

中文大學校刊
CHINESE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN
Number Five 1985





Chinese University Bulletin

Number Five 1985

The *Chinese University Bulletin* is an official publication of The Chinese University of Hong Kong published, five issues a year, by the Secretariat for free distribution to members and friends of the University.

Contents

News

Council News	1
New Registrar Appointed	2
Twenty-Ninth Congregation — Conferment of Honorary Degrees and Higher Degrees	3
Thirtieth Congregation	10
Second International Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture — Chinese Family and Its Change	13
Overseas Chinese Archives Held Fund-raising Exhibition	13
The Fifth Conference on the Chinese Legal System and National Construction	14
Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Periods in Guangdong	15
News in Brief	17

Recent Developments

An Interview with Professor Cheng Te-K'un	21
Departmental Profiles	
Department of Economics	25
Department of Geography	26
Department of Government & Public Administration	29
Department of Journalism & Communication	31
Research Projects	
Special Economic Zones of China	33
Chinese Law Programme	36
Student Enrolment 1985-86	38

Academic/Cultural Events

Seminars · Concerts · Exhibitions	39
---	----

<i>Personalia</i>	42
-----------------------------	----

<i>Gifts and Donations</i>	45
--------------------------------------	----

Cover: Sir Edward Youde touring the campus (photo by Michael Leung)

Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin*

Dr. F.C. Chen Dr. P.W. Liu Mr. So Man Jock Professor S.W. Tam

Editor: Mrs. Y.L.C. Foo Assistant Editors: Mr. Chung Ki Yuen Mrs. K. Lee Wan

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

Council News

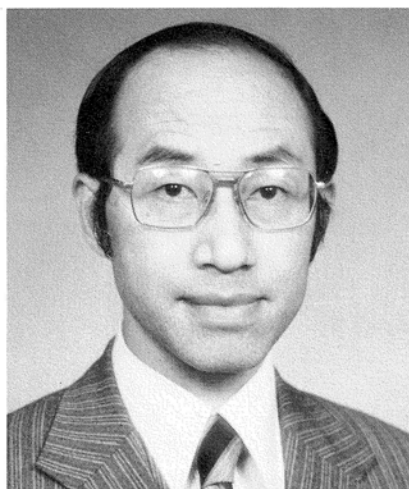
* Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee has been reappointed Chairman of the Council for a further term of three years from 24th October, 1985 to 23rd October, 1988 by His Excellency the Chancellor on nomination by the Council.

* Dr. P.C. Woo has been re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for a further term of two years from 20th October, 1985 to 19th October, 1987.

* The Hon. Peter Poon Wing Cheung has been appointed University Treasurer for a term of three years with effect from 24th October, 1985, succeeding Dr. the Hon. Lydia Dunn, who has resigned from the post upon her appointment as the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council.

* Dr. the Hon. Lydia Dunn has been elected by unofficial members of the Legislative Council as a member of the University Council from 30th October, 1985 to 17th October, 1987 to succeed Dr. the Hon. Harry Fang Sin-yang, who has tendered resignation from the University Council with effect from 30th October, 1985.

* Professor Ambrose Y.C. King, Professor of Sociology, has been elected by the Senate a member of the Council for the unexpired period of the membership of Dr. H.M. Chang immediately following Dr. Chang's retirement, i.e., from 1st October, 1985 to 31st July, 1986.



The New University Treasurer

The newly appointed University Treasurer, the Hon. Peter Poon Wing Cheung, is a certified public accountant and senior partner of Poon and Co. He has served on many public bodies including the Securities Commission, the Hong Kong Examinations Authority, the Society of Chinese Accountants and Auditors, Hong Kong Society of Accountants, and the Legislative Council. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1976 and awarded an MBE in 1983. His association with the University began in 1972 when he joined the United College Board of Trustees. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board in 1983 and became a member of the University Council the same year.

New Registrar Appointed

The University announces the appointment of Professor Yue-man Yeung, Professor of Geography and Director of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, as University Registrar with effect from 13th January, 1986 to succeed Dr. Liu Pak-wai, whose term of secondment from the Economics Department has expired.

Dr. Liu took up the post of University Registrar in October 1982 for a term of three years. He indicated his wish to return to his academic appointment when his term of secondment was about to expire, but at the request of the Vice-Chancellor has agreed to remain in office until the appointment of his successor has been confirmed by the University Council.

Professor Yue-man Yeung – Registrar-Designate

Professor Yue-man Yeung's educational background and working experience are truly international. Born in Hong Kong, he received all his education in Hong Kong up to 1963. He was awarded a BA (Hons) degree in 1962 and a DipEd in 1963 by the University of Hong Kong. He then furthered his studies overseas and obtained an MA degree from the University of Western Ontario in 1966, and a PhD degree from the University of Chicago in 1972, both in Geography.

Professor Yeung taught briefly in Hong Kong in secondary schools in the 1960s, and his university teaching began with an appointment as Lecturer in Geography at the University of Singapore from 1969 to 1975. In 1975 he was appointed Senior Program Officer of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada and served as its social science representative based in its Asia Regional Office in Singapore. In 1980 he was transferred to the head office in Ottawa, where he developed a new Urban Policy Program within the Social Sciences Division. Before his appointment as Professor of Geography in 1984 at this University, he was an Associate Director at IDRC. As Associate Director in charge of a global research-funding programme, he developed an effective administrative system to coordinate with IDRC's regional offices located on three continents and to monitor the progress of various research projects being funded.

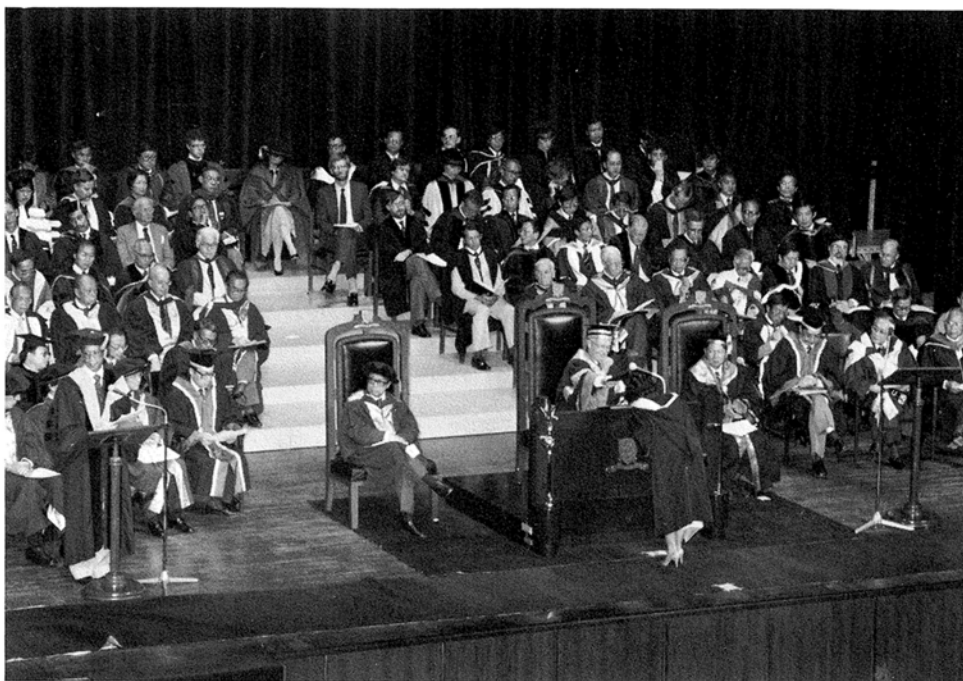
In a decade of work with an international donor agency, Professor Yeung has acquired extensive experience in tertiary education, research adminis-



tration, and international development. He has travelled to more than sixty countries on every continent, developed and administered dozens of research projects, and attended/organized countless international scholarly meetings. He has visited almost every major university in developing countries in Asia, where it was his responsibility to help strengthen the research capacity and the training of young researchers in these institutions through funding of research and other activities. Another dimension of Professor Yeung's international interest lies in his involvement in several international academic organizations. He is a founding member of the Working Group on Urbanization in Developing Countries of the International Geographical Union. He is currently a member of the Management Committee and a representative for East and Southeast Asia of the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau.

Professor Yeung has an outstanding record of academic achievements, as evidenced in his being listed in *Contemporary Authors* (1984). His research interests cover Asian cities, markets, the informal sector, and low-cost housing. His publications include *National Development Policy and Urban Transformation in Singapore*, *The Proposed Kra Canal* (with Patrick Low), *Changing Southeast Asian Cities* (with C.P. Lo), *Hawkers in Southeast Asian Cities* (with T.G. McGee), and *A Place to Live*. In addition, he has published numerous chapter contributions in books, and articles in international learned journals such as *Journal of Tropical Geography*, *Town Planning Review*, *Professional Geographer*, *Habitat International*, *Focus*, *Asian Survey*, *Environment and Planning A*, *Pacific Affairs*, *The IDRC Reports*, and *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science*. Also, he is a contributor to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Professor Yeung often provides editorial advice and writes book reviews for international learned journals. He has also provided consultancy services to several international organizations.

Twenty-Ninth Congregation— Conferment of Honorary Degrees and Higher Degrees



The University held its Twenty-Ninth Congregation for the Conferment of Honorary and Higher Degrees on 17th October, 1985 at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, with His Excellency the Chancellor of the University, Sir Edward Youde, presiding at the ceremony. The Congregation was attended by over 1,500 graduates and guests, among them were three overseas University Council Members: the Rt. Hon. Lord Fulton of Falmer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Todd of Trumpington and Dr. Clark Kerr, who specially came to Hong Kong with their spouses for the occasion.

Four eminent persons were awarded honorary doctorates by the University. The degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, was conferred on the Hon. Chen Shou-Lum, Dr. Charles Kuen Kao and Professor Lyle Boyce Thrower, and the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*, on Mr. Lam Ying-ho. Dr. Charles Kuen Kao addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The Public Orator was Professor S.T. Chang of the Biology Department, who also wrote the citations.

At the ceremony, Doctor's and Master's degrees were also conferred on 170 graduates, including six Doctors of Philosophy, sixty-six Masters of Philosophy, one Master of Arts, seven Masters of Arts (Education), one Master of Divinity, four Masters of Social Work, and eighty-five Masters of Business Administration. The six recipients of the PhD degree were: Mr. Daron Adam Fincham and Mr. Yip Tai Tung (Biochemistry), Mr. Lau Wing Chung (Biology), Miss Leung Fung Yee, Mr. Leung Ka Lun and Miss Wong Wai Ying (Chinese Studies).

Citations

The Honourable Chen Shou-Lum, CBE, FIC, FIEE, SMIEEE, FHKIE, JP

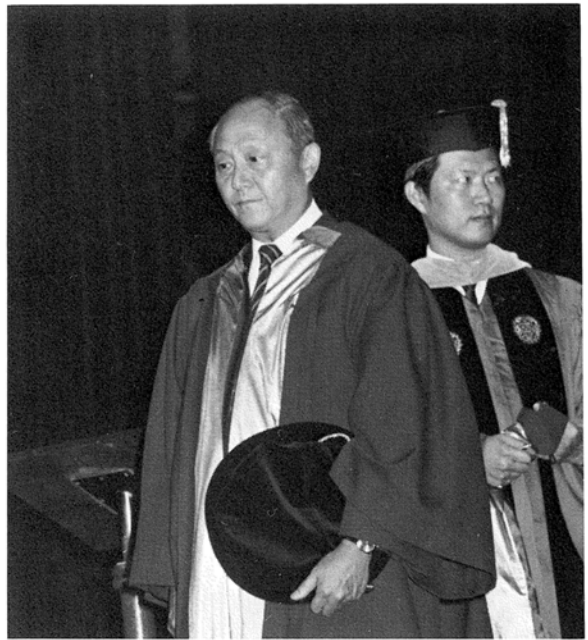
Mr. Chen Shou-Lum, engineer, business executive, and a leader in industry, has played a very large part in the advancement of technical training and higher education in Hong Kong.

Born and educated in China, Mr. Chen received the MSc degree in Engineering from the University of London. Since then, he has built an outstanding career in engineering and business. He is currently Group Managing Director of Hong Kong Electric Holdings, Ltd. and Hong Kong Electric Company, Ltd. In 1972, his fellow engineers showed their recognition of his leadership qualities by electing him President of the Hong Kong Engineering Society.

In addition to his active professional career, Mr. Chen has an outstanding record of public service. He has been an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council from 1976 and of the Executive Council from 1983. He has served as a member of the Legislative Council Finance Committee and of its Public Works Sub-Committee. He has also been a member of the following committees: Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service, Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions Service, and Vocational Training Council.

From 1977 to 1981, he was the Chairman of the Hong Kong Productivity Council and in 1981, he was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Chen's contribution to education has been equally significant. He has served as Deputy Chairman, Council of Hong Kong Polytechnic, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Committee and later Chairman



of the Council of City Polytechnic of Hong Kong. He has also been Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Computer Centre, and he was a member of the Committee to Review Post-Secondary and Technical Education. Mr. Chen also has a long association with this University in that he has been, since 1981, a member of the University Council and from 1983 a member of the Tender Board. Thus Mr. Chen can truly be said to have contributed immensely to the advancement of technical training and higher education in Hong Kong.

In his professional life Mr. Chen has also had a profound effect upon Hong Kong. While he was Chairman of the Hong Kong Productivity Council, the work of the Council and its subordinate Centre increased so much in scope and sophistication that today it has become the leading support organization for the manufacturing industry.

As a leading citizen of Hong Kong who has contributed greatly to the welfare of the community through his service to technology and education and, moreover, provided imaginative leadership to industry, Mr. Chen is worthy of the honours which have been bestowed on him. These include his being made a Justice of the Peace, an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and in 1984 a Commander, Order of the British Empire. It is appropriate for The Chinese University of Hong Kong to recognize Mr. Chen's outstanding record as an engineer and businessman, his extensive public service and his many contributions to industry and to education in Hong Kong. Mr. Chancellor, I request, therefore, Your Excellency to confer upon Mr. Chen Shou-Lum the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Dr. Charles Kuen Kao, FIEEE, FIEE

Dr. Charles Kuen Kao is a pioneer in the field of optical fibre communication technology and has contributed greatly to developments in this area of research through his conceptual and comprehensive analytical scientific studies. The practical value of this work is evident from the fact that the optical fibre's message-carrying capacity is over two hundred times greater than that of copper cable, the other most commonly used material in telecommunications. There are, in addition, other advantages of optical fibres, which assure their future in the commercial as well as scientific world.

Born in Shanghai, Dr. Kao received his higher education at the University of London, from which he gained his BSc and his PhD degrees in electrical engineering.

During his professional career Dr. Kao has served at various times as Development Engineer, Principal Research Engineer, and Chief Scientist and Director of Engineering for leading telecommunication concerns in England and the United States. Possessor of an inventive mind, Dr. Kao recognized, shortly after beginning his studies of optical fibre communication, that modulated light, guided in glass fibre, could be used as a wideband transmission medium. His work since then has resulted in twenty-nine patents and numerous technical publications which are significant for making possible commercial development of optical fibre communication systems.

From 1970 to 1974, Dr. Kao was a faculty member of the Department of Electronics at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. As Professor of Electronics, he was instrumental in establishing a major programme in the young Department.

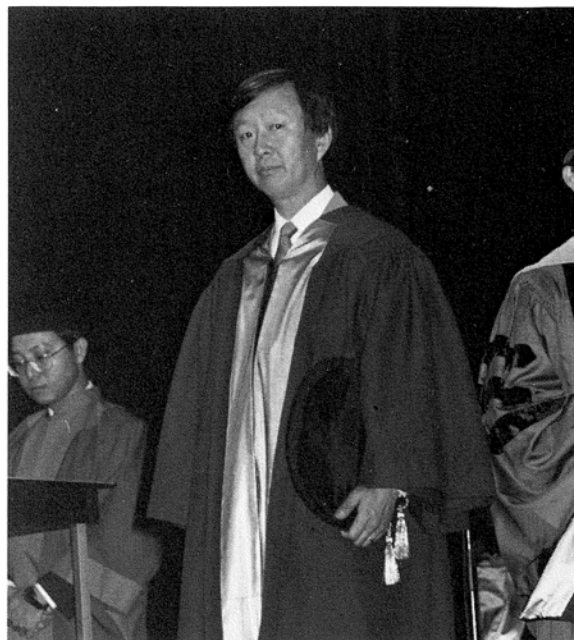
Dr. Kao is a fellow of leading institutions of Electronics and Electrical Engineering in the United Kingdom and the United States. He has received eight awards since 1976. We can find some indication of the scope of his contributions from the citations for these awards:

1976 — The Morey Award from the American Ceramic Society was for 'outstanding contributions to glass science and technology';

1977 — The Steward Ballantine Medal by the Franklin Institute was for 'his conceptual work on optical fibre communication systems';

1978 — The Rank Prize for Opto-Electronics of the Rank Trust Funds of England was for 'his pioneering work on optical fibre communication';

1979 — The IEEE Morris Liebmann Memorial Award was for 'making communication at optical frequencies practical by discovering, inventing, and



developing the material, techniques, and configurations for glass fibre waveguides';

1979 — The L.M. Ericsson International Prize was for 'fundamental contributions to the long-distance transmission of information through optical fibres';

1980 — The AFCEA Gold Medal was in recognition of 'his contribution to the application of optical fibre technology to military communications';

1984 — The Eleventh Marconi International Fellowship was for 'contributing to a revolution in communication technique in the form of optical fibre technology';

1985 — The IEEE Alexander Graham Bell Medal was for 'pioneering contributions to optical fibre communications'.

In our technically orientated society, people are dependent upon rapid communication, to which Dr. Kao's scientific work has made significant contributions. To this day, however, communication among scientists regarding their research findings is still effected through the written word, and Dr. Kao has also contributed to this somewhat slower form of communication by serving as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Quantum Electronics*, Associate Editor of *Optics Letters*, and as a member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Optical Communications*.

In recognition of his outstanding achievement in the field of optical fibre communication, which will continue to have a profound effect upon communication systems and thus upon the lives of all of us. Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Dr. Charles Kuen Kao the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

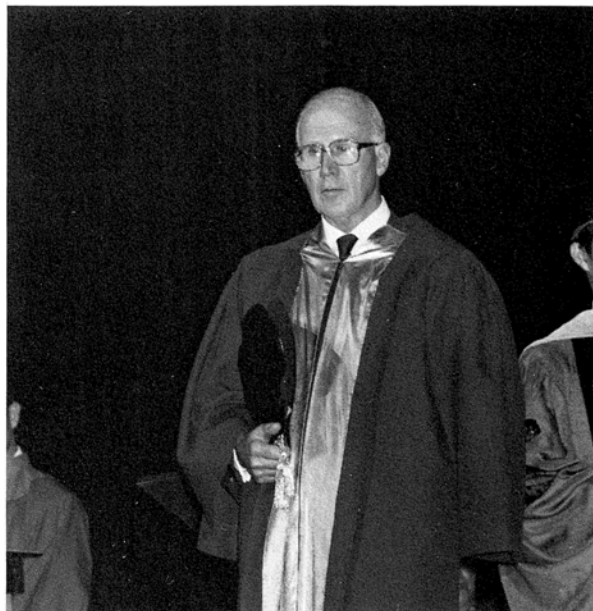
Professor Lyle Boyce Thrower, OBE, FLS, JP

It is rare to find an academic with exceptional skill in each of the three main responsibilities of the profession – research, teaching and public service. Yet in Professor Lyle Boyce Thrower this is the case. Nor have his contributions been limited to the University, for his talents have been utilized in a number of activities that have benefited the community at large.

Born and educated in Australia, Professor Thrower received four degrees from the University of Melbourne – BSc, MSc, PhD and DAgSc, after first serving from 1941 to 1946 with the Australian Imperial Force (Infantry). He served as a Plant Pathologist in Papua New Guinea from 1954 to 1957 and then taught at the University of Melbourne from 1958 to 1965, when he came to Hong Kong University as Professor of Botany. At Hong Kong University, in addition to teaching and research activities, including supervision of student research for advanced degrees, he was very active in administrative matters. These included service as Dean of the Faculty of Science, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and membership on the University Council from 1966 to 1971.

In 1973 Professor Thrower assumed a new professional affiliation when he became Professor and Chairman of the Department of Biology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Once again his ability to organize, administer, collaborate with others, and simply to get things done was recognized. He served on the University Council, was Dean of the Faculty of Science from 1979 to 1982, Chairman of the Science Centre Management Committee from 1977 to 1985, and was a member of various important committees including those dealing with budget, academic equipment grants, and senior staff matters. He was extremely active in the formation of the Medical School and the recruitment of senior appointees to the Faculty of Medicine in the period of its early academic activity. He even served as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for a brief period. More recently he has been a member of a group considering the future development of engineering studies at this University. Numerous are the activities at The Chinese University of Hong Kong that have profited from his experience, his willingness to help, and his democratic attitude. Since Professor Thrower has participated in many of the discussions that will determine the direction the University is to take, his influence will be with us for many years to come.

As an educator, skilled in science, proficient in matters of organization, able to communicate with people in all walks of life, Professor Thrower was a



logical choice for committee work for a number of community service activities.

In the area of education he has served as Member of the Council of Hong Kong Polytechnic, Member of the Planning Committee for City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, and subsequently Member of the Council of City Polytechnic of Hong Kong. Since Professor Thrower has also been a member of the Council of both Hong Kong University and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, he has served both of Hong Kong's Universities and both of its Polytechnics.

Professor Thrower was Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Field Studies Centre from 1979 to 1984, indicative of his professional interest in ecology. It was natural, in view of his ecological expertise, for Professor Thrower to be concerned about environmental and conservation matters, and he served on a number of community committees dealing with environment and conservation, including the Hong Kong Island Advisory Committee for Recreational Development and Nature Conservation, the Country Parks Board, for which he was Chairman of the Planning and Development Committee, the Advisory Committee on Environmental Pollution, and the Appeal Board for Air Pollution Control Ordinance.

By training and inclination Professor Thrower is broad in his scientific pursuits. Not only a specialist who could talk about science only to fellow scientists, he has a grasp of the overall scientific picture and can communicate this to a wide audience. He was a member of the following committees: Advisory Committee on Science and Industrial Research, Committee for Scientific Coordination, and the Hong Kong Kidney Foundation.

Professor Thrower's contributions in Hong

Kong have been recognized by the Government and the community. He was made an Unofficial Justice of the Peace in 1970 and an Officer, Order of the British Empire in 1977.

It does not detract from the achievement of Professor Thrower to suggest that in no small measure the abundance and excellence of his accomplishments may be due to his having a wife who was a colleague in research and who understands the rigorous requirements of a full academic life and the consequences of accepting community responsibilities, besides

bestowing upon him all the benefits one can expect from a devoted spouse.

Though saddened by the departure from campus of an esteemed colleague, we at The Chinese University of Hong Kong rejoice that the University Council has just awarded the title of Emeritus Professor to Professor L.B. Thrower, who now becomes a permanent member of the University. To further strengthen this link, Mr. Chancellor, I request Your Excellency to confer on Professor L.B. Thrower the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Mr. Lam Ying-ho

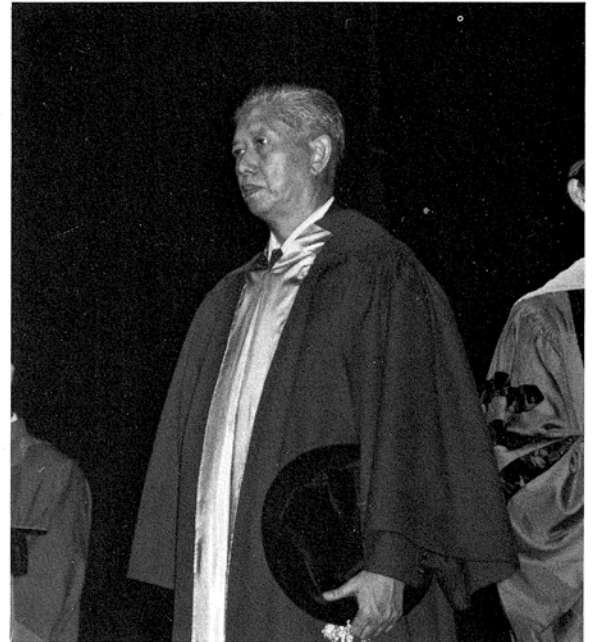
As history clearly shows, the more developed the education in a society, the more progressive it becomes. Educators in the world, past and present, have been held in high esteem. Confucius has been called the 'Model Teacher for Posterity'; Socrates has been called the 'Light of Wisdom'. The respect they command reflects the high status enjoyed by educators.

That education has contributed to the development of brilliant brains and of a prosperous economy is obvious. In the face of constraints of all kinds, education has nevertheless succeeded in performing its functions, thanks to the hard work of our educators.

Mr. Lam Ying-ho stands out as an outstanding example of one of these devoted educators. With unceasing effort, he has devoted himself to secondary education for more than three decades. While an undergraduate science student at National South-West Associated University during the war, he was convinced that the only way to save one's country was to educate and train one's people. Accordingly he was determined to make education his life-long career.

After graduation, he taught mathematics and science subjects at his alma mater, Pui Ching Middle School, for over twenty years. Many of the students taught by Mr. Lam have achieved great success, among them world-renowned scientists, politicians, educators and entrepreneurs. Countless students owe their gratitude to this teacher.

In recognition of his immense contribution, this learned and cultured teacher was appointed principal of Pui Ching Middle School. A man of foresight and innovation, Mr. Lam has not only striven to promote the tradition of Chinese education, but has also emphasized bilingualism while balancing



arts and science subjects. All these he has performed in an exemplary manner.

Mr. Lam believes in the application of educational theories. Never tired of learning, he furthered his studies, obtaining his Master's degree in Education from the University of Oregon.

Acutely aware of the close relationship between schools and the community, Mr. Lam has spared no effort in rendering service to the community. He has been a member of the Hong Kong Examinations Authority and the Board of Trustees of United College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and has served on the Board of Governors of Hong Kong Baptist College. For his service and contribution, he was awarded the Badge of Honour by the Queen in 1983.

In recognition of Mr. Lam's invaluable contribution to secondary education for over three decades and of his devotion to educational ideals, I request Your Excellency to confer on Mr. Lam Ying-ho the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

Address by Dr. Charles Kuen Kao

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, members of the University Council, ladies and gentlemen:

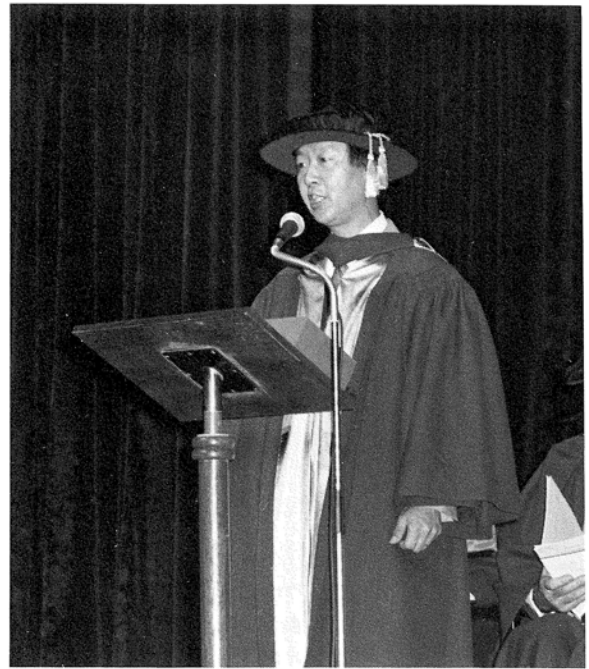
I am deeply honoured to receive today from the Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*. On behalf of my fellow graduates here, I would like to convey to the University our sincere gratitude. I am honoured to be recognized in my role as an industrial technologist for my contributions in pioneering the use of optical fibre for communication purposes and also honoured as an engineering student who has succeeded in utilizing the skill acquired in a life time of learning. My happy association with The Chinese University of Hong Kong has been a great enrichment. The honour which you have just bestowed upon me is greatly valued as a recognition from an all-important peer group.

On this occasion, I take the opportunity to share with you some personal views on engineering studies which I believe are under consideration for introduction at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. I would like to bring up two aspects, one from an industrial viewpoint which reflects the standpoint of the benefactor of the education provided by universities, and the other from an educational viewpoint which discusses the challenge which the educational community faces, owing to the proliferation of specialization sometimes known as the 'information explosion'.

The health of industry is dependent on our ability to use knowledge, particularly scientific and technological knowledge, efficiently and effectively. It is of particular interest to note that even a relatively simple product, when analysed, shows that a host of scientific and technical knowledge is needed for thorough understanding. Knowledge furthermore can enhance, extend, alter, adapt and above all tailor the product for a target application. Knowledge sharpens our awareness of new possibilities and in turn provides us with the means to further our effort towards creating a higher quality of life. In other words, our new needs are fulfilled through the use of our knowledge and skill.

Industrialists are, therefore, looking for people with a broad appreciation of scientific bases, and an in-depth skill in some specialization, and above all people who can work as a team with their colleagues and have professional contacts outside their company, so that as near a full complement of required skill and knowledge as possible can be made to bear on a specific task. It is obvious from the following simple story of brick-making.

A common brick used for house construction was in use for thousands of years. Initially they were



simply made from clay from the ground, shaped when wet into nearly a rectangular shape and dried in air. These bricks, of course, would soften in continuous rain over an extended period. Then came the bricks which were heated up to a high temperature in a fire. These bricks were found to be hard and water-resistant, although moisture could seep through them very slowly. A modern-day brick is still made from clay but the composition of the clay is known and controlled. The particle size of the ingredients and the type of ingredients govern the colour, texture and weight of the brick. The durability, hardness, water permeability are also dependent on the composition. Hence a brick engineer needs certain knowledge of the composition of chemicals and their properties so as to appreciate the effect of variation of the firing temperature. He must know the thermal design of the furnace so that a load of bricks will experience temperatures within the tolerance permitted. He must also know the types of heating condition under which the bricks will undergo oxidation or reduction due to the presence or absence of excess oxygen. He should have some idea as to how to test a piece of brick for strength in tension, compression and shear. Also he must be aware of how to get constituent chemicals analysed for acceptability. Since the exhaust from the kiln is toxic he also need to know toxic waste disposal procedures and toxic waste treatment.

The brick engineer may be trained in materials as his field of speciality, but he could do with assistance from chemists and other engineers. It is also

easy to see that more knowledge can help him.

Can universities and other educational institutions respond to the industrial needs, particularly in the face of proliferation of fields of specializations? This brings me to the second point, namely the educational challenge.

In the Newtonian age three pillars of knowledge emerged. The Mathematicians, the Physicists and the Chemists succeeded systematically to put a scientific base together which allowed natural phenomena to have consistent explanations. Each group, however, developed its own world even though occasionally their worlds overlapped somewhat.

Mathematicians revelled in building up logical reasoning and constructed proofs and deductions in logically consistent description of numbers, geometrical shapes and their abstractions.

Physicists concentrated on physical phenomena. Apart from some odd phenomena which are neatly put aside, physicists were convinced, in the Newtonian age, that they had the explanation for all natural things.

The Chemists attacked the secret of universal understanding from a different starting point. They argued that since everything is made up of some basic elements, if they could find all elements, they would know how everything was put together. In this they succeeded marvellously with the Periodic Table.

The three groups coexisted but the progress of each was not greatly hindered by the non-progress of the others. Occasionally, the Physicists would like to have better mathematical tools to help them, while Chemists sometimes liked to try an explanation in Physicist's terms. This made the knowledge base relatively easy to maintain and develop. In school, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are taught, and then emphasized for those students preparing for a career in one of these three specialist areas in which universities offer separate degrees.

We are at the dawn of the Einstein age. The neat compartmentalization of scientific subjects has begun to break down. Einstein's theory of relativity which paved the way for establishing the subject Quantum Mechanism, allowed the subatomic world to be brought to our attention. Physicists and Chemists who have been studying the macroscopic world in physical and chemical terms found that the subatomic world offers a common base to explain both physical and chemical phenomena. All of a sudden, the background training and tools to be used for these two branches of science begin to converge rapidly.

The original situation of the Newtonian age with mathematics, physics and chemistry as the basic

sciences has undergone two significant changes. The first is proliferation. The sub-branches of mathematics, physics and chemistry have grown to many. The second is interrelationship. The overlap between physics and chemistry in particular becomes prevalent. Both also must resort more to the application of mathematics. These two changes make basic scientific training initially very complex but in time should be easier.

The technologists face similar problems with a similar degree of difficulties. The fields of specialization extend well beyond civil, mechanical, chemical and electrical engineering. Materials, computers, information, automation and a host of others are emerging as important future engineering areas of specialization. At this stage universities and other advanced educational institutions particularly are challenged to provide the necessary depth of specialization and breadth of background for their engineering students.

The temporary problem of having a scientific and technology base subdivided into large numbers of specialization is, indeed, a serious one. The information generated from these areas is often related in some way, often significantly, but the rate of information generation is so great that we are literally being flooded and drowned. We have currently no means to effectively use the entire output or to take advantage of their interrelations. We cannot avoid duplication of effort or stop non-worthwhile work through experiences gained from other fields of specialization. Even results in the same field tend to be not sufficiently and effectively communicated.

To complicate matters further, our technological development is such that our hope to build a bridge to the linguistic and philosophical side of our knowledge from our scientific base is rekindled. The computer and artificial intelligence fields hold forth a promise that we might be able to extend our brain function. We have great hopes of being able to tame the abundance of knowledge by condensation. We feel the urgency. We must perfect the tools before we waste too much of our valuable resources through our inefficiency. Indeed, these tools if perfected will also bridge the gap between knowledge and understanding. Unfortunately for a while this is going to be a 'bridge too far'.

Despite our worry about being drowned under the flood of data, information and knowledge, we will seize the opportunities that this abundance of knowledge creates and make strides towards data reduction and to start anew from a more manageable set of newly ordered disciplines from which to begin our creative process yet again.



Thirtieth Congregation

The University held its Thirtieth Congregation for the Conferment of First Degrees at the University Mall on 12th December, 1985. His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde, officiated at the ceremony. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, addressed the Congregation of over 4,000 graduates, parents and guests.

This year, a total of 1,034 graduates received their bachelor's degrees. 251 of them were awarded the Bachelor of Arts, 207 the Bachelor of Business Administration, 267 the Bachelor of Science, and 309 the Bachelor of Social Science.

Address by Dr. Ma Lin

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, colleagues and students,

After three years of tension and anxiety, Hong Kong has now finally gone through a major political turning point. It will still have a long journey to make through the next decade or so, during which it is to change from a British administered territory into a highly autonomous Special Administrative Region under the sovereignty of China. In this transitional period, Hong Kong will have to participate in the building of a political system suitable for its future status, to continue to grow and make progress, and yet at the same time also to keep its basic social and economic systems unchanged. Very much like making a crossing in strong wind across choppy open water, this takes confidence, technical skill as well as the ability of accurately determining one's bearing and locating the destination, so as to be able to finally land at the right spot after a long journey. Would Hong Kong people be able to apply their talents, fortitude and foresight, which have proved so successful in commerce and industry, to politics as well, and thus survive and thrive in the complicated situation now confronting them? Are there future statesmen with vision and conviction amongst the thousand odd

young men and women now seated in front of us? Surely such questions have taken on added importance and urgency at this moment, when Hong Kong people must stand up and speak for themselves.

It is common knowledge that for a society to make progress, it must develop education, and that the expansion of education depends on the availability of sufficient resources and the existence of a suitable framework. And indeed Hong Kong has during the past three decades devoted a great deal of effort to the development of education. Thus the provision of nine years of basic education to all has now become a reality, senior secondary education and technical education in many forms are fast expanding, and higher education has also grown considerably. All in all, a comprehensive educational system is now taking shape. This is the fruit of a long-term Government policy which ensures a sustained high rate of investment and steady progress: its success and its contribution to the overall development of Hong Kong are here for all of us to see. Nevertheless, there also remain a number of problems in this system, which are quite commonly known.

Confronted by a fast changing political situation and pressure of increasing competition in international trade, Hong Kong obviously would need even more and yet better education from now on. The further

expansion and improvement of its educational system has thereby become an urgent need, and the newly established Education Commission is now laying the groundwork for meeting it. This then should also be the right moment to review some of the important problems embedded in our educational system and to re-examine their cause, and that is what I now propose to do.

To view these problems in perspective, let us first remind ourselves of some of the important events in the development of education in Hong Kong. During the first half of this century, we had, like China and most of the rest of the world, a 'six-four' system, that is, six years of secondary education followed by four years of university education; within the system school leavers would need to take only one examination upon graduation, after which they would either seek employment or pursue further studies. During the early fifties, the School Leaving Certificate Examinations were instituted, and Anglo-Chinese schools changed to five years plus a Sixth Form of two years, while the University of Hong Kong changed to three years, thus ushering in a more complicated 'five-two-three' system. In 1961 the six-year Chinese middle schools also changed to five years plus a Sixth Form of one year; soon thereafter three four-year Postsecondary Colleges combined to form The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and a 'five-one-four' system emerged. During the sixties and seventies when primary and secondary education further expanded, the Secondary School Entrance Examination (SSEE) and the Junior Secondary Education Assessment (JSEA) test along with corresponding arrangements for centrally allocating secondary school places were instituted. Thus the hitherto relatively simple educational system was step by step transformed into a rather more complicated pathway, with a number of barriers and sidetracks thrown across it.

There are various reasons why such a complicated system came into being. For instance, the Secondary School Entrance Examination and the Junior Secondary Education Assessment test were obviously expedients to deal with the shortage of secondary school places, and both led to considerable problems. Fortunately, as school places caught up with demand, the former was phased out and the abolition of the latter is now also only a matter of time. As for the problem of Sixth Form education which has now become the focal point of a controversy and the subject of many discussions, its very existence and its stubborn resistance to so many efforts for finding a solution over such a long time can probably be understood only in terms of a school

tradition originated in the British system. While at present there seems to be ways which may give relief to the frustrations generated by the co-existence of the 'five-one-four' and the 'five-two-three' systems and also satisfy several interested parties, it would nevertheless probably take considerably longer and yet greater effort to arrive at a true and lasting solution to this problem, which has built up over so many years.

Another anomaly in our educational system is the striking contrast between the fast expansion of the Anglo-Chinese schools and the stagnation and decline suffered by the Chinese Middle schools. In the fifties, both kinds of schools were in fact comparable in school and student numbers. However, during the following two to three decades nearly all the new schools founded and most of the existing schools which were expanded turned out to be Anglo-Chinese schools, so much so that today Chinese Middle schools account for only about one-eighth of the total school number and less than one-tenth of the total student number in the secondary education system.

This anomaly is no doubt closely associated with the predominance of the English language in a cosmopolitan city like Hong Kong. However, it probably also does have much to do with the recruitment policy of the Civil Service and the actual process through which new schools are founded. This is indeed tragic, for no matter how much importance one may wish to attach to English, it is clearly wasteful of the student's effort for him to use a barely comprehended foreign language as the tool of study; and in any case there is really no conflict between teaching in the mother tongue and emphasizing the learning of English. This has already been forcefully pointed out by the Visiting Panel in their Report 'A Perspective on Education in Hong Kong'. Unfortunately, even though the great majority of those who have openly expressed their opinion are in agreement with this view, it is nevertheless unlikely that Government would go beyond encouraging and assisting individual schools to change to mother-tongue teaching and actually make this step mandatory: the worries have been that students might thereby lose the freedom of choice and lessen their contact with English. Such a cautious approach naturally has the virtue of being least likely to cause a reaction; on the other hand, one cannot help wondering whether it would really have any substantial impact on the present trend of downgrading mother-tongue teaching, and whether making Chinese Middle schools indistinguishable from Anglo-Chinese schools would in effect allow the problem meantime to become even more serious.

At their root, the problems of Sixth Form

education and of the medium of instruction are caused by the transplantation of a British educational system to Hong Kong. As a matter of fact, many of those responsible for educating our young and for educational planning have themselves been steeped in such a system for decades, and indeed possibly have received all of their own education in it. While they may from time to time feel frustrated by these problems, the force of habit has made it not easy for them to perceive the root of these problems, or to deal with them with an open mind. Thus it probably cannot be helped that there would yet be quite a while before we can regain a simple and rational pattern of education, and it remains of importance for like-minded educators to work closely together for quickening the pace of change, through closely monitoring developments in this area and making known their views to the general public as well as the responsible authorities.

There is no denying today's world is a fiercely competitive world, not only in science and technology, industry and international trade, but equally so in culture and the domain of the mind. The rise of electronic media means that the whole world is now being shrunken onto a stage which everyone can watch in comfort at home, and that we and our younger generations are constantly being exposed to the scenes, fashions, lifestyles, and attitudes of different nations and peoples, assimilating them, comparing them, judging them and getting intoxicated by them. And quite honestly, present-day Chinese culture cannot really successfully compete with the West or Japan in taking hold of the mind of most people, especially the young people of Hong Kong. It is therefore not surprising that even well-educated and talented professionals often become subconsciously dazzled and subdued by Western ideas and systems, and thus find themselves incapable of critically judging the qualities and discerning the defects of such ideas and systems on strength of basic principles. Hong Kong is perhaps uniquely conducive to the growth and spread of such a mentality.

While it is also true that both Hong Kong and China must continue to import and learn Western ideas and systems if they are to make progress, one must never lose sight of the fact that this is for the purpose of improving themselves, not for becoming part of the West, therefore a critical and discerning attitude and a constant desire to excel must be kept up in order that one would always remain the master of his own mind. The Japanese have been absorbing Chinese culture for centuries ever since the Tang and Song Dynasties, and have remade it and expanded upon it without turning themselves into Chinese; they have also been continuously absorbing Western

culture ever since the Meiji Dynasty, and have again remade it, expanded upon it and thereby even built themselves into one of the most powerful economic empires of the world, yet again without turning themselves into English or American. Their thirst for learning from others and their indomitable spirit for constantly strengthening themselves are indeed worthy of our reflection and emulation.

Ladies and gentlemen and students, Hong Kong will become part of China again in less than a dozen years hence, and its future will belong to the Chinese. Should Hong Kong people wish to see their city continue to charge ahead and keep up its vitality and lustre, then they must first of all have the courage of admitting to their own heart and mind that they are indeed Chinese. The concept of being 'Chinese' should not be narrowly interpreted in the ethnic, linguistic or nationality sense, but rather understood as a dynamic cultural concept. It is only through cultural identification with China that we would be able to choose the right path for Hong Kong, and to have real concern for the path along which China will go; it is through realization that Chinese culture is a dynamic and growing system that we would begin to feel and care for it, to get hurt by its backwardness and defects, even to add our toil and sweat to its progress. There is a Chinese saying, 'If the leather no longer exists, there can be no fur'. Only when China again stands up not just politically but also culturally that Hong Kong people would be able to really hold their heads high and feel truly proud.

Ladies and gentlemen, a decade or so is but a fleeting moment on the scale of history, and it will pass in the twinkling of an eye. Within that short span of time, undoubtedly the graduating students, the teachers and the guests present here as well as other people of Hong Kong not here with us today would all have yet a great many tasks, big and small, to accomplish, as well as different individual goals to pursue. Unfortunately, most of these tasks and goals will, when we reflect upon them ten years hence, probably turn out to be of no consequence and unworthy of our thoughts and efforts; nevertheless there may still remain a small part of them which will make us feel that our endeavours have not been in vain, and which will have left some small marks that can withstand the onslaught of time. Today it is still often our habit to plot and calculate for immediate gain and convenience, but I think at this sombre moment of history it is perhaps finally time that we take a wider view and begin to perceive issues in terms of overall cultural development. May I then offer that thought to our graduating students as a parting gift. Thank you.

Second International Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture

— Chinese Family and Its Change

The 2nd International Conference on Modernization and Chinese Culture, with the theme on 'Chinese Family and Its Change', was held at the University from 4th to 8th November, 1985. Organized by the Faculty of Social Science and the Institute of Social Studies, the Conference was sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in New York and Dr. Stephen S.F. Hui.

The over forty local and overseas participants coming from China, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and the USA were anthropologists, social scientists, psychologists, political scientists and philosophers. Among them were distinguished scholars such as Professor Fei Xiao-tong and Professor Lei Jie-Qiong from China, Professor Li Yih-yuan and Professor Yang Kuo-shu from Taiwan, and Dr. David Y.H. Wu from USA. During the five-day Conference, sixteen sessions were held and a total of thirty-one papers

were presented and discussed in Chinese.

At the final session, which was chaired by Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi, Dean of Social Science, concluding remarks were made by Professor Fei Xiao-tong, Professor Li Yih-yuan, Dr. David Y.H. Wu, and Dr. Chiao Chien of the Anthropology Department. They felt that conducting international conferences on Chinese problems in Chinese will help towards the expression of Chinese concepts in well-defined academic language, and hoped that similar conferences in future will be held in other places as well. Dr. Chiao Chien, Chairman of the Conference, also observed that the differences among participants from various countries and places found in the first Conference held two and a half years ago were less pronounced this year.

The proceedings of the Conference will be published in 1986.

Overseas Chinese Archives Held Fund-raising Exhibition

The Overseas Chinese Archives of the Centre for Contemporary Studies held a 'Singapore-Malaysia Painting and Calligraphy Exhibition' from 1st to 3rd December, 1985 at the Exhibition Hall, Low Block of City Hall. The Exhibition aimed to introduce Singaporean and Malaysian painting and calligraphy to local people and to raise research funds for the Archives. Officiating at the opening ceremony were Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Stephen Sim, Commissioner of Singapore in Hong Kong.

The 131 pieces of exhibits by seventy-five famous artists of Singapore and Malaysia included watercolour, Chinese calligraphy, Chinese ink and colour, oil painting, acrylic, and batik. All exhibits are rich in the tradition of Chinese art and are tinged with the local colour of Southeast Asia.

Another characteristic of the Exhibition is that it features the works of famous artists of both the older and younger generations. Professor K.K. Poon, Dr. Chen Wei Hsi, Mr. Liu Kang and Mr. Wang Yau

are of the older generation and Mr. Chung Chen Sun, Mr. Goh Beng Kwan, Mr. Thang Kiang How, Mr. Yau Tian Yau and Mr. Ho Ho Ying belong to the younger generation. Many of them are held in high esteem in the artistic circle in France. Professor K.K. Poon's calligraphy has recently won an Artist Award in Paris.

The Archives were established in 1983 for the promotion of better understanding towards Chinese communities abroad. The initial emphasis is on overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, especially their activities in finance, plantation and shipping. The Archives also organize and sponsor research projects, conduct seminars and conferences, and publish monographs, occasional papers and journals on various aspects of overseas Chinese. The Archives are primarily financed by private donations. This fund-raising exhibition was the first step towards setting up a foundation to secure the financial base for long-term and uninterrupted research development.

The Fifth Conference on the Chinese Legal System and National Construction



The Fifth Conference on the Chinese Legal System and National Construction — the second of the conferences dealing with Chinese economic law — was held at Cho Yiu Conference Hall from 29th to 30th November, 1985. Sponsored by the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, the Conference was opened by Dr. Ma Lin, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Chairmen of the various sessions included Mr. Justice T.L. Yang, Mr. William Hsu, Professor Yue-man Yeung, and Dr. H.C. Kuan. Dr. Byron S.J. Weng, Secretary of the Chinese Law Programme, who was responsible for organizing the Conference, chaired the closing session.

More than seventy specialists and scholars took part in the two-day Conference. Among the nine participants from Mainland China were Mr. Sun Yaming, former Director of the Law Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Professor Liu Shengping of Peking University, Mr. Xu Jie, Head of the Economic Law Department, China University of Political Science and Law. Six Hong Kong scholars and lawyers, including Mr. Zhang Xin and Mr. Wang Youjin, were invited to deliver papers. The background of the speakers and discussants was varied: some were specialists involved in the drafting of Chinese civil and economic laws, others were esteemed professors of law and young Chinese scholars recently returned from advanced studies overseas, experienced practising lawyers, or researchers on Chinese law in Hong Kong who were educated in China, Hong Kong and Western countries.

Of the fifteen papers, six were macro-level analyses which dealt with the relationships between economic theory and China's economic system reforms on the one hand and the nearly one hundred economic laws and regulations promulgated in recent

years on the other. The others discussed the characteristics of specific codes of law such as The Law on Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures, the Patent Law and the External Economic Contract Law, compared them with Common Law, and analysed the functions of Chinese lawyers in regard to external economic activities.

Specific examples were cited to highlight the need for China to: uphold judicial independence, separate enterprises from government, make her leaders at different levels to be more aware of the concept of rule of law, upgrade the quality and status of workers in the legal profession, strengthen economic judicial work, consolidate the existing laws and regulations, speed up the enactment of the civil law, and delineate the similarities and differences between the concepts of law in China and those generally accepted in the international community.

Opposing views were expressed on such issues as socialist ideology as reflected in Chinese economic law, the functions of mediation and arbitration vis-à-vis adjudication, and the meaning of certain specific articles of law.

The paper delivered by Mr. Zhang Xin, Research Fellow of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, on 'China's Economic System Reforms and the Economic Judiciary' was widely acclaimed. It is particularly worth mentioning that several scholars from Mainland China made objective analyses of the economic laws and regulations under consideration and pointed out their weaknesses.

The Conference went very smoothly, thanks to the assistance of the supporting staff, especially Jean Xiong and Dolly Wong.

Proceedings of the Conference will be published in due course.

— B. Weng

Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Periods in Guangdong

The Art Gallery is mounting an exhibition of 'Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Periods in Guangdong' from 7th December, 1985 to 26th January, 1986. This exhibition, jointly organized by the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Art Gallery, is the fifth cooperative project with museums in Guangdong and its primary objective is to trace the historical and cultural developments of the Guangdong region from the Jin to the Tang periods, based on artefacts and data collected from archaeological excavations.

A preview of the Exhibition was held on 6th December and Lady Bremridge was invited to officiate at the opening ceremony. Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, pointed out in his welcoming address that the exhibition represented the culmination of prolonged efforts of archaeologists both in Hong Kong and Guangdong and that it provided a forum for scholars from both places to exchange ideas for a fuller understanding of the history and culture of South China. Mr. Wu Faze, Executive Director of the Guangdong Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monument, also addressed the gathering on behalf of the Guangdong delegation. He emphasized the significance of the present Exhibition in the study and promotion of Guangdong culture and looked forward to closer cultural exchanges between Guangdong museums and The Chinese University.

The Exhibition features more than one hundred items of archaeological finds from the Jin to the Tang periods. They are gathered from various regions in Guangdong, excavated from burial, city or kiln site. Also included are archaeological materials excavated locally from such sites as Chek Lap Kok of Lantau Island and Shek Kong of the New Territories.

The exhibits range from ceramics, bronzes, gold and silverware to soapstone carvings. The over fifty pieces of green-glazed porcelain present an interesting outline of the development of this ceramic ware. Highlights of the Exhibition include a green-glazed ewer with chicken-headed spout of the Eastern Jin period, four Sassanian silver coins discovered in a

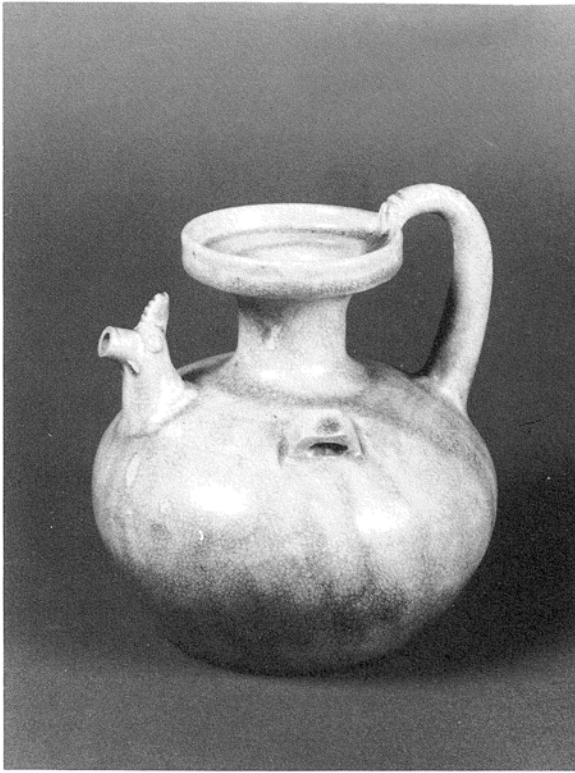
Southern Dynasties tomb, a bronze statue of Buddha and a bronze handle of the Tang period.

The green-glazed ewer with chicken-headed spout is particularly outstanding as it bears close stylistic affinities with those yielded from the grave sites of the Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces of the Eastern Jin period. The four Sassanian silver coins were moulded with the bust of the King on the front and an altar flanked by priests on the reverse. The discovery of these coins testifies to the maritime trade between Guangdong and the Persian Gulf during this period. The bronze statue of Buddha of the Tang period is a recent discovery. The statue is modelled with a solemn face and straight form of body. Since very few bronze Buddhist figures of the Tang period have been unearthed in Guangdong, the specimen is exceptionally rare and significant. The bronze handle is in the shape of a female head with a round face framed with drooping and curly hair, slightly bulging cheeks, large eyes, high nose and thick lips. The ethnic origin of this figure is not yet identified, though 'kunlun' or 'Persian' has been suggested.

A massive funerary jar, decorated with lively figures, animals and pavilions, is also featured. A layer of dark brown glaze is applied. Since the shape and decoration of the jar can be associated with the Buddhist tradition, the original purpose of the jar is thought to be used as a cremated bone ash container or a food container.

Also on display are the rubbing of the tomb tablet of Zhang Jiuling as well as a copy of the mural painting 'Female Attendants and Peaches' from his tomb, reflecting the development of calligraphy and figure painting in the Tang Dynasty.

A 200-page fully-illustrated catalogue with feature articles on the archaeological finds from the Jin to the Tang periods in Guangdong was published. In addition, a lecture on 'Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Burials in Guangdong' by Mr. Yang Hao, archaeologist of the Guangdong Provincial Museum, was held on 10th December.



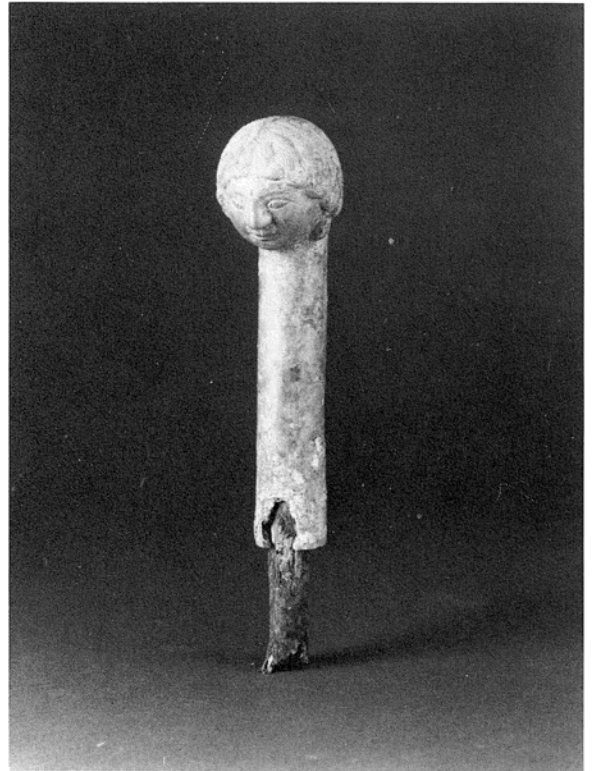
*Ewer with chicken-headed spout; Eastern Jin (A.D. 317-420);
Height: 14.5cm, Diameter of mouth: 8cm.*



*Bronze statue of Buddha; Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907);
Height: 15.2cm.*



*Funerary jar; Tang Dynasty; Total height: 84.8cm, Diameter
of mouth: 12cm.*



*Bronze finial or handle of a female's head; Tang Dynasty
(A.D. 618-907); Total length: 12.5cm, Length of head: 3.7cm.*

News in Brief

Sir Edward Visited the University

Sir Edward Youde, His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, came to the campus for a visit on 12th November, 1985. He was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. A.P. Asprey. On arrival at the University by helicopter, Sir Edward was greeted by Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee, Chairman of the University Council, Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, and other senior officers of the University.

After viewing a slide presentation in the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, Sir Edward visited the Science Centre, where scientific demonstrations were arranged, including robotic vision, image processing, pattern recognition, an automatic inspection system for application in some local industries, and the study of amorphous silicon thin films. Sir Edward was also given an account on the University's proposal to launch engineering courses from 1987-88. These courses aim to produce a new generation of engineers who would not only have a basic knowledge of modern technology but would also be trained in several branches of engineering and the application of computers, meeting the future needs of Hong Kong industries.

Sir Edward then toured the campus, making stops at the three Colleges.

The visit concluded with a tea reception, at which a campus picture was presented to Sir Edward by Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee to commemorate the occasion.

New Postgraduate Programmes

The University will introduce the following postgraduate programmes in 1986-87:

MBA Specialization Programme in Organization and Policy Studies: A two-year full-time programme with a curriculum format similar to that of the existing MBA Specialization Programme in Marketing and International Business.

MSc Programme in Clinical Biochemistry: The Pro-

gramme is offered by the Division of Pathological Science with the objectives and goals laid down by the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry, with emphasis on the pathophysiological and clinical aspects to cater to local needs. It is intended for those working in hospital laboratories.

University Council Members Honoured

* Sir Run Run Shaw, a member of the University Council, was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Social Sciences by the University of East Asia at its Second Congregation held on 14th September, 1985.

* Sir Kenneth Ping-fan Fung, a member of the University Council, has been awarded the Insignia of the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Emperor of Japan.

Sir Kenneth is the President of the Japan Society of Hong Kong. He has been praised for his outstanding services in promoting mutual understanding and close relations as well as in developing cultural exchange between Hong Kong and Japan. He also contributed to the reopening of the Japanese School in Hong Kong.

Vice-Chancellor Elected ACU Officer

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, was elected to the Council of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) for 1985-86 at the ACU Annual General Meeting held on 7th November, 1985.

Emeritus Professor

On the recommendation of the Senate and in accordance with Statute 21 of the University Ordinance, the Council has, at its meeting held on 16th October, 1985, approved the award of the title of Emeritus Professor to Professor L.B. Thrower.

Professor Thrower is a distinguished scholar in phytopathology and ecology, who joined the University as Professor of Biology in 1973 and retired on 31st September, 1985.

New Members of Advisory Boards

The following have been invited by the Vice-Chancellor to serve on various advisory boards of the University:

* Mr. Ho Chak Kin, Principal of Pui Ching Middle School, to succeed Dr. Lam Ying-ho as a member of the Appointments Board for a term until 31st July, 1987.

* Mr. Daniel S. Sanders, President of Exxon Chemical Asia Pacific Ltd. as a member of the Advisory Board of the Two-Year MBA Programme for a term until 31st December, 1987.

* Mr. Bruce Kai, Chairman of the MBA Alumni Association, CUHK, to succeed Mr. Leo Liu, former Chairman of the Association, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Two-Year MBA Programme.

* Mr. Tong Fung, Chairman of the Sun Hung Kai Co., Ltd. as a member of the Advisory Board of the Three-Year MBA Programme for a term of two years effective 1st November, 1985.

* Mrs. Kwan Ko Siu-wah, General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, to succeed Dr. Francis Y.H. Tien as Chairman of the Advisory Board on Extramural Studies for a term of two years effective 1st December, 1985.

New Vice-Chairman of United College Board of Trustees

Dr. Ho Tim has recently been elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The United College of the University to succeed the Hon. Poon Wing-cheung. Mr. Poon was appointed Treasurer of the University on 24th October, 1985 and resigned as Vice-Chairman as well as member of the Board of Trustees of United College on the same day in accordance with the University Ordinance.

Dr. Ho has been a trustee of The United College since 1964. The College is indeed fortunate in having him as Vice-Chairman of its Board of Trustees.

University Members Serve on Outside Committees

* Professor John Jones, Professor of Social Work, has been reappointed by His Excellency the Governor as a member of the Advisory Committee on Social Work Training for a period of two years with effect from 1st November, 1985.

* Dr. Mayching Kao, Senior Lecturer in Fine Arts, has been reappointed a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee for a period of two years with effect from 18th October, 1985.

University Staff on LEGCO

Mr. Andrew Wong, Lecturer in Government and Public Administration, was among the ten successful candidates in the district-based Electoral College

Elections held on 26th September, 1985. He has won himself a seat in the Legislative Council (LEGCO) for a three-year term as member for the New Territories East Electoral College Constituency, which comprises the three Districts of North, Taipo and Shatin. Mr. Wong is presently an appointed member of the Shatin District Board.

Another University member who sits on the LEGCO is Dr. Ho Kam Fai, Director of the Department of Extramural Studies, who has served as an appointed unofficial member of the LEGCO since 1978.

University Members Serve on Basic Law Consultative Committee

The following members of the University have been invited to serve on the Hong Kong Basic Law Consultative Committee:

Dr. Agnes Ng, Senior Lecturer in Social Work
Professor Arthur K.C. Li, Professor of Surgery
Dr. Tsao Wung Wai, Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry
Professor Yue-man Yeung, Professor of Geography

Registration Section Established within Registry

A separate Registration Section has been established within the Registry in October 1985 to coordinate the student matters of the Faculties of Arts, Business Administration and Social Science, the overall registration matters for undergraduate courses, and the computerization of student records. The original Admissions and Registration Section was renamed the Admissions Section, and the duties of the Faculty Offices of Arts, Business Administration and Social Science have also been adjusted accordingly. The duties of the Faculty Offices of Medicine and Science, however, will remain unchanged.

New Administrative Posts

Concurrent appointments to two newly established administrative posts have been made:

* Professor Rance P.L. Lee, Professor of Sociology, has been appointed Director of the Office of Part-time Degree Studies for a term of two years. Duties of this new post are:

1. To serve as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Part-time Degree Programmes (PDP);
2. To provide academic leadership to improve the quality and to maintain the standard of the PDP;
3. To coordinate the activities of the PDP;
4. To make recommendations on the further

development of part-time undergraduate degree studies at the University;

5. To make recommendations on the General Education programme, the general language requirements, the provision of elective courses centrally administered for all PDP students and the appointment of teachers for the General Education and elective courses;
6. To oversee the PDP budget; and
7. To advise on the cultivation of better staff-student relation.

* Dr. Ho Hsiu Hwang, Senior Lecturer in Philosophy, has been appointed Director of General Education for a term of two years. Duties of this new post are:

1. To be responsible for the implementation of the General Education (GE) programme;
2. To review the syllabuses of existing courses in the GE programme to ensure their suitability as GE courses;
3. To recommend new courses to the Senate Committee on General Education for inclusion in the GE programme;
4. To arrange for the assignment of teaching staff to teach GE courses in consultation with the Departments concerned;
5. To coordinate the designation and design of non-STOT (student-orientated teaching) GE courses by Colleges for their students, liaising with the Departments on their behalf for manpower and student quota;
6. To promote General Education within the University, giving new staff and students a better understanding of its aims;
7. To monitor the quality of teaching with regard to GE courses and to make recommendations thereon for improvement; and
8. To report to the Vice-Chancellor on matters concerning the programme.

Professorial Inaugural Lectures

Three professors delivered their Inaugural Lectures from September to November 1985:

- Professor C. Metreweli, Professor of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging: 'Images, Imagination and Magic' (20th September);
Professor Rance P.L. Lee, Professor of Sociology: 'High Density Living and Rising Aspiration in Hong Kong' (1st November);
Professor Yeung Yue-man, Professor of Geography: 'Geography and the Developing World' (29th November).

Civil Service Careers Exhibition 1985

The annual Civil Service Careers Exhibition, jointly organized by the Civil Service Branch of the Government Secretariat and the Appointments Service of the University, was held on 6th and 7th November, 1985 at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

The Exhibition was opened by the Hon. Donald P.H. Liao, Secretary for District Administration, Mr. D.R. Ford, Secretary for the Civil Service and Mr. W.C.L. Brown, Chairman of the University Appointments Board, at a brief ceremony.

The Exhibition aims at providing the students of the University with a comprehensive picture of career opportunities in the Civil Service. A total of twenty-one Government units participated in the Exhibition, and counselling service was offered to the students on the spot.

Donation from Jockey Club

The University has received a donation of HK\$6.047 million from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club in support of a research on drugs for cardiovascular diseases to be carried out by the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre over a period of three years.

The research, conducted by Dr. H.M. Chang, will evaluate the efficacy of a commonly-used Chinese herb, and identify its active components and modes of action. Based on clinical evidence obtained in China, the research will strive to place traditional Chinese medicine on a more scientific basis, thereby contributing to the health care of the people.

Rotary Medicare to Southeast Asia

Under the 'Rotary Medicare to Southeast Asia' project, Dr. M. Hossain from Dhaka is now in Hong Kong and will be staying for three months in the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.

The project, started early this year, is jointly organized by the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and the Rotary Club of Hong Kong for the training of Orthopaedic Surgeons in Bangladesh. The first Travelling Rotary Scholar was Dr. K.M. Chan, Senior Lecturer of the Department, who paid a two-week visit to the National Training Centre for Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery in Dhaka.

1985 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament

The 1985 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament concluded on the afternoon of 17th November, and prizes were presented to the winners by Dr. and Mrs. Ma Lin at a brief ceremony.

The overall champion of the year was the Science Team, which won the tennis and table tennis

matches, with the Administration and Business Administration Teams coming second respectively. However, in the badminton and basketball finals, the Science Team lost to the Social Science Team and Medicine Team respectively. Champion of the soccer match was the Administration Team and the runner-up was the Medicine Team.

Colleges Celebrated Founders' Day

The Colleges celebrated their anniversaries in September and October 1985. New Asia College celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary and the 2536th birthday of Confucius and Teacher's Day on 27th and 28th September; Chung Chi College its thirty-fourth Founders' Day and United College its twenty-ninth anniversary on 25th October.

Celebration programmes of the Colleges included: scholarship/prize awarding ceremonies, celebrating dinners, and recreational and academic activities. United College also held an Opening Ceremony of its Microcomputer Laboratory.

University Swimming Gala

The University Student Union held the Fourteenth Swimming Gala on 18th October, 1985, and Lord Fulton of Falmer, an overseas Council member of the University, was invited to speak at the opening ceremony.

At this year's Gala, six University's records were broken. The Science Team, the Inter-faculty Champion, won the Hang Seng Shield. Other winners included: Inter-department Champions – General Business Management and Personnel Management (men), and Journalism and Communication (women). Individual Overall Champions – Cheung Tsz Shing (men), Hui Tin-Bor, Victoria (women).

Obituary

Dr. Yang Ju-mei, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science of New Asia College from 1965 to 1966, passed away on 8th September, 1985 at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Yang joined the College in 1950 and had remained with the Department of Accounting and Finance until his retirement from the post of Senior Lecturer in 1968.

Corrigendum

In the article 'First Exercise Under New Admissions System Completed', appearing on page 1 of the last issue, paragraph 2 line 10 should read:

About 98% of the two-year Sixth-Form applicants with provisional offers



Lord Fulton of Falmer speaking at the Swimming Gala

An Interview with Professor Cheng Te-K'un

Professor Cheng Te-K'un, Emeritus Professor of Fine Arts and Honorary Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies of this University, is a world-renowned archaeologist and educationalist. The most recent honour bestowed upon him was his being elected a Corresponding Fellow of The British Academy.

To enable readers of the *Chinese University Bulletin* to have a fuller picture of this prominent figure in the academic world, we have outlined below the academic activities of Professor Cheng over the years and conducted an interview with him.

The academic activities of Professor Cheng may be roughly divided into seven stages.

1. 1926-30 An undergraduate of Yenching University in Peking, Professor Cheng started as a pre-medical student but ended up as a student of Chinese classics, majoring in philology, in the Department of Chinese literature, obtaining his BA degree in 1930. Professors Jung Keng and Ku Chieh-kang at Yenching drew his attention to Chinese antiquarian studies and directed him into research on Chinese classics and archaeology.

2. 1930-33 He pursued postgraduate studies at his alma mater and obtained the degree of MA in Chinese studies in 1931. During that period, he joined an archaeological group headed by Professors Jung Keng and Ku Chieh-kang to visit historical ruins in different provinces in North China, and participated in the archaeological fieldwork in Anyang organized by the Academia Sinica. He then joined the Harvard-Yenching Institute as a Research Fellow and conducted research on the Chinese classics, *Shan-hai-ching* (山海經) and *Shui-ching-chu* (水經注). He also studied to master connoisseurship in Chinese antiques. His works published in the *Yenching Journal* were often met with favourable comments in the academic circles at home and abroad. His monograph *A History of Chinese Mortuary Object*, coauthored with Shen Weichun, was chosen for publication as the first volume of the *Yenching Journal Monograph Series*, and was listed as a reader in Chinese archaeology at Waseda University of Japan in the 1950s.

3. 1933-38 His time at Amoy University, where he taught Chinese history and established a Museum of Chinese Culture, gave him a better understanding of the development of Chinese civilization. He went to Szechwan later at the request of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and apart from teaching

Chinese history at the West China Union University, he kept archaeological field activities and museum work as a sideline.

4. 1938-47 This stage began with a three-year postgraduate work in archaeology and anthropology at Harvard University, where he obtained his PhD degree in 1941. Upon graduation, he returned to the West China Union University as a Professor and Curator of the Museum of the University, and began to specialize in Szechwan archaeology. He started by reorganizing the Museum collection, which he used as 'native material' for class instruction. By the end of the war, a basic chronological sequence of Szechwan was established. His efforts were highly praised by S. Mizuno, an archaeologist in Kyoto, who called him the 'Father of Szechwan Archaeology'.

5. 1947-62 His works in Szechwan archaeology also caught the attention of the representative of the British Council in China who arranged to invite him to England in 1947. The political change in China prevented him from returning to Chengtu, Szechwan, in 1948, and he had to stay in Hong Kong. Two years later, Cambridge invited him back to England as a Lecturer in Far Eastern Art and Archaeology. Apart from his teaching duties, his first task was to conclude his activities in West China which resulted in the publication of *Archaeological Studies in Szechwan*. Meanwhile, the new materials unearthed by the Chinese archaeologists in the field began to appear in a steady stream. They were closely followed by Professor Cheng, who did not hesitate to commit himself to write the series on *Archaeology in China*. So far three volumes and a supplement have been published. The series was translated into Japanese by Professor Matsuzaka Hasukatsu of the Hiroshima University.

6. 1963-73 This period marked a number of additional activities in assisting the organization of Chinese studies in Southeast Asia, especially at the University of Malaya, Nanyang University and the University of Singapore. Archaeological fieldworks and studies of art were also carried out in Borneo, which resulted in the publication of *Archaeology in Sarawak*.

7. 1974- Returning from Cambridge, where he was honoured as Emeritus Reader in Chinese Archaeology and Emeritus Fellow of Wolfson College in 1974, Professor Cheng was

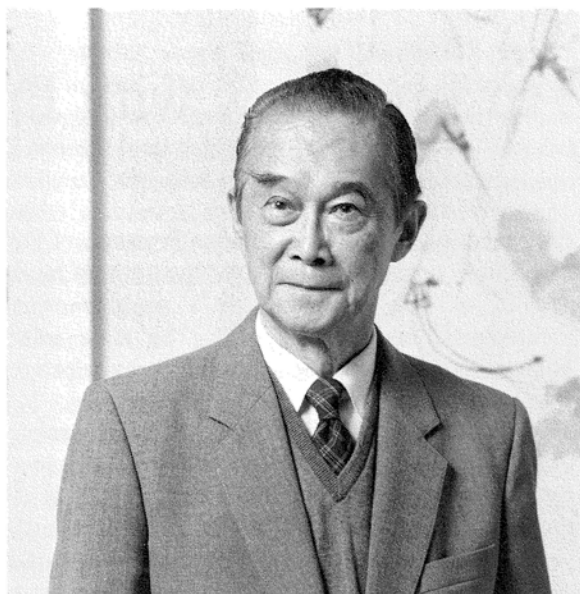
invited to join this University as Visiting Professor. He served first as Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts, then Dean of the Faculty of Arts and finally Pro-Vice-Chancellor in Academic Affairs, taking an active part in the reorganization of the University in 1976. During this period he continued his research in Chinese archaeology and art, publishing a number of articles on Chinese painting. After his retirement from The Chinese University in 1979, he was invited to stay on as Honorary Director of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art and the Institute of Chinese Studies, and Emeritus Professor of the Department of Fine Arts.

Professor Cheng is very concerned about the development of archaeology in China. He has lectured at academic institutions in China at their invitations, especially Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. He was invited in March by Xiamen (Amoy) University to be its Academic Adviser and Visiting Professor of Anthropology, and in October by Sichuan (Szechwan) University to be an Academic Adviser of its Museum.

In 1981, he was awarded a DLitt, *honoris causa*, degree by this University; and in 1985 The British Academy elected him a Corresponding Fellow.

Professor Cheng is a serious scholar who has published over a hundred monographs, articles and books. Listed below are some of his major publications:

- A History of Chinese Mortuary Object* (with Shen Wei-chun), Peking, 1932.
- An Index of the Shui-ching-chu*, Peking, 1933.
- A History of Ancient Szechwan*, Chengtu, 1946.
- Archaeological Studies in Szechwan*, Cambridge University Press, 1957.
- Archaeology in China*, 4 Vols. Heffer, 1959-63.
- Archaeology in Sarawak*, Heffer, 1969.
- An Introduction to Chinese Art and Archaeology*, Cambridge University, 1973.
- Bibliography of the Shui-ching-chu*, Taipei, 1974.
- Man and Culture in China*, Hong Kong, 1978.
- The World of the Chinese – A Struggle for Human Unity*, Chinese University Press, 1980.
- Studies in Chinese Historical Geography*, Chinese University Press, 1981.
- Studies in Chinese Archaeology*, Chinese University Press, 1982.
- Studies in Chinese Art*, Chinese University Press, 1983.
- Studies in Chinese Ceramics*, Chinese University Press, 1984.
- Studies in Shui-ching-chu* (with Wu Tien-jen), Taipei, 1984.



Q: You were elected a Corresponding Fellow of The British Academy this July. Could you please tell us what led to your election – was it because of your having attained high international standing in archaeology or because of your other contributions?

A: I'm not too sure why The British Academy gave me that honour. I guess the nomination was made by some professors of the University of London and Cambridge University, who may feel that I have made some contribution to archaeology, mainly in two areas. On the one hand, it is a recognition of my earlier work in Szechwan. As the Curator of the West China Union University Museum, I rearranged and improved the display of the 30,000 specimens of the museum collection, with the aim to unfold a continuous story of the past with archaeological remains. This effort of mine yielded some fruitful results and some Japanese scholars even called me the 'Father of Szechwan Archaeology'. On the other hand, it is a recognition of my more recent work in Cambridge and here in Hong Kong. At Cambridge, I built up the Mu Fei Collection – a private research library of Chinese archaeology and art. Although this collection represented only my personal effort, it was quite an important library for the study of Chinese archaeology in England. To carry on my work at Cambridge after joining this University, I set up the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art here under the Institute of Chinese Studies. With the Mu Fei Collection as a basis, I have added new materials to the collection, making it available to all those interested. The Centre also publishes a Publica-

tion Series, a Monograph Series, a Studies Series and a Bibliographical Series, and altogether twelve books have been published. Three years ago, a professor of the University of London came to visit our Centre and was deeply impressed by what I have done so far. This visit may have led directly to my election by The British Academy.

Q: When was archaeology developed into a formal discipline and how does it relate to anthropology?

A: Archaeology may be divided into Chinese archaeology and Western archaeology. Western archaeology as a formal discipline has a history of one or two hundred years, but Chinese archaeology has a much longer history. If we take archaeology to be the study of ancient remains, archaeology in China has indeed a very early beginning and its history may be traced back to the Han Dynasty at the end of the second century B.C. By the Sung Dynasty, traditional Chinese archaeology had become a specialized discipline, known as Chin-shih-hsueh (金石學). A vast literature began to accumulate, reaching its height in the Ch'ing Dynasty. The modern development of archaeology in China happened only after the arrival of Western archaeologists who worked together with Chinese archaeologists in field excavations. The Chinese term 'K'ao-ku-hsueh' (考古學) was then used to translate 'archaeology', denoting modern archaeology.

As for the relationship between archaeology and anthropology, we may put it this way: anthropology is the study of the culture of living peoples, centering around their activities, and archaeology is the study of the culture of past peoples, with emphasis on history and cultural relics.

Q: Could you please tell us the practical value of archaeology?

A: Apart from being a hand-maiden of history, archaeology serves also as a foundation for the study of art. The contribution of archaeology is all the more invaluable in the substantiation of historical records and in unfolding the true visage of history, especially prehistory, with unearthed relics. Besides, official history recorded only the rise and fall of dynasties, mainly changes undergone by the upper class, leaving the achievement of the common folk untouched. Such gaps in the historical records may also be filled in by archaeological finds.

The most significant contribution of archaeology towards the history of Chinese culture is

in establishing the prehistory of many millenia. Before, it was said that we are the descendants of Huang-ti, and counting from this first ancestor, our culture is but four to five thousand years old. But archaeological finds of recent decades have proved that the vast country of China was already populated four or five hundred millenia ago. The Chinese culture has evolved continuously since and is really the oldest living culture in the world.

Q: When you were teaching at the West China Union University, you advocated the use of 'native materials' instead of foreign data to teach archaeology and anthropology. Has this method of teaching since then been widely adopted by China and overseas universities?

A: I have no idea whether other people have adopted this method of teaching. At Cambridge University, I continued to use 'native materials' to teach Chinese archaeology, and many of my students now teaching in Europe, America, South America and Australia will certainly make use of my teaching materials. They may also be using this teaching method.

Q: In the study of the cultural development of China, you have, instead of viewing Chinese history as an alternation between periods of unification and periods of division, emphasized the intermingling of peoples and mixing of cultures, with synthesis as the most powerful moving force. Is this your personal viewpoint or is it prevalent among anthropologists?

A: It is my personal viewpoint. The archaeological excavations proved that China is a vast country with rich natural resources and its peoples are varied. With tribal integration and cultural assimilation as its aim, China has succeeded in having a common spoken and written language for its peoples, and has achieved political and historical unity, bringing all the peoples under heaven as a family. But I must admit that anthropologists and historians view things from different standpoints. Anthropologists realize that owing to the difference in environment, different races have their own living habits and customs, and have created their own varied and multifarious cultures, which are all results of their struggle for survival and should not be classified as high or low, primitive or sophisticated. Therefore they do not have any prejudice against any culture in their studies.

Q: It is obvious to your readers that you have always longed for the unity of mankind and great harmony of the world. Do you think that in this disintegrated modern world it is possible

for your ideal to come true?

A: The ideal of great harmony of the world has been cherished by the Chinese for thousands of years and by the Christians for about two thousand years. Of course, this is not something that can be easily achieved, and I am afraid it may take a long time for the ideal to come true. However, I still hope that the differences and conflicts between nations and peoples may gradually be reconciled. I believe that great harmony can only be achieved by mutual understanding, by learning from one another and by being friendly towards one another. This was evidently the guiding principle in the development of Chinese culture. If a quarter of mankind can live together as a world by itself in the past, various cultures in modern times should be able to be integrated to give us an ideal world to live in.

The tragedy of modern men is that we are on the horns of a dilemma. There is nothing more legitimate than patriotism but it is precisely nationalism that leads to the disintegration of the modern world.

Q: *What is your view on the future of Chinese culture?*

A: We have not yet found any single culture or nation that can dominate the world for five hundred years, not even Britain. It is my belief that China will become prosperous again in thirty to fifty years.

The activities of mankind may be summed up as their reactions to three different situations: first, relations with nature — utilizing natural resources and creating a material civilization; secondly, relations with one another — cooperating with one another in order to create an orderly society; and finally, relations with themselves — cultivating their own moral character in order to achieve mental balance and peace of mind. The modernization programme of China today emphasizes the development of material civilization and efforts are made to catch up in the field of science. Less attention has been paid to modernizing the family system, which is the foundation of an orderly society, and the mentality of the people. A lot has to be done in these areas, either by reviving the old tradition or experimenting with new approaches. There is no need to be too pessimistic or too optimistic about the future of Chinese culture. The key to success is to have confidence.

Q: *It is really reassuring talking to you. May we turn to some lighter topics? It seems that you had met many good teachers in your university days.*

Who in fact had the greatest influence on you?

A: I was much influenced by Mr. Ku Chieh-kang. For me, he was not only a teacher of the classics, but also a model in word and deed. He was a serious scholar, full of ideals and enthusiastic to guide young students along. As an anthropologist, he advocated the study of ethnology.

Q: *At Yenching University, was it Mr. Hsu Ti-shan, who encouraged you to read Chinese literature?*

A: Yes. At first I was a science student but like all young people, I loved to write novels. When I showed my first novel to Mr. Hsu, he urged me to study Chinese literature instead.

Q: *Why did you give up creative writing then?*

A: Well, I did not get the proper encouragement I needed. As I told you. Mr. Hsu was quite impressed by my first novel and volunteered to find some place for it to be published. He sent it to the *Hsiao-shuo-yüeh-pao*, whose editor then was Mr. Cheng Chên-to. On hearing that I was only a second-year student at Yenching, Mr. Cheng replied, 'It is not appropriate for us to publish works of a nobody in literary circles.' Just like this, I was nipped in the bud. My course was set when I met Mr. Ku Chieh-kang later, who led me into the treasury of Chinese classics.

Q: *If your novel were published, you might have become a novelist.*

A: That is right. I might have become as famous as Pa Chin now. (Ha Ha . . .)

Q: *You were appointed an Academic Adviser and Visiting Professor of the Department of Anthropology of Xiamen University in March and an Academic Adviser of the University Museum of Szechwan University this October. I guess this is only the first of many appointments to come from institutions in China.*

A: During my three years at Amoy University (now Xiamen University), I set up a Museum of Chinese culture there, which was later expanded to become a Museum of the Department of Anthropology. Now they would like me to advise on its further development. My relations with Szechwan is even closer — I lived in Chengtu for eleven years, and while I was serving as the Curator of the West China Union University Museum, I helped to lay the foundation of archaeological studies in Szechwan. The West China Union University was closed after the Sino-Japanese War and its museum collection of over 20,000 pieces was transferred to Szechwan University where a new Museum was built. I have been invited to map out its development with their Curator.

Department of Economics

The Department of Economics was established in 1963, with offices scattered in the three Colleges. It is now physically integrated, and the present arrangement has proved to be excellent in promoting more frequent interaction among our staff members.

The Department of Economics has eighteen faculty members, three full-time teaching assistants, three part-time graduate assistants and one technician. Under the chairmanship of Professor T.B. Lin, the Department is committed to quality teaching and research.

Programmes of Studies

The Department offers three degree programmes, namely BSSc, MPhil and PhD. In 1985-86, there are 250 major students, 248 minor students, nine MPhil and three PhD students enrolled in the Department.

Over the years balanced curricula have been worked out for the three degree programmes. Our students receive solid training in economic theories, mathematical and statistical techniques. They are required to deepen their understanding by intensive study of some applied areas. Although its curricula are demanding, Economics is still a popular subject among the students. Every year the Department has regrettably turned away a large number of well-qualified students who wanted to enrol in our programmes, owing to the stringent admission quotas.

The graduates of our programmes have encountered no difficulty in finding good employment. Many have fared extremely well both in the public and private sectors. Perhaps more significantly, a sizable number is pursuing higher degrees in Economics in leading universities in Britain and the United States, and they have performed quite brilliantly.

Research Activities

The Department of Economics has placed strong emphasis on research. Members of the Department have wide-ranging research interests and are engaged in research in different areas of the discipline. The Department is particularly strong in the economies of Hong Kong and China. Over the past two decades, our staff have contributed to the understanding of the two economies through the accumulation of empirical studies and theoretical modelling.

In collaboration with Dr. W.L. Chou, Professor

T.B. Lin is refining his ERC Econometric Forecasting Model of the Hong Kong Economy by extending it from an annual model to a quarterly one. The Hong Kong model is an important component of the Pacific Asian Link System maintained at UNESCAP in Bangkok, which is a satellite of the Global Link Model coordinated by the Nobel laureate Professor Lawrence Klein. Based on the ERC model, *ex ante* forecasts have been made regularly for Hong Kong's gross domestic product and its components since 1979. The forecasting exercise over the past six years has drawn a great deal of attention from the public. The forecasts have been used by banks and executives in private enterprises as guides for their policies. They also provide useful references for the government in preparing its budget.

To test the robustness of the ERC Econometric Forecasting Model, Dr. W.L. Chou is developing time series transfer function models. She also continues her work on refining the depreciation and capital data.

Besides refining the ERC model, Professor Lin is currently looking into issues of growth and distribution. In collaboration with Dr. Alan K. Siu, he is working on the problems of structural change and economic adaptation in Hong Kong.

With the assistance of other members of the Department, Dr. Victor Mok is now compiling an English-Chinese Glossary of Economic Terms. Besides offering a standard handbook to translators, the Glossary will be extremely useful to Chinese students of Economics, both in Hong Kong and China.

Dr. Y.W. Sung is investigating various aspects of international trade, while Mr. Y.P. Ho is studying the development of trade and industry. Fiscal policies, transportation system, labour markets and poverty in Hong Kong are being investigated by Drs. L.S. Ho, Alan K. Siu, Y.C. Wong, and K.S. Kwong, respectively.

Dr. C.M. Chan, Mr. M.L. Lau and Mr. Y.F. Luk are working on different aspects of the development process, while Dr. P.W. Liu is studying optimal investment in specific human capital training.

Drs. T.T. Hsueh and Y.Y. Kueh are experts on China. Dr. Hsueh is studying the special economic zones and heavy industries, while Dr. Kueh continues his work on the interaction between weather, technology and agricultural instability. Dr. T.Y. Cheng is studying the economic ties between Hong Kong

and China. Dr. T.T. Hsueh is also in the process of finalizing the details of a cooperative research project between the Department and the Beijing Institute of Information and Control.

We have only given a brief description of the research activities of our members. With the support of the University, the Department will continue its commitment to serious research and contribute to a better understanding of the Hong Kong and China economies.

Future Development

In view of the planned abolition of the Degree Examination in 1989-90, the Department is currently developing a new curriculum for its undergraduate

programme. The new programme will place more emphasis on the understanding and analysis of real economic issues. The integration of the Department's undergraduate and graduate programmes is under serious consideration. It is the Department's intention to encourage talented undergraduates to take courses in the graduate programme, so as to achieve a more rational utilization of scarce resources.

Professor T.B. Lin

Professor of Economics

Professor T.B. Lin has been Professor of Economics since 1983, and his profile was published in the No. three 1985 issue of the *Chinese University Bulletin*.

Department of Geography

The Department of Geography traces its origin to the combined Departments of History and Geography of Chung Chi College and United College before their amalgamation into The Chinese University. Geography became a separate Department in the mid-1960s. The facilities of the Department were centralized in 1981 at their present location in the Chung Chi College Teaching Blocks.

In 1985-86 the Department enrolls 173 major students and 155 minor students in its undergraduate programme, and eight students in its MPhil programme. The Department's teaching duties are carried out by ten full-time faculty, one full-time teaching assistant, and six graduate assistants. A Department cartographer and three technicians administer its laboratory facilities.

Programmes

The field of geography is among the most diversified of the social sciences. An overall concern with the spatial patterning of the landscape unifies the discipline, but under this broad umbrella are sheltered a number of complementary traditions. Some geographers study the evolution of the earth's physical landscape (hence the label 'physical geographers'), using methods of research and analysis closely akin to the laboratory sciences; others look instead at the spatial character of the landscape of human activity ('human geographers'). Still other researchers in the field focus on the identification of the unique character of regions and localities ('regional geographers'), the development of geo-

graphical methodology – including cartography and quantitative geographical analysis, or the application of geographical knowledge to fields such as urban planning and environmental studies.

The Department's undergraduate programme is structured to give recognition to the field's diversity. Its objective is to provide its students with an education grounded in the traditions of the liberal arts and sciences, with an emphasis on the recognition of the geographical elements of space and place as important determinants of the character of societies, and on the processes by which natural forces and human activities themselves shape the character of space and place. The Department seeks to strike a balance in its curriculum between the overall breadth of knowledge which characterizes geographical study and the need for more specialized study within sub-fields of the broader discipline.

All major students take ten core courses which give an exposure to the principal subfields of physical, human, regional, analytical, and applied geography. Beyond this level, the Department offers nine specializations to its undergraduate students: cartography, quantitative geography, environmental geography, geology/geomorphology, cultural and behavioural geography, urban and economic geography, regional geography of Asia, climatology, and urban/regional planning. Student-Orientated Teaching complements the Department curriculum and develop in the Department's students the research habits and aptitudes which characterize professional geographers.

Many of the programme's graduates find their first jobs in the teaching profession, and in recent years more than half of the graduating geography majors have found work in secondary schools. Others have entered the civil service, in such fields as housing, urban planning, country park management, administration, and data processing. Smaller numbers have taken up positions in business and industry. Each year several graduates choose to continue their studies in the Geography Division of this University's Graduate School or in other university geography programmes, or in fields of applied geography.

The MPhil programme allows advanced students to capitalize on the exceptional features of Hong Kong's economic and geographical environment. It aims to provide its students with a sound background in the philosophy and methods of the discipline, together with the advanced level of knowledge in a field of specialization expected of postgraduate students. To this end the MPhil students take required courses in geographic thought and in advanced methodology, and specialize in one of three fields: urban-economic studies, China studies, or environmental studies. Aside from taking courses, students devote much of their second year in the programme to thesis writing.

Research Activities

Staff members of the Department have a long tradition of active involvement in research. Until mid-1982 the former Geographical Research Centre under the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities served as the principal sponsor of research programmes in Geography. This Centre has been merged with other research centres under the new Institute of Social Studies, but staff of the Department continue to maintain close links with the consolidated Institute, notably through the work of its Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, which presently is directed by the Chairman of the Department.

Much of the research work carried out by the Department's staff first appears in its *Occasional Papers* series, which enjoys wide distribution among overseas departments and university libraries. Begun in 1980, the series now includes eighty papers on a variety of geographical topics.

The Department has taken a special interest in the changing economic and social geography of China, particularly the effects of China's 'open-door' policies on the spatial pattern of urbanization and economic growth in South China. Since 1980 staff of the Department have been studying the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) of China, especially Shen-



Geography students observing crystal growth in the new geology laboratory

zhen, with a view to determining how geographical characteristics of the SEZs influence their development. Fruits of this research to date have included three books, more than twenty professional papers, and numerous invitations to give talks or conduct seminars in both Hong Kong and China. Staff of the Department have collaborated closely with staff of the geography departments of Zhongshan University and South China Normal University in Guangzhou, and it is anticipated that cooperative research efforts with Chinese geographers will continue. Already in progress is a book on the development of Chinese coastal cities, co-sponsored by the Department and the Institute of Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Community Activities

As members of the academic community in Hong Kong, the Department's faculty contribute to the activities of a number of professional bodies. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Hong Kong Geographical Association are all affiliated with the Department, as are two other Executive Committee members. Other local professional groups served by members of the Department include the Conservancy Association and the Hong Kong Institute

of Planners. In the area of government service, Department members sit on advisory committees to such bodies as the Housing Authority, the Environmental Protection Advisory Committee, and the Shatin District Board. The Chinese University Meteorological Station, administered by the Department, works closely with the Royal Observatory.

Future Development

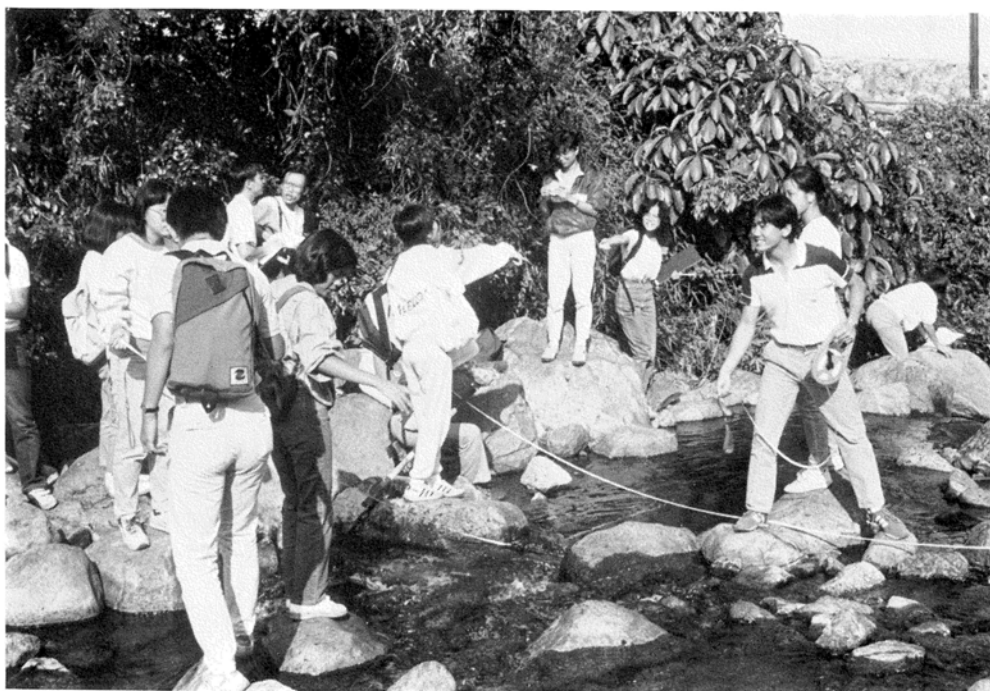
The Department does not expect a large increase in its student enrolment in the years ahead. Consideration is being given to adding one new faculty member in order to strengthen the Department's offerings in physical geography, allowing it to expand into the areas of soil science, biogeography, and hydrology which are not covered in the present curriculum. More emphasis will be given to the use of remote sensing materials, i.e., satellite imagery, for teaching and research, and the Department hopes to further support its work in physical geography by acquiring additional space to house its laboratories. The addition of a PhD programme in the 1988-91 triennium is also under discussion.

— B. Taylor

Professor Yue-man Yeung

Professor of Geography

Professor Yue-man Yeung's profile is on page 2.



Field studies in geography – measurement of channel characteristics

Department of Government & Public Administration

The Department of Government and Public Administration since its inception in 1971 has been solely under the United College. The Department's programme has two primary objectives:

- (a) the introduction and advancement of knowledge about governing human societies;
- (b) the training and honing of skills for identifying, analysing, and solving problems in government and administration.

The Department currently offers a BSSc Programme and an MPhil Programme.

The undergraduate curriculum is composed of (1) several core courses offered for first and second year majors (Fundamentals of Government, Fundamentals of Public Administration, Political Analysis, Government of Hong Kong, Government and Politics of China); (2) four categories of upper level courses dealing respectively with government and politics, public administration and law, regional studies in Hong Kong, China and Asian areas, and research methodology; and (3) STOT (Student-orientated Teaching) courses. Both English and Chinese are used extensively by the teaching staff of this Department.

The MPhil Programme, introduced in 1982, is a seminar-oriented programme which emphasizes development studies and requires students to write and defend a thesis.

The staff, diverse in origin and educational backgrounds, represent many and varied scholarly interests. They are a small but unusually active group of devoted teachers, productive scholars and service-minded individuals. They take pride in providing a setting which encourages students to develop independent thinking as well as acquire useful, up-to-date knowledge and skills. They treat tutorials with care and understanding, and pay special attention to STOT courses.

Significant academic works have been published by members of the Department on such topics as Chinese constitutional law, China's anti-foreignism, Hong Kong's future, China's UN policy, German policy in regard to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, act of state doctrine in international law, religion and politics, organization theory, and so on.

A number of them are sought after as contributors or featured speakers in international and local conferences and seminars. They are also frequent contributors to TV, radio and/or magazines concerned with public affairs. Of the on-going research activities undertaken by members of the Department, perhaps the Chinese Law Programme, the Overseas Chinese Archives, industrial management in China, and studies on Hong Kong's changing political system are worthy of special mention.

That the staff of the GPA Department engage in more than their share of service activities is well demonstrated. As of October 1985, out of ten regular teaching staff, six hold extra-departmental administrative positions within the University. Beyond the University, their service to the larger community is equally impressive. One has just been elected to the Legislative Council. One is an appointed member of the Hong Kong Law Reform Commission. Two are Lay Assessors in Hong Kong's Magistrates' Courts and Licensing Court. One is the elected President of the American Studies Association of Hong Kong. Others serve on the Operations Committee of the Housing Authority and on various committees of the Education Department.

In 1985-86, there are 155 majors and 177 minors in the Department's BSSc Programme. With the exception of the first year, which has twenty-nine female and twelve male, the student population is predominantly male. There are a couple of mature students who have worked for a number of years as government officer or police inspector before entering the University. The MPhil Programme has admitted three students each year so far.

Students of the GPA Department are also a busy and vigorous lot. Through the GPA Society, they carry on an active debate programme, among themselves, with other CUHK students and with the corresponding student society at the University of Hong Kong.

They undertake exchange visits with other student societies at institutions in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Southeast Asia. Nearly every year, they hold an academic fortnight, which is a series of lectures, panel discussions, poster

exhibitions, and even quizz games on a particular theme. Students who have participated in 'Camp America', summer study in Japan and France, and the Commonwealth Youth Exchange Programme also bring home valuable experience to share with fellow students and teachers.

Many of the graduates of the BSSc Programme take up careers in Government. In the last four years, three GPA graduates have become Administrative Officers. They are no doubt potential leaders of the community. Many have become Executive Officers or Administrative Assistants, joining the ICAC, police force and other departments of the Government. Other graduates have become teachers or have taken up careers in business. A small number go on for further studies. Those who have completed the MPhil Programme have all gone abroad for doctoral studies.

In the coming years, the Department is planning to offer an MSSc (PA) Programme to train professional administrators. There will be expansion at the undergraduate level as well. A Minor Programme in Law is now in the drafting stage.

Steadily and surely, the Department of GPA has developed into a well respected unit. Over the years, it has received rather favourable appraisals from its external examiners and visiting colleagues. With a reputation of being a closely knit Department with independent-minded and productive staff, it is an exciting place to work and study.

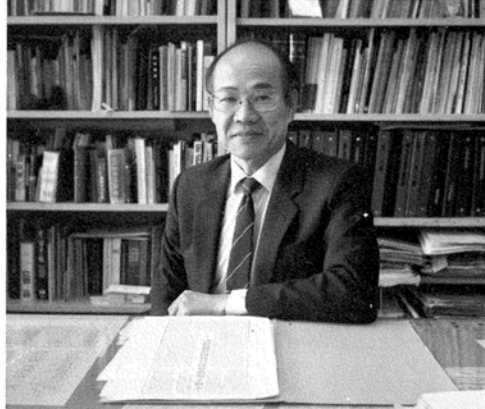
Dr. Byron S.J. Weng

Reader of Government and Public Administration

Dr. Byron S.J. Weng first joined The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1972-74 while on leave from the Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. As the Administrative Chairman of the Department of Government and Public Administration then, he helped develop the curriculum for the Department. In 1978, he returned to The Chinese University as a Senior Lecturer in GPA. He was promoted Reader in 1981.

From 1964 to 1978, Dr. Weng taught at several universities in the United States working his way from Instructor to full Professor. In those years, he was an active participant and advisor of the American Friends Service Committee and the Dayton Council on World Affairs, as well as a frequent speaker to academic and civic institutions in the mid-West region.

At The Chinese University, during the past seven years, Dr. Weng served as the Director of the International Asian Studies Programme (1980-83) and pioneered a research programme in Chinese law since 1981, in addition to his continuing academic leadership in the field of Government and Public Administration.



Trained in law at National Taiwan University and in international relations at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Dr. Weng is, nonetheless, known more as a specialist on contemporary China, especially on the question of Peking-Taipei relations. In 1967, his article, 'Communist China's Changing Attitudes towards the United Nations', (*International Organization* Autumn, 1966, pp. 677-704) was distributed to delegations of UN members at the General Assembly. His first book, *Peking's UN Policy: Continuity and Change* (Praeger Publishers, 1972) received very favourable reviews. Since then, he has edited two volumes on China's Constitutional Law, published some thirty-four articles and chapters in English or Chinese. A number of these have received wide attention.

Fluency in both Chinese (Mandarin, Taiwanese, Cantonese) and English has enabled Dr. Weng to bridge two cultures. He has lived and worked extensively in the East and in the West. Conferences, researches and lectures have taken him to many parts of the world. He has been an Exchange Professor to Soka University, Tokyo (May – June, 1980), a Visiting Fellow of the Centre of Chinese Studies, Wolfson College/St. Anthony's College, Oxford University (January – July, 1984) and a Visiting Professor to Peking University (May – June, 1985). As he speaks Japanese too, he is also playing a role in cementing academic ties with Japanese institutions of higher learning.

Convinced that China needs to develop a healthy and working legal system and that The Chinese University is in a unique position to make a contribution, Dr. Weng turned his research interest towards this area in early 1980s. Since then, he and his colleagues have organized five conferences in connection with the Chinese Law Programme. His next concerns involve an international symposium on Chinese and European Concepts of Law and a project on the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

This year, Dr. Weng has been invited to present papers to four international conferences. Recently, H.E. the Governor appointed him to the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong.

– Peter N.S. Lee

Department of Journalism & Communication

Established in 1965, the Department of Journalism offered a two-year programme for upper-year students leading to a BSSc degree. In 1975, it was renamed the Department of Journalism and Communication and began to offer a four-year BSSc Programme. The postgraduate programme leading to a MPhil degree in Communication was introduced in 1977. In the same year, Professor Wilbur Schramm, one of the founders of Communication Studies, was invited to be the first Visiting Professor in our MPhil Programme.

Up to the present, our programmes are the only recognized degree courses in the field of journalism/communication offered in Hong Kong. However, owing to the various constraints in manpower, facilities and equipment, the increase in student intake each year was limited. For the academic year 1985-86, the Department has a total of 162 students, including 126 major, twenty-four minor undergraduate, and twelve postgraduate students. There are nine full-time members of the academic staff, ten part-time lecturers, one teaching assistant and four part-time graduate assistants.

Programme of Studies

Undergraduate

The objective of our undergraduate programme is to equip students with the professional knowledge and skills in Journalism/Communication, including news reporting and editing, broadcasting production, advertising/communication research, and media management, etc.

The curriculum is designed to achieve a good balance between theoretical and practical courses, with a view to training students' abilities in independent thinking and effective communication. Our graduates are expected to be able to analyse and interpret problems of the modern society and to deliver correct and illuminating messages to the public.

Throughout the years, all students are required to take common core courses such as Communication

Theories, Laws of Mass Communication and Communication Research Method. Specialization does not begin until the third year when the students will be admitted into one of the following concentrations:

1. Print Journalism – with emphasis on news editing/translation and business industrial reporting;
2. Broadcasting – with emphasis on radio and television news;
3. Advertising – with emphasis on the communication aspects of advertising.

The Summer Internship Programme for the third-year students is an integral part of our curriculum, providing an opportunity for them to gain first-hand experience in the professional world.

Postgraduate

The principal objective of our two-year MPhil degree programme in Communication is to study the processes and effects of communication in the context of changing societies, particularly the Chinese ones. The Programme is thus research-oriented, rather than course-work based. Students are however required to immerse themselves in advanced methodology and theories before they embark on the difficult task of writing the MPhil thesis.

Facilities

To promote the above objectives, the Department provides:

1. A 'News Editing Room', supported by typesetting and darkroom facilities for publishing the internship newspaper, *The New Shatin*;
2. A 'Television Studio' equipped for colour television production and an 'Audio Studio' for sound recording and broadcasting;
3. A 'Computer Laboratory' for Computer Assisted Instruction in journalistic writing.

Research Activities

Research has always been a cherished objective of this Department. In those earlier years, efforts

were to a large extent spent to support the publication of the *Asian Messenger*. Since it ceased to be published in 1982, staff members have been able to pursue a new course of development. The general direction is concerned with pressing issues of the day, such as media aspects of the 1997 issue. The area focus of many research efforts is Hong Kong and China. Recurrent themes touch upon patterns of media use, cognitive, affective and evaluative orientations of media users, and value system of media and other leaders. Other research topics stretch over a wide area ranging from postage stamp communication through Peking opera to reporting literature. The versatility in research proclivity reflects not only the diverse training backgrounds and interests of the individual staff but also the status of the discipline.

Future Development

As the educational level of our society grows, it is fair to expect higher professional standard than hitherto from our communication workers. However, survey findings show that the need of the media industry for fresh graduates is limited. Comparatively

speaking, there is a more urgent need to provide university education to the current practitioners. In light of the above, the Board of Studies decided to introduce a part-time degree programme in communication in due course.

After careful analysis of market trends and preliminary consultation with media executives, a part-time degree programme has been designed specifically for the above-said professionals. The benefits they are expected to gain from this programme include (a) an enhanced intellectual horizon, (b) a sound appreciation of communication characteristics in Chinese societies, and (c) a solid knowledge about media management.

Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi

Chairman, Department of Journalism & Communication

Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi has been Chairman of the Department of Journalism & Communication since 1984, and his profile was published in the No. one 1984 issue of the *Chinese University Bulletin*.



Students of Journalism working on the internship newspaper The New Shatin

Special Economic Zones of China

Introduction

The research project on China's special economic zones was initiated in the spring of 1980 by staff of the Geography Department with the primary aim of providing a comprehensive geographical survey of the planning and development of these zones. In the first three years, the focus of study was centred on the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone for various reasons. First, the geographic location of Shenzhen across the border of Hong Kong will undoubtedly lead to growing interaction between the two areas, and hence, Shenzhen's development will have important implications not only to China but also to Hong Kong. Second, among the special economic zones so far designated, Shenzhen has experienced the most prominent economic development and progress. Third, Shenzhen is the largest 'export processing zone' type of establishment, not only in China but also in the developing countries of the world.

Extensive field surveys have been carried out in Shenzhen, including interviews with top government officials. Results of the research appeared in a number of journal articles and in three books: *Shenzhen Special Economic Zone: China's Experiment in Modernization* (Hong Kong Geographical Association, January 1982); *The Largest Special Economic Zone of China - Shenzhen* (Wide Angle Press, July 1983) (in Chinese); and *Modernization in China: The Case of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone* (Oxford University Press, June 1985).

The second stage of the project, which is now in active progress, started in 1984 with financial support from the Board of Trustees of Lingnan University, New York and is affiliated with the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies. It is an extension of previous work conducted in Shenzhen, making use of the Geography Department's accumulated experience to examine in similar fashion the other geographic areas proposed by the Chinese authorities for extensive development. These include the Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen Special Economic Zones and the Island of Hainan. A further extension of the study will be concerned with identifying the interregional

linkages which are likely to occur between these special economic zones in the course of their development, with the ultimate aim of assessing how the various areas, together with the existing economic centres of Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau, might be integrated into a single urban/economic system covering the whole of South China.

Under the auspices of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, a multidisciplinary research project on China's open policy in general and the special economic zones in particular was proposed in early 1985, with participation of scholars from the Departments of Economics, General Business Management and Personnel Management, Geography, Government and Public Administration, Psychology, Social Work and Sociology. Research funding from the Cable & Wireless and The Chinese University of Hong Kong has now been obtained. The whole programme, entitled 'China's Open Policy and Special Economic Zones', is composed of three sub-projects: (1) Integrated Development of the South China Region: A Geographical Appraisal; (2) Urbanization in the Special Economic Zones: Evolution, Causes and Consequences; and (3) Policy and Management in Special Economic Zones: Dynamics, Reform and Evaluation.

China's Special Economic Zone Models

China's special economic zones (SEZs) are being conceptualized as viable development models in the course of modernization in a socialist country. Unlike the export processing zones (EPZs) in developing nations with a market economy, the main objectives of setting up SEZs are: (1) to observe and understand capitalism at work and to follow the trend of modern economic development in the capitalist world; (2) to test different economic policies and systems, by creating these special zones as laboratories; and (3) to acquire modern technology and management skills. Primarily as experimental stations, the optimal siting of these zones calls for special deliberations. Two contrasting views have generally been held in deciding the location of EPZs/SEZs: one view is to establish these zones near existing metro-

politan areas where infrastructure and supporting facilities are readily available, together with a good supply of labour and an easy access to adjacent ports and/or airports; the other view stresses on the advantages of locating these zones in more remote or peripheral areas in the hope of promoting or stimulating regional development, but with the understanding that such decision would require heavy expenditure on the construction of roads, ports and various other facilities. In the case of China, an additional consideration which would possibly favour the latter viewpoint arises from the belief that the SEZs represent a 'foreign' system in the country and it is thought to be undesirable to have them located near existing centres of population concentration. A more remote or peripheral location would allow the government to better control movement in and out of the zones and minimize the adverse spillover effect of zone development, if any, on the social and economic life of neighbouring regions.

In the history of development of China's special economic zones, there has also been some controversy over the choice of a suitable site for the establishment of these zones. In early 1979, Wu Nansheng, then Deputy Governor of Guangdong Province and later the Chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Administration of Special Economic Zones, favoured the setting up of an export-processing-type establishment in Shantou on the grounds that it has historically been an important trading port with a sound economic base and good labour supply. It was thought that Shantou would be a better location than Shenzhen which though possessing abundant land for development is extremely short in labour supply and infrastructural provisions. The final decision, however, was to designate several locations with different backgrounds as SEZs simultaneously so that a variety of models could be tested. Ultimately four sites were selected which could be grouped into two broad categories: (1) Shenzhen and Zhuhai which were basically frontier settlements with fairly weak economic base and poor infrastructural provisions but have the locational advantage of geographic proximity to Hong Kong and Macau; and (2) Shantou and Xiamen which were historically coastal ports with a sound industrial/agricultural structure and an abundant supply of labour but whose development has been suffocated by the Chinese policy of closure in the pre-1976 era.

With each of these four SEZs having different geographical endowment and history of development, it is envisaged that they will play quite different roles in the process of modernization in China and each can thus be viewed as a submodel under the general

umbrella of the SEZ model. An attempt will, therefore, be made to outline what the author perceives to be the specialities of each of these zones.

The *Shenzhen SEZ*, which includes the Shekou Industrial District of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (H.K.) and the Shahe Industrial District run by the Overseas Chinese Enterprise Company, is characterized by its large spatial extent and comprehensiveness of development. With an area of 327.5 sq. km. relatively distant from China's major urban agglomerations but adjacent to one of the world's most thriving ports – Hong Kong, Shenzhen is destined to serve as an experimental station both to observe and to test how capitalism works. Its locational proximity to Hong Kong means that Western systems of production and management could be imported across the border easily through investments of all kinds. This is reflected by the fact that the bulk of the investment in Shenzhen is still coming through Hong Kong. As an experimental station, Shenzhen has initiated and tested a number of innovative measures which have been transmitted later to other parts of China and has thus become the model for the rest of the country. One obvious example is the introduction of contract labour in the SEZ enterprises whereby workers are hired on contractual terms which give the entrepreneurs the right to take disciplinary measures against workers and to dismiss those who have violated regulations. This has resulted in the breaking of the 'iron rice-bowl' and has helped to improve labour productivity and labour disciplines as well as facilitated more efficient management of enterprises. Such practice initiated in Shenzhen has now diffused to many parts of the country.

Other pioneering features of the Shenzhen SEZ include the tender system in construction works and the home-purchase scheme for workers. Previously, contracts for construction works were awarded to local construction teams irrespective of their cost-effectiveness. Shenzhen was the first to experiment with the practice of inviting tenders from construction companies/teams all over the country and to award the job to the most cost-effective team, resulting in increasing efficiency and reduction in cost. The home-purchase scheme for workers is a move towards the commercialization of the housing policy by treating houses as commodities and thus representing a reversion of the original practice of heavy subsidy by the government on housing. This has triggered off the idea that workers should receive higher wages and less subsidies.

Various other measures that have been successfully implemented in the Shenzhen SEZ, though not

necessarily unique of the area, also deserve mentioning. For example, the separation of commercial function from the state and government department has started very early in Shenzhen, especially in Shekou with the so-called 'companies' responsible for their own assets and liabilities. The 'Shekou model' has been widely heralded as a show case for other SEZs and cities in China. In the enactment of laws and the enforcement of a legal system, the Shenzhen SEZ is among one of the areas in China that has made satisfactory progress. In the financial field, experimentation with the issue of a special zone currency for Shenzhen is under serious consideration.

It is believed that the innovative measures tested and implemented in Shenzhen may bear important implications on the future policy of the Chinese government and the spillover effect to other parts of China should not be underestimated. At the same time, social problems brought about by such changes may also be unprecedented in other parts of the country. The recruitment of labour from other districts and provinces has, for example, attracted a large number of young workers to Shenzhen, thus producing an exceptionally young population structure, with an average age of twenty-two. Other social problems resulting from such imported contract labour (such as accident insurance, entitlement to local medical/social benefits, etc.) are also issues that deserve further study.

Zhuhai SEZ bears some similarity to Shenzhen in being a frontier settlement experimenting with new economic concepts and systems. Being much smaller in size and less well endowed geographically, Zhuhai's development has been carried out in a smaller scale as compared with that of Shenzhen. But with much of the investment coming from Hong Kong and neighbouring Macau, Zhuhai has constant exposure to foreign economic practices. Serving as an experimental station on a similar basis as Shenzhen, the success of the Zhuhai SEZ has been less spectacular. But still the Chinese leaders have high hopes for these zones and are generally quite satisfied with their performances. Deng Xiaoping's visit to these two special economic zones in January 1984 was a boost in spirit and his remarks were equally encouraging. His comments were: 'The development and experience of Shenzhen have proved that our policy of establishing special economic zones is correct' and 'Zhuhai SEZ is good'.

Shantou SEZ, situated at the northeastern corner of Guangdong Province, seems to have escaped the attention of Deng for he did not visit Shantou at all in his last round of SEZ tour. The original plan for the Shantou SEZ was the 1.6 sq. km. Longhu Indus-

trial District (a newly 'reclaimed' area 3 km. to the east of Shantou Old City) which was to be developed into an export-processing type of establishment. As such, the role that Longhu could play will not be able to be compared with that of Shenzhen. Given the fact that Shantou was at one time the third most important trading port of China, and supported by an efficient labour force and traditional light manufacturing infrastructure, the policy of seclusion in the Maoist period has suffocated the economic growth of the area. With such background, the adoption of an open policy is essential for the revival of the region and the establishment of the SEZ is therefore perceived as a means to revitalize the economy of the Chao-shan Plain, with the SEZ acting as a catalyst for modernization. As early as 1981, it has been recognized that economic growth of the region should include a variety of activities other than export processing industries in the Longhu District; but it was much later that decision was made to expand the area of the SEZ to include other activities so that it can fulfil its role as a regional growth centre in various aspects. Thus, apart from the Longhu District, 1.7 sq. km. of port and warehouse space has been earmarked for port industries, and an area of more than 19.3 sq. km. has been designated as a modern agricultural experimentation area for the production of market gardening and horticultural products, pork, poultry, snakes and marine products for export. And in late 1984, the area of the Shantou SEZ was further expanded to include the 30 sq. km. Guangao district designated for the development of a petrochemical complex.

Up to now, progress of the Shantou SEZ has been made steadily but probably not up to the expectations of the Chinese leaders. There are undoubtedly a number of inherent problems that require immediate solution, such as poor transportation facilities, shortage of water and energy supplies, etc. It may therefore be concluded that the significance of the Shantou SEZ, at least up to the present, is probably more at the regional rather than at the national level. Indications are that the SEZ would serve as a centre of regional development for the Chao-shan Plain.

Xiamen is the only SEZ in Fujian Province and like Shantou, started as an export processing area in the Huli Industrial District with an area of 2.5 sq. km. In 1984, it was proposed that the area of the SEZ is to be expanded to cover the whole of Xiamen Island plus Gulangyu (an offshore island with good tourism potentials), making a total area of 125.5 sq. km. Quite different from the other SEZs, the extended Xiamen SEZ would include the old city area with a sizable indigenous population (population of Xiamen Island

is about 270,000) and traditional activities. Among all the SEZs, Xiamen has also the best port facilities, including the newly constructed Dongdu New Port which can berth ships of 50,000 dwt. These factors, together with the fact that Xiamen has a long history of economic development and a pool of skilled labourers, have led to the idea of developing Xiamen from an export processing zone to an international free port with comprehensive development in trade, commerce, finance, tourism and manufacturing, but with greater emphasis on the tertiary sector, particularly trade and finance. It would, therefore, be patterned very much after the Hong Kong and Singapore model, though in a smaller scale. When Zhao Ziyang visited Xiamen in November 1983, he has also brought up the idea of developing Xiamen into a free port as a feasible concept. The fact that Hu Yaobang (1981), Li Xiannian (1983), Zhao Ziyang (1983) and Deng Xiaoping (1984) have all visited Xiamen is an indication of its importance and the expectations of the Chinese leaders in the future development of this area. Deng's remark that 'development of Xiamen SEZ should be speeded up and improved' may be less encouraging than his comments on Shenzhen and Zhuhai, but the concept of a free port for Xiamen is still being seriously considered.

Conclusion

Two basic concepts/models of SEZs were originally formulated by the Chinese leaders: one is to establish the SEZs in peripheral areas with fairly weak economic infrastructure but which can provide enough space for comprehensive development of different economic sectors — such being the case of Shenzhen and Zhuhai; the other is to set up SEZs in areas with established economies and population con-

centration but to designate a small enclave for modern export processing type of activities — examples being Longhu in Shantou and Huli in Xiamen. In the course of development of SEZs, it becomes apparent that the model of engaging purely in export processing, as in other developing nations of Asia, is being gradually rejected and is considered to have severe restrictions on the potentials of the SEZs. Thus, the trend is towards developing a complex of activities, embracing manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, real estate, trade, commerce and other services. On this basis, it is agreed that too small an area for an SEZ would make comprehensive and coordinated development difficult if not impossible. From the developmental and management points of view, it is necessary and even desirable to extend the areas of the existing SEZs (with the exception of Shenzhen which is already quite extensive). As a result, the area of Zhuhai SEZ has been extended from 6.8 sq. km. to 15.16 sq. km.; Shantou SEZ from 1.6 sq. km. to 52.6 sq. km.; and Xiamen SEZ from 2.5 sq. km. to 125.5 sq. km.

Within this overall trend of development, the roles played by the different SEZs are by no means identical. Shenzhen SEZ and Zhuhai SEZ are truly experimenting with a foreign economic system and have initiated a number of innovative measures having implications nation-wide. Shantou SEZ serves more as a growth centre for the revitalization of economy at a regional level (and in this case, the Chao-shan Plain). Xiamen SEZ, by incorporating the whole of the original city within the ambit of the SEZ, is conceptualized as a model for development into an international free port. Thus it is pertinent to view each of China's SEZs as a different submodel within the overall open economic policy of the country.

— Kwan-yiu Wong

Chinese Law Programme

The Chinese Law Programme (formally designated Programme on Law and State-Building in China) was first launched by members of the GPA Department in 1981 under the direction of Dr. Byron S.J. Weng. In September 1982, it was expanded to include other scholars and researchers in Hong Kong with interests in the study of law and legal development in China, with a Coordinating Committee chaired by Mr. Justice T.L. Yang. The day-to-day operations continued to be supervised by Dr. Weng.

During the past four years, the Programme has sponsored four conferences on the CUHK campus. The first three dealt with the constitutional law of the PRC while the fourth was concerned with China's economic law. Out of these conferences, the Programme has produced several publications, including:

1. Byron S.J. Weng, ed., *Studies on the Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of China*, The CUHK Press, October 1984. Second printing August 1985.

2. Byron S.J. Weng, Guest Editor, *Studies on the Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of China*, a special double issue of *Chinese Law and Government*, summer-fall 1983.
3. Pittman Potter, 'The Economic Contract Law of the People's Republic of China: An Exercise in Compilation and Reform,' *Occasional Papers, Chinese Law Programme Series No. 1*, CCAS, CUHK, August 1983.
4. Michael D. Pendleton, 'China's Intellectual Property Law,' *Occasional Papers, Chinese Law Programme Series No. 2*, CCAS, CUHK, April 1985.
5. A number of papers presented at the Programme's previous conferences have also been published in *Ming Pao Monthly* and *Economy and Law*.

A second volume on the Constitutional Law and a volume on Chinese Economic Law have been submitted for consideration to the CUHK Press.

The Programme also holds a bimonthly seminar at alternate venues in the CUHK and in the Supreme Court. Usually, it features a speaker well versed in an area of Chinese law. The speaker may be a member of the Programme or a visiting scholar from the PRC or abroad. Such seminars also serve as occasions for interested academics, lawyers, and researchers to exchange views.

The following activities are currently in progress:

1. The 5th Conference on Chinese Law: Economic Law (II), to be held from 29th to 30th November, 1985 at CUHK. Fourteen papers will be presented, seven of them by PRC scholars.
2. Symposium on Chinese and European Concepts of Law, to be co-sponsored with the Goethe Institute, Hong Kong, and Hong Kong Arts Centre, 20th-25th March, 1986. Twelve leading international scholars will deliver papers at our invitation.
3. Chinese Law – A Course by newspaper series, to be administered by the Department of Extramural Studies, CUHK, covering some twenty topics, beginning February 1986.
4. A two-day Conference on Patents, Trade Marks and Licensing in China organized by European Study Conferences Limited, 18th-19th November, 1985. The Pro-

中華人民共和國 憲法論文集

翁松燃編



Studies on the Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of China edited by Byron S.J. Weng

gramme renders its name as a co-sponsor. The speakers include a member of the Programme, Mr. Frankie F.L. Leung.

The Programme is now endeavouring to establish contacts and exchange programmes with a number of academic units in the PRC, the United States, and other countries. Over the years, a number of distinguished international scholars from the PRC, Taiwan, U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Australia, etc. have called on us.

During the latter half of May 1985, Mr. Justice T.L. Yang delivered a series of lectures on Hong Kong Law at Peking University at the invitation of its Law Department. While in Beijing, Mr. Justice Yang also paid visits to many units of the Government dealing with law.

Dr. Byron Weng visited the PRC from 29th April to 8th June, 1985 and gave a series of lectures at Peking University at the invitation of its International Politics Department. He also met teachers and students of Law Departments at Peking University, People's University, the China University of Political Science and Law, Wuhan University, Fudan University and East China Institute of Law and Political Science, and delivered several lectures.

The Programme has generated considerable interest in its work in Hong Kong, the PRC and other countries, although it continues to keep a low profile. With additional funding and support, the Programme can no doubt do a good deal more. For the time being, the plan is to maintain its activities at more or less the current level, however.

- B. Weng

Student Enrolment

1985-86

In 1985-86 the University sees an across-the-board increase in student enrolment. Full-time undergraduate enrolment grows from 5,001 to 5,248, part-time undergraduate from 372 to 442 and postgraduate from 1,177 to 1,300.

I. Undergraduates	5,690
<i>Full-time Programmes</i>	<i>5,248</i>
Faculty of Arts	1,052
Chinese Language & Literature	267
English	258
Fine Arts	72
History	243
Music	60
Philosophy	87
Religion	65
Faculty of Business Administration	917
Accounting & Finance	331
General Business Management & Personnel Management	305
Marketing & International Business	281
Faculty of Medicine	412
Faculty of Science	1,547
Biochemistry	102
Biology	184
Chemistry	218
Computer Science	197
Electronics	255
Mathematics	183
Physics	241
Potential Medical Major	86
Statistics	81
Faculty of Social Science	1,320
Anthropology	47
Economics	250
Geography	173

With its fifth intake of students, the Faculty of Medicine is operating in full swing, and the total enrolment has increased from 321 to 412. Among all the teaching departments, the Department of Accounting and Finance has the biggest student number amounting to 331, followed by the Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management, with an enrolment of 305.

In response to Government's request, the enrolment of the part-time Diploma in Education Programme of the School of Education has a significant increase from 522 to 603. This, together with the increase in the enrolment of the full-time Master of Philosophy programmes and the part-time Master of Arts programmes, accounts for most of the growth in student enrolment in the postgraduate programmes.

Government & Public Administration	155
Journalism & Communication	126
Psychology	79
Social Work	283
Sociology	207
<i>Part-time Programmes</i>	<i>442</i>
Chinese & English	127
Music	42
Business Administration	129
Social Work	144

II. Postgraduates	1,300
PhD (Full-time)	17
(Part-time)	16
MA (Full-time)	1
(Part-time)	33
MA (Ed) (Full-time)	2
(Part-time)	45
DipEd (Full-time)	119
(Part-time)	603
MBA	
2-year (Full-time)	73
Marketing & International Business (Full-time)	10
3-year (Part-time)	152
MDiv (Full-time)	7
MPhil (Full-time)	184
(Part-time)	6
MSW	
2-year (Full-time)	7
3-year (Part-time)	6
DipSW (part-time)	19

Grand Total: 6,990

Seminars

Concerts · Exhibitions

* The Japanese Studies Section organized the following lectures/seminars by **Professor Bian Liqiang**, Associate Director of Asian and African Research Institute, Peking University:

- ‘My Personal Experience in Japanese-Chinese Translation’ on 1st October.
- ‘The Present Situation of Japanese Language Education and Japanese Studies in Mainland China’ on 2nd October.
- ‘An Overseas Chinese Novelist in Japan – Chen Shunchen and His Works’ on 4th October.

* New Asia College presented the 1985 Ch’ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture by **Professor Yang Liensheng**, Professor Emeritus of Harvard University. Professor Yang spoke on ‘The Significance of Three Related Concepts, *Paò*, *Paǒ*, *Paō*, in Chinese Culture:

- (1) *Paò* (reciprocate, retribution) on 2nd October;
- (2) *Paǒ* (guarantee, security) on 4th October;
- (3) *Paō* (contract, responsibility) on 7th October.

* The Department of Chemistry and Hong Kong Chemical Society jointly presented the following seminars:

- ‘High Reactivity on Arsonium Ylides’ by **Professor Huang Yaozeng**, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academia Sinica, Shanghai, on 4th October.
- ‘Novel Cycloaddition Reactions between Disilacyclobutenes and Conjugated Dienes Mediated by Metal Carbonyls’ by **Professor C.S. Liu**, Professor of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan, on 11th October.

* The Department of Psychiatry organized a series of lectures by staff members of the Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of California, Los Angeles:

- ‘Post-traumatic Stress Disorders’ by **Professor Louis Jolyn West**, Professor of Psychiatry and Chairman of the Department of Bio-behavioural Sciences, on 4th October;
- ‘Psychotherapy in the Western United States’ by **Professor Joe Yamamoto**, Professor of Psychiatry, on 4th October;

- ‘Family Therapy of Schizophrenia’ by **Dr. Kathryn West**, Clinical Psychologist and Assistant Professor, on 4th October;
- ‘Psychiatric Aspects of Coronary Disease in the USA’ by **Professor Robert O. Pasnau**, Professor of Psychiatry, Neuropsychiatric Institute and Hospital, on 14th November.

* **Dr. Clark Kerr**, President Emeritus of the University of California, Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley, and an overseas Council Member of this University, gave a public lecture on ‘American Economy’ on 15th October. The lecture was presented by the Department of Economics.

* At a seminar organized by the Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management on 28th October, **Professor John Child**, Professor of Organizational Behaviour and Director of Work Organization Research Centre, University of Aston, UK, spoke on ‘New Technology and Changing Role of Higher White-Collar Workers’.

* The Department of Journalism and Communication and the Goethe-Institut jointly organized a seminar on ‘Educational Technology’. The seminar was conducted by **Dr. Wolfgang Brudny**, Deputy Director, National Filmboard for Production of Educational Media, Federal Republic of Germany, from 30th to 31st October.

* **Professor Douwe Fokkema** of the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, gave a lecture on ‘Canon in Literature’ on 2nd November, at the invitation of the Comparative Literature Research Unit of the English Department.

* The Department of Physics organized the following seminars:

- ‘Amorphous Semiconductor Superlattices’ by **Professor Chen Kunji**, Associate Professor in Physics of Nanjing University, on 5th November;
- ‘Supersymmetry in Quantum Mechanics’ by **Professor Richard W. Haymaker**, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Louisiana State University, USA, on 3rd December;
- ‘Condensed Matter Physics in Perspective’ by **Professor Feng Tuan**, Professor of Physics of Nanjing University and Director of the Solid-state Physics Research Institute, on 5th December;
- ‘Introduction to Quantized Hall Effect’ by **Professor Li Huazhong**, Department of

Physics, Zhongshan University, on 10th December.

* The Department of Accounting and Finance presented a public lecture on **'Trade between Australia/New Zealand and the Far East'** by Mr. Richard Pilling of Auckland University, New Zealand, on 13th November.

* Professor Li Yih-yuan, Fellow of Academia Sinica, Taiwan, and Ming Yu Visiting Scholar of New Asia College, delivered a lecture on **'Observation of Youth Subculture in Taiwan'** on 14th November. The lecture was jointly organized by New Asia College and the Department of Anthropology.

* The Department of Electronics and the United College jointly presented a seminar on **'Trends and Prospect in Computer System Design'** by Dr. Alan Jay Smith, Associate Professor of the Computer Service Division, EECS Department, University of California, Berkeley, on 14th November.

* The University Instructional Media Services, with the assistance of the Office of Instructional Development, organized a Seminar on **Educational Technology in Education and Training** in four sessions on 18th November:

- **'Education Technology in Education and Training'** by Mr. Barry Hutchinson, Head of the Education Technology Unit, Hong Kong Polytechnic;
- **'The Use of Visual Material in the Classroom'** by Dr. J.R. Moss, Head of the Education Programme Services, Independent Broadcasting Authority of Great Britain;
- **'Computer Literacy in Undergraduate Education'** by Professor T.C. Chen, Head of United College;
- **'Presentation Technique in Multi-Media Learning Packages'** by Mrs. Grace Cheung, Chief Public Education Officer, Independent Commission Against Corruption.

* The Department of Chemistry presented the following seminars:

- **'Photocycloaddition and Chemiluminescence'** by Professor N.C. Yang of the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, on 18th November;
- **'Free Radical Chain Reactions of Organomercurials'** by Professor Glen A. Russell of the Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, on

22nd November;

- **'Chemistry of Secopenicillin'** by Dr. C.P. Mak, Sandoz Forschungsinstitut, Austria, on 29th November.

* Professor T.H. Barton, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Calgary, Canada, conducted a seminar on **'Variable Frequency, Variable Speed AC Drives'** on 18th November. The seminar was jointly organized by the Departments of Electronics and Physics.

* The Overseas Chinese Archives, Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies, presented two lectures by Professor Lin Jinzhi, Associate Professor of Nanyang Research Institute of Xiamen University:

- **'The Problems of Overseas Chinese Investment in Contemporary China'** on 19th November;
- **'Current Researches on History of Overseas Chinese in Mainland China: Retrospect and Prospects'** on 20th November. The lecture was jointly presented with the Institute of Chinese Studies.

* At the invitation of the Department of Statistics, Professor R.E. Kalman, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, conducted a seminar on **'Realization Theory: Exact and Noisy Data'** on 19th November.

* The United College organized a **'Science and Technology Festival'** from 23rd October to 22nd November as part of its anniversary celebration. The Festival aimed at introducing the applications of modern technology in various academic fields and enabling students to have a better understanding of the great development of present-day technology and its far-reaching impact on our society.

The programme consisted of exhibitions, visits and lectures. Projects for exhibition included **'Computerized Music'**, **'Comet Halley'**, **'Risigo: a new bicycle, cowboy style'**, and **'Computer Chinese Chess'**, etc. Lectures/panel discussions were held on the following topics: **'The Limitations of Science'**, **'The Theories and Applications of Assisted Blood Circulation'**, **'Recent Technological Advances in Treating Sports Injuries'** and **'Comet Halley'**.

* Professor Lawrence R. Klein, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania and the 1980 Nobel Laureate in Economics, delivered a public lecture on **'Modelling the Chinese Economy and Its International Economic Relationships'** on 25th November. The lecture was sponsored by the United States Infor-

mation Service and jointly presented by New Asia College and the Department of Economics.

Since the 1960s, Professor Klein has been regarded as an undisputed world authority on econometric forecasting. He was President of the Econometric Society (1960), the Eastern Economic Association (1974-76) and the American Economic Association (1977).

* **Professor Steven A. Shull**, Professor of Political Science of the University of New Orleans, USA and Visiting Fulbright Professor of the Department of Government and Public Administration, gave a public lecture on **'The Politics of US Trade Policy'** on 2nd December. The lecture was organized by the Department of Government and Public Administration.

* The Combined Endoscopy Unit of the Departments of Medicine and Surgery together with the Hong Kong Society of Digestive Endoscopy jointly organized an International Workshop on **'Therapeutic Endoscopy'** from 4th to 6th December, and an International Symposium on Therapeutic Endoscopy from 7th to 8th December.

This Workshop, held at the Prince of Wales Hospital, was the first of its kind in Southeast Asia. Besides doctors from the Hospital, leaders in the field of endoscopy from all over the world were invited to demonstrate their techniques. Overseas speakers included **Dr. P.B. Cotton** from England, **Dr. B. Laurence** from Australia and **Professor G. Tytgat** from Holland. A whole range of new techniques were demonstrated, including endoscopic sphincterotomy and removal of bile duct stones, endoscopic stenting for malignant biliary obstruction, injection sclerotherapy for bleeding oesophageal varices, intubation of oesophageal tumour, injection treatment for bleeding ulcers and the removal of pre-malignant polyps from the colon.

More than 150 delegates from all over the world shared their experience on therapeutic endoscopy at the Symposium.

* The Department of Sociology presented the following lectures:

- **'Applied Sociological Research'** by **Professor Norman Hummon**, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, on 6th December;
- **'The Introduction of Modern Medicine into China: A Case of Technology Innovation and Diffusion'** by **Professor Peter Kong-ming New** of the Department of Sociology, South Florida University, on 13th December.

* The University Library System organized a two-day Conference on **'Chinese Library and Librarianship'** from 9th to 10th December. Professionals from the United States, Canada, Taiwan, Australia, Mainland China and Hong Kong were invited to take part in the Conference.

Papers presented covered the following topics: (1) Trends in the publication of Chinese books; (2) Collections development for Chinese materials; (3) Library automation advances dealing with Chinese materials; and (4) Future prospects and problems for Chinese Libraries and Chinese librarians.

* The Department of Music organized:

- A Piano Lecture-Recital by **Ms. Colleen Athparia**, a well-known Canadian pianist who is also on the faculty of Mount Royal College, Calgary, on 23rd September.
- A Piano Lecture-Recital on **'Dussek & Clementi as Forerunners of Beethoven's Style'** by **Dr. Colin Kingsley**, Senior Lecturer of the University of Edinburgh, on 26th September.
- Demonstration-lectures on Chinese Puppet Theatre:
 1. **'Glove Puppet'** by **Mr. Lee Yee Kuen**, a practising puppeteer, on 7th October;
 2. **'Rod Puppet'** by **Mr. Mak Siu Tong**, a practising puppeteer, on 16th October;
 3. **'Chiu Chow Puppet'** by **Mr. Wong Shek Yam** on 23rd October;
 4. **'String Puppet'** by **Mr. Yeung Ching Yee** on 20th November.
- A Lecture on **'East-West Synthesis in Music'** by **Mr. Ronald Stevenson**, a distinguished Scottish composer and pianist, on 4th November.
- A Flute/Piano Lecture-Recital by **Professor Keith Bryan** and **Professor Karen Keys** of the School of Music, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on 5th November.
- A Student Trombone Recital by **Mr. Joseph Lee Kwok Ki** on 7th November.
- An evening of **Traditional and Contemporary Philippine Music** by the **Ilian Ensemble** on 13th November.
- An **Organ Recital** by **Mr. Jacques Desroches**, a musician from Canada, on 14th November.
- A **Students' Concert** on 21st November.
- Demonstration-Lectures by **Professor Lau Shek Shing** of the Central Conservatory of Music, Beijing:
 1. **'Playing Technique of the Pi-Pa'** on 27th November;

2. 'Music of the Silk and Bamboo Ensemble' on 28th November.

– A Lute Recital by Professor Konard Junghänel of the State High School of Music in Cologne, West Germany, on 4th December.

– A Vocal Recital by Ms. Anne Cheng, accompanied by Ms. Marilyn Watson on 5th December.

* The University Library and the Oxford University Press (OUP) of Hong Kong jointly sponsored an 'Exhibition of Paperback Books' by the OUP from 16th to 26th September. Over 300 titles on various subjects were on display.

1985 is the International Youth Year and the University Library held a 'Book Exhibition on Youth' from 1st to 15th October. There were about 200 volumes of books on display.

* The first Staff Exhibition of the Fine Arts Department, jointly presented by the Department of Fine Arts and the Art Gallery, was held at the Art Gallery from 21st September to 3rd October.

The Exhibition featured some sixty items, including sculptures, wood-engraving, calligraphy, Chinese paintings, oil paintings and sketches, all of which are recent works by the Department's staff.

* An Exhibition on 'Recent Acquisitions' was staged at the Art Gallery from 11th October to 24th November. The Exhibition featured new items of Chinese antiques which the Art Gallery received as gifts or purchased in the last two years. These included ceramics from Jingdezhen and other well-known kilns, Ming paintings, and Warring States to Yuan bronze seals. Also on display were selections from the Art Gallery's permanent collection, such as oracle bones, jade flowers, rubbings, polychrome wares and paintings by Guangdong artists.

Personalia

(From 16th July to 15th November, 1985)

I. Appointments/Election

Professor Lin Tzong Biau
Head, New Asia College

Professor Thomas C.W. Mak
Dean, Faculty of Science

Professor Rance P.L. Lee
Director, Office of Part-time Degree Studies

Dr. Ho Hsiu Hwang
Director of General Education

Professor Y.W. Lam
Chairman, Science Centre Management Committee

Dr. John Minford
Director, Research Centre for Translation

Professor S.T. Chang
Director, Institute of Science & Technology
and Director, Marine Science Laboratory

Dr. Norman Y.S. Woo
Associate Director, Marine Science Laboratory

Dr. Chan Kwong Yu
Director, Research Laboratory for Food Protein
Production

Dr. Chang Hson Mou

Honorary Director, Chinese Medicinal Material
Research Centre

Dr. Ng Lee-ming

Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Arts

Dr. Nyaw Mee Kau

Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Business Administration

Professor G.H. Choa

Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Kenneth Young

Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Science

Dr. Wong Yue Chim

Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Social Science

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Professor Richard Henshaw
Visiting Professor of Religion

Professor Earl Miner
Visiting Professor of English

*Dr. Chan Sin Wai
Lecturer in Translation

*Dr. Mark Lindley
Lecturer in Music

Dr. Greta Jean Olson
Lecturer in Music

Dr. Marguerite Ann Snow
Visiting Lecturer in English

Dr. Margaret Van Naerssen
Lecturer in English

Dr. Wong Kin Yuen
Lecturer in English

Mr. Lui Chun Kwong
Assistant Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Ng Tze Ming
Assistant Lecturer in Religion

Mrs. Sufumi Urabe So
Assistant Lecturer in Japanese

*Mr. She Yue Fung
Senior Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

*Mr. James S. Kirk
Instructor in English

Mrs. Lai Chan Sau Hing, Jose
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit

Mr. Lau Chun Ip
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit

Mr. Li Chor Shing, David
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit

Miss Maria J. Piotrowska
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit

*Mr. Wong Yiu Kwan
Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

Mr. Yeung Lee Shing
Instructor in Chinese Language & Literature

Faculty of Business Administration

Professor Venkatakrishna Bellur
Visiting Professor of Marketing & International Business

Professor Erdener Kaynak
Visiting Professor of Marketing & International Business

Mr. Andrew Piper
Senior Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Ms. Seonaid Campell Abernethy
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

*Dr. Choi Hak
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management

Dr. Leung Chi Kin, Lawrence
Lecturer in General Business Management & Personnel Management

Mr. David McHardy Reid
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Mr. Soh Chung Wah
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Mr. Yam Chi Ming, Stephen
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Miss Pang Shiu Kuen, Eva
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

MBA Division

Dr. Martha S. Albert
Lecturer

Dr. Cheng Tai Chiu, Edwin
Lecturer

Faculty of Medicine

Professor Richard David Hoare
Visiting Professor of Diagnostic Radiology & Organ Imaging

Professor William Platt
Visiting Professor of Morbid Anatomy

Dr. Joseph Damien Bruton
Lecturer in Physiology

Dr. Chan Hung Chi, David
Lecturer in Community Medicine

Dr. Kwok Chi Yeung, Peter
Lecturer in Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Dr. Leung Chi Tat, Antony
Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Leung Wai Yee, Nancy
Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. John Matthew Low
Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Philip Ng
Visiting Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Linda Semlitz
Lecturer in Psychiatry

Dr. Jean Woo
Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Jane Margaret Young
Visiting Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology & Organ Imaging

Dr. Sathasivam Anandaciva
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Albert Chan
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Chemical Pathology

Dr. Thneah Thean Chew
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Major A. Henderson
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Kan Yuen Sum
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Lee Tsun Woon
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Mr. Lok Wang Yip
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Mak Wai Poh
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Major W.M. Melia
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. A. Natkunam
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Chemical
Pathology
Sr. M. Gabriel O'Mahony
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Community
Medicine
Dr. Rajagopal Rajaratnam
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia
Dr. Thilakeswary Ramalingam
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia
Dr. Ajit Kumar Ray
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia
Major J.W. Simon
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Mi Kyaw Thaug
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia
Dr. Tsang Tse Shu, Michael
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Wu Yat Chee
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Paediatrics

Faculty of Science

Professor Chan Yiu Tong
Honorary Visiting Professor of Electronics
Dr. Leung Kwong Sak
Lecturer in Computer Science
Dr. Sham Tsun Kong
Lecturer in Chemistry
Dr. Wong Yuk Shan
Lecturer in Biology
Dr. Yau Chuk, Askey
Lecturer in Computer Science
Mr. Li Chi Kit
Assistant Lecturer in Statistics
Dr. Li Kim Hung
Assistant Lecturer in Statistics
Mr. Ngai Wai Bong
Instructor in Computer Science
Miss Julia Yau
Instructor in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Professor Steven A. Shull
Visiting Professor of Government & Public
Administration
Dr. May Jane Chen
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Chen Chi Nan
Lecturer in Anthropology
Dr. Michael C. Davis
Lecturer in Government & Public Adminis-
tration
Dr. Leung Jin Pang, John
Lecturer in Psychology
Dr. Leung Kwok
Assistant Lecturer in Psychology
Miss Merly Komala
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology

School of Education

Dr. Albert H. Yee
Senior Lecturer
Mrs. Margaret Ann Falvey
Lecturer
Dr. Lee Shui Chuen
Lecturer
Mrs. Wong Siu Lai Ping, Teresa
Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Dr. Lee Cheung Poh Cheok
Locum Resident Physician, University Health
Service
Mrs. Ivy Li
Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Science
Mrs. Cheng Kwong Kit Ching, Emily
Administrative Assistant, Graduate School
Mrs. Chan Tong Sin Hai, Betty
Computer Officer, Faculty of Medicine
Mrs. Law Chu Sau Lan, Doris
Executive Officer I, Science Centre
Mrs. Li Tsui Ka Wah, Jennifer
Executive Officer I, Faculty of Medicine
Miss Au Oi Lin
Executive Officer II, Registry
Miss Chan Pui Bing
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
United College
Miss Chang Siu Chun, Kathy
Executive Officer II, Office of Student Affairs
Mr. Li Siu Sun
Assistant Audio-Visual Service Officer, Univer-
sity Instructional Media Services
Dr. Tam Kwok Kan, John
Managing Editor, Research Centre for Trans-
lation
Mrs. Tang Lau Kit Ping, Pauline
Executive Officer II, Institute of Chinese
Studies

Miss Wan Fung Chu, Chris
Executive Officer II, University Library

Research Staff

Dr. Chang Hson Mou
Senior Research Fellow, Chinese Medicinal
Material Research Centre

Mr. Lao Yung Wei
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Chinese
Studies

Dr. Chan Wing Lai
Research Associate, Department of Biochem-
istry

II. Promotions

Academic Staff

Mr. Wang Erh Min
Reader in History

Dr. Fanny M.C. Cheung
Senior Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Frank Fu
Director of Physical Education

Dr. Kueh Yak Yeow
Senior Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Lee Sik Yum
Senior Lecturer in Statistics

Dr. Lu Ping Chuan
Senior Lecturer in Music

Dr. Tso Wung Wai
Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry

Dr. Norman Y.S. Woo
Senior Lecturer in Biology

Mr. Cheng Ming
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Danny Wai Lam Cheng
Lecturer in General Business Management &
Personnel Management

Mr. Ho Shun Man, Simon
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Dr. Yip Ming Mei
Lecturer in Music

Mr. Henry Dean
Senior Instructor, Chinese Language Centre

Miss Mary Lena Fung
Senior Instructor, Physical Education Unit

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Grace Chow
Deputy Director of Student Affairs (at Senior
Assistant Secretary rank)

Mr. Ho Cheuk Sang
Assistant Director of Chinese Language Centre
(at Lecturer rank)

III. Retirements

Academic Staff

Professor L.B. Thrower
Professor of Biology

Dr. Chang Hson Mou
Reader in Chemistry

Mr. Lao Yung Wei
Reader in Philosophy

Mr. Aaron S.L. Lee
Director of Physical Education

Mr. So Man Jock
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language & Litera-
ture

Mr. Kwong Yeu Ting
Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Yee Chi Ming, James
Senior Instructor, Chinese Language Centre

Administrative Staff

Mr. S.T. Wong
Senior Assistant Bursar, Bursar's Office

Gifts and Donations

*As a manifestation of their confidence in this Univer-
sity'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 books. The Univer-
sity has recently received the following gifts and
donations:*

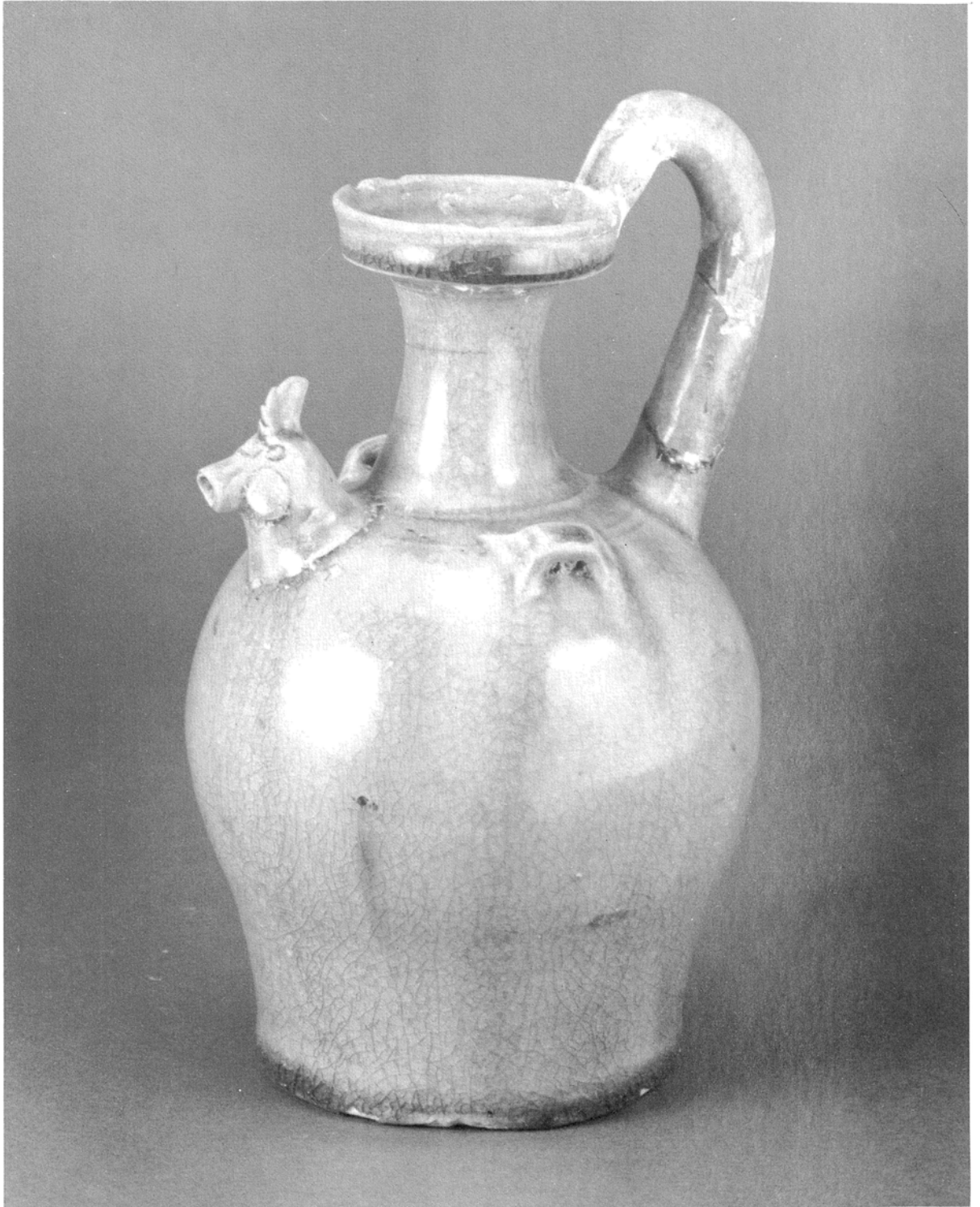
- (1) From Dr. Ho Tim a donation of HK\$4,000,000 towards the construction cost of a new building

- for the School of Education.
- (2) From Ming Yu Foundation a donation of HK\$233,280 towards the Ming Yu Foundation Fund for activities of New Asia College.
 - (3) From Mr. Wilson T.S. Wang a donation of HK\$500,000 for the establishment of the Wilson T.S. Wang Visiting Professorship Scheme at the Department of Surgery.
 - (4) From American Women's Association a donation of HK\$10,000 annually from 1985-86 for three years to provide interest-free loans for needy female students.
 - (5) From Barclays Bank PLC and the Younger Managers' Club a donation of HK\$2,000 for a scholarship for an outstanding student of the Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management in 1985-86.
 - (6) From British-American Tobacco Co. (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$40,000 annually from 1985-86 for four scholarships of HK\$10,000 each for part-time undergraduates.
 - (7) From Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd. a donation of HK\$12,000 annually from 1985-86 for two scholarships of HK\$6,000 each for a 2nd-year student of the Two-year MBA Programme and a 4th-year undergraduate in Finance.
 - (8) From The Croucher Foundation:
 - (a) HK\$28,800 for the Croucher Foundation Studentships 1985-86; and
 - (b) HK\$150,000 towards the Croucher Foundation Fund for needy students for 1985-86.
 - (9) From Dow Chemical (Pacific) Ltd. a donation of HK\$12,000 for four scholarships of HK\$3,000 each, two to students in Chemistry; and two to students in Accounting and Finance, for 1985-86.
 - (10) From Esso Hong Kong Ltd. a donation of HK\$16,000 annually from 1985-86 for two scholarships of HK\$8,000 each for students of the Two-year MBA Programme.
 - (11) From Mr. Edward S.T. Ho a donation of HK\$2,000 for setting up an annual award known as 'The Alfred S.U. Ho Memorial Prize' at the Department of Fine Arts initially for three years.
 - (12) From the Hong Kong and Kowloon Electrical Appliances Merchants' Association a further donation of HK\$30,000 for two scholarships for students in Electronics.
 - (13) From Hong Kong Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$500 for the award of the 'Hong Kong Oxygen Prize in Anaesthesia' in 1985.
 - (14) From Mrs. Hui Lai Bik Man a donation of HK\$100,000 for setting up an endowment fund, the accrued interest from which will be used to provide a number of bursaries annually for needy students, to be known as 'Hui Lai Bik Man Bursaries'.
 - (15) From Mrs. Lam Yeung Sin Wah an additional donation of HK\$50,000 towards the 'Lam On Hang Memorial Scholarship Fund' for post-graduate students.
 - (16) From Lee Foundation (Singapore) a donation of S\$36,000 in support of the research work of Professor Cheng Tsu-yu at the Institute of Chinese Studies in 1985-86.
 - (17) From Liu Chong Hing Bank, Ltd. a donation of HK\$100,000 for setting up the 'Liu Po-shan Memorial Student Loan Fund' for needy students of the Part-time Degree Programmes.
 - (18) From Mr. Lui Fung Ngar, Eddie a donation of HK\$1,000 for setting up an annual award known as 'Lui Fung Ngar Visual Arts Award' to the Department of Fine Arts.
 - (19) From Mary Sun Medical Scholarships Fund a donation of HK\$60,000 for six Mary Sun Medical Scholarships of HK\$10,000 each for 2nd-year Pre-clinical students in 1985-86.
 - (20) From 1975 MBA Graduates a donation of HK\$20,800 towards the 'LIBA Alumni Loan Fund'.
 - (21) From S.L. Pao Education Foundation donations of US\$12,000 and £7,000 to assist two graduates to pursue postgraduate studies at overseas universities in 1985-86.
 - (22) From Dr. Yeung Man Lee a donation of HK\$50,000 for setting up an endowment fund, the accrued interest from which will be awarded annually to one or more outstanding students of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature.
 - (23) From Deloitte Haskins & Sells a donation of HK\$4,850 for the publication of *A Summary Report on the Employment Survey of 1984 Graduates*.
 - (24) From Lee Foundation (Singapore) a donation of HK\$600,000 for the publication of '近代名人手札真跡' by the Institute of Chinese Studies.

- (25) From Abbott Laboratories Ltd. a donation of HK\$1,500 in support of research activities of the Department of Clinical Oncology.
- (26) From Astra Pharmaceuticals (HK) a donation of HK\$70,000 in support of the research project 'Metoprolol Disposition and its β -Blocking Effects in the Chinese' by Dr. K.S. Woo of the Department of Medicine, and Drs. K. Chan and R. Pak of the Department of Pharmacology.
- (27) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation:
- (a) HK\$10,400 to sponsor a Research Associate of the Art Gallery for a study tour in Japan;
 - (b) HK\$65,700 for the recruitment of a Research Assistant in the Institute of Chinese Studies; and
 - (c) HK\$8,066 to sponsor a Research Associate of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art for a study tour in China.
- (28) From Cable & Wireless Public Ltd. Co. a donation of HK\$100,000 for the research programme of 'China's Open Policy and Special Economic Zones' conducted by the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.
- (29) From Cancer Research Campaign, UK, a donation of £32,460 for a research project on nucleoside transport in normal and malignant cells by Dr. James D. Young of the Department of Biochemistry.
- (30) From the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. a donation of HK\$5,000 in support of the purchase of reference books for the project on *An Anthology of Traditional Chinese Literature in English Translation* of the Research Centre for Translation.
- (31) From The Croucher Foundation a donation of HK\$23,218.75 in support of a research project on 'Study in Hepatocellular Carcinoma' by Dr. C.S. Ng of the Department of Morbid Anatomy.
- (32) From the following contributors donations in support of a research project on the characteristics of the alcohol dehydrogenases by Dr. W. M. Keung of the Department of Biochemistry:
- (a) HK\$38,800 from the Endowment for Research in Human Biology, Inc.
 - (b) HK\$20,000 from Hopeh and Shantung Natives (HK) Association Ltd.
- (33) From the following contributors donations towards the Floyd A. McClure Memorial Research Fund of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre:
- (a) HK\$2,000 from authors of the *Hong Kong Bamboos*.
 - (b) HK\$4,000 from Herbalife Ltd.
- (34) From the Friends of the Art Gallery two donations totalling HK\$23,132 to sponsor graduate research in Fine Arts.
- (35) From Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd. a donation of HK\$12,000 for the project 'Studies on the Effects of Proteins on the Glomerular Filtration Rates of Normal and Pathological Situations' by the Department of Chemical Pathology.
- (36) From Hoechst Hong Kong Ltd. a donation of HK\$20,000 for the promotion of research activities at the Department of Microbiology.
- (37) From Hong Kong Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$2,000 for research work under the supervision of Dr. W.W. Tso of the Department of Biochemistry.
- (38) From the Industry Department of the Hong Kong Government a grant of HK\$100,000 in support of a research project on 'Integrated Circuit Technology and Semi-conductor Devices' by Professor Y.W. Lam and Dr. Harry Kwok of the Department of Electronics.
- (39) From Johnson & Johnson (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$37,500 for the research project 'Ketanserin in the Treatment of Essential Hypertension: a Dose-finding Study' by Dr. K.S. Woo of the Department of Medicine.
- (40) From Lee Foundation (Hong Kong) a donation of HK\$158,254 for the research project on the clinical studies of the endorphines.
- (41) From Mr. Leung Ka Siu a donation of HK\$1,000 for research undertaken at the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (42) From Trustees of Lingnan University:
- (a) US\$30,000 for the Programme of Academic Visitors (Management Teachers) from China in 1985-86; and
 - (b) US\$31,000 for Comparative Literature and Language Exchange Programme in 1985-86.
- (43) From Pfizer Corporation a donation of HK\$10,000 for the research and conference funds of the Department of Microbiology in connection with antimicrobial research.
- (44) From Roche Pharmaceuticals and Roche Far East Research Foundation a donation of HK\$20,000 for the research project of Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing undertaken at the Department of Microbiology.

- (45) From UNESCO Headquarters in Paris a donation of HK\$13,887 for the research project 'Hong Kong MIRCEN Microbial Biotechnology' by Professor S.T. Chang of the Department of Biology.
- (46) From United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia a donation of HK\$155,060 for scholars from China to participate in the Chinese-English Comparative Literature and Language Graduate Programme.
- (47) From Winter-Swimming Group, Kowloon Tong Club, a donation of HK\$120,000 for a research in respiratory medicine undertaken at the Department of Medicine.
- (48) From World Health Foundation (HK) a donation of HK\$20,000 in support of a joint research project to be conducted by the Departments of Obstetrics & Gynaecology and Chemical Pathology.
- (49) From Yale-China Association HK\$5,920.50 as the Chinese Language Tuition Grant for International Student Exchange Programme participants in the spring semester 1985.
- (50) From the Amateur Sports Federation and the Olympic Committee of Hong Kong a donation of HK\$5,000 for the Sport Conference 'From Theory to Practice' jointly organized by the Physical Education Unit, the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and the Department of Extramural Studies.
- (51) From Astra Pharmaceuticals (HK) a donation of HK\$14,000 to sponsor a Lecturer in Medicine to attend the Fifteenth World Congress on Diseases of the Chest held in Sydney.
- (52) From Bayer China Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000 in support of the Cardiac Seminar organized by the Department of Medicine.
- (53) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation:
- HK\$12,200 for the purchase of six bronze pieces from the Shang to the Han Dynasties;
 - HK\$7,119.60 for a Museum Assistant of the Art Gallery to attend the Second International Conference on Ancient Chinese Pottery and Porcelain in Beijing; and
 - HK\$10,000 towards the Art Gallery Acquisition Fund.
- (54) From Mr. Chan Chun Ha Charitable Trust a donation of HK\$1,274,553 for the purchase of a computing system for the Department of Pathology.
- (55) From Cyanamid (Far East) Ltd. a donation of HK\$7,000 for a staff of the Department of Clinical Oncology to attend conference overseas.
- (56) From Domedica Pty. Ltd. a donation of \$A500 towards the overseas conference expenses of a staff of the Department of Medicine.
- (57) From Mr. Bill Driskill a donation of HK\$500 for staff training and research activities of the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (58) From the following contributors donations in support of the 'Gynaecological Workshop on Microsurgery' and the 'Seminar on Recent Advances in the Surgical Treatment of Infertility' to be organized by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:
- HK\$10,000 from Cyanamid (Far East) Ltd.
 - HK\$20,000 from the Industrial Promoting Co.
- (59) From the following contributors donations in support of the French Language Summer Programme 1985:
- HK\$10,000 from Hang Seng Bank Ltd.
 - HK\$1,000 from Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd.
- (60) From the following contributors donations for the UNESCO Regional Workshop on Application of Microbial Proto-plasts in Genetic Manipulation and Genetic Engineering hosted by the Department of Biology:
- HK\$4,000 from the Shell Co. of Hong Kong Ltd.
 - HK\$77,870 from UNESCO Jakarta Office.
- (61) From the Friends of the Art Gallery a donation of HK\$160,000 for the purchase of an antique dish of the Yuan Dynasty.
- (62) From Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd.:
- full expenses for a Senior Lecturer in Clinical Oncology to attend the Fourteenth International Congress of Chemotherapy in Japan; and
 - HK\$10,000 towards the research and travel fund of the Department of Microbiology.
- (63) From Hang Seng Bank Ltd.:
- HK\$50,000 for 1984-85 at the Vice-Chancellor's discretion; and
 - HK\$25,000 in support of students' extra-curricular activities for 1985-86.
- (64) From Health Care Products Ltd. a donation covering the full expenses for a Senior Lecturer in Medicine to visit Denmark concerning the modification of a patient's monitoring system in the Cardiac Care Unit.

- (65) From the International House of Japan, Inc. a donation of HK\$7,722 in support of a visit by a professor from Japan to the Department of Economics.
- (66) From The Japan Foundation a donation of HK\$60,941 in support of the Summer Intensive Programme in Japanese 1985.
- (67) From Jardine Danby Ltd. a donation of HK\$8,000 to sponsor a Senior Lecturer in Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery to give lectures in Bangladesh.
- (68) From the following contributors donations for general research and educational purposes at the Department of Surgery:
- HK\$6,000 from Mr. George Lai Fu-wah.
 - HK\$3,500 from Mr. Lee Kai Fan.
- (69) From Luen Cheong Hong Ltd. and American McGaw a donation of HK\$70,000 in support of staff development and medical research of the Department of Surgery.
- (70) From Luen Cheong Hong Ltd. a donation of HK\$70,000 towards the expenses for the Symposium on Nutritional Support of Hospitalized Patients organized by the Department of Surgery.
- (71) From Nestle (China) Ltd. the following donations to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:
- HK\$1,800 in support of a comparative study on the diurnal profile of serum prolactin between the normal pregnant women and the gestational diabetic women by Dr. T. Lao; and
 - HK\$10,000 for staff members to attend the Asia and Oceanic Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Congress in Sri Lanka.
- (72) From Novelact Ltd. and Mr. T.H. Koo a donation of HK\$20,000 in support of the performance of 'An Evening of Traditional Opera' at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall and the research project on cultural communication by Dr. Philip H.H. Cheng of the Department of Journalism and Communication.
- (73) From Pfizer Corporation:
- HK\$5,000 to sponsor a Senior Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend the Eleventh World Congress of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Germany; and
 - HK\$5,000 to sponsor a Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to attend the Third European Congress of Clinical Oncology.
- (74) From the Roche Far East Research Foundation a donation of HK\$4,211 for a Senior Lecturer of the Department of Pharmacology to attend the Fourth Southeast Asia and Western Pacific Regional Meeting of Pharmacology in Penang, Malaysia.
- (75) From Sino-British Fellowship Trust a donation of £10,000 in support of academic exchanges with China for 1985-86.
- (76) From Smith Kline & French Laboratories a donation of HK\$20,000 to sponsor a Lecturer in Medicine to attend the Digestive Disease Week and the Eighty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association in New York.
- (77) From Social Work Training Fund a grant of HK\$40,720 towards the expenses for sixteen Social Work students for a study tour to Japan.
- (78) From the Squibb (Far East) Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,600 in support of the monthly Renal Seminar organized by the Department of Medicine.
- (79) From Syntex Pharmaceuticals a donation of US\$2,500 for a staff of the Department of Surgery to attend the International Symposium on Protective and Therapeutic Effects of Gastrointestinal Prostaglandins held in Toronto, Canada.
- (80) From United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia a donation of HK\$9,325.20 to sponsor the lecture tour by teachers of the Department of English to China in Spring 1985.
- (81) From various contributors donations totalling HK\$1,907,948 (from 1st September, 1984 to 30th April, 1985) to Chung Chi College.
- (82) From Mr. Edward P.H. Woo a donation of HK\$20,000 for research on Chinese Law.
- (83) From Bayer China Co. Ltd. donations of tablets and a microcomputer set of the value of HK\$16,000 for a project of the Cardiac Unit under the direction of Dr. K.S. Woo of the Department of Medicine.
- (84) From Kowloon Tong Club a collection of used but serviceable galvanized steel masts and flood light fittings for sports grounds.
- (85) From Watsons Pharmaceutical Ltd. on behalf of Kabi Vitrum a freezer for research activities of the Department of Morbid Anatomy.
- (86) From Collections Baur a volume of *Baur Collection, Geneva*.
- (87) From Mr. Deng Youtong ten items of documents and printed material related to Guangdong studies.



*Ewer with chicken-headed spout; Southern Dynasties (A.D. 420-589); Height: 20cm; Diameter of mouth: 5.7cm.
(Exhibition of Archaeological Finds from the Jin to the Tang Periods in Guangdong)*