on 8th December at the University Mall. In the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde, who was away from Hong Kong, the Pro-Chancellor, Sir Yuet-keung Kan presided at the Congregation, which was attended by over 4,000 guests. Altogether 1,191 Master's and Bachelor's degrees were conferred on the year's graduates: 68 Masters of Philosophy, 71 Masters of Business Administration, 4 Masters of Social Work, 25 Masters of Arts (Education), 245 Bachelors of Arts, 200 Bachelors of Business Administration, 271 Bachelors of Science and 307 Bachelors of Social Science.

Dr. Ma Lin addressed the Congregation after the conferment of degrees.

## Address by Dr. Ma Lin

Mr. Pro-Chancellor, Members of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are gathered here today to confer degrees on students of the University who have successfully completed their programmes of studies at the undergraduate or postgraduate level. Sitting before us are

more than a thousand young men and women who have received their education at the University and who are about to make their contribution to society. In their presence I feel proud of the personal growth that has taken place in these surroundings but I also feel the burden of responsibility weighing heavily on me, because when graduates enter the service of the community they are putting themselves on trial. More than that, they are also putting the University on trial, albeit indirectly.

A University exists to serve and improve the society from which it springs. For this reason, a university will be judged by the contribution its teachers and its students are able to make to the society which supports the institution. Over the past twenty years, The Chinese University of Hong Kong has made some progress and achievements of which we can be proud. The credit for this is due to members of the University Council, the academic staff, the students and the alumni of the University. May I, on behalf of the staff, the students and the alumni, take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to our former Council Chairman Sir Yuet-keung Kan, who retired from the post after eleven years of distinguished service. Under his chairmanship, a



unified University campus came into being, and the University underwent a major reorganization and saw unprecedented change and expansion. I should also like to express our gratefulness to our present Council Chairman, Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee for his all-out support to and concern for the University. Further development of the University will depend on greater efforts on our part in the right direction. The responsibility for this falls especially heavily on those of you who are graduating today.

In the past as in the future, the primary objective of the University must be the promotion of learning and the education of the young talents of our society. The spirit which sustains such long-term efforts comes from the sense of responsibility which we feel towards society, towards our cultural tradition, and towards the future of mankind. Today, taking advantage of this opportunity of speaking to you as you are leaving the University, I would like to dwell on the concept of responsibility and tell you what my expectations are where you are concerned.

In this modern day and age, rapid developments in science and technology have created over the years an undue emphasis on knowledge *per se*, to the neglect of cultural values and attitudes. While the importance of knowledge cannot be disputed, it is necessary for us to appreciate that man's behaviour is not totally governed by knowledge alone. Knowledge determines what man is able to do. It cannot dictate what man wants to do. What man wants to do is determined by his values and aspirations. People with the same level of knowledge can do quite different things, and in the process, their impact on society and culture can be very different. If we wish to make a positive contribution to the future of mankind and to be able to do something useful, it will be necessary, in addition to the pursuit of knowledge, to harness our own inclinations and build into ourselves proper and constructive attitudes towards life. Such attitudes will help steer our own behaviour in the right direction. In the past, theologians who understood the importance of attitude to behaviour laid great stress on religious beliefs. Today some of us may not abide by any religious teachings but it is nevertheless important for us to live by certain firmly held values, to set for ourselves some formal guidelines which govern human behaviour. Only then will our life and conduct be imbued with the uplifting motive power that they need.

A sense of responsibility to which I am referring must be an integral part of our attitude towards life. We have enormous obligations to fulfil in life and the fulfilment of each obligation requires, as a prerequisite, a serious, responsible attitude. For instance, if you

decide to work in the field of social welfare, you should have an unequivocal feeling of responsibility towards relieving the suffering of the destitute. Only with this sense of responsibility will you work in real earnest. Although your technical knowledge may still be wanting at this stage, you will not lose your way. On the other hand, those people who possess an abundance of knowledge but not a sense of responsibility will not necessarily perform the task at hand better than you. This is a guiding principle which I think will apply to all kinds of human endeavours. I believe a solemn sense of responsibility is a prerequisite to the fulfilment of obligations.

Quite recently, there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject of moral education in Hong Kong. As modern society's attitude towards various behaviours are changing all the time, it is difficult to establish firm and unequivocal moral standards. To some people, this may suggest that the promotion of moral education could be a problematic proposition. However, while the finer points of morality in their essence are inevitably changing, our own attitudes towards life could still be governed by some meaningful guidelines. And these guidelines can serve as basic tenets in the conduct of moral education. The concept of responsibility may be a simple one but it is one such guideline. I believe that if you started building up your own sense of responsibility from this very moment on, after a period of time you would discover that your desire and ability to do better in life would increase and you would not labour under a sense of loss of direction and a sense of emptiness.

Graduates of The Chinese University, you are in the springtime of life. Your success in the future will obviously depend on your own efforts in various areas. But taking a serious, responsible attitude towards life is what you can do now and what you should do now as the first thing on your list of priorities. To take the argument one step further, I feel that concurrent with building up a sense of responsibility, you should also pay attention to building up the spirit of enterprise within you so as to reinforce your other positive attitudes.

When I say an enterprising spirit, I do not mean the will to fight for power and profits. I mean a fearless, determined dedication to self-improvement. In the course of going through life, guiding our behaviours with a serious sense of responsibility, we will meet obstacles along the way. We will be confronted with temptations and we will be put under pressure. At this point, if we retreat or withdraw easily, all our previous efforts will have been in vain. To stand steadfast, not to lose heart in the face of all this requires the strong support of an indomitable spirit.

This spirit, it may be said, is a condition for upholding the sense of responsibility which I spoke about earlier.

For society as a whole, the more there are of people who have a sense of responsibility and the spirit of enterprise, the more hope there is for society. In fact, the improvement and reformation of any society require the powerful thrust of a strong motive force which is borne of the spirit of enterprise. Only then will progress be made. The inculcation of a sense of responsibility and the spirit of enterprise can begin with a minority of people making the effort self-consciously. When this minority is able to exert influence on the majority, thereby creating a new climate, the force of change – the motive force for reforming society – will come into play. Therefore, a sense of responsibility and the spirit of enterprise are important not only to the individual, but also for the future of society as a whole.

Albert Camus, the French existentialist philosopher, said in his famous work *The Rebel*, 'All

campaigns against inequality which do not bear responsibility towards the public outside the campaign will itself become an even stronger force of inequality.' This statement epitomises the importance of a sense of responsibility in social evolution. In *The Book of Changes* was written the well-known dictum, 'Heaven is robust in its progress. Thus the gentleman unceasingly renews his own strength.' To renew one's own strength and to improve oneself unceasingly is what I mean by the spirit of enterprise. In laying their respective emphasis on a sense of responsibility and the spirit of enterprise, Camus and the Confucians of old both give support to what I am saying to you today.

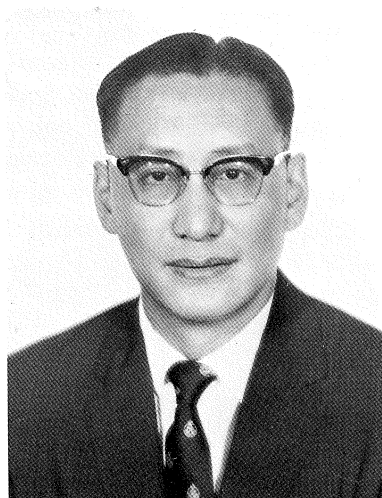
So far I have, perhaps, made no more than a few commonsensical observations but, nonetheless, they are observations which have a serious bearing on the development of civilization. I feel it important that you should, as you are leaving the University, reflect earnestly on what I have said.



---

---

## New Council Vice-Chairman



Dr. the Hon. Woo Pak-Chuen has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for a term of two years, commencing 20th October, 1983.

After graduating from St. Joseph's College in Hong Kong, Dr. Woo undertook training in law in the United Kingdom. He is the first Chinese recipient of the degree of PhD conferred by the Faculty of Law of the University of London and the first practising lawyer in Hong Kong with a British PhD in Law.

A prominent figure in the legal profession, Dr. Woo has an equally distinguished record of public service. He was an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council (1971-76) and Legislative Council (1964-73) and was the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council (1971-73). He has been chairman and member of numerous public bodies in the areas of law, education, public affairs, social welfare as well as charities.

In recognition of his invaluable service to the community, Dr. Woo was made a Justice of the Peace

in 1955 and awarded the OBE in 1963 and the CBE in 1973.

An honorary graduate of the University (Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, 1974), Dr. Woo has long had a close association with the University. He personally contributed to the drafting of the Ordinance of the University. He has been a Council Member of the University since the days of the Provisional Council in 1963 and has served on various Council Committees over the years. From 1972 until he took up the Council Vice-Chairmanship, he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United College.

Dr. Woo has also been appointed Chairman of the Campus Planning and Building Committee and the University Tender Board for a term of three years, from 20th October, 1983 to 19th October, 1986.

The University is fortunate to have Dr. Woo as the new Vice-Chairman of the Council and will certainly benefit even more from his guidance.



## Publication of *Vice-Chancellor's Report*

The *Vice-Chancellor's Report 1978-1982* has recently been published. In his *Report*, Dr. Ma Lin recapitulates the development of the University in the first four years of his tenure. The 258-page *Report* comprises six chapters: Introduction; Council, Staff and Students; Academic Developments; Institutional Development and Facilities; Academic Exchange and Outside Links; Looking Ahead. In addition, concrete statistical data and other details are recorded in the sixteen Appendices, including twenty-two statistical tables.

In the 'Introduction', Dr. Ma recalls that 'When Dr. Choh-Ming Li, my predecessor, retired from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University in 1978, the University was then just fifteen years old. The history of the University from its establishment in 1963 to the time of the departure of Dr. Li in 1978 can roughly be divided into three periods, which were covered by his three reports: *The First Six Years (1963-69)*, *The Emerging University (1970-74)* and *A New Era Begins (1975-78)*. . . . After fifteen years of hard work, Dr. Choh-Ming Li accomplished three things: he enunciated the basic goals and orientations of the University; he brought the University together on a magnificent and well-planned campus; and he steered the University into a new institutional framework suitable for its future development.'

When Dr. Ma became Vice-Chancellor, it could be said that his task was 'relatively simpler than the founding Vice-Chancellor, even though in some aspects it might well be even more arduous'. He pointed out that: 'to consolidate and work out details of its new structure; to expand into those professional

areas such as Business Administration and Medicine for which a beginning had been made, but solid work was yet required for putting them on a firm footing; to continue an ambitious building programme for accommodating all these activities; and, last but not least, to truly come to grips with the goals and ideals of the University: to guide the development of unique teaching and research programmes, and to cultivate a congenial atmosphere and establish a living tradition in accordance with the object of developing a bilingual institution dedicated to the advancement and synthesis of Chinese and Western scholarship. While I believe the University has had moderate success in meeting the first three tasks, it has met its greatest challenge in the last. This is not for want of talents or dedication or resources, but simply because it is a creative function which calls for search and trial rather than diligent adaptation of experience already gained elsewhere. Thus, to put it very simply, during the last four years, that is from 1978 to 1982, the University had been attempting to consolidate its foundation on the one hand, and to search for new directions on the other.'

On looking back, the most significant academic development was clearly the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine. Besides, the University also saw the introduction of the PhD programmes at the graduate level and the part-time degree programmes at the undergraduate level.

It is most significant that the *Vice-Chancellor's Report* was published on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University.

# International Conference on Ancient Chinese Scripts

An International Conference on Ancient Chinese Scripts, jointly organized by the Department of Chinese Language and Literature and the Ng Tor-tai Chinese Language Research Centre, the Institute of Chinese Studies, was held from 5th to 8th September on Campus. Over seventy scholars from Mainland China, Taiwan, the United States, and Hong Kong participated in the Conference and the chairmen were Professor T.K. Cheng and Professor D.C. Lau of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin officiated at the opening ceremony, which was attended by over a hundred people. In his opening address, Dr. Ma said that the significance of the Conference lay not only in the promotion of research in ancient Chinese scripts but also in the promotion of understanding of the civilization behind it.

The Conference was held in six sessions, chaired

respectively by Professor Chou Fa-kao, Mr. Lee Yim, Professor Zhu Dexi, Mr. Ma Kwok-kuen, Professor Jao Tsung-i and Professor Kao Chung-hua (Kao Ming). Thirty-eight papers were presented, covering studies on bone inscriptions, bronze inscriptions, inscriptions and writing from the fourth to the second century B.C., lexicographic literature related to *Shuowen Jiezi* and inscriptions found on relics recently unearthed. *Essays on Ancient Chinese Scripts*, Vol. I, comprising twenty-two of the papers, was distributed on the first day of the Conference. The other sixteen papers will appear in Volume II.

In his concluding address, Professor T.K. Cheng remarked, 'Since academic research is generally recognized as a common tool and scholars all over the world have engaged in Chinese palaeographic studies, The Chinese University is happy to play its part and collaborate with these scholars.'

---

## Symposium on Sensory Receptor Mechanisms

An International Symposium on Sensory Receptor Mechanisms, jointly organized by W.C. Hamann of the Faculty of Medicine and A. Iggo, FRS, of the University of Edinburgh, was held from 10th to 11th September at this University. The Symposium dealt mainly with the question: What is the mode of action of receptors in the body mediating the senses of pain, touch, hearing and temperature sensation?

In his opening address, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin underlined the relevance of this area of research. He pointed out that the central nervous system can only process information sampled by peripheral receptors. Any clinical approach in the understanding of the pathology of the peripheral sensory system can only be empirical unless the basic mechanisms underlying the activation of sensory receptors and their nerve fibres are known.

The Symposium was attended by forty-three active participants from Australia, Britain, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Mainland China, Sweden and the United States. Thirty-one papers were presented. One important reason for the success of the Symposium was the fact that it was a multi-disciplinary meeting. Among the participants, there were anatomists, physiologists as well as clinical neurologists. A mixture of this kind presents diversity of views, which is so important for interesting

discussion.

Some highlights of the Symposium were the presentation by A. Flock (Karolinska Institute, Stockholm) about the coding properties in the inner ear, by A. Iggo about tactile receptor mechanisms and by L. Kruger (UC, Los Angeles) about pain receptors. The proceedings of the Symposium are being published as a book.

Originally, the Symposium was planned to last for three days. However, during the night from the 8th to the 9th of September, typhoon Ellen was ravaging Hong Kong. Some of the participants were diverted to Taipei twice before arriving in Hong Kong. Typhoon Ellen gave additional excitement to the Symposium, and a spirit of adventure prevailed during the Conference Dinner on 9th September.

The organization of the Symposium was greatly facilitated by support and help from within and without. The Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor G.H. Choa and the Planning Officer, Mr. A.E. Starling were very encouraging. Miss Dory Yang and other members of the Department of Physiology showed initiative and team spirit. Generous support from outside came from Bayer China Ltd., Carl Zeiss F.E. Co. Ltd., Jang & Loch Medical & Scientific Co. Ltd., Schmidt & Co. (H.K.) Ltd. and Wyeth International Ltd.

— W.C.H.

---

# News in Brief

---

## *Council Membership*

\* The following have been elected by the Assemblies of Fellows of the Colleges as College Representatives on the Council for a term of three years:

Chung Chi College

Dr. O.W. Lau (with effect from 23rd April, 1983)

New Asia College

Professor T.B. Lin (with effect from 27th April, 1983)

United College is represented by Dr. Y.W. Lam, whose term of office is to expire on 18th October, 1984.

\* The following have been elected/re-elected by the Senate to serve on the Council for a term of three years, with effect from 1st August, 1983:

Dr. H.M. Chang

Professor D.C. Lau

Professor Arthur K.C. Li

## *New Chairman of UC Board*

The Board of Trustees of United College, at its meeting held on 4th November, elected Sir Run Run Shaw as Chairman of the Board with immediate effect. Sir Run Run, Vice-Chairman of the Board since 1972, was to succeed Dr. the Hon. P.C. Woo, who resigned from the Board on 28th September to take up the new appointment as Vice-Chairman of the University Council.

At the same meeting, the Hon. Peter Poon Wing-cheung, a member of the Board since 1972, was elected Vice-Chairman.

## *Council Committee Membership*

\* The Hon. S.L. Chen has been appointed a member of the University Tender Board for a term of three years, expiring 19th October, 1986.

\* The Council, at its meeting held on 30th November, noted that the following would be ex-officio members of the Campus Planning and Building Committee:

Sir Run Run Shaw

Chairman, Board of Trustees of United College

Mr. Jose Meng-can Lei

Acting Director, Building Development  
Department of Hong Kong Government

\* The Council, at its meeting held on 30th November, appointed the Hon. Peter Poon Wing-cheung a member of the Finance Committee with immediate effect.

## *Senate APC Membership*

The following have been elected by the Senate to serve on the Senate Academic Planning Committee for a term of two years, effective 1st August, 1983:

### *Faculty of Arts*

Professor D.C. Lau

Professor Liu Shu-hsien

### *Faculty of Business Administration*

Mr. C.M. Chang

Professor Y.T. Chung

### *Faculty of Medicine*

Professor C.N. Chen

Professor W.C. Hamann

### *Faculty of Science*

Dr. H.M. Chang

Professor L.B. Thrower

### *Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Fanny Cheung

Professor John F. Jones

## *Recomposition of the Senate Committee on PDP*

The Senate has approved the recomposition of the Senate Committee on Part-time Degree Programmes (PDP) as follows:

### *Chairman*

Dr. the Hon. Ho Kam Fai (appointed by the Vice-Chancellor)

### *Members*

The Deans of the Faculties or their representatives

The Chairman of the Board of Studies of each department taking part in a part-time degree programme

The Coordinator of each part-time degree programme

The Registrar

### *Secretary*

Mr. T.L. Tsim (PDP Administrator)

***New Member of the Advisory Committee on Electronics***

Mr. S.K. Chiu of Hong Kong Telephone Company Ltd., has been invited to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Electronics in place of Mr. K.M. Ellison until 31st December, 1985.

***New Deans of Arts and Social Science***

Dr. Ng Lee Ming, Senior Lecturer in Religion, and Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi, Senior Lecturer in Government and Public Administration, have been elected Dean of Faculty of Arts and Dean of Faculty of Social Science, respectively, with effect from 1st August, 1983.

***Faculty Coordinators for Exchanges with Chinese Institutions***

The following have been appointed Faculty Coordinators for exchanges with institutions in China:

*Faculty of Arts*

Dr. H.H. Ho

*Faculty of Business Administration*

Professor K.C. Mun

*Faculty of Medicine*

Professor G.H. Choa

*Faculty of Science*

Professor S.T. Chang

*Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Rance P.L. Lee

***IASP Director***

Dr. Thomas H.C. Lee, Lecturer in History, has been appointed Director of the International Asian Studies Programme from 1st July, 1983 to 30th June, 1985.

***University Representatives on UPCC Board of Management***

Mr. D.A. Gilkes, University Bursar, and Dr. Stanislaus Hu, Director of the Computer Services Centre, represent the University on the reconstituted Board of Management of the University and Polytechnic Computer Centre Ltd. (UPCC) for a period of two years beginning 1st August, 1983.

***New Graduate Programmes***

The Graduate School will launch the following graduate programmes in 1984-85:

*Full-time Programmes*

PhD Programme in Sociology

PhD Programme in Economics

*Part-time Programmes*

Two-year MA Programme in Translation

Two-year Diploma Programme in Social Work

In addition, the existing full-time MA Programme in History will be open to part-time students.

***Academic Exchange Agreement with Zhongshan University renewed***

An official delegation from Zhongshan University, Guangzhou headed by its President, Professor Huang Huan-qiu visited this University from 19th to 29th June to renew an Academic Exchange Agreement between the two Universities for another three years, with effect from August 1983. At a ceremony held on 28th June, President Huang and Dr. Ma Lin signed the renewed agreement.

During their visit, the delegation also discussed with representatives of various Faculties to draw up plans for exchanges in 1983-84.

***University as Regional Headquarters of Network for Microbiology in SE Asia***

The University was designated as the regional headquarters of the Network for Microbiology in Southeast Asia, and Professor S.T. Chang of the Department of Biology as its Executive Secretary, both for a term of three years, with effect from 1st March, 1984.

The Network, established in 1975, is a UNESCO-sponsored academic body seeking to promote communication and cooperation among national institutions in the region. It has a membership of ten, comprising Australia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In its role as regional headquarters of the Network, this University will promote and coordinate regional operational programmes such as training courses, seminars, and joint research projects and act as the clearing house for information and publications, and the channel for exchange of personnel.

***Training Management Diploma Gains ITD Recognition***

The Institute of Training and Development (ITD) in the United Kingdom has accredited the Diploma in Training Management awarded by the University's Department of Extramural Studies and Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management. Holders of the Diploma will be awarded the ITD's Diploma in Training Management on application.

***Twentieth Anniversary Lecture Series***

The third Twentieth Anniversary Lecture, entitled 'Prospects for Modernization in China – An Economic Perspective', was given by Mr. Ma Hong, President of The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, on 28th September. Mr. Ma is a well-known social scientist in



China specializing in economic research and planning. He currently serves as Convener of the Economic Research Centre and is an official of the Technical Economic Study Centre of the State Council, and an adviser to the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System in the Chinese Government.

The fourth Lecture, the last in the Series, was delivered on 19th October by Dr. Choh-Ming Li on 'Business Administration and University Education'. Dr. Li is the Founding Vice-Chancellor of the University and Emeritus Professor of Business Administration at the University of California in Berkeley.

### *Professorial Inaugural Lectures*

Inaugural lectures have been delivered by the following professors:

Professor K.C. Mun, Professor of Marketing:

'China's Socialist Market and the Planning Mix' (28th October)

Professor Howell Tong, Professor of Statistics:

'Time, Uncertainty and Statistics' (11th November)

Professor Joseph C.K. Lee, Professor of Morbid Anatomy:

'As is Our Pathology, So Is Our Medicine' (25th November)

Professor J.A. Thornton, Professor of Anaesthesia:

'Whither Anaesthesia in Hong Kong?' (9th December)

Professor Y.T. Chung, Professor of Accounting:

'Inflation Accounting' (16th December)

### *University's Comments on 'A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong'*

The University has conveyed its comments on the Report 'A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong' of the International Panel of Visitors, to the Secretary for Education and Manpower in response to the open invitation from the Government. The comments are summarized as follows:

'The Report has made useful suggestions which could form the basis for formulating policies for the improvement of our education system. As outside observers of the system, the visitors have the benefit of being disinterested. On the other hand, the fact that they studied our system at a distance and had only transient contact with our community prevents them from developing an understanding and appreciation of our culture and values. This limitation has an apparent effect on their perspective.

The bilingual education which provides a

balanced understanding of the cultures of the East and West advocated by the University is rooted in the very nature of our community. Diversity in our education system is inherent to Hong Kong and valuable to its long-term cultural, social and economic development. On the other hand, it has led to problems in the interface between secondary and tertiary education, but these are technical problems which can be solved by coordinated admissions systems. Educators should be guided by a long-term view of its value and not be blinkered by the short-term administrative convenience of uniformity.

The use of English as teaching medium in school remains the most intractable problem in our education system. At risk is the proper education of our youngsters and the cultural vitality and progress of our society. Strong initiatives promoting bilingualism in secondary schools must be adopted.'

### *University Officer Honoured*

\* Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Pro-Chancellor of the University, was awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Northern Pole Star by the Swedish Government on 4th November in recognition of his achievements in strengthening the ties between the peoples of Sweden and Hong Kong.

\* Miss Lydia Dunn, Treasurer of the University, was on the Queen's Birthday Honour List. Miss Dunn was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE).

### *Mr. Richard Luce Visited the University*

Mr. Richard Luce, British Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, MP, visited the University on 27th September, accompanied by Mr. Hayden Warren-Gash, his private Secretary, and Mr. Ivor Robins, Deputy Head of the News Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr. Luce made a brief statement during his visit, 'I am most impressed by the rate at which the University has expanded. the range of facilities that are provided here, and the plans for the further expansion of the University, which clearly contributes to the life of Hong Kong.'

### *Civil Service Careers Exhibition 1983*

The Civil Service Careers Exhibition 1983, jointly organized by the Civil Service Branch of the Government Secretariat and the Appointments Service of the University, was held on 3rd and 4th November. The Exhibition was opened by the Hon. Mr. Justice

T.L. Yang, Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee; Mr. H.S. Grewal, Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service; and the Hon. W.C.L. Brown, Chairman of the University's Appointments Board.

Twenty-three Government departments and units took part in the Exhibition. The Hong Kong Government is one of the major employers of university graduates.

#### ***1983 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament***

The 1983 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament took place on 20th November at the University Sports Centre.

The Tournament was launched on 1981 as an annual University-wide event. This year, the champion and runner-up for the table tennis match were the Science and the Social Science Teams, for the soccer match were the Administration and the Science Teams, and for the basketball match were the Arts and the Social Science Teams. The Vice-Chancellor's Cup went to the overall champion — the Science Team.

The Cup and the trophies were presented by Dr. and Mrs. Ma Lin, Professor and Mrs. G.H. Choa and Professor and Mrs. Baysung Hsu.

#### ***Colleges Celebrated Founders' Day***

The Founder's Day of all three Colleges happened to fall in the months of September and October. New

Asia College celebrated its 34th anniversary, the 2534th birthday of Confucius and Teachers' Day on 30th September and 8th October; Chung Chi College its 32nd anniversary on 28th October; United College its 27th anniversary on 29th October. To mark the occasions, special assemblies were held, followed by various social and cultural activities.

#### ***University Open Day***

The University Open Day, organized by the University Student Union in celebration of the University's 20th anniversary, was held on 12th and 13th November. The theme of the Open Day was 'To build a better Hong Kong and to contribute to Chinese heritage' and the programme included exhibitions, performances, slide shows, etc.

The opening ceremony was officiated by the Vice-Chancellor and the Hon. Maria Tam, a member of the University Council.

#### ***Youth Delegation Visited Oman***

Mr. Wu Yik-tin, a fourth-year student of the Department of Government and Public Administration, headed the Hong Kong Youth Delegation to visit the Sultanate of Oman from 13th to 23rd November. The Delegation was one of the fifty-two youth delegations from various places over the world invited by His Majesty the Sultan to participate in the National Celebrations and to visit places of interest in Oman, and meet young Omani.



*Mr. Richard Luce visited the University*

# Student Enrolment 1983-84

The growth in student enrolment at the University continues in 1983-84. Full-time undergraduate enrolment grows from 4,520 to 4,710 while part-time undergraduates doubles in number, increasing from 139 to 290. On the other hand, the increase in post-graduate enrolment is small, as the number increases from 1,002 to 1,016.

The Faculty of Medicine enrolls another group of pre-clinical students, bringing its student enrolment to 219. In this year, the first group of medical students begins their clinical studies. The Departments of Psychology and Statistics, which introduced their major programmes last year continue to admit their second class of students; this accounts for the relatively large increase in their student numbers. Among the established departments, two of them, Department of Computer Science and Department of General

Business Management and Personnel Management, have a sizeable expansion in enrolment.

In the area of part-time undergraduate education, the three new programmes introduced last year, Chinese and English, Music and Business Administration, as well as the Social Work programme introduced the year before admit another group of mature students, bringing the total enrolment to 290. This steady expansion is expected for the next several years as the existing part-time degree programmes extend to all six years of study.

After a considerable growth in enrolment last year, the postgraduate enrolment records only a minor increase this year. Enrolment in PhD programmes continues to grow from 13 in 1982-83 to 16 in 1983-84.

<b>I. Undergraduates</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>Faculty of Social Science</b>	<b>1,239</b>
<i>Full-time Programmes</i>	<i>4,710</i>	Anthropology	46
<b>Faculty of Arts</b>	<b>1,033</b>	Economics	254
Chinese Language & Literature	258	Geography	169
English	255	Government & Public Administration	145
Fine Arts	75	Journalism & Communication	114
History	246	Psychology	39
Music	49	Social Work	249
Philosophy	92	Sociology	223
Religion	58	<i>Part-Time Programmes</i>	<i>290</i>
<b>Faculty of Business Administration</b>	<b>870</b>	Chinese & English	74
Accounting & Finance	310	Music	21
General Business Management & Personnel Management	286	Business Administration	76
Marketing & International Business	274	Social Work	119
<b>Faculty of Medicine</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>II. Postgraduate Students</b>	<b>1,016</b>
<b>Faculty of Science</b>	<b>1,349</b>	Ph.D. (Full-time)	16
Biochemistry	84	(Part-time)	5
Biology	178	M.Phil. (Full-time)	161
Chemistry	209	(Part-time)	2
Computer Science	148	M.S.W. 2-year (Full-time)	7
Electronics	231	3-year (Part-time)	6
Mathematics	181	M.A. (Part-time)	1
Physics	228	M.A. (Ed.) (Full-time)	2
Potential Medical Major	52	(Part-time)	30
Statistics	38	M.B.A. 2-year (Full-time)	65
		3-year (Part-time)	149
		M.Div. (Full-time)	5
		Dip. Ed. (Full-time)	95
		(Part-time)	472
		<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>6,016</b>

## An Interview with Dr. Joseph Needham



Q. *Your Science and Civilization in China is a monumental piece of scholarship presenting to readers a detailed and coherent account of the development of science and technology in China. What made you take up this study?*

A. Well, you wouldn't expect me to say anything on the monumental scholarship! As to why I took up the project, it all began when three young Chinese scholars came to Cambridge to work for their doctorates. Their minds and intellectual capacity were just like my own, and the work they did was as good as ours. It raised therefore the question: Why had modern science originated only in Europe and not in China? Another question presented itself as we got to know more about it: Why had China been more advanced in science, technology and medicine than Europe for fourteen previous centuries? Alongside these there were two obvious questions: How far did China really get in ancient and medieval times? And why had Europe taken the lead in the 17th century and from then onwards? I was stimulated to find the answers for them.

Q. *Has it anything to do with the social and economic conditions of the countries?*

A. Well, we think so. The social conditions were undoubtedly just right in Europe for it to develop, while in China they weren't. We think it's connected with mercantile activities. It is difficult to know what exactly the connection is. But there is one thing on which one can be quite certain: there were three things that happened in Europe for which no equivalent existed in China, from 1450 onwards. One was the Protestant Reformation, another was the rise of capitalism, the rise of the bourgeoisie, and the third was the rise of modern science. You can't really dissect that.

It's a kind of package deal. Of course, if you are, for instance, a theologian, you can say that the Reformation was the most important feature; if you are an orthodox Marxist, you can say that the economic trend was the most important factor; and if you are an old-fashioned historian of science, you may say that nothing matters at all except the flow of scientific thought itself. But we don't believe in independence; we think they are all connected.

Q. *Well, has China's development in science contributed to the rise of modern science?*

A. Yes, that's a very good question. It certainly did, and without the Europeans knowing it either. You see, the rise of modern science has generally been taken back to Euclidean geometry and Ptolemaic planetary astronomy. Undoubtedly this is quite true but there was a third factor, and that was the knowledge of magnetism and all the previous work on magnetism had been done in China. In fact, it has been said very well that the Chinese were worrying about the declination of the needle: why it didn't point exactly to the astronomical North; before the Europeans even knew about polarity at all. So all the early work on magnetism, especially magnetic polarity, was done in China.

Q. *Were the different schools of thought in ancient China conducive to the development of science and technology in China?*

A. There again we always feel that the most important group of people were the Taoists, the *Tao Chia*, because I still maintain that whenever you get the roots of ancient science coming out, whether in pharmacy, alchemy, early chemistry, hydraulic engineering or anywhere you look, you always find the Taoists there. They were always



connected. It's quite natural because after all the *Tao* can be considered the Order of Nature, the way in which Nature works. The Taoists were not anti-scientific. On the contrary, they were profoundly interested in knowing more about the natural world, and about what advantage could be taken of it. So many of their doctrines, like *wu wei*, for instance, are exemplified by things in the natural order. For instance, if you want to get water in a city perhaps fairly high up above the river, the way not to do it is to have a lot of people paddling to get the water up from the river. It's much more sensible to take the water higher up the valley and lead it downwards on a higher contour, so you get the water where you want it. Not going against the grain of things but following the grain of things – this is a very Taoist attitude really, and deserves to be understood all over the world.

Q. *Is the dominating influence of the Confucian school of thought one of the factors for science not being so developed in later centuries in China?*

A. Well, I don't think so. I'm not all that anti-Confucian. The Confucian philosophy was one which had a great deal of scepticism about the natural world. You know that phrase in the *Analecets*, 'there were several things on which the Master never spoke.' One was natural phenomena, another one was feats of strength and all that kind of thing. Of course, if you don't want to speak about natural phenomena, you can't get much out of Nature. But Confucianism was basically very sceptical of all sorts of doctrines, and to that extent, it was rather favourable for scientific investigation, I think.

Q. *What about the Neo-Confucianism in Sung and Ming Dynasties?*

A. Neo-Confucianism was very congruent with science. It's amazing that if you build the universe simply out of *Li* on the one hand and *Ch'i* on the other, and if you translate *Li* as pattern-principle at all levels and *Ch'i* as matter-energy, it's almost exactly like the basic ideas we have at the present day. And of course another thing has just come up quite recently: it might be that it was Confucianism that accounted for the extraordinary fact that there were no Dark Ages in China. It is often contested that there were Dark Ages in Europe, especially by humanistic philosophers and historians; but where the history of science is concerned, there really were Dark Ages between about A.D. 300 and A.D. 1100. Science at any

rate in Europe sank to a very low level. It was an age of religion, so the influence of theology was very great. I dare say, there was much more to it than that. There were socio-economic reasons, like the barbarian invasions which affected Rome so much and Byzantium as well. That China didn't have any Dark Ages might be due to this steady influence of Confucianism. Just recently we have been trying to find ways of putting the Dark Ages on graph-paper. I plotted the number of plants which were described in botanical books. It's very interesting because where in the 3rd century B.C. Theophrastus knew about 500 plants, Odo of Meung about 1100 could only describe about 70. But as soon as the Renaissance arrived, it shot upward and the German fathers of Botany were soon able to describe thousands of plants. So there was a 'bad period' in Europe whereas there was no such bad period in China.

Q. *What about the Ch'ing Dynasty?*

A. We don't think really science in China ever declined. It just went on at a very slow and steady rate as it had been doing since Ch'in Shih Huang Ti or before. It was overtaken by the rise of modern science after Galileo, but eventually towards the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty, modern natural science has begun to be taught in China; and after that everything was straightforward except that even today there aren't enough scientists and engineers than we have. Apart from that, the standard is as good as anywhere in the world.

Q. *After so many years of research on traditional Chinese culture, how do you assess its present position and possible future development?*

A. Well, we are not China-watchers nor futurologists and so on. We are really historians of science, technology and medicine, so what the future will bring us, I simply don't know. As I said before all that is lacking in China in the present day is the number of scientifically trained people. I have always maintained that if the thousands and millions of bright people in China are given adequate training and more education and so on, that vast pool of human talents, energy and creative ability is bound to have enormous effect on the world in the future.

Q. *In undertaking such a large-scale project, you must have encountered a lot of difficulties.*

A. One type of problem would be: How to dig out the material from the Chinese texts? One is

greatly helped if there have been secondary sources written in Chinese already. Only just now I got a reference to a new book on the history of botany. That would be very useful indeed. I wish it had existed when we did our work on the history of botany. On the other hand, you get other subjects where there isn't any book at all. For instance, if you want to know about the history of mycology (i.e. fungi, toadstools, mushrooms, cryptogams of all kinds) there is no book that I know of, although there was such a lot done on fungi in Chinese history. Another thing that has never been done is the history of fireworks. That would be a very interesting thing too. There are good military histories, but not anything on civilian gunpowder, and particularly on the civil engineering aspect, i.e. the use of gunpowder in mining, quarrying, blasting and so on, which is just as important as the military uses. There have never been monographs on these, so you have to dig it out in the hard way.

Another entirely different type of problem is: how you are going to get the support required. I think you can say the only reason why we have been able to do what we have done is because Cambridge has a tradition of allowing a great deal of freedom to individual researchers. It was fortunate that the Biochemical Laboratory in Cambridge had a very large staff, so the fact that I would be working on the history of science in China didn't have such disastrous consequences. There are universities in the world, you know, which recognize a person's change of interest. Take the case in Manchester for instance. Michael Polanyi was Professor of Physical Chemistry, but he started to take an interest in sociology and finally lost all interest in physical chemistry. In due course, they changed over his Chair and made him Professor of Sociology and relieved him from being Professor of Physical Chemistry. But in Cambridge they would never do that. If you are a Reader in Biochemistry (I was Sir William Dunn Reader in Biochemistry), you can go on until you retire. They'd never change it but they don't mind much what you do.

Q. *Do you have difficulties in finding collaborators?*

A. Yes, that is a very difficult job. In order to cooperate in a work like ours, somebody has got to have, first of all, knowledge of one or another science, practical if possible. He or she has to be interested also in the history of science, and the philosophy of science, maybe. And then thirdly he has to have classical Chinese, or else it's no

good for he can't get at the texts. He has got to be able to write good English. That's another thing. And all these requirements, and maybe others as well, are not often found in the same person.

Q. *Are most of the collaborators Chinese?*

A. No, I wouldn't say that. About half and half, but many are. You could take two typical examples. Lo Jung-pang (羅榮邦) is dead now. He was Professor of History at the University of California at Davis, and he wrote a very good draft, which we still haven't printed, on the salt industry and deep borehole drilling, which is a Chinese invention. The Chinese have been bringing up salt from underground waters through these deep boreholes, and today all the oil-wells are based on the deep borehole drilling technique. And then another person that I might mention is Donald Wagner. He is a Dane. He is redoing our iron and steel monograph, and the history of iron and steel in China. He is very good and has taken up courses at the Iron and Steel Institute in Copenhagen, and at the same time following the development of raw iron and cast iron and steel in Chinese culture. So one is a Westerner and the other is a Chinese, you see. We always say it would be impossible to do all this kind of work without the collaboration of Chinese and Westerners because no Westerner and no Chinese alone can have the breadth of knowledge which is really required.

Q. *I understand that you have a strong conviction that science is a part of the highest civilization, how do you view the anti-scientific movement in the West, particularly in highly industrialized countries?*

A. Well, I think that's quite natural. Here again Confucianism might be important because it might put some kind of ethical stamp on science. You see the trouble with modern science, as it developed from Galileo's time onwards, is that it threw out ethics; ethics was irrelevant in the same way as theology was irrelevant. The scientific form of experience was isolated and you pursued it single-heartedly. That's all very well; but if you throw out ethics, it leads to the most terrible situations, like that which we are in today, where the danger of nuclear destruction is hanging over everybody. It's not really much good for scientists to say: this doesn't concern us; this is simply the evil uses to which certain people put our work. That might be a reasonable excuse. But I think almost

the majority of scientists all over the world are working in so-called 'defence'. They are perfectly willing to prostitute their talents to these extremely evil designs. In other words, once you've lost ethics, you've lost all kinds of control over what science does. I am personally inclined to think that the expulsion of ethics from science is altogether a two-edged thing. It's good in a way, but it's also very bad in a way. And we have to try to define exactly what we mean by this. I'm very uncertain about what ought to be done because in a sense the whole thing can only be controlled when we've got a world government. And we seem to be a long way from having a world government. If you did have, you could see that it might be able to control the knowledge produced by science for the benefit of man, and prevent it from being used for the destruction of mankind.

I would like to mention, as in fact I've often done in the past, a wonderful sentence which I found in the *Kuan Yin Tzū* (《關尹子》), a Taoist book of the late T'ang. The author was talking about the making of extremely sharp swords, and he said, 'Only those who have the *Tao* will be able to perform such actions, and better still, not perform them, though capable of performing them.' So mankind must be prepared to know and yet not to use. This is the case with nuclear weapons, for example. You can't say that any knowledge is bad. It's very good that we have the knowledge of nuclear power, but we must not use nuclear explosions. It may be necessary perhaps not to use nuclear power either, for power stations seem to be inextricably tied up with nuclear weapons. It is much better to use the wind power or tidal power and so on, which we know cannot be exhausted. Mankind will have to come to this eventually, I am sure.

Q. *Then what is your advice for scientists?*

A. Scientists say it is not our responsibility what evil people do with the things we discover. But that might be more convincing if a large number of scientists were prepared not to work for the army, navy and air force in all countries. I believe the majority of scientists in the world are engaged in warlike activities. So it is really not very convincing to say that this is what evil people do with our discoveries. I think people have got to be prepared to refuse to do that sort of work. And we know some people have.

Q. *But hasn't their research added to scientific*

*knowledge?*

A. Yes. But under what auspices? That is the question. There have been big rows in recent years about the use of university laboratories for so-called defence researches. In America, for example, there have been quite a lot of controversies about that. Some universities, if not many, have refused to take army, navy and air force grants.

Q. *But strictly speaking, the application of science for human benefit lies beyond the realm of science.*

A. Yes, but every scientist is more than a scientist. He is a citizen.

Q. *You mentioned that the great ethical tradition of Chinese culture might offer a solution to the misuse or social abuse of science.*

A. I always find that the ethical tradition was so strong in Chinese friends. The normative tradition, the feeling that things were not right, and that they ought to be different, and ought to be improved, is very strong in Chinese thought, so I felt that might be useful in mobilizing people for the benefit of humanity.

Q. *Do you think that a world culture will eventually emerge?*

A. Yes, I think so, undoubtedly.

Q. *How do you envisage it?*

A. I have no idea. I am not a futurologist, as I said before. But I think there is going to be. I really would deduce it from the way evolution has taken so far. I think social evolution follows on the development of man. It is going to go very much further and it points towards a unified world state, or unified world government if you like. I do not regard it as a kind of miracle, but I think it is the obvious result of the centuries and centuries of evolution.

Q. *Have you ever regretted having undertaken the SCC project, on which you have now spent over forty years?*

A. No, never. When we first planned it before World War II, we thought it would perhaps be one small book. But it grew and grew enormously, because the things you could find in Chinese culture constituted an unexpected gold-mine, and demanded all this space for completion. When Wang Ching-Ning (王靜寧) and I went through the sciences in the first place, we divided everything into

seven volumes, beginning with mathematics and ending with social psychology and something like that. But when you actually came to do it, you found that it could not be done that way. Some of the volumes have to come out in parts. So we have three parts in Volume 4, and I think we shall have ten parts in Volume 5 because there is so much material. In fact, I just finished the epic story of gunpowder, which requires a whole part to itself (Vol. 5 part 7), starting from its development in the mid-9th century and going on to its transmission to Europe at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. What is the most exciting of all is the fact that eventually it led to a great development, namely, the steam engine. Before the steam engine came into its heyday, people tried very hard with gunpowder engines and could not make them work. But it put them in mind of steam, and then when steam was used, the engines did work.

Another extremely interesting thing is that people could not get rid of the idea of the internal-combustion engine, and thought that the explosion should actually take place inside the cylinder as it does in the cannon. Eventually as late as 1830, an Italian spoke about the possible uses of naphtha and petrol in the cylinder. By so doing, he set on foot the internal-combustion engine as we know it today, which has become an enormous part of modern life. We just could not imagine what modern life would be like without it. But by that same token, it meant 'Greek Fire' was getting into the cylinder. Believe it or not, Greek Fire was the light fractions of petroleum distilled by Callinicus of Byzantium in the middle of the 7th century and came to China in the 10th century. It was very important as a flame-thrower used in war. So Greek Fire got into the cylinder in the end, and was completely tamed by 1830 to 1840. But the tragedy I see is that mankind has to wait so long for the possible good uses of things to be realized, whereas the evil uses are so obvious from the beginning, as was the case of the gunpowder. Another thing is that the civil engineering use of explosions may go back to the 11th century in China. It is certainly there by the 16th century, much earlier than Europe, as you would expect.

- Q. *Where do you get the money to finance such a big project?*
- A. Mainly from three Trusts, one in the United Kingdom, one in the United States of America, and one in Hong Kong. They have been seeking

money from various foundations for us. Now we will be building a new East Asian History of Science Library. It is going to have a central building and two wings, with an Asian air about it. The existing library was gathered together by Lu Gwei-Djen (魯桂珍) and myself during the past forty years. The core of the collection is the old block-printed Chinese books. But we do have a great number of Western-language books and also Japanese books, and some in Vietnamese and Korean. It is in a quiet spot in Cambridge, one of the quietest places in the city, but we want a bigger house to accommodate our collections. We have the land now and are going through the planning permission stage. We expect the piling to begin this winter and the library to be completed in one and a half years' time. We want the Library to be available to scholars from all over the world, long after SCC is finished.

Q. *I understand that Volume 7 will be the conclusion. How far have you proceeded with it?*

- A. Well, quite a lot. A great deal has been written but it needs revising. I have not written much of Volume 7 myself as yet, but I am going to revise the section on the conceptions of time in China and the Western world. A great deal of work on the social and economic structure of China's society in the middle ages is done by Huang Jen-Yü (黃仁宇), who was Professor of East Asian History in the State University of New York at New Paltz for many years. Then, there is Chinese logic, which is being done by Janusz Chmielewski in Warsaw, who is a mathematical logician as well as a sinologist. But unfortunately, he is now getting rather old and losing his sight, so he will not be able to finish it. But we are trying to get a Norwegian friend to do so. Thus in fact, the work is well advanced really, but not yet ready.

Q. *When do you expect the conclusion to be completed?*

- A. Well, I do not think under about nine or ten years.

Q. *So could you give us a preview of the conclusion?*

- A. Yes, the last Volume will deal with the ideological, social and economic background of Chinese science, technology and medicine, including a retrospective survey of the characteristics of Chinese science, the geographical factors, the fiscal and economic circumstances, the intellectual and social factors and general conclusions. With this the whole work will be complete.

## Seminars · Concerts · Exhibitions

- \* **Professor Frank George** of the Department of Cybernetics, Brunel University, U.K., delivered a lecture on **'Computers and Cybernetic Society'** on 4th August at the invitation of the Department of Computer Science.
- \* **Professor John Overend** of the Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, U.S.A., conducted a seminar on **'Infra-red Spectroscopy of Surface'** on 5th August. The seminar was jointly organized by the Departments of Chemistry and Physics.
- \* The Department of Chemistry presented a seminar on **'Recent Advances in Polarization Transfer and Two Dimensional NMR Spectroscopy'** on 16th August. The speaker was **Professor T.C. Wong** of the Department of Chemistry, the University of Missouri-Columbia, U.S.A.
- \* The Department of Geography presented a **Workshop on Remote Sensing** from 18th to 20th August. The Workshop comprised demonstrations and presentations, and public lectures by specialists from the University of North Dakota and the University of Hawaii, U.S.A., and the Asian Regional Remote Sensing Training Centre, Thailand.
- \* **Professor I.O. Sutherland** of the Robert Robinson Laboratories, Department of Organic Chemistry of the University of Liverpool, England, delivered a lecture on **'Macropolycyclic Compounds as Host Molecules'** on 19th August under the sponsorship of the Department of Chemistry.
- \* **Professor Shie-ming Peng** of the Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, spoke on **'Coordination Complexes with Delocalized Ground State'** on 22nd August at the invitation of the Department of Chemistry.
- \* The Institute of Chinese Studies held a seminar on **Modern Chinese Intellectual Thought** on 30th August.
- \* The Institute of Chinese Studies presented a seminar on **'A Preliminary Study of the "Revolutionary Diplomacy" in the 1930's'** on 31st August. The speaker was **Dr. Lee En-han** of the Department of Chinese Studies, National University of Singapore.
- \* **The Fifth Annual Conference of the Hong Kong Society of Neuroscience** was held at the University on 6th and 7th September. It consisted of five plenary lectures given by world-renowned neuroscientists from Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- \* **Professor N.C. Yang** of the Department of Chemistry, the University of Chicago, U.S.A., conducted a seminar on **'The Chemistry of Nucleic Acid'**, which was presented by the Department of Chemistry on 14th September.
- \* A seminar on **Comparative Studies in Communication** was held on 16th September under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Journalism and Communication, the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies and the International Asian Studies Programme. Speakers of the Seminar were **Professor Alex Edelstein** of the School of Communications, University of Washington, and **Professor Hans Mathias Kepplinger** of the Institute of Publizistik, Universitat Mainz, who delivered lectures on **'New Variables for Public Opinion Research'** and **'The Influence of Camera Perspectives on the Perception of a Politician by Supporters, Opponents, and Neutral Viewers'** respectively.
- \* The Department of Chemistry presented a seminar on **'The Use of Transition Metal Catalysts in Organic Synthesis'** on 19th September. The speaker was **Dr. P.W. Jolly** of Max-Planck-Institut fur Kohlenforschung (Coal Research).
- \* The Institute of Chinese Studies presented a seminar on **'The Study of the Oracle Records of the Shang Dynasty'** on 21st September. The speaker was **Professor Hu Hou-xuan**, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing.



\* The Institute of Chinese Studies held a seminar on 'The T'ien Culture of Yunnan' on 29th September. The speaker was Professor Tong En-zheng of the History Department (Archaeology), Szechuan University.

\* Professor Erik Lundberg, a world-renowned Swedish Economist, arrived in Hong Kong on 29th September with Mrs. Lundberg for a two-month visit to New Asia College as its first **Ming-Yu Foundation Professor** and Visiting Professor. During his visit, he conducted a series of eight seminars on Present International Economic Problems in a Historical Setting. He gave a public lecture on 'What is Wrong with the World Economy?' on 27th October.

Professor Lundberg was Professor of Economics at the Stockholm School of Economics, President of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science and Chairman of the Nobel Prize Committee in Economics. He is at present engaged in a study of the world economic order.

The New Asia Ming-Yu Foundation Professorship was established in March 1982 through the generosity of Dr. Tsai Ming-yu, an international financier based in Japan, who donated US\$1 million to the College to set up the Foundation.

\* The **Third Seminar on Legal System and State-Building in China**, organized by the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, was held from 30th September to 1st October. About forty participants took part in the Seminar, at which eight papers were presented.

\* A symposium on 'Youth Problems in Hong Kong and in Germany', jointly organized by the Centre for Hong Kong Studies of the University and the Goethe Institute, was held on 3rd October.

The Symposium was intended to contribute to a better understanding of youth problems in Hong Kong and Germany and help facilitate intellectual exchanges between the two countries. Speakers at the Symposium included three professors from Germany: Professor Gunther Kaiser, Professor of Law, Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Court Law; Professor Horst E. Richter, Professor of Psychosomatic Medicine, University of Giessen; Professor Andreas Flitner, Professor of Pedagogy, University of Tubingen; as well as three members of this University: Dr. Agnes Ng and Mr. Alex Tang of the Department of Social Work, and Dr. Tak-Shing Cheung of the Department of Sociology.

\* Dr. Hirsh Cohen, Consultant to the Director of Research, IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, gave a public lecture on 'Management in Creative Research' on 4th October. The lecture was jointly organized by the Institute of Social Studies and the United College.

\* The United College organized a four-week **Chinese Cultural Festival**, commencing 4th October, to celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary.

Activities of the Festival included demonstration of Chinese calligraphy and painting by Professor Jao Tsung-i, Mr. Shaw Lip Sheng, Mr. Cheng Ming and Mr. Lee Yun Woon; lectures on 'Classical Poetry – from the mild and pliant to the derisive and abusive' by Mr. So Man Jock, on 'The Contemporary Experiences in New Chinese Poetry' by Mr. Yu Kwang Chung, and on 'The Part Played by Matteo Ricci in the Transmission of Scientific and Technological Knowledge' by Professor P.Y. Ho of the University of Hong Kong; exhibitions of Chinese information processing system, Chinese snuff bottles, ancient Chinese science, Chinese music, and Chinese calligraphy and painting; competitions in calligraphy, poetry reading, chess, couplet; and performances of Chinese arts, etc.

\* Mr. Wang Shi-xiang, Research Fellow of the Bureau of Preservation of Archaeological Material, Ministry of Culture, Beijing, was invited by the Institute of Chinese Studies to deliver the following lectures: 'Furniture of Ancient China' on 6th October, and 'Ancient Chinese Lacquer' on 13th October.

\* Dr. Lo Shui-yin of School of Physics, Melbourne University, delivered a public lecture on 'The Advantage of Chinese from the View of Information Theory' on 18th October.

\* The Department of Chemistry organized a seminar on 'Structural Analysis of Vinyl and Acryl Copolymers by Circular Dichroism' on 19th October. The speaker was Professor F. Ciardelli of Universadi Pisa, Italy.

\* The New Asia S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow of 1983, Professor He Lin, Director of History of Western Philosophy Research Centre, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, arrived at New Asia College with Mrs. He on 21st October.

Professor He is a leading scholar on Hegel's philosophy and Neo-Confucian philosophy. During his month-long visit, he delivered two lectures entitled 'My current understanding on Hegel's Philosophy' and 'A Matter of Knowing and Practising in Harmony' on 2nd and 7th November respectively.

\* The Department of Statistics presented a seminar on 8th November. The speaker was **Dr. Yiu-kuen Tse** of the Department of Economics and Statistics, the National University of Singapore, who talked on 'Testing of Heteroscedasticity'.

\* **Mr. Yu Zhenfei**, President of the Shanghai Academy of Peking Opera and Director of Shanghai Traditional Opera School, gave a lecture on 'Sixty Years of Kunju in My Life' on 9th November. The lecture was jointly organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Music.

\* The **Shanghai Kunju Opera Troupe** gave a special performance on 13th November under the joint sponsorship of the New Asia College, Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, The Chinese University Peking Opera Society, and Oriental Arts Association.

The Troupe, led by **Mr. Yu Zhenfei**, performed four popular Kunju plays: 'The Halt of a Horse', 'Dream in the Garden', 'Fifteen Strings of Coins' and 'The Tragedy of a Horse Dealer'.

\* An **Asian-American Surgery Clinical Study Day**, organized by the Department of Surgery, was held on 11th November.

The programme of the Study Day included lectures on 'Post-operative Complications' by **Dr. Glenn W. Geelhoed**, Associate Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgery Research of the George Washington University Medical Centre, and on 'Surgical Practice in Hong Kong' by **Professor Arthur K.C. Li** of the Department of Surgery; and a clinical presentation by **Mr. T.J. Crofts** and **Mr. W.G.D. Patrick**, both Senior Lecturer of the Department.

\* **Professor Elliot Richelson** of the Departments of Psychiatry and Pharmacology, Mayo Clinic, U.S.A., lectured on 'Mechanisms of Tricyclic Anti-depressants' on 24th November. The lecture was jointly presented by the Departments of Psychiatry and Biochemistry.

\* \* \*

The Department of Music presented the following concerts, lecture-recitals and lectures:

\* A cello-piano recital on 29th September by **Mr. Richard Markson**, an outstanding British cellist, and **Professor David Gwilt** of the Department. The programme included Sonatas by Brahms and Prokofieff.

\* A violin lecture-recital on 6th October by **Mr. Jack Glatzer**, a well-known American violinist, on works by **Bacht Paganini**.

\* A lecture on 12th October by **Professor Ding Shan De** on **Chinese Music – Today and Tomorrow**. Professor Ding is Deputy Director of the Shanghai Conservatory.

\* **Student Concerts** on 13th, 24th, 26th, 31st October and 7th, 14th November.

\* A **Chopin lecture-recital** on 17th October by **Mr. Janusz Stechley**, recipient of the Nawrocki Prize at the 1975 International Chopin Competition.

\* A cello-piano recital on 9th November by renowned musicians, **Mr. Jay Humester** and **Ms. Monique Duphil**.

\* A piano master class on 21st November by talented Singaporean pianist **Mr. Dennis Lee**.

\* A vocal lecture-recital on 28th November by **Ms. Judith Henley**. At the piano was **Professor David Gwilt**.

\* A piano lecture-recital on 7th December by **Mr. William Howard** on works by **Janacek**.

\* A **Hubert Howells Memorial Concert** on 8th December by **Chung Chi College Choir**, conducted by **Professor David Gwilt** with **Mr. Peter Stevenson** at the Organ.

\* A lecture on 9th December by Swedish musicologist **Mr. Trygve Nordwall** on 'Major Trends in Contemporary Music in Europe'.

\* \* \*

\* The Department of Extramural Studies held an exhibition of works by **EMSD art instructors** of the University at the **Pao Sui Loong Galleries** of the **Hong Kong Arts Centre** from 24th to 29th August. Exhibits included Chinese paintings, prints, calligraphy, seal engravings, photographs, ceramics and designs.

\* The **Exhibition of Imperial Porcelain of Late Qing from the Kwan Collection**, featuring imperial wares from the Daoguang to the Xuantong reigns, was mounted at the Art Gallery from 13th August to 25th September. The over one hundred and sixty exhibits, including ritual vessels, daily utensils, objects for the scholar's desk, bestowals and souvenirs, were all products of the imperial kilns at Jingdezhen in Jiangxi from the nineteenth century to early twentieth century.

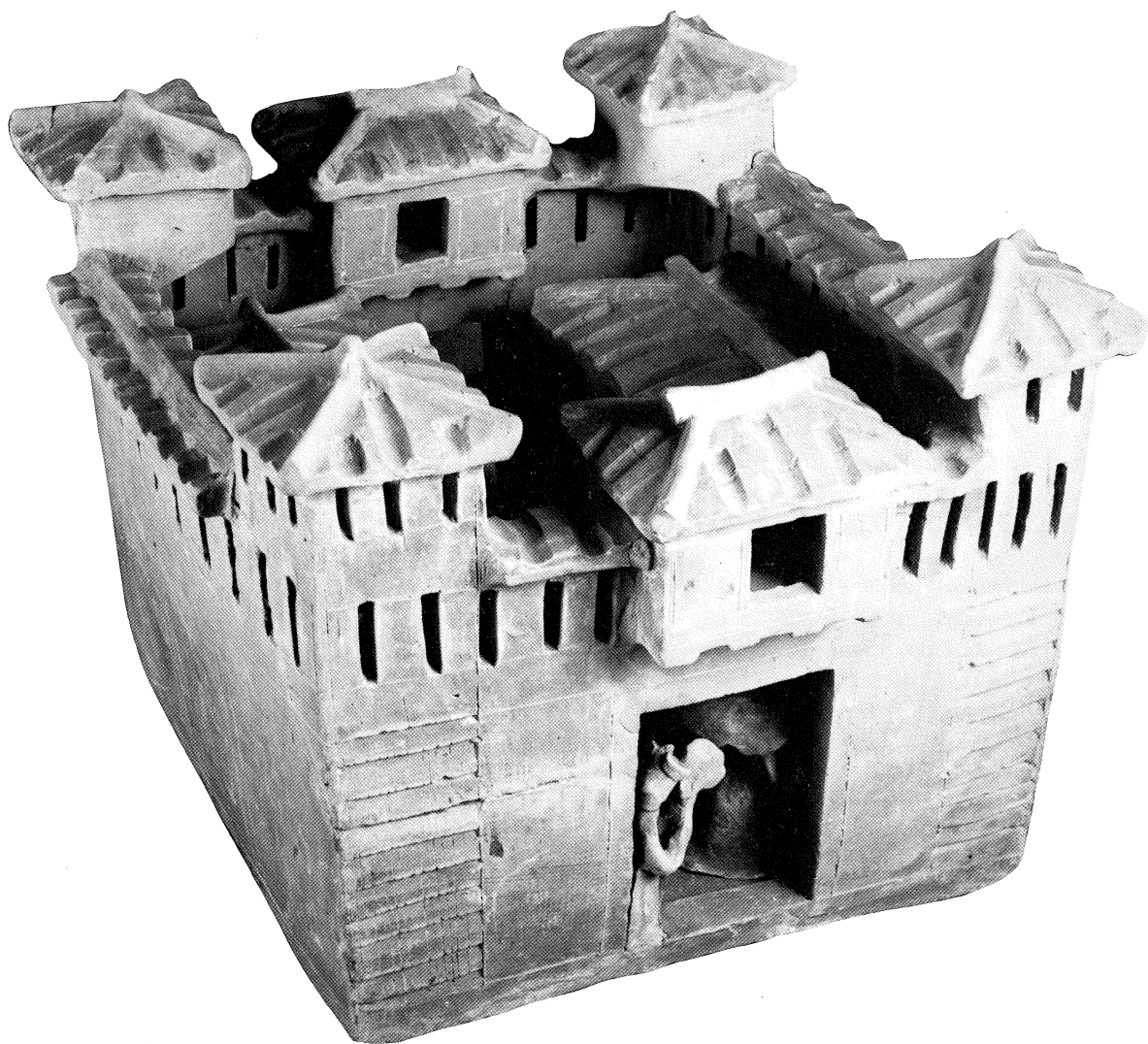
\* A 'Women in Literature' book exhibition, jointly sponsored by the University Library and the English Society, was held from 27th September to 6th October at the Library. It was part of the programme of the Academic Fortnight organized by the Society. More than eighty books were on display.

\* The University Library held an exhibition of art books from 15th to 22nd October in commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the University. On display were about a hundred selected titles in the areas of painting, calligraphy, pottery, porcelain, seals, etc. from the Library's special collection.

\* The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from Han Tombs at Guangzhou and Hong Kong, jointly

organized by the Guangzhou Museum and the Art Gallery of the University, is held from 19th November, 1983 to 8th January, 1984 at the Art Gallery. Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee, Chairman of the Council, officiated at the opening ceremony and preview of the Exhibition on 18th November.

The over one hundred exhibits of Qin and Han relics from Guangzhou and Hong Kong are mostly pottery objects, also on display are bronzes, lacquerware, jades and stone objects. The types of the burial objects include food and wine vessels, models of carts, ships and houses, figurines, tools and ornaments. These are valuable materials for the study of burials, agriculture, handicrafts, culture, art, transportation, foreign trade, and architecture in the Lingnan region of the Han Dynasty.



*Pottery fortress; Late Eastern Han (A.D. 76 – 220); Excavated in 1956 at Dongshan, Guangzhou; Collection of the Guangzhou Municipal Museum.*

# Recent Publications of the University

The following books were published by the Chinese University Press between April and November 1983:

## (Titles in Chinese)

- Chang Shu-ting (ed.): *A Glossary of Biological Terms* (374 pp., paperback)  
S.C. Chong, P.S. Kwan & Y.C. Kong: *An Introduction to Pen-ts'ao Study* (viii + 191 pp., hardcover)  
Fok Tou-hui (ed.): *Certificate Buddhist Studies for Hong Kong Secondary Schools (Part II)*  
(viii + 132 pp., paperback)  
Hsu Kwan-san: *The Realistic Historiography of Liu Chih-chi* (228 pp., paperback)  
Thomas H.C. Lee (tr.): *The Liberal Tradition in China* (iv + 145 pp., paperback)

## (Titles in English)

- W.T. de Bary: *The Liberal Tradition in China* (vi + 122 pp., hardcover)  
Cheng Te-k'un: *Studies in Chinese Art* (viii + 272 pp., hardcover)  
W. South Coblin: *A Handbook of East Han Sound Glosses* (xiii + 316 pp., hardcover)  
D.C. Lau (tr.): *Confucius: The Analects* (xlix + 284 pp., hardcover)  
D.C. Lau (comp.): *Lu Xün Xiao Shuo Ji: Vocabulary* (2nd printing) (viii + 205 pp., paperback)  
Stuart R. Schram: *Mao Zedong: A Preliminary Reassessment* (xv + 104 pp., plates, hardcover)  
Vincent Y.C. Shih (tr.): *The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons* (xlix + 571 pp., hardcover)

---

## Informal Seminars of the School of Education

Teaching and research are complementary to each other, and academics of the University are continuously engaged in research in their own specialized field. However, they are often ignorant of what others in the same faculty or even the same department are doing as there is little communication in this respect.

Apart from the training of secondary teachers, the other main role of the School of Education is to conduct educational research. As there is in fact no such academic discipline as Education but the application of Psychology, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Linguistics, History and Philosophy, etc. to the field of education, teachers of the School are applying the methodology of these various disciplines to study the education-related issues within their own speciality. As a result, the need to go beyond their own discipline and to improve communication is even greater for members of the School of Education.

We therefore proposed to the Higher Degree, Research and Publication Committee of the School to organize some informal staff seminars to facilitate the exchange of views and ideas. These seminars are restricted to members of the School. At these meetings, usually during lunch hour on Wednesdays, a colleague gives an account of his recent research, which is followed by questions and discussions.

In the last academic year, eleven meetings were held. Topics discussed ranged from Psychology, Sociology, Linguistics to History, fully reflecting the

faculty's diversity of interest:

- S.C. Cheng *Cognitive Processing of Chinese Children*  
L.F. Lo *Research on Physical Activities and Quality of Life in Densely Populated Areas*  
M.C.L. Lam *The Importance of the Position of Determiner-classifier in Self-embedded Sentences in Cantonese*  
B.H.K. Luk *The Concept of Literacy and Literacy of the Common People in the Ming and Qing Dynasties*  
S.Y.P. Chung *The Effect of Education on Family Life in Hong Kong*  
B.L. Yau *The Training in Micro-counselling Technique*  
N.K. Lo *The Development of Informal Education in Mainland China*  
N.W. Yu *Syllabic Structure of Cantonese in Hong Kong and Their Transformational Rules*  
P.K. Siu *Basic Assumptions of Information-processing Research*  
Y.W. Fung *Extra-curricula Activities*  
E.S.C. Tso *Language Awareness Research*

At the end of the academic year, feedbacks were received from colleagues. It is clear that such informal staff seminars are popular and should be continued.

— B.H.K.L., E.S.C.T. & N.W.Y.

---

# Personalia

---

(From 1st April to 30th November, 1983)

## *I. Appointments/Election*

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Dr. the Hon. P.C. Woo

*Dean of Faculty of Arts*

Dr. Ng Lee Ming

*Dean of Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi

*Director of Marine Science Laboratory*

Professor Chang Shu Ting

*Dean of Students of Chung Chi College*

Dr. Kelvin Chan

*Dean of Students of New Asia College*

Mr. Huang-Fu Ho-wang

*Director of IASP*

Dr. Thomas H.C. Lee

*Associate Director of IASP*

Dr. Peter N.S. Lee

*Curator of Art Gallery*

Dr. Mayching Kao

*Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Arts*

Dr. Ng Lee Ming

*Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Business Administration*

Mr. Chien-min Chang

*Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Medicine*

Professor G.H. Choa

*Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Science*

Professor Howell Tong

*Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Victor Mok

*\* on term contract*

## **Academic Staff**

### *Faculty of Arts*

Professor Harrell F. Beck

Visiting Professor of Religion

Dr. Alex K.Y. Cheung

Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature

Mr. Cheung Yee

Lecturer in Fine Arts

Rev. J. Chuck

Visiting Lecturer in Theology

Mr. Haruhiko Onishi

Visiting Lecturer in Japanese Studies

Professor Terence T.H. Choy

Honorary Visiting Artist, Department of  
Fine Arts

Mr. Alan Richard Hirvela

Instructor in English

Mrs. Eva L. Law

Instructor in English

\*Mr. Li Kam

Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

Miss Caroline C.Y. Lo

Instructor in English

\*Mr. David L.W. Mak

Instructor in English

Dr. Wong King-sun

Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

### *Faculty of Business Administration*

Professor Leonard Minkes

Visiting Professor, Department of General  
Business Management & Personnel  
Management

Professor M.J. Baker

Visiting Scholar, Department of  
Marketing & International Business

Mr. Philip J.S. Law

Visiting Senior Lecturer in Marketing &  
International Business



Dr. Irene H.S. Chow  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Dr. Lu Chung-kut  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Dr. Mui Hak-wan  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Leo Y.M. Sin  
Assistant Lecturer in Marketing & International  
Business

*Faculty of Medicine*

Dr. R. Swaminathan  
Reader in Chemical Pathology

\*Dr. Jean Mary Horton  
Senior Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Christopher W.K. Lam  
Senior Lecturer in Chemical Pathology

Mr. John Roger South  
Senior Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Frederick Wu Chung-wei  
Senior Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Cindy S.T. Aun  
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Mr. Chan Kai-ming  
Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

\*Dr. Chan Nang-fong  
Lecturer in Community Medicine

Dr. Augustine F.B. Cheng  
Lecturer in Microbiology

Dr. Chuah Meng-inn  
Lecturer in Anatomy

Dr. John E. Gerber  
Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy

Mr. Hung Leung Kim  
Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Diana Ruth Ingram  
Lecturer in Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Dr. Lai Kar-neng  
Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Joseph W.C. Leung  
Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Leung Kwok-nam  
Lecturer in Biochemistry

Mr. Leung Kwok-sui  
Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Ng Chi-sing  
Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy

Dr. Ng Ho-keung  
Lecturer in Morbid Anatomy

Dr. Nirmal Singh Panesar  
Lecturer in Chemical Pathology

Dr. Arthur P.C. So  
Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Rita Y.T. Sung  
Lecturer in Paediatrics

\*Dr. Sung Sui-kwong  
Lecturer in Psychiatry

Dr. K. Tadesse  
Lecturer in Physiology

\*Dr. Woo Man-luen  
Lecturer in Microbiology

Dr. Julian Bion  
Visiting Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Henry C.Y. Lo  
Visiting Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Timothy C. Shaw  
Visiting Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. J.F. Walsh  
Visiting Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. William R. Platt  
Visiting Scholar, Department of Morbid  
Anatomy

\* on term contract

\*Miss Julia M.L. Ling  
Assistant Lecturer in Microbiology

\*Mr. James S.K. Sham  
Assistant Lecturer in Physiology

Dr. Keith Arnold  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Microbiology

Mr. D.M. Billett  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Orthopaedic &  
Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Chan Suk-Hung  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Microbiology

Dr. Chin Kim-Fei, David  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Mr. York Yat-ngok Chow  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Orthopaedic &  
Traumatic Surgery

Mr. Chung Kin Wah  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Russell Donald Clark  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Mr. Yuen-fong Ho  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Orthopaedic &  
Traumatic Surgery

Dr. David Kwan Ching-sam  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Mr. Francis Liu Kwok Yee  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Judith Mary Longstaff  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Mr. Kyaw Nyunt  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery

Mr. Ong Beng Hong  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Tse Chun Yan  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Yuan Kung Wong, Clement  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia

#### *Faculty of Science*

Dr. Francis Y.L. Chin  
Senior Lecturer in Computer Science

Dr. Hui Yer-van  
Lecturer in Statistics

\*Dr. Ng Sze-kui  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. Wong Nai-ching  
Lecturer in Chemistry

\*Mr. Lee Moon-chuen  
Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

#### *Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Chen Hsuan-chih  
Lecturer in Psychology

\*Dr. Ho Lok-sang  
Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Alex Y.H. Kwan  
Lecturer in Social Work

\*Dr. Kenneth W.Y. Leung  
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication

Dr. Ma Hing-keung  
Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Julian C.Y. Wong  
Lecturer in Geography

Dr. Zee Yun-yang  
Lecturer in Anthropology

Dr. Wong Kam-chow  
Visiting Lecturer in Law, Department of  
Government & Public Administration

Mr. Alex Y.M. Tang  
Field Instructor in Social Work

Mr. Tsoi Kcon Wah  
Field Instructor in Social Work

#### *Physical Education*

Dr. Frank H.K. Fu  
Deputy Director

#### *MBA Division*

Dr. Fung Yun-tong  
Lecturer (concurrent appointment)

#### *School of Education*

Mr. Chung Choi-man  
Lecturer in Education

Mr. Ma Chi-wai, David  
Instructor, English Language Unit

#### **Administrative Staff**

Mr. Dominic T.L. Tsim  
Director of Chinese University Press  
(concurrent appointment)

Mr. Richard Lai Ming  
Adviser to Chinese University Press

Dr. Wong Hon-Ping  
Dental Surgeon, University Health Service

Mrs. Rachel S.M. Poon  
Student Counsellor, Office of Student  
Affairs

\*Rev. Stephen T.O. Ng  
Chaplain of Chung Chi College

\* on term contract

Mr. Joseph K.H. Law  
Administrative Assistant, Registry

Mr. Lee Shu-wing  
Administrative Assistant, Registry

Mr. Lee Sing-chung  
Computer Officer, Computer Services  
Centre

Mr. Edwin K.C. Liao  
Computer Officer, Computer Services  
Centre

Dr. Danny S.L. Paau  
Assistant to Director, International Asian  
Studies Programme

Miss Goretty H.S. Siu  
Accountant I, Bursar's Office

Ms. Kitty C.F. Tse  
Executive Officer I, Office of Student Affairs

\*Ms. Yee Wing-yu, Ruth  
Executive Officer I, Dean of Students Office,  
New Asia College

Ms. Bobbie Y.H. Lee  
Statistical Officer, Registry

Miss Siu Pui-lin  
Hall Manageress, Faculty of Medicine

Miss Kwan Shook-may  
Executive Officer II, Registry

\*Miss Vivien W.C. Lo  
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students Office,  
Chung Chi College

\*Mr. Paul W.L. Ng  
Executive Officer II, Secretariat

Mrs. Wendy Tang  
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students Office,  
New Asia College

Miss Anne M.W. Wong  
Executive Officer II, Registry

#### Research Staff

Dr. Paul But Pui-hay  
Research Fellow, World Health Organization  
Project

Mr. Chang Hsin  
Research Fellow, Centre for Contemporary  
Asian Studies

Dr. Cheung Yuet-wah  
Honorary Research Associate, Centre for Hong  
Kong Studies

Dr. Nelson Chow Wing-sun  
Honorary Research Associate, Centre for Hong  
Kong Studies

\* on term contract

## II. Promotions

### Academic Staff

Professor Ambrose Y.C. King  
Professor of Sociology

Professor Lin Tzong-biau  
Professor of Economics

Dr. Cheung Yat-shing  
Senior Lecturer in English

Dr. Mayching Kao  
Senior Lecturer in Fine Arts

Dr. Gaylord K.L. Leung  
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language &  
Literature

Dr. Ng Lun Ngai-ha  
Senior Lecturer in History

Dr. Nyaw Mee-kau  
Senior Lecturer in General Business  
Management & Personnel Management

Dr. W.C. Watson  
Senior Lecturer in Music

Mrs. Dominica L. Hung  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Miss Lo Wai-luen  
Lecturer in Chinese Language & Literature

### Administrative Staff

Mrs. Sylvia Shen  
Deputy Librarian, University Library

Mr. Yue Kwoon-choh  
Assistant Librarian I, University Library

Mr. Siu Chun-ngor  
Senior Assistant Security Officer, Secretariat

## III. Retirement

### Academic Staff

Dr. Sun Kuo-tung  
Reader in History

Mrs. Ho Tung Te-hing  
Lecturer in Sociology

### Administrative Staff

Mr. Richard Lai Ming  
Director of Chinese University Press

Mr. Chu Chih-tai  
Senior Staff Tutor, Department of Extramural  
Studies

Mr. K.C. Young  
Senior Assistant Bursar

Mrs. Alice Wong  
Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Social Science

---

---

## Profiles

---

---



**Dr. Peter Joel Glassman**

*Senior Lecturer, Department of English*

Dr. Glassman, a graduate of Columbia University, obtained his BA in 1967, MA in 1968 and PhD in 1972. He served as an instructor in the English Department of his *alma mater* in 68-71 and then as Assistant Professor of English and Comparative Literature in 72-77. He joined Newcomb College, Tulane University in 1977 as Associate Professor of English and stayed there until his appointment as Senior Lecturer at the English Department of this University last year.

Dr. Glassman has demonstrated himself to be a born teacher, having received an MLA Teaching Award, Columbia University (1971) and Newcomb College, Tulane University Outstanding Teacher Award (1981).

His publications include *Language and Being: Joseph Conrad and the Literature of Personality* (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1976), and articles and essay-reviews in academic journals. Another of his book entitled *J.S. Mill: The Evolution of a Genius* is now in press. It is about the life and literature of John Stuart Mill. He is now preparing a book-length study on nineteenth-century English novel, in which attention is focused on some of the ways major novelists of the period simultaneously defied and deferred to the authority of civilization. He also speaks of ambivalence and anger as the controlling principles of the nineteenth-century novelistic discourse.

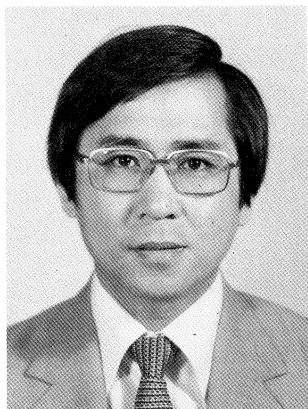


**Dr. Robert Teoh**

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Medicine*

Dr. Robert Teoh graduated MB, BS (Newcastle-Upon-Tyne) in June 1971. After general medical training, he proceeded to the MRCP in 1974. In the same year his neurological training began, initially under Sir John Walton in Newcastle and continued in London at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, Guy's Hospital, and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital where he was a Medical Research Council Fellow. In the year prior to returning to Hong Kong, he was on the faculty of the Department of Neurology of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Dr. Teoh's special areas of expertise in Neurology are neuromuscular diseases and neuropathology. These interests are indeed reflected in his research, which include: the effects of undernutrition on muscle growth, for which he was awarded the MD degree; experimental strategies in the treatment of experimental allergic myasthenia gravis; and Schwann cell — muscle interaction.



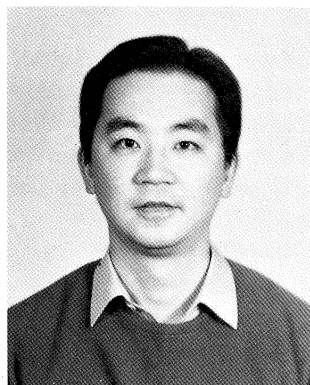
**Mr. Lau Ho-Fuk**

*Lecturer, Department of Marketing and International Business*

Mr. Lau Ho-Fuk, a graduate of this University, received his degree of Master of Commerce from the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration in 1969. One year later, he went to the Business School of Columbia University in New York for further studies and obtained his MBA Degree in Marketing and International Business.

After graduating from the Columbia University, Mr. Lau joined the Coca-Cola Export Corporation and was assigned to the Pacific Zone Office. He was appointed Field Representative in 1974, representing the interests of the company in Hong Kong and Macau. While serving the company, Mr. Lau spent about six months in Australia and two months in the Philippines, where he studied and compared the soft-drink business of the two countries. In spring 1976, he joined the Garment Subsidiary of the South Sea Textile Manufacturing Company, where he was in charge of a trading department, and was responsible for the exploration and development of business opportunities.

Mr. Lau joined this University in summer 1982 as Lecturer in Marketing and International Business. Before joining the University, Mr. Lau had been active in adult education as well as executive training programmes in the field of marketing. He had served as part-time lecturer for Hong Kong Polytechnic, the Hong Kong Management Association, and the Extramural Studies Department of this University. He was also part-time Associate Professor of Marketing of Chu Hai College from 1975 to 1982.



**Mr. Pen-Yeh Tsao**

*Lecturer, Department of Music*

Mr. Pen-Yeh Tsao graduated from the University of British Columbia with the degrees of Bachelor of Music in piano performance (1974) and Master of Music in ethnomusicology (1977). From 1976 to 1978 he served at his *alma mater* as Teaching Assistant and Research Assistant of the Music Department and as Library Assistant in the Music and Asian Studies Libraries. Before his appointment as Lecturer at The Chinese University, he was Professor and Chairman of the Music Department of Okanagan College, Canada; and Senior Music Officer at the Hong Kong Government Music Office.

Mr. Tsao has received numerous awards for academic proficiency and piano performance, including the U.B.C. Graduate Fellowship (74-77) and Special University Prize for the top graduating student in music (74), and was winner of the Kiwanis Music Festival. He has performed in recitals, on television and radio in both Hong Kong and Canada, and appeared as soloist with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Vancouver Philharmonic Orchestra, Okanagan Symphony Orchestra and the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. Tsao's research interest and speciality lies in the music of singing-narratives and regional musical genres of the Chiangsu and Chekiang area. His thesis was entitled 'Su-Chou T'an-Tz'u: An Ethnomusicological Study of the Structural Elements of the Chinese Southern Singing-Narratives'.



# Gifts and Donations

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, and have presented the University with equipment and antiques. The University received the following gifts and donations in the second half of 1983.

## Physical Development Programme

- (1) From the Swire Group a donation of HK\$1,000,000 towards the construction cost of an academic building for the non-science-based Faculties.

## Equipment

- (2) From the IBM World Trade Corporation a three-year rent-free donation of an IBM computer system, including a 3031 mainframe.
- (3) From the Kong King Trading Co. Ltd. a personal computer, the Osborne, at a list price of HK\$12,000, and a comprehensive software package to the Department of Electronics.

## Research Projects

- (4) From Mabuchi Industry Co. Ltd., H.K. a donation of HK\$1,340,000 over five years for a research project on occupational health to be conducted by Professor S.P.B. Donnan of the Department of Community Medicine.
- (5) From the Hang Seng Bank Limited a donation of HK\$1,000,000 for the establishment of the 'Hang Seng Bank Golden Jubilee Education Fund for Research'.
- (6) From The Croucher Foundation an annual grant of HK\$180,000 for three years beginning from 1983/84 in support of Phase II of the Cooperative Research on Physical Activities, Quality of Life and Health in Densely Populated Urban Areas.
- (7) From the Industry Department a revised grant of HK\$1,033,540, instead of the original grant of HK\$750,000, in 1982-86 to the Department of Electronics for the project 'Additional Equipment and Manpower for the Development and Research of Integrated Circuit Technology and Semi-Conductor Devices'.
- (8) From International Development Research Centre, Canada, the following donations to the Department of Community Medicine:
  - (a) US\$29,277 over 1¼ years for the project on Health and Safety in Small-scale Industries in Hong Kong to be conducted by Professor S.P.B. Donnan and Dr. T.C. Tan.
  - (b) Can\$26,580 for a project on the health and maternity experience of working mothers and their babies in Shatin to be conducted by Dr. T.C. Tan.
- (9) From the following foundations donations in support of the Programme on Law and State Building in China for three years:
  - (a) The Wideland Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$108,000.
  - (b) The Lee Hysan Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$108,000.
- (10) From the World Health Organization a grant of US\$22,377 for the project entitled 'A Multi-centre Collaborative Approach for the Isolation of Fertility-regulating Agents from Plants'.
- (11) From the Hong Kong Tourist Association a grant of HK\$150,000 in support of the research project on 'Economic Value of Tourism in Hong Kong' to be conducted by the Centre for Hong Kong Studies.
- (12) From the Lee Foundation, Singapore a grant of HK\$133,200, being the first-year donation towards the Research Project on the Clinical Studies of the Endorphines.
- (13) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation the following donations:
  - (a) HK\$96,500 to cover the salary for a Research Associate of the Institute of Chinese Studies for the Chinese Palaeography project conducted by Professor Jao Tsung-i.
  - (b) HK\$30,000 in support of a Part-time Research Assistant in the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art in 1983/84.

- (14) From Mr. D.Y. Pong a donation of HK\$100,000 to the Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Fund.
- (15) From Mr. Wing-tat Lee a donation of HK\$80,000 in support of the research project on applications of microwaves in medicine jointly conducted by Dr. J.S. Dahele of the Department of Electronics and Dr. H.L. Wen of Kwong Wah Hospital.
- (16) From an anonymous donor HK\$60,000 to the Department of Surgery for staff training and research.
- (17) From Mr. Kong Wing On a donation of HK\$50,000 to the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery for studying the result of injury sustained in traffic accidents.
- (18) From the Rev. Heili Lee a donation of HK\$50,000 in support of the work of Dr. Kong King-leung, Lecturer in Psychology, on building up a vocabulary for computer word processing.
- (19) From the World Health Foundation (H.K.) a research grant of HK\$17,000 to Drs. Y.M. Choy and K.P. Fung of the Department of Biochemistry in support of their research project of 'Effect of methotrexate and interferon on glucose carrier or Ehrlich ascites tumour cells'.
- (20) From Crossing Interior Ltd. a donation of HK\$16,600 to the Department of Surgery for research purposes.
- (21) From the Ministry of Education in Japan a grant of ¥495,000 for a cooperative study by the Department of Anthropology and Sophia University, Japan, on 'Folk Cultures in Hong Kong'.
- (22) From the Consumer Council a grant of HK\$10,544 in support of a test on Health Tonics to be conducted by the Department of Biochemistry.
- (23) From Dr. Paul But, Dr. S.Y. Hu, Professor Chia Liang-chi and Professor Fung Hok-lam a donation of HK\$8,000 to the Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Centre as an earmarked research fund in memory of Dr. Floyd A. McClure for the promotion of further studies on the biology, medicinal and other economic uses of bamboos.
- (24) From Mr. Ng Wang-chi two donations totalling HK\$6,000 to the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery for promoting research.
- (25) From the Shatin District Board a grant of HK\$5,000 in support of a survey to ascertain the adequacy of public transport service to Fo

Tan, to be conducted by the Centre for Hong Kong Studies.

- (26) From Professor John L. Espy a donation of HK\$1,200 for the postgraduate students of the Department of English from the People's Republic of China in respect of computer-assisted research in the library.

#### Publication Projects

- (27) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$25,000 for the Art Gallery Publication Revolving Fund.
- (28) From Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation Fund Ltd. a donation of HK\$9756.61 for the publication of Professor C.N. Yang's lecture, 'Symmetry and the Physics of the Twentieth Century', delivered on 21st January, 1983.
- (29) From Messrs. Deloitte Haskins and Sells a donation of HK\$3,800 for the production of 'A Summary Report on the Employment Survey of 1982 Graduates' by the Appointments Service.

#### Fellowships and Scholarships

- (30) From the S.H. Ho Foundation Limited an endowment fund of HK\$500,000 to be named 'S.H. Ho Foundation Loans' as an emergency loan fund for needy students.
- (31) From the Trustees of Lingnan University the following donations:
  - (a) US\$50,000 in support of the Lingnan Doctoral Business Administration Fellowship Programme for serving teachers of the University for four years, beginning 1983/84.
  - (b) US\$50,000 in support of an on-campus staff development programme for management teachers and other academic visitors from the People's Republic of China (PRC) for two years, beginning 1983/84.
  - (c) US\$20,000 in support of the education of PRC candidates enrolled in the master's programme in Comparative Literature and Language (Chinese-English) at the University in 1983/84.
- (32) From The Croucher Foundation HK\$100,000 for the Croucher Foundation Bursaries in 1983/84.
- (33) From the Soka University, Japan a scholarship grant of US\$10,000 to the International Asian Studies Programme.
- (34) From the Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation an annual donation of HK\$30,000 for the

establishment of The Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation Fund Physical Education Prizes for three years, starting from 1982/83.

- (35) From the Incorporated Trustees of Chiap Hua Cheng's Foundation the following donations:
  - (a) Four special grants of HK\$1,500 each to relieve deserving students with financial difficulties in 1982/83.
  - (b) An annual scholarship of HK\$6,000 for an outstanding Medical student, starting from 1983/84.
- (36) From Mrs. Lina Leung a donation of HK\$12,000 for the establishment of the 'Madam Lee Leung Fok Yee Memorial Scholarship' for four years, starting from 1983/84.
- (37) From the following companies donations of scholarships to MBA students for the year 1982/83:
  - (a) The Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd. two scholarships totalling HK\$11,000.
  - (b) The Citibank, N.A. a scholarship of HK\$6,000.
- (38) From Du Pont Asia Pacific Ltd. a donation of HK\$6,000 for the establishment of two scholarships in 1983/84.
- (39) From the Swire Loxley Limited a donation of HK\$5,000 to the Faculty of Medicine as endowment for an annual 'Cow and Gate Prize' of HK\$500 to be awarded to a 2nd-year clinical student making the best presentation in the Perinatology seminar beginning from the summer of 1985.
- (40) From Burson-Marsteller a scholarship of HK\$3,500 for an outstanding 4th-year student in the Department of Marketing and International Business.
- (41) From the Radio Association of Hong Kong an annual scholarship of HK\$2,500 for an outstanding student in Electronics, starting from 1983/84.
- (42) From Dr. Leung Yun four additional prizes of HK\$500 each to the Lau Sui Ying Education Thesis Awards and Education Research Paper Awards for 1983/84.
- (43) From The Overseas Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong a donation of US\$200 for a scholarship.
- (44) From T.S. Tong & Co. a further donation of HK\$1,500 for the annual 'T.S. Tong & Co. Scholastic Achievement Award' of HK\$500 for three years.
- (45) From The Hong Kong Association of University

Women an annual scholarship of HK\$1,000 for an outstanding female student, starting from 1983/84.

- (46) From the respective donors increases in the following scholarships:
  - (a) Three Rho Psi Service-Leadership Scholarships from the total amount of US\$600 to US\$800 with effect from 1982/83.
  - (b) Bank of East Asia Golden Jubilee Scholarships from HK\$3,500 to HK\$5,000 each with effect from 1983/84.
  - (c) Dr. Yuen Chung Lau Education Thesis Award and Education Research Paper Award from HK\$500 to HK\$1,000 each with effect from 1983/84.
  - (d) Rho Psi Fraternity Hong Kong Chapter Scholarship from HK\$1,500 to HK\$2,000 with effect from 1983/84.

#### Miscellaneous

- (47) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation the following donations:
  - (a) HK\$100,000 to be used at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor.
  - (b) HK\$33,000 to the Department of Fine Arts for the organization of a study tour to Taiwan.
  - (c) HK\$23,000 in support of the professional tour of an Assistant Curator to the United States and the tour of a technician of the Art Gallery to Beijing.
  - (d) HK\$3,300 for a graduate student in Chinese Art History, Fine Arts Division, to attend the Symposium on Dunhuang Studies held in Lanzhou, Gansu in August 1983.
- (48) From the Hong Kong Government a grant of HK\$120,000 for academic exchange programmes with China.
- (49) From The Croucher Foundation HK\$100,000 in support of the 1984 International Summer School of Physics on High-Modulus Polymers and Composites.
- (50) From Mr. D.H. Chen a donation of HK\$100,000 to be used at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, including the holding of occasional lectures on Buddhism.
- (51) From Mr. Vicwood K.T. Chong of Victory Brothers & Co. two sets of rosewood furniture (seventeen pieces) amounting to HK\$70,776.
- (52) From Ho Tim Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$60,000 in support of the International Asian Studies Programme.
- (53) From the Yale-China Association a grant of

HK\$35,000 for the promotion of exchanges between the University and the educational institutions in the People's Republic of China for 1983/84.

- (54) From the Friends of the Art Gallery a contribution of HK\$25,000 towards the Art Gallery Acquisition Fund.
- (55) From the Social Welfare Department a grant of HK\$21,938 towards the expenses of a fourteen-day study tour to Taiwan by seventeen participants from the Department of Social Work.
- (56) From the Hang Seng Bank Limited a donation of HK\$20,000 in support of students' extra-curricular activities for 1983/84.
- (57) From an anonymous donor a donation of HK\$17,000 to the Faculty of Medicine, to be used at the discretion of the Dean.
- (58) From Dr. Hong-yen Hsu a further grant of US\$2,100 to the Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Centre in partial support of the traineeship of Mr. Harry Peck.
- (59) From the following individual /organizations donations to sponsor the 1983 French Summer Course held at the University of Besancon in July and August:
  - (a) Madame C. Masson a donation of HK\$4,000.
  - (b) Institut Ricci a donation of HK\$2,620.
  - (c) Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,000.
  - (d) Novel Enterprise Co. Ltd. a donation of

HK\$5,000.

- (60) From the following companies donations in support of the International Symposium on Sensory Receptor Mechanisms organized by the Department of Physiology:
  - (a) Schmidt & Co. (H.K.) Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (b) Wyeth International Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (c) Jang & Loch Medical and Scientific Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
  - (d) Carl Zeiss Far East Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000.
- (61) From the Cathay Pacific Airways Limited travel grants for the International Asian Studies Programme for 1983/84.
- (62) From the Merck Sharp & Dohme (Asia) Ltd. a donation of HK\$1,000 in support of the lecture on 'Prevention of Hepatitis and Infection in Hospitals' held on 6th April, 1983.
- (63) From the Chung Chi Alumni Association two Chinese characters 'Chung Chi' in stone (about 2.5 metres high) to be erected on the College campus.

#### Antiques

- (64) From Citibank through the Friends of the Art Gallery one hundred and forty-eight seals, at a value of HK\$40,000, in the former collection of a Guangdong artist Pan He.



*Personal Seals from the collection of Pan He (1873 – 1929); Early 20th Century; Gift of the Citibank.*



*Wooden figure, Early Western Han, (219 – 111 B.C.); Excavated in 1982 at Liuyuangang, Guangzhou; Collection of the Guangzhou Municipal Museum. (Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from Han Tombs at Guangzhou and Hong Kong)*