

中文大學校刊  
CHINESE  
UNIVERSITY  
BULLETIN

Autumn 1977



# CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

## Autumn 1977

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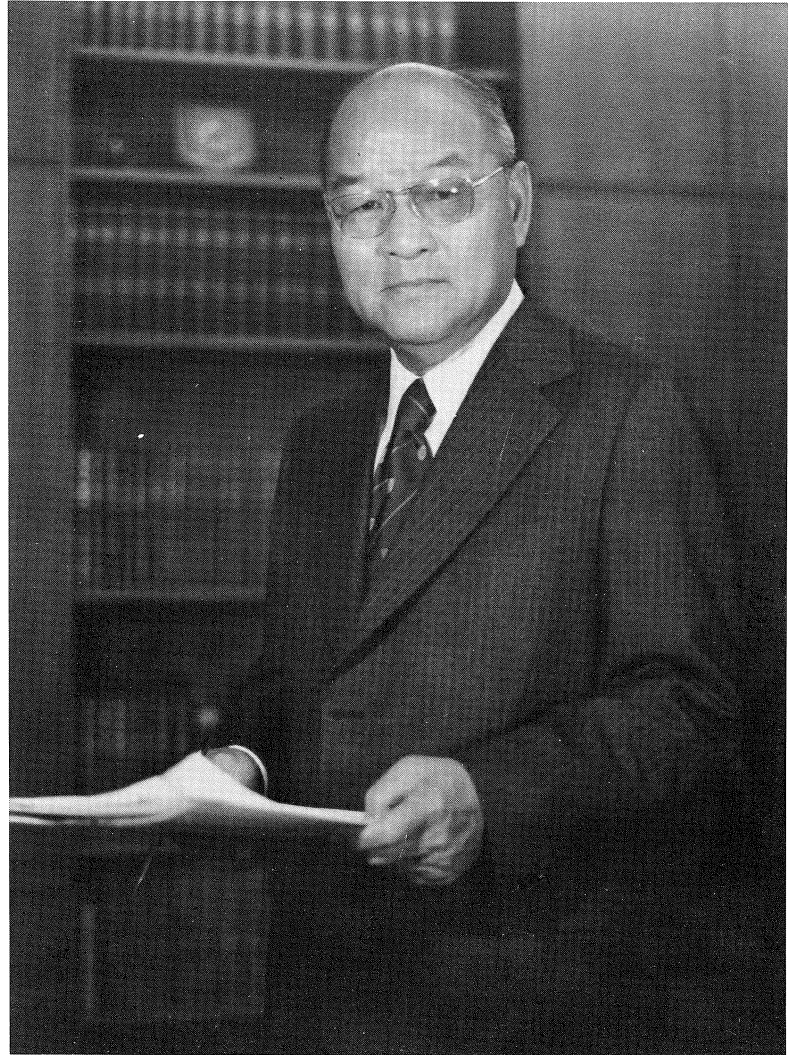
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*Cover:* Academic year begins



# Dr. Choh-Ming Li Stays on for 1 Year



The Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong announced that Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor of the University, has agreed to serve for one further year after his present term expires on 30th September, 1977.

Dr. Li assumed office as the University's first Vice-Chancellor in 1964. His appointment was last extended in 1972 for five years until 1977.

In making the announcement, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the Council, said, "The Council is very pleased that Dr. Li, who was in fact invited to continue for a longer term, has agreed to continue to serve for another year. This additional period will enable him to lay the groundwork for the reorganization of the University recommended by the Fulton Commission."

# Dean of Faculty of Arts

## Mr. John Gannon

Mr. John Gannon read a double major (History and Latin) for the B.A. degree at the National University of Ireland, and followed this with the degrees of Licentiate in Philosophy, and Bachelor of Divinity and Sacrae Theologiae Lector in Theology. In 1964 he obtained an M.A. degree in English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University. In 1970 he spent a year in research at Cambridge University.



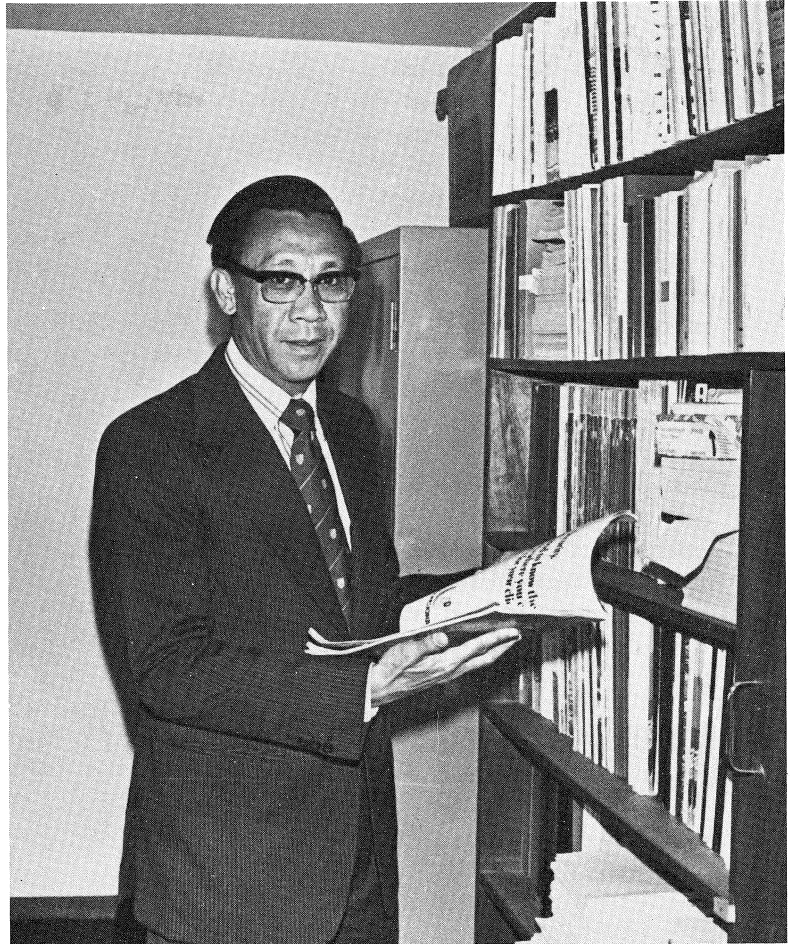
Mr. Gannon earlier spent two years in Canton learning Cantonese. Before the establishment of the Chinese University, he taught in post-secondary colleges, including part-time teaching in both United College and New Asia College. In 1964 he joined the Chinese University (United College) on his return from Columbia University. From 1967 he was Head of the English Department at United College. He was promoted to Senior Lecturer in 1973, and became Chairman of the Board of Studies in English in 1974. In 1976 he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Instructional Development. In August 1977 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

He has published both in Ireland and in Hong Kong, chiefly in the field of Medieval and Renaissance drama.



# Dean of Faculty of Business Administration

## Dr. Yu-To Chung



Dr. Yu-to Chung, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, is a commerce graduate of the University of Edinburgh and obtained his Master of Business Administration and Doctor of Business Administration degrees from Indiana University in the United States.

Before joining The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1966, Dr. Chung worked in the London and Hong Kong Offices of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,

where he gained practical experience in auditing, financial/managerial accounting, tax accounting and investigation work.

Dr. Chung's research interests and publications are in the areas of government budgeting, financial accounting, and U.K. and H.K. tax accounting.

Dr. Chung serves as Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration from 1976-78, and is Director of Studies in Accounting

and Finance, and Chairman of the Senate Committee on Physical Education.

Dr. Chung is a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Training in Commerce and the Services of the Hong Kong Training Council of the Hong Kong Government, a member of the Finance Management Committee of the Hong Kong Management Association, and a member of the Training and Examinations Committee of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants.

# Dean of Faculty of Medicine

## Professor Gerald H. Choa



Professor Gerald H. Choa, formerly Director of Medical and Health Services of Hong Kong, is now the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Administrative Medicine of this University.

Professor Choa received his M.B.B.S. and M.D. degrees from Hong Kong University and is Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London (F.R.C.P. London), Fellow of the Royal

College of Physicians of Edinburgh (F.R.C.P. Edinburgh) and Fellow of the Faculty of Community Medicine (F.F.C.M.).

Professor Choa was Lecturer in Medicine at Hong Kong University from 1952 to 1956 and Part-time Lecturer and Examiner in Medicine from 1956 to 1967. He entered the service of the Hong Kong Medical and Health Department in 1956 and served as

Specialist of Medicine (1956-1962) and Senior Specialist of Medicine (1962-67) at Queen Mary Hospital. He was appointed in 1967 Deputy Director (Medical Division) of the Department and in 1970 Director of Medical and Health Services, a post he held until he joined this University in 1976.

Professor Choa's recent publications include articles in the field of community medicine.

# Dean of Faculty of Science

## Professor Hsu Bay-sung

Professor Bay-sung Hsu received his degrees of B.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Manchester and has been a Fellow of the Institute of Physics since 1963. He has engaged in research in universities and research institutes in the United Kingdom, mainly in the areas of polymer physics and fibre science.

Professor Hsu has held the Chair in Physics of this University since 1964 and was the Dean of the Science Faculty from 1966 to 1967 and again from 1969 to 1971. He has had wide administrative experience at this University — serving as Vice-Chairman

and later Chairman of the University Science Centre Management Committee (1972-1977), Chairman of the University Library Committee (1968-1970), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Staff/Student Relations and Chairman of the Benjamin Franklin Centre Management Committee (1972-1975), and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Joint Universities' Committee on Student Finance since its formation in 1969.

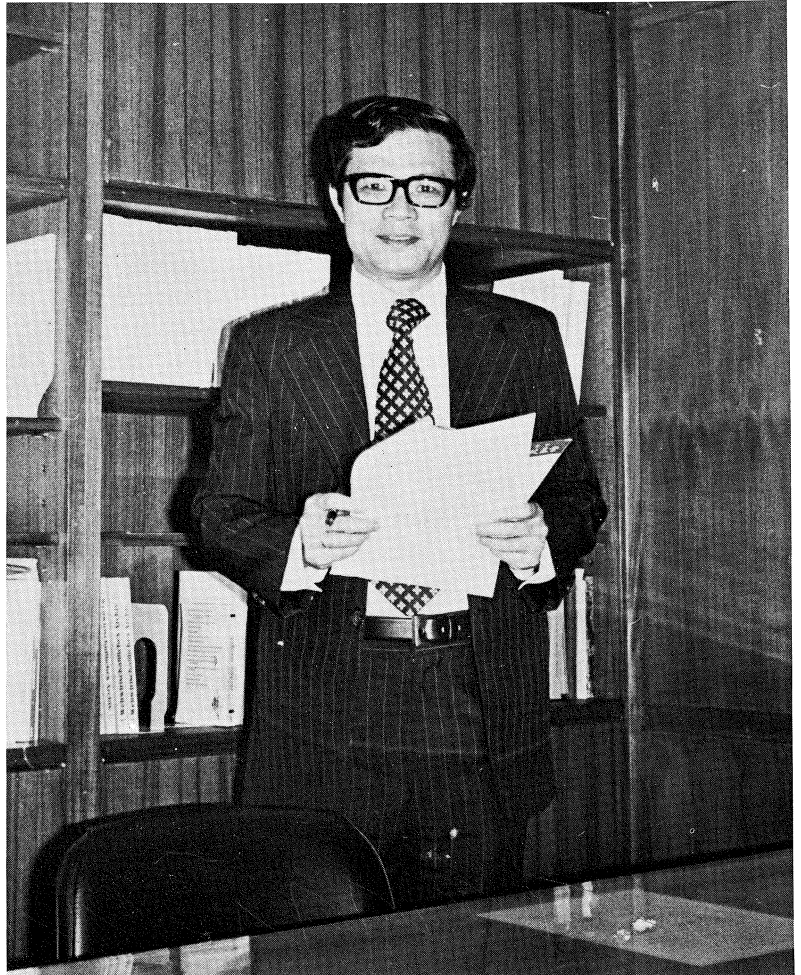
Professor Hsu has published many research papers on polymer science in various international journals.





# Dean of Faculty of Social Science

## Dr. Lin Tzong-biau



Dr. Lin Tzong-biau, Dean of the Social Science Faculty, obtained his B.A. (Economics) from National Taiwan University in 1960. In 1962 he went to West Germany on a German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Scholarship to pursue advanced studies at the Universität of Freiburg where he received his Diploma Volkswirt in 1966 and Ph.D. in 1969 with distinction.

He joined this University in 1966 as Assistant Lecturer and was promoted to Lecturer in 1969. In 1973-74 he won a Mellon Award

which enabled him to go to Stanford University and the University of Pittsburgh as visiting scholar.

In 1974 he was promoted Senior Lecturer and since then he has been Associate Director of the Economic Research Centre and Chairman of the Board of Studies in Economics. In August 1977 he was elected Dean of the Social Science Faculty.

He is affiliated with the American Economic Association, Econometric Society, American Statistical Association and Hong

Kong Economic Association. Since 1976 he has been a member of the Statistics Advisory Board of the Hong Kong Government.

His field of specialization is econometrics and applied economics, but his publications cover various aspects of economics, including a book about monetary systems and behaviour (in German) and numerous papers in international journals on topics ranging from pure econometric methods to practical development and trade problems of the Hong Kong economy.

# UNESCO

## Regional Training Course on Cultivation of Edible Fungi (Mushrooms)

A "Training Course on Cultivation of Edible Fungi (Mushrooms)" was held from 27th June to 16th July, 1977 at the Chinese University. This training course was jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), the Committee for Scientific Co-ordination, Hong Kong, and The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The purpose of the training course was to provide the participants with the most advanced knowledge on and techniques in the use of wastes (paddy straw, cotton waste and sawdust etc.) for the cultivation of edible mushrooms.

Dr. S. T. Chang of the Department of Biology of this University was Course Director, Professor R. V. Alicbusan (National Institute of Science and Technology, Philippines) Course Co-director and Dr. K. Y. Chan (Chinese University) Course Co-ordinator. Lecturers of this course included Professor G. Eger (West Germany), Professor Y. Hashioka (Japan), Professor R. V. Alicbusan (the Philippines), Dr. J. P. San Antonio (U.S.A.), Mr. S. Nutalaya (Thailand) and Dr. S. T. Chang, Dr. O. W. Lau and Dr. Y.S. Bau of this University. The 19 participants of this course came from Southeast Asian member states of UNESCO, including Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Hong Kong and there were observers from Australia, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

The Opening Ceremony of the course was held on 27th June, 1977 at this University. Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. S. T. Chang, Mr. G. J. Bell, Chairman of Committee for Scientific Co-ordination, Hong Kong, and Dr. E. J. DaSilva, UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, officiated at the Ceremony. Among the special guests of the training course were Dr. P. J. Bels, President of International Commission on Mushroom Science, Holland, Mr. G.

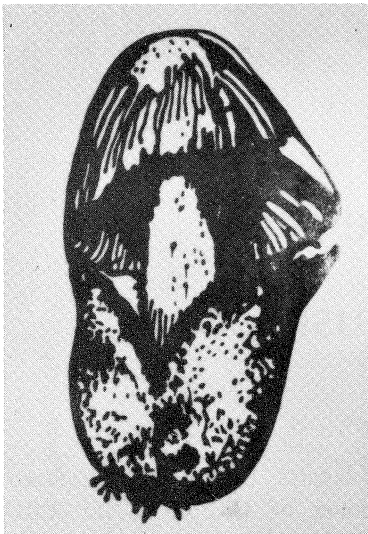
Trapp (UNESCO – Jakarta Office) and Professor C. G. Heden, Member of UNESCO/UNEP/ICRO panel in Microbiology, Sweden.

### Welcome Address by Dr. Choh-Ming Li

I have always known mushrooms as delectable edibles in European and Chinese cooking. I enjoy eating them very much, especially in the way the Chinese prepare their dishes. Little did I realize they could become a serious subject of academic interest with various economic, social and industrial implications until I learned from the research work carried out by our colleague Dr. S. T. Chang, who is so dedicated to the research and production of mushrooms that he is known as "Mr. Mushroom" in the local community.

The significance of mushroom study can be evidenced from the opening of the Regional Training Course on Cultivation of Edible Fungi (Mushrooms) today which has attracted lecturers, participants, observers and guests of various research institutions and prestigious learned societies from over 10 countries. We are extremely pleased that this training course is jointly sponsored by 5 organizations and that The Chinese University of Hong Kong has the honour of being its host and co-sponsor.

Since population explosion is posing a serious threat to the future of world development, students of natural sciences and social sciences have joined hands in trying to solve the problem of how to produce enough food for the ever-growing population each year. It concerns not only world peace, but also human survival. By virtue of high nutritional value, low cost of production and easy availability, mushrooms, when mass produced, may turn out to be one of the solutions to food shortage that has been



haunting mankind for a long time. With more research done along the line already explored, it may become an instrument of salvation to the developing countries. It is gratifying to note that two sessions of panel discussion will be open to the public. This will give local mushroom growers a chance to bring their problems to the experts for advice. This earthly approach coupled with the expertise from various participants will surely make the 3-week training course a model of regional cooperation and a truly international event of lasting impact.

On behalf of the Chinese University I would like to extend our warm welcome to you all. Now I have the honour to declare the Regional Training Course on Cultivation of Edible Fungi (Mushrooms) open. Thank you.

#### Message from UNESCO

Dr. E. J. DaSilva, UNESCO, Paris Headquarters

Vice-Chancellor Dr. Li, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to be present at the opening of this UNEP/UNESCO/ICRO Training Course on the Cultivation of Edible Fungi and to transmit to you, the organizers and participants, the best wishes of Mr. M'Bar, Director-General of Unesco, and Dr. Tolbu, Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme, for success in your work.

Organized within the framework of Unesco's programme for the promotion of research in applied microbiology and co-sponsored by UNEP and the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), this activity carried out in close co-operation with the

UNEP/UNESCO/ICRO Panel on Microbiology, is of special interest for the developing countries in the programme for Regional Co-operation in Basic Sciences in Southeast Asia in which Hong Kong participates.

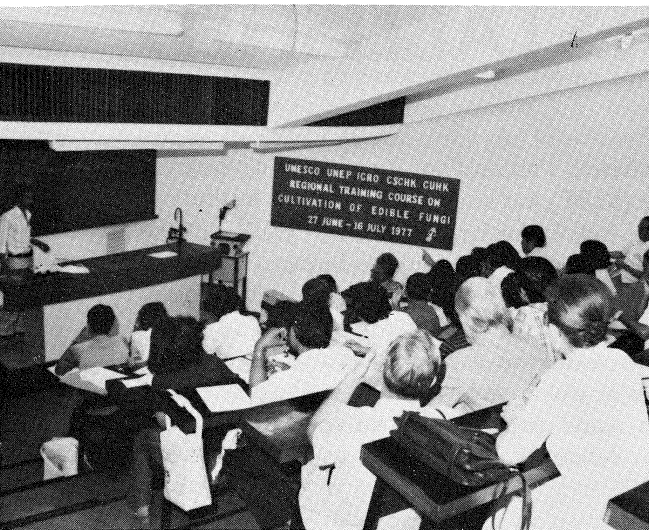
Developing countries located in sub-tropical and tropical regions have a high potential for the utilization of micro-organisms in producing local food products through fermentation and protein from natural products like molasses and starchy substrates.

The use of paddy straw, cotton waste and other similar materials for the cultivation of edible mushrooms, and especially *Volvariella volvacea*, aids in combatting the deterioration of the environment. Further, the bioconversion of such wastes, coming as an important application from basic research, is an important means to counteract world hunger and malnutrition. Edible mushrooms cultivated on biodegradable wastes can make a very important contribution to increasing food protein, a subject which you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, pre-pointed in your remarks some minutes ago.

Mushroom cultivation has evolved from a hobby in horticultural craft into an established scientific process that has potential for food protein in village technologies at rural economies especially in the developing countries. Traditionally based on the deployment of a horse-manure-straw into substrate, mushroom cultivation is an apt and ready example of the recycling of unattractive waste into palatable proteinaceous food within consumer purchasing power.

The techniques evolved in mushroom cultivation are familiar to those employed in other industrial





processes using micro-organisms, and consequently, the quality of mushroom strain and culture purity are guaranteed. The cultivation of *Agaricus bisporus* in Europe and North America is a lucrative industry; in Japan, *Lentinus edodes* predominates and in Asia, the common choice is *Volvariella volvacea*.

It is only recently that doubts regarding the guarantee of mushroom edibility have been dispelled, the nature of the starting materials supporting mushroom growth having considerably prejudiced the consumer's tastes. However, with the development of established scientific processes for composting and preparation of 'tufei', and in view of the high market value, mushroom cultivation can be considered as a prime example of low-energy, low-cost and low-waste technology which can greatly benefit the developing countries.

Unesco is well aware of the importance of research on micro-organism, and together with other U. N. agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations is sponsoring the Fifth International Conference on the Global Impacts of Applied Microbiology at Bangkok in November this year.

Through these activities, i.e. the training course, fellowship and conference programme, Unesco helps in the training of manpower for education and research for the fascinating microbiological decades ahead of us, which may prove as important as the developments in physics 20 years ago.

Participants of this course, you come here to be trained in the field of your choice and in the coming weeks specialists in the area of mushroom cultivation will be with you. In the coming weeks, you should

learn, study from them and where necessary, teach them the important problems and production methods in this field of research activity, elsewhere and especially in the region. Microbiology, as you well know, offers a sound base for interdisciplinary approaches and so you should gather as much information as possible in the different aspects presented here for transfer to your colleagues back home. Each one of you is an important element in the transfer of this valuable technology and in some years to come will be responsible for the next formation of researchers in this important area of research. The rich promise given you to attend this course should not go unfulfilled.

Together with the faculty members to whom we extended thanks for their devotion and sacrifice in drumming up an "edible mushroom" scientific programme in the days to follow, this course augurs well to break ground for future activities in the region of Southeast Asia.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the University authorities, the Committee for Scientific Co-ordination, Dr. Chang and his team of colleagues for having made admirable efforts in putting this course on track. I also like to mention the valuable help of Dr. McDivitt and Dr. Trapp of our Regional Office in Jakarta in ensuring the success of this course.

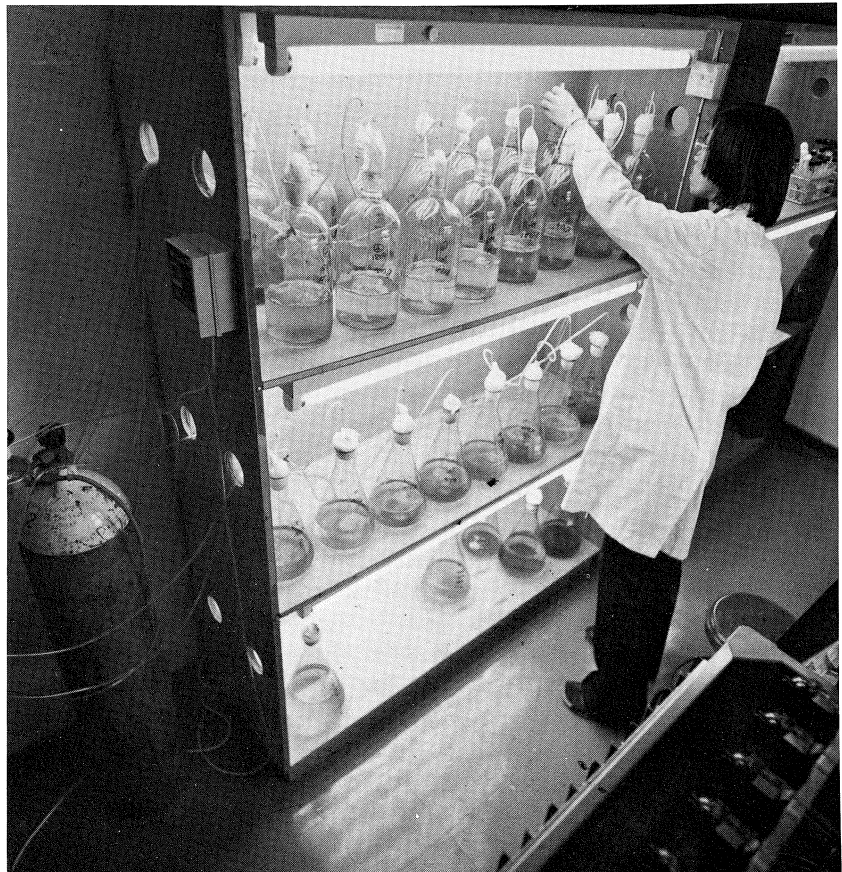
You participants, with the help of the teaching faculty and the local organizers, have the potential to contribute to the development of microbiology in this part of the globe which is so extremely rich in substrates for microbial conversion to products which man so badly needs. The future is yours, and thank you.

# RUPP ESTABLISHED

The Research Unit on Food Protein Production from Wastes (RUPP) was established under the Institute of Science and Technology in January 1977 with the aim of producing high quality food protein from wastes and achieving pollution control simultaneously.

Food shortage and environmental pollution are two major global problems to-day. About one third of the world population is suffering from malnutrition, deficiency of food protein being the major cause. Scientists are working on ways of increasing the production of high protein food.

Meanwhile, the energy crisis has made us realize the importance of recycling industrial, household and agricultural wastes. Recycling includes both the use and the recovery of wastes, for their original application or for a new purpose, e.g. kitchen garbage becomes fertilizer, plastic waste is gasified into fuel for later use, used paper can become paper pulp or can be converted to alcohol if so desired, pig and



*Indoor cultivation of unicellular green algae in sewage effluent*

human effluents can be used to produce edible protein, while cotton waste, sawdust, banana leaves and cereal straw can grow edible mushrooms, and, in turn, the spent composts can become good organic fertilizer. Recycling of wastes will also help to reduce the pollution hazard.

The RUPP is therefore carrying out the following streams of research:

- (1) Production of food protein from treated sewage wastes
- (2) Production of straw mushroom from cotton waste and used tea leaves

### Production of Food Protein from Treated Sewage Wastes

The effluent and sludge from this University's Sewage Treatment Plant is used for intensive aquacultures through successive steps in the food chain of algae, shrimp, fish, etc., and for the cultivation of certain economic plants. The dumping of large amounts of effluent carrying nutrient materials into the shallow Tolo Harbour would cause severe environ-

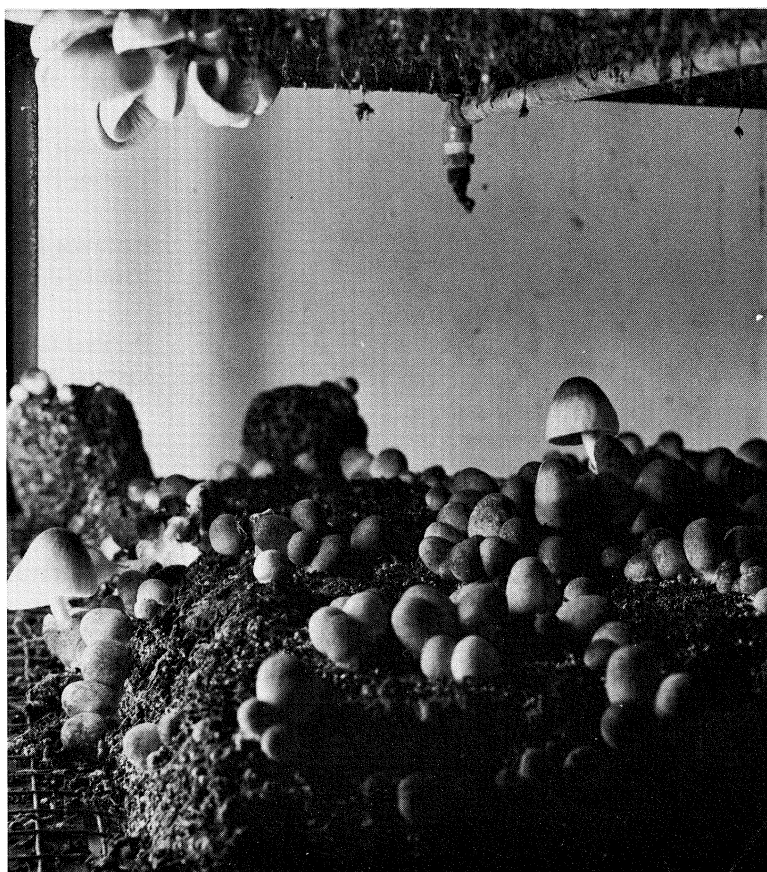
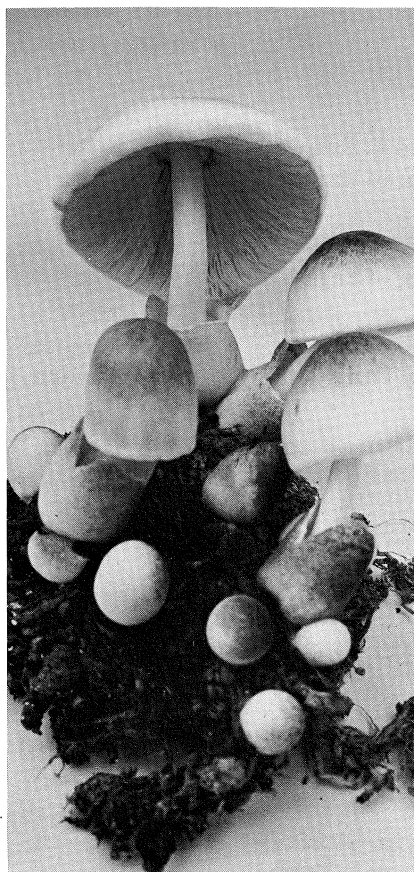
mental hazards. These nutrients can be cleansed up from the effluent by using an efficient algae culture system, which, at the same time, is capable of producing food and plants of economic value.

This research project is to be carried out in two parts:

- (1) Selection of suitable algae species for cultivation with sewage effluent and sludge and of plant species of high economic value for hydroponic cultures;
- (2) Determination of the effectiveness of removing nutrients by the algae cultures from the sewage effluent and sludge. Research results may be applied to mariculture on a large scale.

### Production of Straw Mushroom from Cotton Waste and Used Tea Leaves

A neglected source of high quality protein is edible mushrooms, which can be eaten directly and are palatable. Mushrooms in general can supply additional protein in meeting the great demand created by the increasing world population. The straw mushroom, in particular, is suitable in the tropical/sub-tropical countries for this purpose.



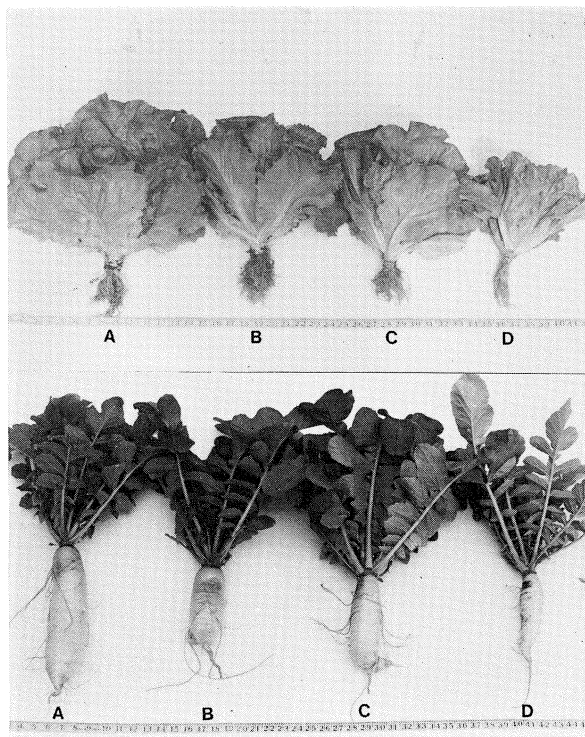


The RUPP is conducting systematic studies on the biological characteristics, nutrient value and cultivation methods of the mushroom as follows:-

- (1) cultivation and selection of the best strains of the straw mushroom;
- (2) study of how the different kinds of cultivation beds and spawns affect the nutrient value of mushrooms;
- (3) study of the chemical composition and physical properties of cotton-waste compost and used tea leaves; and
- (4) study of the microorganisms of the cultivation materials and the prevention of mushroom disease.

This research will go a long way in helping the mushroom cultivating industries in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

In the RUPP, the cotton waste compost for growing mushroom is subsequently re-used for vegetable cultivation and has produced very satisfactory results.



*Cotton waste compost re-used for vegetable cultivation*  
 (A) Spent cotton waste compost; (B) A + 1/2 garden soil; (C) Garden soil + NPK chemical fertilizer; (D) Control (Garden soil).

# Personalia

## I. Appointments

### University Deans of Faculties and Graduate School

Faculty of Arts	Mr. John B. Gannon
Faculty of Business Administration	Dr. Yu-to Chung
Faculty of Medicine	Professor G. H. Choa
Faculty of Science	Professor Bay-sung Hsu
Faculty of Social Science	Dr. Lin Tzong-biau
Graduate School	Professor M. H. Hsing

### Academic Staff

#### *Faculty of Arts*

Professor Richard C. Rudolph  
 Visiting Professor of History (Concurrently)

Professor Edith L. Tiempo  
 Visiting Professor of English

Dr. Paul G. Pickowicz  
 Visiting Assistant Professor of History (Concurrently)

Dr. Chingho A. Chen  
 Reader in Japanese Studies

Dr. John J. Deeney  
 Senior Lecturer in English

Mr. Wang Erh-min  
 Senior Lecturer in History

Dr. Robert E. Allinson  
 Lecturer in Philosophy

Mr. Louis Chen  
 Temporary Lecturer in Music

Mrs. Cheng Huang Wen-tsung  
Honorary Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Cheung Sai-bung  
Lecturer in Music

Dr. Chou Sui-ning, Prudence  
Lecturer in Chinese, International Asian Studies  
Programme

Mr. Yves Cizaire  
Visiting Lecturer in French Studies

Dr. David W. Faure  
Lecturer in History

Mr. Nobumichi Mutoh  
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese Studies

Mr. Leung Pui-kam  
Lecturer in Chinese

Dr. Lu Yau-tung  
Lecturer in History

Dr. Tam Yue-him  
Lecturer in History

Dr. William S. Tay  
Lecturer in English

Mr. James D. Anderson, Jr.  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Religion

Mr. Joseph Hung Hin-wai  
Assistant Lecturer in English

Mr. Kwok Siu-tong  
Assistant Lecturer in History

#### ***Faculty of Business Administration***

Dr. Chang Zeph-yun  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Dr. Joseph Cheng Lap-chiu  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Chong Lim-eng  
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Mr. Hugh Murray  
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

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

Dr. Tuan Chyau  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Chan Chan-Keong  
Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Danny Cheng Wai-lam  
Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Vincent Cheung Chak-lam  
Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Yau Hon-ming  
Assistant Lecturer in Marketing & International  
Business

#### ***Faculty of Science***

Professor Chen Chih-fan  
Professor of Electronics

Professor Wu Ta-sun  
Professor of Mathematics

Dr. Chan Chack-kuen  
Lecturer in Electronics

Dr. Stephen Shing-fat Ching  
Lecturer in Computer Science

## PERSONALIA

Dr. Stanislaus Hu  
Lecturer in Computer Science

Dr. Lee Sik-yum  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. Leung Kam-wing  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. David Tsang Sau-cheuk  
Lecturer in Biochemistry

Dr. Tseng Wen-young  
Lecturer in Biology

Dr. Wong Bun  
Lecturer in Mathematics

Dr. Norman Woo Ying-shiu  
Lecturer in Biology

Mr. Yeung Kai-shing  
Lecturer in Electronics

Mr. Cheng Chi-pui  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. Fong Tai-Lung  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. Leung Wing-pun  
Assistant Lecturer in Physics

### *Faculty of Social Science*

Dr. Erwin Atwood  
Visiting Professor of Journalism & Communication

Dr. Chang Chak-yan  
Lecturer in Government & Public Administration,  
International Asian Studies Programme

Dr. Cheung Mui-ching  
Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Jiann Hsieh  
Lecturer in Anthropology

Dr. Kong King-leung  
Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Leung Yee  
Lecturer in Geography

Dr. Judith Strauch  
Visiting Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Chang Tsuen-sheng  
Assistant Lecturer in Journalism & Communication

Mr. Joseph Cheng Yu-shek  
Assistant Lecturer in Government & Public  
Administration

Mr. Raymond Kuo-fung Ch'ien  
Assistant Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Chow Wing-sun  
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Social Work

Mr. Ho Yin-ping  
Assistant Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Huang-Fu Ho-wang  
Assistant Lecturer in Journalism & Communication

Mr. Paul Kwong Chun-kuen  
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Lam Kin-che  
Assistant Lecturer in Geography

Mr. Lau Chong-chor  
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Mok Bong-ho  
Assistant Lecturer in Social Work

Mr. Sung Yun-wing  
Assistant Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Tang Lung-wai  
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Wong Yue-chim  
Assistant Lecturer in Economics



***Faculty of Medicine***

Professor Gerald H. Choa  
Professor of Administrative Medicine (Concurrently)

***Graduate School***

***Three-year Part-time Master of Business Administration  
Degree Programme***

Professor Hsin Sutu  
Director

Mr. P. T. McGuire  
Assistant to Director

Mr. William A. Long  
Visiting Lecturer in Business Administration

***Lingnan Institute of Business Administration***

Dr. John L. Espy  
Acting Director

Mr. Lamp Li  
Acting Associate Director

Dr. Charles F. Warnock  
Visiting Associate Professor

Dr. Charles Steilen  
Senior Lecturer

Dr. H. Kan Lau  
Visiting Lecturer

***School of Education***

Professor C. K. Leong  
Visiting Associate Professor

Mr. William Cheng  
Lecturer

Mr. Rex Heyworth  
Lecturer

Dr. Bernard Luk Hung-kay  
Lecturer

***Centre for Communication Studies***

Professor Wilbur Schramm  
Aw Boon Haw Professor

***Administrative Staff***

Mr. Jerome J. Day, Jr.  
Director, Computer Services Centre

Mr. George Kao  
Honorary Representative in U.S.A. of Chinese  
University Press

Dr. R. F. Turner-Smith  
Instructional Development Officer (Concurrently)

Mr. A. E. Starling  
Planning Officer, Faculty of Medicine

Mr. Rupert Chan  
Assistant Registrar, Faculty Office of Medicine

Mr. Stephen Chan  
Assistant Secretary, College Office, United College

The Rev. Dr. Peter K. H. Lee  
Chaplain, Chung Chi College

Mrs. Annie Pik-man Ng  
Assistant Registrar, Faculty Office of Science

Mr. Dominic T. L. Tsim  
Assistant Secretary, University Secretariat

Mrs. Mabel Wang Yeuk-ho  
Assistant Librarian I, University Library

Miss Lilian Chan Wai-yin  
Temporary Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mrs. Chan Shu-an  
Administrative Assistant, University Secretariat

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Chan Yuk-Cheung  
Administrative Assistant, College Office, Chung Chi  
College

Mr. Simon S. C. Chau  
Administrative Assistant, Centre for Translation  
Projects

Miss Choy Kwan-ming  
Administrative Assistant, University Registry

Mr. John Fung  
Temporary Assistant Architect, Buildings Office

Mr. Edward Lau  
Administrative Assistant, University Secretariat

Mrs. Nina Lee  
Temporary Assistant Librarian II, United College

Mr. Tam Wai-lup  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mr. Wong Chiu-chung  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mrs. Wong Nei I-Chien  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library

Mr. Yang Wing-Hay  
Temporary Assistant Architect, Buildings Office

Mr. Chan Chuen-sang  
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Registration  
Office, United College

Mr. Laubie Li  
Probationary Administrative Assistant, University  
Secretariat

Miss Ng Sui-hing  
Probationary Administrative Assistant, College Office,  
Chung Chi College

Mr. Tsui Chi-Yu  
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Extramural  
Studies Department

Miss Wan Siu-wan  
Probationary Administrative Assistant, Lingnan  
Institute of Business Administration

Mr. Wang Hsueh-ying  
Probationary Assistant Librarian, University  
Library

### *International Asian Studies Programme*

Professor S. S. Hsueh  
Director (Concurrently)

Dr. Y. Y. Kueh  
Associate Director (Concurrently)

Mr. Luen Chih-biau  
Probationary Administrative Assistant

### *University of California Study Center*

Professor Richard C. Rudolph  
Director

Dr. Paul G. Pickowicz  
Associate Director

### **Research Staff**

#### *Institute of Chinese Studies*

Dr. Choh-Ming Li  
Director (Concurrently)

Dr. Chingho A. Chen  
Associate Director (Concurrently)

Mr. Chuan Han-sheng  
Senior Research Fellow

Mr. Wang Teh-chao  
Senior Research Fellow

Mr. Yen Keng-wang  
Senior Research Fellow

Dr. Chou Ying-hsiung  
Junior Research Fellow

**Centre for Translation Projects**

Dr. John J. Deeney  
Honorary Senior Fellow (Concurrently)

Mr. Frederick Tsai  
Visiting Fellow

***Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities***

**Social Research Centre**

Dr. S. K. Lau  
Associate Director (Concurrently)

***Institute of Science & Technology***

Dr. C. H. Yong Chao  
Honorary Research Fellow

**II. Promotions**

**Academic Staff**

Dr. John L. Espy,  
Reader, LIBA

Dr. Chen Fong-ching  
Senior Lecturer in Physics

Dr. Cheng Tong-yung  
Senior Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Chiao Chien  
Senior Lecturer in Anthropology

Dr. Chow Lam Lin-sen  
Senior Lecturer in Chinese

Mr. Harold Ho  
Senior Lecturer in Social Work

Mr. Hu Hsiao-sheng  
Senior Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Lee Kai-fong  
Senior Lecturer in Electronics

Mr. Liu Kuo-sung  
Senior Lecturer in Fine Arts

Dr. So Suk-ping  
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry

Dr. Wong Fai-ming  
Senior Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Chang Song-hing  
Lecturer in Chinese

Dr. Cheung Tak-Sing  
Lecturer in Sociology

Miss Louise Ho  
Lecturer in English

Dr. Herbert Pierson  
Lecturer in English

Dr. Steve Shea Koon-Lam  
Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Douglas Tung  
Lecturer in Computer Science

Mr. C. D. Godwin  
Assistant Lecturer in English

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Senior Assistant Secretary, University Secretariat

Mrs. Y. Y. Lo  
Managing Editor of *Renditions*, and Assistant  
Director of Centre for Translation Projects

Mr. Cheung Wai-lun  
Administrative Assistant, University Registry

III. Retirements

Academic Staff

Professor Hsin Sutu  
Professor of Business Administration and Director of  
Lingnan Institute of Business Administration

Mr. Chuan Han-sheng  
Reader in History

Mr. Wang Teh-chao  
Reader in History

Mr. Yen Keng-wang  
Reader in History

Dr. C. H. Yong Chao  
Senior Lecturer in Mathematics

Mr. Wong Sau-lam  
Senior Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Sun Shih-du  
Lecturer in General Business Management &  
Personnel Management

Mr. Wu Chen-hsiung  
Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Yao Pe-chun  
Lecturer in Translation

Administrative Staff

Mr. T. R. Liu  
Academic Registrar, United College

Mr. Wang Chi  
Dean of Studies/Registrar, New Asia College

Mr. Wu Chen-hsiung  
Comptroller, New Asia College (Concurrently)

*Professor Chen Chih-fan, B.S. (National Peiyang), M.S. (Penn.), Ph.D. (Cantab), LL.D. honoris causa (Lewis), is the new Chair Professor of Electronics of this University.*

*Professor Chen has been Research Associate of Princeton University and University of Pennsylvania; Senior Engineer of Brown Engineering Company; Visiting Scholar of Argonne National Laboratory; Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Houston; and Visiting Scientist of Electronic Systems Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

*Professor Chen's publications include more than fifty scientific papers published in international electrical engineering journals and a textbook on automatic control published by Prentice Hall. Professor Chen is also a Chinese essayist and is the author of such collections as My Sojourn in America, Reflections on River Cam and In the Spring Breeze.*



# Professor Chen Chih-fan of Electronics Department



Q. What do you think of this University, as compared to other world-renowned universities at which you have worked and lived?

A. In many ways, The Chinese University of Hong Kong is comparable to first-rate universities. The distance of this University from downtown Hong Kong is just ideal, just as Cambridge is to London and Princeton to New York. Berkeley is too near San Francisco, so is Harvard to Boston. Our campus is one of the world's most beautiful, excelling Cambridge and Harvard in natural setting and surpassing Cornell in magnificence. The student population of the University is just the right size, although the number at each college is slightly too big. The most valuable asset of this University is the college system. Unlike colleges in American universities, our colleges are not the administrative machinery for the departments; rather, they are like colleges of Oxbridge, which are responsible for guiding students in their studies and attending to their daily lives. This is one of the characteristics of the Chinese University.

Q. College system is an effective system for student-orientated teaching. I understand you are a staunch supporter of this system. Would you like to tell us some of its advantages?

A. Departments are responsible for the provision of lectures, laboratory work and examinations, etc. Colleges have the unique function of letting staff and students live together and know one another. Meals, drinks and chitchats constitute an important part of our everyday life; however, American professors who go for "efficiency" tend to neglect, intentionally or unintentionally, such matters of importance in education.

A college should include as its members teachers and students of different faculties and disciplines. Although a college may for historical

reasons have more students of certain disciplines, it has on the whole a "mixed" composition. It is by virtue of this mixture, and the practice of having meals and chitchats together, that the members may influence one another and benefit from one another. This is how students may be educated in an informal way.

Q. Turning to your own field, what is the recent development in electronics?

A. In the field of electronics, the most rapid advances have come about in semi-conductors. From semi-conductors, integrated circuits have developed and from I.C., micro-computers. Micro-computers are very small in size, cheap to produce and easy to apply. In the near future (say, within a decade), revolutionary changes will be brought to our household chores, office work and daily life because of the wide application of micro-computers. The impact of these changes will exceed that of the invention of fire, farming tools, steam engine, electricity and atomic energy, with effects as yet inconceivable.

Q. Would this be a change for the better, or for worse?

A. This would be a question of values, but Science is not concerned with values. It is concerned only with "what is"; and there is another branch of knowledge which deals with "what ought to do". A sharp distinction is drawn between the two, and this is at the root of what C. P. Snow described as the confrontation of the "two cultures". Such confrontation in itself may not be a serious problem, but it would be catastrophic for mankind to be on an express train which has lost its bearings. At present, mankind is indeed on an express train which has lost its bearings.

Q. Hasn't the academic world noticed this problem and how is it tackling it?

A. In the past three or four decades, a new branch of knowledge has come into being. It falls neither within the province of "what is" nor within that of "what ought to do": it is concerned with "decision-making", and includes Automata Theory, Information Theory, System Theory, Control Theory, Optimization, Operational Research, etc. To illustrate my point: to make

decisions with a finite machine or with the limited data available is the principle of Automata Theory; snowing in Hong Kong would be news, but not in Tokyo — this is the principle of Information Theory; to view a thing or a system as a whole from a wider perspective and not to reduce it to its component parts is the principle of System Theory. The direction and methods of these disciplines are different from those of the other branches of knowledge already in existence.

Q. Would you like to tell us something more about the System Theory. It sounds so unscientific to forsake the reductionist approach.

A. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, all disciplines were under the influence of the "scientific" approach, which reduces everything to its most elementary components. Russell named one of his books *Logical Atomism* and the philosophy of Wittgenstein turned out to be language philosophy. Historians at Cambridge such as Acton published *Cambridge Modern History*, which treated history as the collection of facts and piecing together of data. And it is even more so with natural science, which tends to concentrate on the trees rather than the forest.

This method also had great influence in China during the May Fourth period. Hu Shih's *History of Chinese Philosophy* was not completed because he got stuck in his textual research on Zen. Ting Wen-chiang planned to write a biography of Liang Chi-ch'ao, but only managed to produce a pile of material by exhausting all the data on Liang. So we can see where the "scientific" approach of that time lands us.

Q. How about Ch'ien Mu?

A. In a sense, what Ch'ien Mu uses is the system approach we are talking about: study of the whole and not the fragmented parts. This is also the approach used by Toynbee in his *A Study of History* and Wells in his *The Outline of History*. It is interesting to note that these great historians defended their system approach vigorously and courageously in their first volume or introductory chapters and arrived at the System Theory independently in their conclusions.

You may be surprised to find that we also use the system approach in the teaching of control

science and the design of computers.

Q. In "Decision-Science", is the study of values included?

A. "Decision-Science" is a discipline at the interface between "what is" and "what ought to do". It is therefore logical for "value" to be included. For example, in the field of Optimization, the objective has first to be determined; in other words, a value-structure must be designed. For illustration, it is known that the objective of Economics was the Gross National Product, but now many economists suggest that it is the net product (i.e. with the waste produced during the production process deducted) that should be used as the objective or performance index. In the light of this objective, the United States may not be a very productive country at all. With the objective or value changed, whether a country is progressive or backward has to be re-evaluated.

Q. Still on the question of values, are human values innate?

A. There is a school of thought which holds that human values originate in the basic design of the human brain. A casual review of the human eyes, ears, the sense of smell and the overall physical coordination reveals an efficient "system design", as if very detailed consideration has been given to the design and function of all components. And the human brain is a value-driven decision system motivated by a very complex structure of built-in "values". In this sense, the primary human values are innate. Thorough understanding of the design of computer will help in the study of the relation between the human brain and human values.

Q. Finally, may we know your attitude towards Chinese culture?

A. It would be impossible for Chinese culture, even if it is the best culture in the world, to remain intact today. We are left with no alternative but to join forces with peoples of the world to solve global problems. Ancient Chinese culture of course has its intrinsic value worth turning to.

Mankind is becoming more humble nowadays: westerners are seriously turning their attention to the East, and orientals are taking a hard look at themselves — a gratifying development in this perplexed age.

# Student Enrolment

## 1977-78

### I. Undergraduates

	M.	F.	Total
<b>Arts Faculty</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,045</b>
Chinese	110	184	294
English	69	162	231
Fine Arts	29	33	62
History	156	121	277
Music	14	26	40
Philosophy	73	32	105
Religion	12	24	36
<b>Business Administration Faculty</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>824</b>
Accounting & Finance	232	89	321
General Business Management & Personnel Management	147	71	218
Marketing & International Business	235	50	285
<b>Science Faculty</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,129</b>
Biochemistry	81	17	98
Biology	146	66	212
Chemistry	192	30	222
Electronics	170	5	175
Mathematics	185	21	206
Physics	205	11	216
<b>Social Science Faculty</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,199</b>
Economics	235	99	334
Geography	97	101	198
Government & Public Administration	77	29	106
Journalism & Communication	47	36	83
Social Work	73	85	158
Sociology	160	160	320
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>4,197</b>

### II. Postgraduate Students

M.Phil.	102	22	124
M.A.	2	1	3
M.A. (Ed.)	11	1	12
M.B.A. 2-year (Full-time)	52	9	61
M.B.A. 3-year (Part-time)	38	4	42
M.Div.	4	2	6
Dip.Ed. (Full-time)	57	35	92
Dip.Ed. (Part-time)	200	156	356
<b>Total :</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>696</b>

**Grand Total**                      **3,211**   **1,682**   **4,893**

# Exhibition of Chinese Lacquer

## Sung - Ch'ing

An Exhibition of Chinese Lacquer from the Sung to Ch'ing periods was held at the Art Gallery of the Institute of Chinese Studies from 14th May to 14th June, 1977.

This selection of over 20 exhibits consisted mainly of various types of carved lacquer ware of the Yuan and Ming dynasties; as well as plain lacquer trays of Sung dynasty and pieces decorated with different kinds of inlay of Ming dynasty. Many pieces bear inscriptions which date the ware.

Lacquer has been used in China since very early times and very refined lacquer ware was already produced in the Warring States period, especially in the region of Ch'u. In the Han dynasty, lacquer-making was so highly developed that it had become the most valuable ware, replacing those made of bronze.

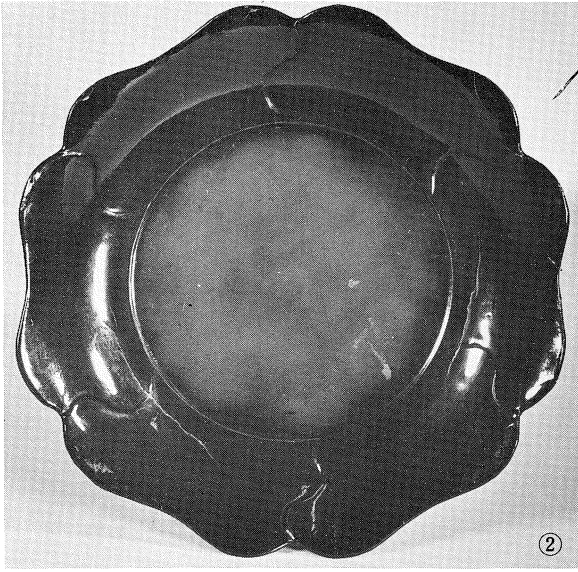
Decoration of early lacquer ware was mainly in the form of colour painting on plain lacquer. In the Sung and Yuan dynasties carving on lacquer had already developed into one of the major techniques and carved lacquer ware represents some of the most distinguished artistic creations in Yuan and Ming dynasties.

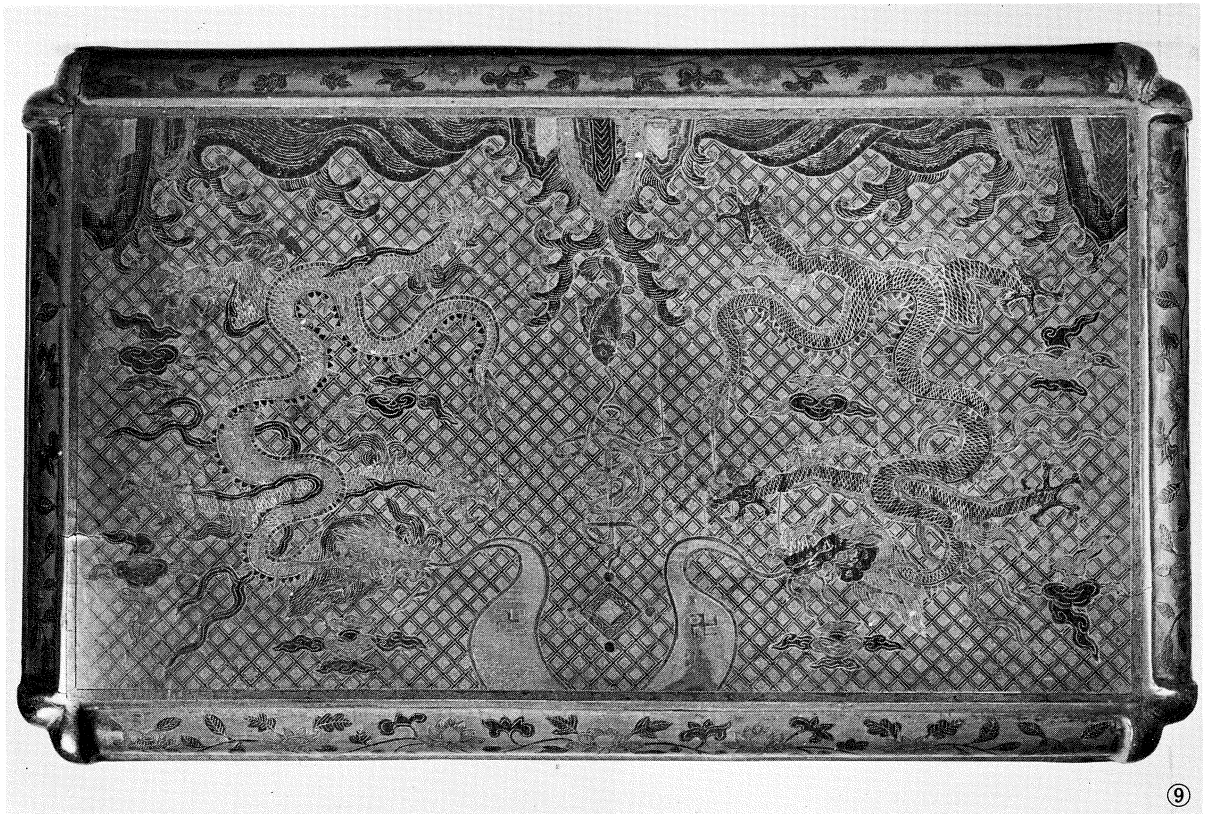
*(Photographs by Mr. Ma Tse-kin)*



①











- ① *Carved red lacquer cup-stand  
Ming, Yung-lo  
"Ta Ming Yung-lo Nien Chih" mark  
and carved Chien-lung inscription*
- ② *Brown lacquer six-lobed dish  
Sung*
- ③ *Carved lacquer bowl with "cloud"  
design  
Southern Sung/Yuan (12th-13th cen-  
tury)*
- ④ *Carved black lacquer Circular dish  
with peony design  
Yuan (14th century)*
- ⑤ *Incised and gilded lacquer dish with  
chrysanthemum-petal sides and design  
of dragon in centre  
Ming, Chia-ching*
- ⑥ *Carved red lacquer mirror-box with  
dragon and phoenix design  
Ming, Chia-ching*
- ⑦ *Carved red lacquer box with design  
of boys at play  
Ming (16th century)*
- ⑧ *Black circular lacquer dish with  
mother-of-pearl inlay design of figures  
in a garden  
Late Ming to early Ch'ing*
- ⑨ *Rectangular lacquer box with cover  
with design of two dragons  
Ming (dated 1604)*
- ⑩ *Carved coloured lacquer jar with  
cover  
Ming, Chia-ching*

## Chinese University Bulletin

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*Carved coloured lacquer jar with cover  
Ming, Chia-ching*