

中文大學校刊

CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Autumn 1988


25
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25th Anniversary Lectures

The University held the third, fourth and fifth of its series of the 25th Anniversary Lectures in August and September. The audience included academics, students, and members of the public.

The third Anniversary Lecture was presented by the faculty of business administration on 26th August. Professor Abraham Charnes, director of the Center for Cybernetic Studies of the University of Texas at Austin spoke on 'Towards Management Science'. He presented a historical review of management science in the ninety-minute lecture. Problems and progress over the last twenty-five years in the synthesis of a science of management for business and industrial organizations were surveyed through examples in the major functional areas of planning, operations, and control. He also examined the applications of management science in the areas of transportation planning, finance, production, and manpower planning. Directions of future development and research were also discussed.

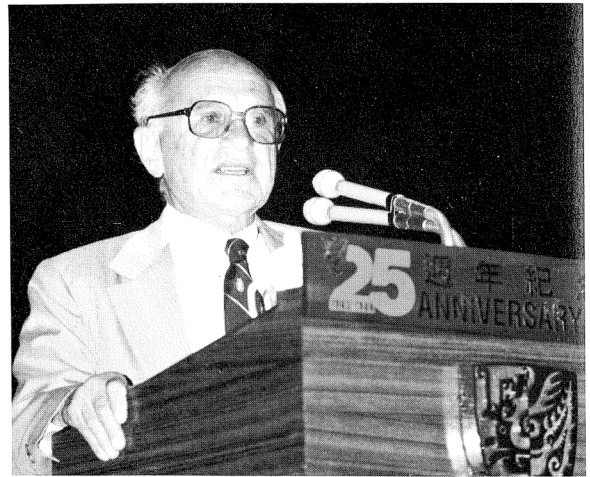
The fourth Anniversary Lecture was presented by the faculty of arts on 7th September. Professor Yü Ying-shih, chair professor of East-Asian studies at Princeton University, spoke on 'Radicalism versus Conservatism in Modern Chinese Thought'.

Professor Yü is a renowned historian. His outstanding achievement in letters, philosophy, and history, especially intellectual history, is well-known to the academic world. Professor Yü in his lecture examined 'radicalism' and 'conservatism' in the context of Chinese history and culture and tried to determine what was characteristically Chinese about the two modes of thought and how the two had been related to each other. Professor Yü combined two different approaches in the lecture to tackle this problem. One was historical, which traced the development of the radicalism versus conservatism controversy since late Qing. The other was typological, which identified different types and sub-types of radicalism and conservatism in modern China.

The fifth Anniversary Lecture was presented by the faculty of social science on 27th September. Dr. Milton Friedman, senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, spoke on 'Free Markets and Free Men'.



Professor Yü Ying-shih



Dr. Milton Friedman

Dr. Friedman is an eminent economist, a Nobel laureate. He is one of the most persistent and persuasive advocates of free enterprise and monetarist policies. According to Dr. Friedman, free societies, though historically rare, have organized their economic activities primarily through private markets, as have some non-free societies. Free private markets thus appear to be a necessary but not sufficient condition for human freedom. Dr. Friedman in his lecture explored the relation between free markets and free men, with particular reference to the experience of Hong Kong. He also considered the basic requisites for preserving a free society.



Chinese University Bulletin

Autumn 1988

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Thirty-sixth Congregation for the Conferment of Honorary and Higher Degrees

The University held its Thirty-sixth Congregation for the conferment of honorary and higher degrees on 6th October, 1988. The occasion also served to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the University. His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Wilson, officiated at the ceremony which took place at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. Over 1,000 graduates, parents and guests attended the ceremony, among them two overseas members of the University Council, the Right Honourable Lord Todd of Trumpington and Dr. Clark Kerr.

The University conferred honorary degrees on six distinguished persons. Sir David Akers-Jones and the Honourable Peter Poon Wing-cheung were awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*; Professor Ching-Wu Chu and Professor Zhao Zhong Xian the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*; Mr. Yu Zhen Fei received the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*; and Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. The public orator was Mr. T.L. Tsim, director of The Chinese University Press, who also wrote the citations. Sir David Akers-Jones addressed the ceremony on behalf of the honorary graduates. The mace-bearer was Dr. Christopher Lam, senior lecturer in chemical pathology.

The congregation also saw the award of higher degrees to 246 graduates, including one Doctor of Medicine, three Doctors of Philosophy, eighty-five Masters of Philosophy, twenty Masters of Arts, two Masters of Divinity, twenty-five Masters of Arts (Education), three Masters of Science, three Masters of Social Work and 104 Masters of Business Administration.



Address by the Vice-Chancellor

Mr. Chancellor, Honorary Graduands, Graduands, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I, first of all, take this opportunity on our 25th Anniversary to thank the six distinguished recipients of our honorary degrees today, Sir David Akers-Jones, the Honourable Peter Poon Wing-cheung, Mr. Yu Zhen Fei, Professor Ching-Wu Chu, Mr. Zhao Zhong Xian and Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee, for honouring The Chinese University of Hong Kong by their presence. It is an important milestone of our history.

Twenty-five years ago when The Chinese University was first established, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the founding Vice-Chancellor, made it known that the University is not just about Chinese language. 'The Chinese University,' he declared, 'is a university of Chinese culture.' He quickly set out to make that a firm commitment of the entire University. He stated that The Chinese University not only 'is a bridge between its own national culture and other cultures' but also that it has the uniqueness of 'the introduction and development of Chinese data into each and every one of the academic disciplines'. Professor Ma Lin, who succeeded Dr. Li, consolidated and developed this unique ideal.

When I came on board last year, I inherited from Dr. Ma a grown-up university, one that is like a young man ready to stretch his muscles. I believe that we are now moving into the third phase of this University's development. We have over 600 academic staff members who are, because of their Chinese heritage, steeped in Chinese culture, and who are, through their personal education and experience, equally steeped in Western culture. We also have on our faculty staff with non-Chinese heritage but with deep empathy for Chinese culture. At this institution, they are engaged everyday in reinterpreting the cross-cultural experience, knowledge and insight which they have gathered, and in developing these into a cross-cultural bridge which is very much needed for linking East and West. The knowledge explosion which makes our time an information age requires people like the academic staff we have, educational institutes like the one we are serving, to take on the enormous responsibility of ensuring that the world not only develops, but grows through multi-cultural understanding into an integral whole in peace and prosperity.

With the cross-cultural wealth that we have, The Chinese University of Hong Kong will produce talents with breadth of appreciation which transcends national and specialization subject boundaries, as well

as sufficient depth of understanding to accomplish critical analysis. With the flexibility of an education system that we are aiming to achieve, we are sure we will produce these talents at a higher rate, in increasing numbers, and at an affordable cost. And these are precisely the sort of talents which Hong Kong will need both now and in the 21st century.

Just as Hong Kong has been successful as an international metropolis for the interchange of goods and services, The Chinese University of Hong Kong will continue to play a significant role in the application and transfer of knowledge and culture between China and the outside world, now and for many years to come.

Citations

Sir David Akers-Jones, KBE, CMG, MA, DCL (Kent), JP

When future historians come to write the history of Hong Kong in the last twenty-five years, from 1963 to 1988, they cannot but credit our city with the speed and magnitude of change over a time span which is no more than one generation. In these twenty-five years, we have grown from an entrepôt to a manufacturing, business and financial centre, to the world's leading container port, and leading exporter of garments, toys and electronic goods. What impresses is not just the skyscrapers, first-class roads and magnificent shopping arcades, impressive as these may be. What also impresses is the phenomenal expansion in the provision for housing, hospital care, social welfare and of course, education. To give but one example, the quaint and cloistered setting that was Chung Chi College in 1963 has been transformed into the expansive and magnificent Chinese University campus you see today.

In a world given to euphemism, the term developing territory is often a misnomer. But in the case of Hong Kong, we are a developing territory in the true sense of the term and associated with many if not all of our breathtaking developments over the last twenty-five years is Sir David Akers-Jones, a well-known and much-respected figure in our community.

David Akers-Jones first set eyes on the Far East during the last world war as a young man of seventeen who was then serving in the merchant navy of the British India Steam Navigation Company. After the war, he entered Oxford and read English Language and Literature up to the death of Chaucer. One might

perhaps assume from that that anything after *The Canterbury Tales* is too unexciting to be of interest to this undergraduate. It was at Oxford that he met and fell in love with a beautiful young actress who was appearing with the Liverpool Playhouse. This was Miss Jane Spickernell, daughter of Admiral Sir Frank Spickernell, now Lady Akers-Jones. Not long after, they married and the young David Akers-Jones joined the Foreign Office.

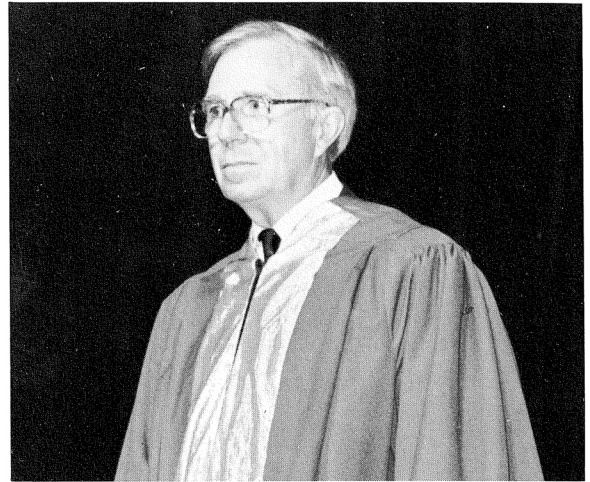
He was enrolled in the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London to learn Mandarin as it was called in those days, but after a year of hard work and having made some headway with the language, he was promptly despatched to Malaya where the ethnic Chinese spoke Hokkien. Barely four years later, just when he had mastered Hokkien, David Akers-Jones was, again, transferred to Hong Kong where the lingua franca of the local population was Cantonese.

In Hong Kong in 1957, his first posting was to the Department of Trade and Industry where he was put in charge of Hong Kong's emergency rations. In those days, this consisted of 10,000 tons of firewood, 20,000 tons of soya beans, and 500 tons of corned beef – supposed to be sufficient for a city of nearly three million people for six weeks if the need ever arose. The use of firewood as fuel for our stoves may be unthinkable to some of our younger graduates today. But those of us who do remember do so with great relief. We have come a long way.

From Trade and Industry, David Akers-Jones moved on to become, successively and successfully, the District Officer of Tsuen Wan, the Islands and Yuen Long, then Deputy District Commissioner, District Commissioner, and Secretary for the New Territories. Except for a four-year spell in the Lands Department, his career in the New Territories spanned some eighteen years. Finally, in 1981, the Government in its infinite wisdom decided to give him the freedom of the city as well. He became the first Secretary of the City and New Territories Administration, and in 1985 Chief Secretary. For his dedicated and distinguished service to the Crown and to Hong Kong, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1958, made a Companion of the Most Excellent Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1978 and was knighted in 1985 shortly after becoming Chief Secretary.

Just when Sir David Akers-Jones was ready to serve out his last days in the Hong Kong civil service as Chief Secretary, a dramatic turn of events catapulted him into the highest office in the territory. The sudden death of Sir Edward Youde left Hong Kong bereaved and without a Governor. And so, from

December 1986 and your own arrival in Hong Kong in April of last year, Mr. Chancellor, Sir David Akers-Jones was Hong Kong's Acting Governor for five months during which time he acted as a Governor should. He ensured that, in the words of the Hon. Lydia Dunn, then Senior Member of the Legislative Council, that there was 'no slackening of the vigorous and progressive pace at which the government worked' and he delivered to you 'a thriving, energetic and well-governed society'.



Mr. Chancellor, the facility of Sir David Akers-Jones as a linguist is well-known. Besides Anglo-Saxon, Old English, Old French, Hindi and Malay, he also knows Hokkien, Chiu Chow, Hakka, Cantonese and lately Putonghua. His knowledge of the Chinese languages also extends to literature. For a man who is so well-versed in the Chinese languages, it is interesting that he should have chosen the following epigrammatic advice of Lao Tzu for the wall in his office. The passage from Chapter 60 of the *Tao Te Ching* (道德經) reads:

‘治大國若烹小鮮’

(Governing a large state is like boiling a small fish.)

Mr. Chancellor, I do not know how British people boil their small fish or if they boil them at all, but Professor D.C. Lau, in his translation of this passage of the *Tao Te Ching*, found it necessary to explain that 'a small fish can be spoiled by being handled'. Sir David Akers-Jones does not need to read this footnote. He understands the ethos and sensibility of the Chinese people and their *modus operandi*. Perhaps he knows that when it comes to politics, Americans run for public office, Britons stand for election, but Chinese people wait to be drafted, or they engineer themselves into positions of influence.

With consummate skill and characteristic detachment, this master administrator went about building up the district administration scheme into a blue-print for representative government. At first the members of the District Boards were drafted. They were then persuaded to stand. Perhaps in 1991 some of these will get up and run. As the Chinese translation of Sir David's English name suggests in the Cantonese dialect — 鍾逸傑 — he was in the thick of things every day, initiating, persuading and orchestrating — all in the interests of Hong Kong. And at the end of the day, like a painter whose work is accomplished, he brings to mind this passage in James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*:

'The artist, like the God of creation, remains within or behind or beyond or above his handiwork, invisible, refined out of existence, indifferent, paring his fingernails.'

We at The Chinese University remember Sir David Akers-Jones particularly fondly for his five-month tenure as Chancellor during which time his single most important contribution was that he left us alone. As the Hon. Lydia Dunn said on another occasion in praise of the wisdom of letting things be, 'Government should be given credit not only for what it does, but also for what it does not do'. Receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of Kent in 1987, Sir David himself had this to say about the magic formula which has made Hong Kong successful,

'It is that the creative energy of its people is given full opportunity to flourish by pragmatic administrative policies which discourage unnecessary intrusion and interference in the management of human affairs.'

At this our 25th anniversary, with the educational ideals and course structure of our university facing perhaps their most formidable challenge, I speak for many members of the University when I laud the wisdom of Lao Tzu and sing the praise of Sir David Akers-Jones for their profound knowledge of the art of government.

With these words, Mr. Chancellor, I present Sir David Akers-Jones, 鍾逸傑, the reclusive sage, a Knight of the realm, former Chief Secretary, Acting Governor, Adviser to the Governor, artist and architect of district administration and representative government, the man most responsible for the phenomenal development of the New Territories, now Chairman of the Housing Authority, painter and Hong Kong belonger for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

The Honourable Peter Poon Wing-cheung, MBE, LLB, LLM, FHKSA, FASA, CPA, CPA (Aust.), FCIS, ATII, RAS, JP

At the 34th Congregation of the University which took place on Thursday, 15th October last year, the Treasurer of the University and the Public Orator were seen in deep and animated conversation. So involved were they that they almost missed their respective places on the ceremony platform. The conversation was about the Hong Kong stock market and the Treasurer was proffering the view that it had reached unsustainable heights. Four days later, in fact after only one trading day, the market crashed.

The Treasurer was of course none other than the Hon. Peter Poon Wing-cheung who followed the distinguished footsteps of Sir Quo-wei Lee and the Hon. Lydia Dunn to this honorary but highly important office of the University. In this role, he advises, oversees and assumes ultimate public responsibility for the finances of the University, including the management of the staff superannuation funds. The choice of Mr. Poon as University Treasurer has been an excellent one. Foresight, an incisive mind, and forthrightness are the hallmarks of the man whose knowledge, experience and integrity as an accountant and financial adviser is second to none in Hong Kong.

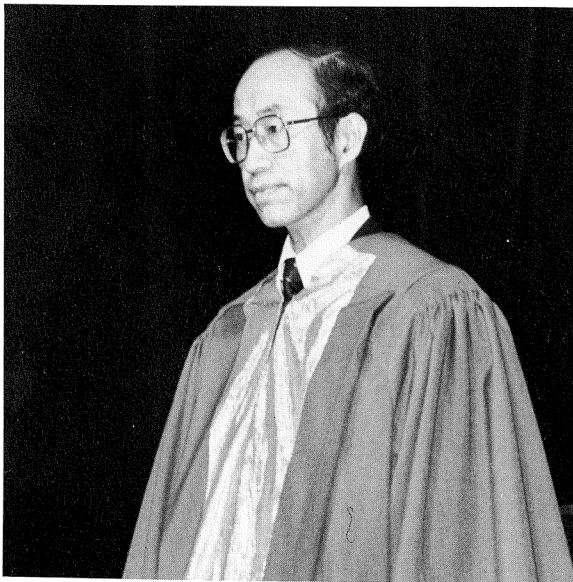
Financial matters come easily to Mr. Poon. He had the advantage of an early start. Although he is descended from one of the best families in Hong Kong, fortunes had changed by the time the young Poon Wing-cheung was growing up, so much so that in spite of graduating from Wah Yan College at the top of his class and with London University matriculation in the first division in 1950-51, Peter Poon had to forego the opportunity of going to university and took up work instead.

His first job was at the Bank of East Asia where his head for figures and his invigorating style caught the early attention of the late Kan Tung-po, one of the founders of the bank and the father of Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Pro-Chancellor of the University. What caught Mr. Kan's eyes was something really quite innovative in the early 1950's. At a time when interests in savings accounts had to be added up manually which took a lot of time, young Peter Poon was doing it at ten times normal speed with the help of logarithm.

In 1954, while working at the Bank of East Asia, Mr. Poon sat and passed an examination which qualified him as a member of the Australian Society of Accountants under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. Although he had obtained the qualification, he could not be admitted to the Society until a year later because he was still not yet twenty-one. But

obtaining the accountancy qualification took Mr. Poon out of banking and into accountancy. In this new profession, he worked hard to beat the then closed shop system and became one of the first Chinese qualified accountants.

Having come through the very restrictive apprenticeship system the hard way, the unselfish Mr. Poon wanted to make things easier for those who came after him. He was one of the pioneers of the idea of a Hong Kong Society of Accountants with legally defined responsibilities and with control over qualifying examinations and professional standards. He realized in the late 1960's that as Hong Kong was on its way to becoming a financial centre, the accountancy profession could not rise to the new challenge without the establishment of a professional body. In 1973, after a great deal of hard work on Mr. Poon's part, this long cherished goal was achieved. The Hong Kong Society of Accountants came into being and Mr. Poon became Vice-President for the first two years, then President for 1975 and 1976. Today, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Poon and his colleagues some fifteen years ago, accountancy students, and there are some 12,500 this year, can take all their examinations and qualify in Hong Kong under the auspices of the Society. The shop is no longer closed.



Mr. Chancellor, had Peter Poon Wing-cheung been a mercenary man, he might have been many times richer today. But it is not the temperament of this public-spirited man to pursue private gain. Indeed a man who is possessed of a fertile mind and quick thinking, as Mr. Poon no doubt is, cannot be satisfied with success in merely one field of human endeavour.

It should come as no surprise, therefore, to people who know Peter Poon Wing-cheung that, while working as an accountant, he obtained in 1961 the LLB degree from the University of London and that he followed this fifteen years later with the LLM in 1976. This was done, he said, 'to extend the mind'.

It is only natural that a man with such obvious and multifarious talents should be drafted into public service by the Government, and he was. Mr. Poon's list of public duties runs into several pages and there is only space in a short citation to name the most noteworthy. He served twelve years in the Securities Commission from 1974 to 1986, eight years in the Commodities Trading Commission from 1977 to 1985. He was a member of the Securities Review Committee which had recommended many changes for the improvement of the regulation of Hong Kong's securities industry. He has been a member of the Legislative Council since 1983 and is a director of the Hang Lung Bank and the Overseas Trust Bank. If Mr. Poon seems to be associated with banks that had once got into trouble, Mr. Chancellor, this is because he was called in to sort things out after the insolvency had come to light and not because he was in any way involved in their affairs before.

Mr. Poon's benefic 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 in the same year. As University Treasurer since 1985, Mr. Poon has been quick, straightforward and decisive. To quote T.S. Eliot, he was 'not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be'. To misquote T.S. Eliot, he was, to both Government and University, always

'... glad to be of use,
politic, cautious and meticulous;
full of high sentence, . . . [but never] obtuse.'

For his service to the community, Mr. Poon was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1976 and was made a Member of the British Empire in 1983.

Mr. Chancellor, for his pioneering work in accountancy education, for his dedicated and illustrious public service, for the excellent counsel he has given the University over the years, I present the Honourable Peter Poon Wing-cheung, accountant, academically qualified lawyer, legislator, reluctant banker, reluctant politician but keen table-tennis player and jazz pianist, University Treasurer and, as of two days ago, Vice-Chairman-Elect of the University Council, for admission to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Mr. Yu Zhen Fei

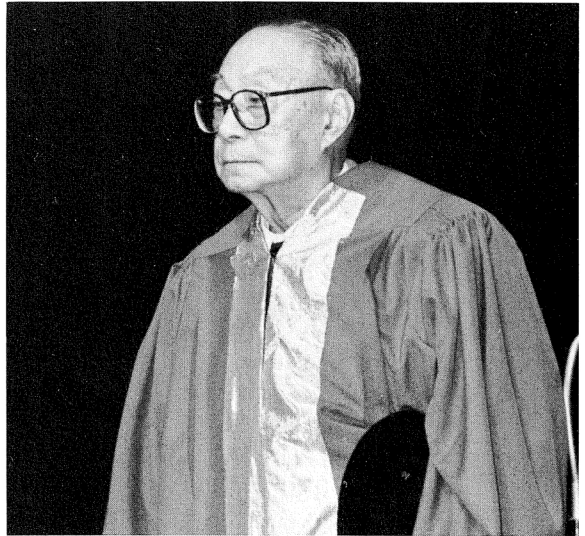
In the year 1790 when Mozart's *Così fan Tutte* had its premiere in Vienna, half a world away four of the best Qing opera troupes converged on the capital city of China and started the process of synthesis which resulted in the birth of Peking Opera as we know it in our time. At the head of the four troupes was a man called Cheng Chang Geng whose art was passed on through the family to his grandson Cheng Ji Xian who became, at the turn of the century, the most celebrated *xiaosheng*, the equivalent in Peking Opera of a leading man. His star pupil is Mr. Yu Zhen Fei, the man this University is honouring today.

Yu Zhen Fei was born in China towards the end of the Qing dynasty, in 1902. He first learned the art of Kun singing from his father, the renowned Yu Su Lu. Having mastered the singing of Kun Opera, he apprenticed himself to the great Cheng Ji Xian and learned all the *xiaosheng* roles for which his master was justly famous. His apprenticeship completed, Mr. Yu began to make a name for himself in the 1930's during which period he sang and played *xiaosheng*, along side the four most famous *danjiao* or leading ladies, of his generation, including the legendary Mei Lan Fang whose female impersonation is unequalled to this day. In contrast to European Opera in which some male parts, such as Mozart's Cherubino and Richard Strauss's Rosenkavalier, are entrusted to the fair sex, the female parts in Peking Opera can be performed by very good-looking man. In the 1930's there were *danjiao* aplenty, but there were not nearly so many leading men; and so Yu Zhen Fei was paired with one 'female' lead after another.

However, Yu's great reputation was firmly established early in life not because leading men were scarce but because Yu's style was innovative and unique. In the words of Zhang Li Hui who wrote the epilogue of *The Art of Yu Zhen Fei*,

'Mr. Yu had fused Peking Opera and Kun Opera by bringing to Peking Opera the perfect coordination of singing and dancing which is characteristic of Kun Opera, and by introducing into Kun Opera the pace, contrast and audience appeal of Peking Opera, and in so doing had brought about the cross fertilization and elevation of both these two opera styles'.

Yu's most famous role was as the talented and flamboyant poet Li Po in the opera *Li Po's Drunken Mischief*. The role requires a leading man who is as dashing and cavalier as Lord Byron and who is able to drink, compose and do calligraphy all at the same time. Mr. Yu was perfect for the part. Unlike previous



xiaosheng who merely acted at being poets without knowing many words and without being able to write a good hand, Mr. Yu is himself a scholar and calligrapher. And he is credited with bringing to this role that extra dimension of credibility which had hitherto been lacking when less accomplished actors played China's greatest poet. When Yu Zhen Fei played Li Po, there need be no suspension of disbelief.

Mr. Chancellor, as a performing art, Peking Opera is extremely difficult to do well. Unlike European Opera which is primarily a medium for great singers in full voice, Peking Opera requires its artists to combine the talents of singer, dancer, actor and acrobat in a single person. I am absolutely sure that, if Italian Opera had demanded dancing and acrobatic skills of its singers, the imposing Luciano Pavarotti and Joan Sutherland would not have made it to the stage. Indeed, I am reliably informed by an authoritative Hong Kong music critic that until the seductive Grace Bumbry appeared in the part of *Salome* at Covent Garden, the dance of the seven veils had always been a great embarrassment, to the audience as much as to the soprano or mezzo-soprano, and some had indeed made a mess of it.

But, Mr. Chancellor, when Mr. Yu was performing on the stage, and he had done that for sixty years of his life, he had all the well-honed skills of singer, dancer, actor and acrobat at his beck and call. For two generations, he entertained, thrilled and mesmerized his fans in many parts of China. Sadly, there is today very few record of those commanding performances when Mr. Yu and Mei Lan Fang and his other 'female' leads romped and ruled the stage. This is because in China performances were rarely recorded, unlike in the West where great singers like Caruso and Melba had made recordings of their art on the gramo-

phone as early as the turn of the century and these have been carefully preserved and can still be enjoyed today. Traditional Chinese operatic singers were artists who somehow made light of their art; some of them did not know how to read and write, and many were content to perform and take applause as their reward. It never occurred to them to preserve their art for posterity.

Not so Mr. Yu Zhen Fei. He is probably one of the few who saw a need to collect, record and pass on. But his entire collection of Kun Opera scores, his academic treatises on the subject of Kun singing, his press cuttings as well as photographs of himself and other famous artists, and, most important of all, the stills and recordings of their actual performances – all of that and more were taken away from him during the Cultural Revolution when his house was ransacked by the Red Guards. This priceless collection representing half a life's work was then left unattended in the Shanghai Traditional Opera School and later destroyed in a fire.

After the excesses of the Cultural Revolution had subsided, Mr. Yu wanted to re-trace and re-create those famous roles for posterity, but found that advancing age had impaired his memory, his voice and his legs. What has been lost is no longer redeemable. He did, however, try to record his every experience in an oral autobiography. This is the book *The Art of Yu Zhen Fei* which is a standard reference work for students and connoisseurs of Kun and Peking Opera.

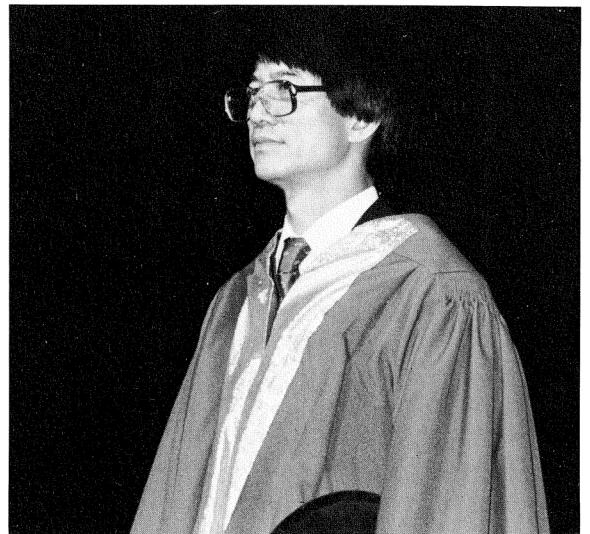
Mr. Chancellor, for his immense and unique contribution in synthesizing the most appealing elements of Kun and Peking Opera, for the millions he had entertained, for the thousands he had taught at Jinan University and as Director of the Shanghai Traditional Opera School and Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai, for the great service he has rendered his country as a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and as Vice-Chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, I have the honour to present Mr. Yu Zhen Fei, artist, educationist, calligrapher, literati, aesthete, author, scholar, and founder of a school of operatic art known as the Yu School, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*.

Professor Ching-Wu Chu, BS, MS, PhD, DSc (Fordham), DSc (Northwestern)

About six months ago, the American academic world was electrified to learn that the University of Houston had raised US\$1.5 million to endow the T.L.L. Temple Chair in Science for a young Chinese scientist. The *University of Houston Strides Research Magazine*

described the chair as 'one of the largest of its kind in the nation'. The idea that some chairs are larger than others is baffling to local academics, but we are amused and encouraged by the fact that even the New York Times Service reported the news and went on to talk about raids on faculty ranks resulting in the bidding up of the price of academic chairs, almost in the style of land auctions in Hong Kong.

The beneficiary of this latest round of talent chasing among American universities is Professor Ching-Wu Chu, a native of Hunan Province who received his first degree at the age of twenty-one from the National Cheng Kung University in Taiwan in 1962, but who has since been conferred degrees and honours by Fordham University, Northwestern University and the University of California, San Diego. Professor Chu has been wooed by many universities and laboratories because he is one of the world's leading researchers on superconductivity.



To find a superconductor, a compound which will conduct electric currents with no power losses from electrical resistance, has been the dream of many physicists. But until Professor Chu's revolutionary discovery on 29th January last year, superconductivity had only been possible at temperatures close to absolute zero, or minus 273 degrees Celsius, which rendered the concept relatively useless for technological applications. Such an ultra-cold temperature can only be produced with the use of liquid helium, which is both expensive and rare. Professor Chu's genius is in having put together a compound of yttrium-barium-copper-oxygen that will superconduct at minus 180 degrees Celsius, which puts it within the temperature range of liquid nitrogen, a coolant that is both inexpensive and more readily available.

Professor Chu's discovery has been hailed as

'the greatest scientific development since the invention of the transistor'. It has opened up the possibility of energy efficient satellites, high-speed levitated trains, compact supercomputers, more powerful medical imaging machines, non-polluting electric automobiles, and power lines that do not overheat and lose absolutely no electrical energy. This last possibility, the super-efficient transmission of electricity is of particular interest to many people in Hong Kong, because if Professor Chu is able to find a material that superconducts at room temperature, which is the current focus of his research, the nuclear power station at Daya Bay may be moved further north without any loss of efficiency in transmission.

Mr. Chancellor, it has taken scientists all of seventy-five years, from 1911 to 1986, to raise the threshold of superconductivity from near absolute zero (minus 273 degrees Celsius) to minus 238 degrees Celsius. Then in only one year since Professor Chu's break-through, raising this to minus 180 degrees Celsius, we have heard reports of feverish activity and simultaneous discoveries. It is as if the scientific world has become superconductive itself. The work of this scientist then has obviously caught the imagination of the world, and for a very good reason, because if he succeeds in raising the threshold of superconductivity to room temperature, the result will benefit many people in many industrial concerns in many lands. The city of Houston where he works and which houses his laboratories could conceivably overtake San Francisco and the Silicon Valley as a centre of high technology. Those city elders who put up the endowment to keep Professor Chu in Houston certainly know the true significance of his research — that it could provide the vital transition for something which is scientifically possible to something that is commercially viable. The prospects look very exciting indeed.

Professor Chu is now a national figure in the United States, having recently been honoured by President Ronald Reagan with the award of the National Medal of Science given only to those 'individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the sciences that have the potential to further advance scientific thought'. He is the youngest of twenty recipients this year. Since leaving the University of California, San Diego with a doctorate in 1968, Professor Chu has published 125 major scientific papers, co-edited a book entitled *High Pressure and Low Temperature Physics*, and received numerous awards including the NASA Achievement Award and Sigma Xi Research Excellence Award. He has also consulted for Bell Laboratory, Los Alamos, NASA and DuPont, received two honorary Doctor of Science degrees, and is currently the director of four research centres and

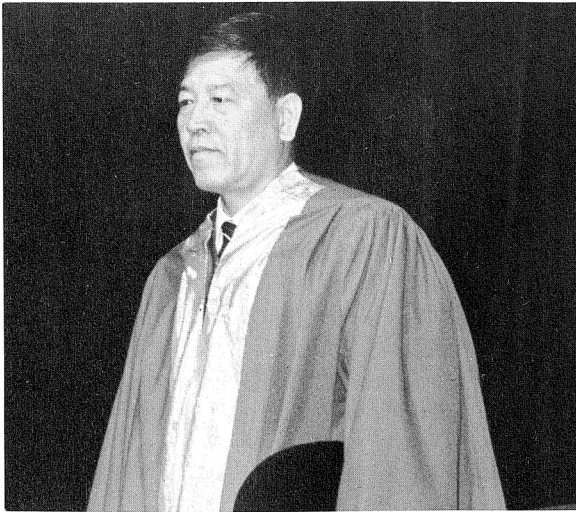
holder of two chairs. This last distinction — holding down two chairs, both of them large — is the subject of great envy in academia.

Mr. Chancellor, for his ground-breaking research in the field of superconductivity, for his scientific vision and imagination, for his ability to work well with many research teams all at the same time, for what he has done and for what he promises to do to change mankind's way of life, I present Professor Ching-Wu Chu, physicist, scientist, educationist and eternal optimist about the future of China, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Professor Zhao Zhong Xian

The great Russian dramatist Anton Chekhov once said, 'There is no national science just as there is no national multiplication table; what is national is no longer science'. And so while it is possible to, as Deng Xiaoping has said, 'build socialism with Chinese characteristics' or as Professor Roderick MacFarquhar of Harvard University would prefer to say, 'build China with socialist characteristics', no one in his right mind would want to claim that a particular area of scientific research is the exclusive domain of a particular people. Yet, in the field of superconductivity, it almost looks that way, for hot on the heels of Professor Chu Ching-Wu is another outstanding physicist from China, Professor Zhao Zhong Xian, a research scientist at the Institute of Physics of the Academia Sinica.

Professor Zhao and Professor Chu have quite a few things in common, although I would not want to speak of them as star-crossed researchers. Professor Zhao was born in Liaoning, China in 1941, the same year as Professor Chu. Both specialized in low-temperature physics. Professor Chu is a Fellow of the American Physical Society. Professor Zhao is a Fellow of the Chinese Physical Society. On 16th February, 1987, the United States National Science Foundation announced that the team headed by Professor Chu had observed superconductivity at temperatures as high as minus 180 degrees Celsius. On 24th February, or scarcely eight days later, the Academia Sinica announced that the research group led by Professor Zhao had observed superconductivity at about the same temperature; it also released the chemical composition of the compound as an oxide of yttrium, barium and copper. If all of the above sounds too coincidental, it might as well be revealed that Professor Zhao did research in Professor Chu's laboratory at the University of Houston from January to March 1986 and that the two are good friends and have a lot of



respect for each other, the politics of the Taiwan Strait notwithstanding.

If my citation of Professor Chu gave the impression that his path from graduate student to premier scientist was an easy one, it was a misleading picture, for the budding young scientist who spearheaded the break-throughs in superconductivity had to compete very hard for meagre research funds, at least until two years ago. But the annual grant of US\$2 million from the United States National Science Foundation is positively princely compared to what Professor Zhao's team had to make do with. But they persevered and in the end, in spite of the many handicaps along the way, they have achieved the same outstanding result.

The team's leader, Zhao Zhong Xian, is no stranger to hard times. Born into a working class family in the middle of the Second World War, young Zhao learned to scrape a living from a tender age. He was brilliant at school. He graduated from Fuxin Senior Middle School in 1959 and was immediately picked for the University of Science and Technology of China where he specialized in low temperature physics. The course took five years, a measure of the flexibility and heterogeneity in higher education which existed in China before the Cultural Revolution. A biography of Professor Zhao emphasized the point that he had graduated in 1964, *before* the dawn of the Cultural Revolution. He was not one of those who got through the university system by producing blank answers on blank pieces of paper.

Since 1964, Zhao Zhong Xian has been engaged in research on low temperature physics and superconductivity. In 1974-75, he was Visiting Scientist at Cambridge University where he studied the flux flow in type II superconductors. But it was only after 1978 with the return of more rational policies in China that his career took off. In 1979, he was ap-

pointed deputy head of the Superconductivity Materials Department of the Institute of Physics of the Academia Sinica and became editor-in-chief of *Acta Physica Temperaturae Humilis Sinica*, the Chinese journal of low temperature physics. In the following year, he was elected a fellow of the Beijing Physical Society. In 1984-85, he was Visiting Scientist in the Ames Laboratory of the United States. Last year, on the strength of his research results, he was awarded the Third World Academy of Sciences Prize in Physics for outstanding contribution to an important field of scientific enquiry.

Today, we have the privilege and pleasure of bringing together, once again, the two foremost Chinese scientists in the field of superconductivity. They are an inspiration and example to a new generation of young Chinese scientists in different parts of the world. In spite of the same ethnic origin, their diverse backgrounds, beliefs and value systems mark them as worlds apart, but they are as one in their determination to crack the mystery of superconductivity for the benefit of the human race.

Mr. Chancellor, for his pioneering research on superconductivity under greatly handicapped conditions, for the brilliance of his scientific mind which transcends race, nationality, class, creed, language and other human barriers, for his contribution to the reaffirming of China's position on the map of scientific discovery, I present Professor Zhao Zhong Xian, physicist, scientist and outstanding researcher, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee

Concerning the passage of time, the most used metaphor in the Chinese language is 光陰似箭 (Time flies like an arrow). When looking back at the history of the University, the history of Hong Kong and indeed the history of the world, this phrase easily springs to mind. In October 1963, the month and year the University was established, Sir Alec Douglas-Home was taking over from Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of Britain, President John Kennedy was nearing the end of his thousand days at the White House, and in China Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were repairing the damage done to the country by the hasty Great Leap Forward. And Mr. Chancellor, in 1963, you yourself were serving your first posting in Beijing.

In the month of October twenty-five years ago, The Chinese University of Hong Kong came into being at an inaugural congregation at the City Hall on the 17th day of the month. From that first congre-

gation until his death twenty years later, in 1983, Dr. Richard Charles Lee was the Vice-Chairman of the University Council and he, besides bountiful donations to the University, gave also generously of his time and wise counsel. Giving him the emotional and moral support that he needed to discharge his many public and private duties was the woman the University is honouring today, Dr. Lee's widow, Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee.

Mrs. Lee comes from one of Hong Kong's old families, being the daughter of Joseph Wong Moulam, who for many years had been the comprador of Watson's, the chemist. At the age of seventeen, Esther Wong met and fell in love with the young Richard Lee, Oxford graduate and son of Mr. Lee Hysan, at a society picnic. The wedding in 1928, sixty years ago, between the eldest son of the Lee family and the fifth daughter of the Wong family was the social event of the year. After the marriage, it was the intention of the newly-weds to pursue further studies in the United Kingdom, but while on their honeymoon in Switzerland, Mr. Lee received word that his father had died and that as the eldest son of the family he was to return and take charge of the business empire his father left behind.

Mr. Lee, with Mrs. Lee by his side, made giant strides in his career. He became a member of the Legislative Council in 1959 and a member of the Executive Council in 1961. In the 1960's, the Lee family home was frequented by the rich, the powerful and the famous. At social dinners of which there were many, Lee Garden was the scene where 'cars drive by like flowing water and horse drawn carriages mill around like dragons'. Mrs. Lee played the role of the perfect hostess in public and the devoted mother at home. The University was often graced with her presence on ceremonial occasions like congregations and formal dinners when she would be a model of propriety, grace, warmth and charm.

Mr. Chancellor, when I was a student of English Literature many years ago, I was told by my tutors to read the three greatest works ever written about women. They are, respectively, Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*, Flaubert's *Madam Bovary* and Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*. These are, however, stories of ill-fated women whose life ended in tragedy and disappointment. Millions of women lead perfectly normal and happy lives as wife and mother, content to play an active supporting role in the background when their husbands devote themselves to their careers and public duties. A shining example of this perhaps more traditional role for a woman is Mrs. Esther Lee.

Since the untimely death of her husband in 1983, Mrs. Lee has taken on a higher profile in public.



She is today the Chairman of Garden Hotel (Holdings) Limited, a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Honorary President of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children. Like her late husband, Dr. Richard Lee, who left a bequest of \$20 million to the University for research, academic and campus development, Mrs. Lee is a generous philanthropist in her own right and has helped countless people in countless number of ways.

Mr. Chancellor, in 1963 the University started out with 1600 students in three faculties; today it has 7300 students in five faculties. The growth in student numbers has been rapid, orderly and well conceived. The quality of our graduates has also improved steadily through the years. Central to a good university is the enthusiasm of its Council, Senate, academic staff and students. We are very fortunate indeed in having had, in the Council, the enthusiastic support of such wise men as Sir Quo-wei Lee, Dr. P.C. Woo, Sir Kenneth Fung Ping-fan, Dr. J.S. Lee and Professor Y.C. Wong who were with us at the University's inception and who are still with us today. One member of the Council who served the University as well as any had been the late Dr. Richard Charles Lee. We take great pleasure, therefore, in honouring Dr. Lee's widow, Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee, on this our 25th Anniversary. Dr. Lee and Mrs. Lee will, incidentally, be the only husband and wife who have both been honoured by the University, Dr. Lee having received his Doctor of Laws degree in 1964 at our first degree-awarding congregation when the degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred on Dr. Clark Kerr who is here today.

With these words, Mr. Chancellor, I present Mrs. Esther Yewpick Lee, philanthropist, protector of children, friend and supporter of the University, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

Address by Sir David Akers-Jones

Ladies and gentlemen:

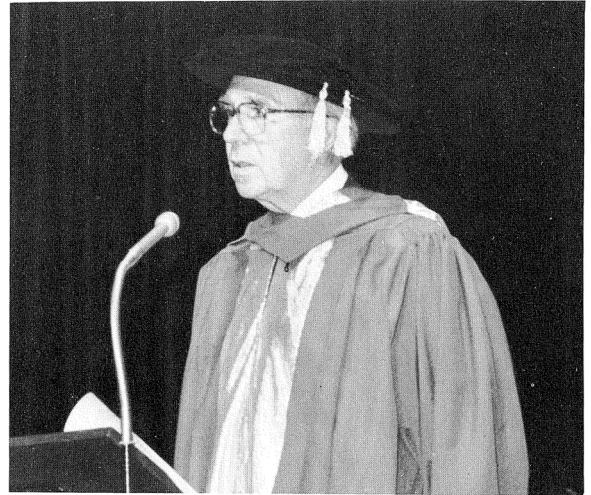
It is a great honour and a source of great pleasure to receive this honorary degree today. I little thought, when I motored here from Yuen Long on a bright winter's day in December 1967 to attend the ground breaking ceremony of the University performed by the then Chancellor Sir David Trench, that I would stand here today in these dignified and colourful robes in the heart of this great University.

In 1962, some time after arriving in Hong Kong, I was sent to work in Yuen Long. Rice was still grown but already many changes had taken place in the pattern of life of the past, with its days of worship, market and festival. The pace of life and the place itself was changing. Behind the altar in the chi-tong the unused carved wooden heads of dragon boats gathered dust; in a village hall the straw-hats and ancient pumps of the village fire brigade lay neglected. The past importance of Yuen Long as a farming centre was receding and that word 'development', which paradoxically leads to so much destruction, was beginning to be used.

In Yuen Long in 1962 when the priest in his black hat and scarlet robes sprinkled wine upon the ground, killed a cockerel and burnt scrolls of paper with the names of the dead and the living inscribed upon them he performed the rituals necessary to appease the gods, to smooth the path and quieten dissonance and disturbance – the necessary accompaniment of progress. And, sure enough, Yuen Long has progressed and prospered, grown enormously, with wide roads, sportsgrounds, huge housing blocks, industry and recently a railway.

I paid another visit to Yuen Long a few weeks ago. The balance between town and country had been even more disturbed. Huge tower blocks of housing emerged in gleaming white from a surrounding of neglected fields, used cars, blackened, smelly streams and the detritus of 'development'.

So, it seems in Hong Kong at times, not that one is growing old but that one has lived for many centuries. Challenge and change are always present, everyday, all day. And somehow we survive. If you cannot live with change Hong Kong is not the place to live at all. If you look back over your shoulder into the past forty years you see a different landscape, full of different people, differently employed. We look back at the years of typhoon and drought, of



great surges of immigration, of riot and disorder. The response to all these challenges has been taken up and thrown back. And yet it is not by accident and good luck that we survive. Certainly we have had our measure of good fortune and things have often turned out better than we expected; but, for reasons which are well-known and hopefully understood, because of our inability to follow a normal pattern of developing our political and economic structure, we have had to devise alternatives – for example, negligible taxation, consensus government and absence of direct elections – which, despite their idiosyncratic and non-conforming nature, have not hindered, indeed they have contributed greatly to our progress and prosperity.

Despite this success our failure to conform nevertheless seems to give rise to feelings of guilt and inadequacy, a feeling that we ought to be more like other places and less out on our own. However, in our anxiety to allay these feelings, to reach out for democratic orthodoxy and more formal and well-known forms of government, we should be careful we do not weaken or neglect the underlying organizations and style of administration which have made a unique contribution to the well-being and stability of our community. For it is, after all, stable Hong Kong, prosperous Hong Kong, which has become home for nearly six million people; because of the order and dependability of its institutions, its freedom of expression, movement and activity. Here in Hong Kong the human spirit, ingenuity and intellect has produced uniquely successful answers to adverse circumstances and a total lack of natural resources.

Looking for a moment outside our little world, it may be, when the judgments of analysts and historians are made in years to come, it will not be the

political stereotypes of the West which are considered to be the most beneficial bequest of colonialism and its most enduring legacy, but rather that the system of administration, law and language will have contributed more to peace and stability than, for example, parliamentary democracy. This reflection is particularly important now, when Hong Kong is taking part in consultation on the Basic Law and our future constitution. The present emphasis on ensuring that those parts of the Basic Law for a future Hong Kong which deal with general matters of administration, law, our constitutional relationship with mainland China and the administration of justice; and a correct solution of the current debate, here in Hong Kong, on the learning of language and the language of teaching, these, in the final analysis, may be more important than a rapid race to put in place political systems which themselves depend upon a quite different order of society, different social tensions, different organizations and different attitudes to one another.

We have too many examples before us of the distortions, evasions and destruction of parliamentary democracy; we have seen how easily it can be swept away, not to be at least somewhat concerned that what appears to be a splendid system on paper does not in reality produce some very curious results when put into practice. I think we can say with some degree of numerical support not that this is bound to happen here but it is less likely to happen, if the administration, the relationship between various groups in society, the organizations which have been painstakingly built up over the past thirty or forty years, which have now stood the test of time, are strengthened and preserved. And, for supporting evidence, it is worth observing that many of these particular administrative systems and arrangements are still in place in other former colonies where the political systems which were hastily installed before independence have been either radically altered or been swept away and replaced by despotisms of one form or another.

There are three types of institution in Hong Kong which have contributed significantly to government by consensus, to stability and to the well-being of the community: none of these loom very large in standard political analyses.

The first of these is that of district administration. It is a well-trying system flourishing in country after country, in Asia and Africa. Here in Hong Kong we have not only maintained it in the rural areas but have extended it in recent years to the crowded streets of our city, and we have given the system the additional support and sensitivity of an elected district board. The two are complementary com-

ponents whose nature is essentially political, being concerned about everything affecting people's lives in a sometimes harsh and demanding urban environment; a two-way channel of communication to and from the anonymous government and the people. Political though it is, administration by district does not have the glamour and excitement of politics, electoral constituency members and a party system, but its contribution to stability and to nosing out potential problems and explaining difficult policies is incalculable. So much so that one of the professors of this University summed it up very neatly in the phrase 'the administrative absorption of politics'. When words like democracy and direct elections are the catchwords of the day, the system has few people extolling its virtues; it does not appear in any imported textbook and it is taken very much for granted, but Hong Kong would be a much more turbulent and discontented community if this sensitive relay point between the government and governed were removed.

Secondly, in more specific matters of social, political and economic concern, other organizations have been devised to ensure that the people of Hong Kong and their representatives are closely involved in small and large decisions which affect their lives: education, health, transport, social services, housing. Those things which matter most to the man in the street, are all the responsibility of special boards and committees whose members are well-known public figures, speaking and answering for the people. And there is always a lively public debate, as distinct from a parliamentary debate, when controversial issues are to be decided.

The support and advice these policy advisory boards and committees give to the government and their relationship with the ordinary citizen, this complex matrix of organizations rooted in the community, is an essential and vital component of our style of government which we should nurture, develop and build upon. It has become so much a part of government that it should not be beyond our ability to adapt it in future to the need to set up the necessary links and constructive tension between the executive, the legislature and the civil service and to meet the requirements of an elected legislature. We would thus retain the essential features of the system which has been so painstakingly created and put together over a period of four decades, and which has made and is making such a positive contribution to the way we solve our problems; that is, by sensible argument and discussion, by consensus and consent, rather than opposition simply for the sake of opposing.

The third element which seems to distinguish Hong Kong from many other places, although it is

noteworthy that many are moving at varying speeds toward the Hong Kong position, is the extent to which we rely on private effort to provide the initiative, leadership, management and some part of the financial resources to meet the basic needs and essential services of a caring society. This Hong Kong tradition, which began well over a century ago with the founding of hospitals and schools, has now developed into a highly intricate network of organizations providing education, medical services and the very many special requirements of a complex modern society. These organizations involve many thousands of voluntary workers and their supporting staffs; the government supports, subvents and subsidizes but stays in the background and tries not to interfere. The system is dynamic, its drive comes from within the community by sensitive perception of what is needed by people who are themselves concerned. The system is not perfect but it has many merits: bureaucracy is kept to a minimum and attitudinizing put to one side; it requires, of course, inherent recognition by the government of the invaluable service provided by voluntary effort and a willingness positively to support it. It would be a sad day for Hong Kong should these organizations be allowed to wither away to be replaced by armies of civil servants and a multitude of public sector institutions.

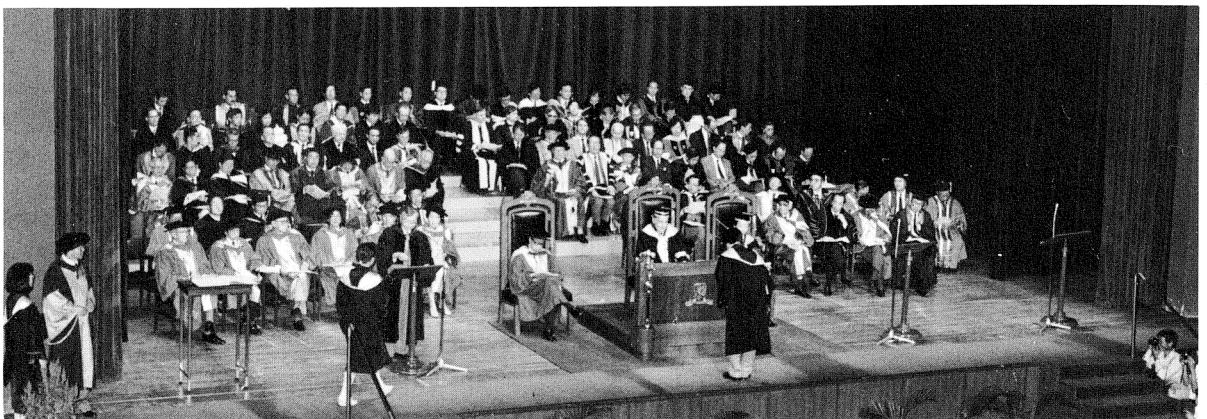
These then are three important auxiliaries of consensus government, which have been largely if not totally ignored in the debates of the last few years about Hong Kong's future political structure. They are district administration, policy advisory committees and the role of the private and voluntary sector in the provision of services vital to the health of our community. Perhaps it is assumed they will simply survive because they are there, but we should not automatically assume this, more especially when we are making progressive and far-reaching changes to the political structure to which they respond and correspond.

More thought needs to be given to their role in the future, or at least some recognition that these are features of our Hong Kong polity which we would like to see retained and adapted to meet the requirements of the political system as it continues to unfold. We must have confidence in our ability to find solutions, but they must be our own solutions and we should not forget how we reached this particular moment in history, how we achieved this level of progress.

I began this address with my recollections of Yuen Long nearly thirty years ago, and before I finish I should like to return for a moment to Yuen Long. Yuen Long, the people of Yuen Long and its leaders, exemplifies many of the points I have made in these few words. There is a strong sense of community in Yuen Long, there is a tradition of service and self-help and the people are robust in their criticisms and advice. It is true that with all these advantages and, if I may say so, the benefits of district administration, that Yuen Long has prospered, but it is sad to see among the evident prosperity that the water in the river is black, the rice fields now a repository for abandoned cars and other debris of that hard won prosperity and, that despite the railway and the widened roads, the environment is congested and the air polluted. I would like to end with a few words from a poem which Christopher Fry wrote about the preservation of the city of Chichester —

“Alas” is easily said; but no sigh pays the
cost
Of dignity destroyed and beauty lost.
And nothing then can reinstate
A city that he cared about too late. ’

In Hong Kong we have begun to care about these things and it is — just — not too late!



Conference Series

International Workshop on Muslims in Guangdong and Hong Kong

An international workshop on Muslims in Guangdong and Hong Kong took place on 22nd September, 1988, in the New Asia College of the University.

Organized by the anthropology department, the workshop focused on discussing the history and origin of Guangdong Muslims and their present social conditions. It also discussed the development of Muslims in Hong Kong. The workshop, conducted in four sections, had its themes in Muslims in Guangdong, their historical background, the social conditions of Guangdong Muslims, and Muslims in Hong Kong. Leading scholars from China and local academics who presented papers at the conference included Professor Duanmu Zheng of the department of law, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, and Mr. Liu Yaoquan, director of the Guangdong Research Institute for National Minorities.

Dr. Chiao Chien, chairman of the department of anthropology, delivered the welcoming address at the opening ceremony. Mr. Joel Thoraval, visiting scholar of the department, also spoke on the occasion.

Symposium on Recent Advances in Liver Cancer

A symposium on 'Recent Advances in Liver Cancer' was held on 14th October at the Prince of Wales Hospital. It was jointly sponsored by the cancer research group, faculty of medicine, and the Overseas Chinese Archives, Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies. The symposium was one of the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the University.

Liver cancer is a disease suffered by many in the Chinese societies all over the world. Much work has been done to improve the understanding of this killer disease. Seven experts from China, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong were invited to speak on various important issues relating to liver cancer, including the etiology of liver cancer, with particular reference to chronic viral hepatitis infection, surgical and non-surgical treatment, the screening of high risk population and preventive measures.

The symposium was officially opened by Pro-

fessor Charles K. Kao, the vice-chancellor, who also gave an opening speech.

Before the commencement of the symposium, Professor Peng Wenwei, president of the Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, and Professor Kao signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation on behalf of the cancer centre of Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Sciences and the cancer research group of The Chinese University. Both parties planned to strengthen the exchange of academic experience and information on advances in cancer research.

The cancer research group was formed in 1987 within the faculty of medicine to utilize resources available effectively. Its aims are: 1, to coordinate, promote and subsidize activities relating to research, prevention and treatment of cancer; 2, to promote and provide training in cancer research; 3, to educate the public on methods of cancer prevention and early detection; 4, to work towards better welfare of cancer patients; and 5, to organize seminars, workshops and conferences for advancing the above objectives. Currently, the group is undertaking research in cancers commonly found in Hong Kong, including nasopharyngeal cancer, liver cancer, oesophageal cancer, lung cancer and cervical cancer.

International Conference on Cultural Tradition and Contemporary Education: Pedagogy, Curriculum and Policy

The school of education of the University and the Goethe-Institut co-sponsored an international conference on 'Cultural Tradition and Contemporary Education: Pedagogy, Curriculum and Policy', which took place from 13th to 18th October, 1988. The conference was one of the important academic events marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the University.

More than fifty scholars from Britain, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, The People's Republic of China, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United States were invited to present papers and to conduct workshops.

At the opening ceremony held at Cho Yiu Hall, the vice-chancellor of this University, Professor Charles K. Kao, delivered an opening address. This was followed by an address by Professor Hellmut Becker, professor emeritus of Max-Planck-Institut, and then the first keynote address entitled 'Learning and using: the education of external China' by Professor Wang Gungwu, the vice-chancellor of the

University of Hong Kong.

Discussions were held on two distinct but related perspectives. One was a global perspective, highlighting worldwide problems or cross-cultural comparisons between East and West, and between industrialized and developing societies. The other perspective reflected the unique experience of Hong Kong as a cosmopolitan Chinese society, as a bridge between the maritime and continental Chinese communities, and between the Chinese civilization and the outside world.

The conference sessions were organized around the following interrelated panels: Chinese educational development; Chinese language, orthography, and education; cultural tradition and contemporary education: philosophical issues; cultural pluralism in school curriculum; Hong Kong curriculum issues; problem-oriented curriculum; learning, production, and modernization; community education and community development; testing and educational policy; religious tradition and contemporary education; educational management and teacher education; childhood education; child-oriented education; and science, technology and pedagogy. Four workshops were held during the conference on four separate themes: 1,



learning, production and modernization; community education and community development; 2, key-problem-oriented curriculum; cultural pluralism in school curriculum; 3, childhood education and child-oriented education; colonial and neo-colonial tendencies; and 4, evaluations and examinations.

Cultural Events

* The department of chemistry organized the following seminars:

- 'Pulsed-field Gel Electrophoresis of DNA' conducted by Professor Benjamin Chu, professor of chemistry, State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA, on 11th August.
- 'Curing Reactions of Polyurethane Chemistry' conducted by Professor K.N. Chan, professor of chemistry at Tamkang University, Taiwan, on 11th August.
- 'The Chemical and Microbiological Synthesis of Steroids Produced by the Adrenal Glands of the Human Foetus' conducted by Dr. H. T.A. Cheung, department of pharmacy, the University of Sydney, Australia, on 19th August.

* Professor Fang Li-zhi, renowned Chinese scientist, arrived in Hong Kong on 1st September to visit the Chung Chi College as its 1988 Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow.

Professor Fang of the Academia Sinica is presently working at the Beijing Observatory. During his week-long visit at Chung Chi, Professor Fang gave a public lecture on 'Cosmogony — Past and Present' on 5th September.

* The department of psychiatry presented a lecture on 'Overcrowding and Mental Health: A Test of Psychosomatic Hypothesis' on 9th September. The speaker was Dr. John M. Kellett, senior lecturer in psychogeriatrics, St. George's Hospital Medical School, UK.

* The University presented the fourth Li & Fung Lecture on Commerce and Industry on 10th September in the Coral Room of the Furama Hotel. Professor Roderick MacFarquhar, professor of government and director of Fairbank Center for East Asian Research at Harvard University, spoke on 'The Chinese Revolution and the Future of Hong Kong'.

The Li & Fung Lecture Programme, set up

under the auspices of the MBA Programmes of the University's faculty of business administration, is financed by an endowment fund established in 1981 by the Li & Fung Group in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the company.

* The University Health Service organized a seminar on 'Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Hong Kong' on 13th September. The speaker was Dr. Lai Cham-fai, consultant dermatologist, social hygiene service, medical and health department, Hong Kong Government.

* New Asia College presented the following lectures by its visiting scholars:

- Professor Chang Hao of the department of history, Ohio State University, USA, arrived at the college on 24th September for a two-week visit under the S.Y. Chung Visiting Scholar Programme. He gave a public lecture entitled 'Confucian Thoughts on Practical Statesmanship since Sung-Ming' on 29th September. The lecture was jointly organized with the department of philosophy.
- Professor Kuo Shiao-chuan, professor of the Chinese Culture University in Taiwan and a leading Peking Opera artiste, was invited to visit the college from 12th to 14th October as its Ming Yu Visiting Scholar. She gave a lecture on 'The Popularization of the Peking Opera and Its Modernization' on 14th October.

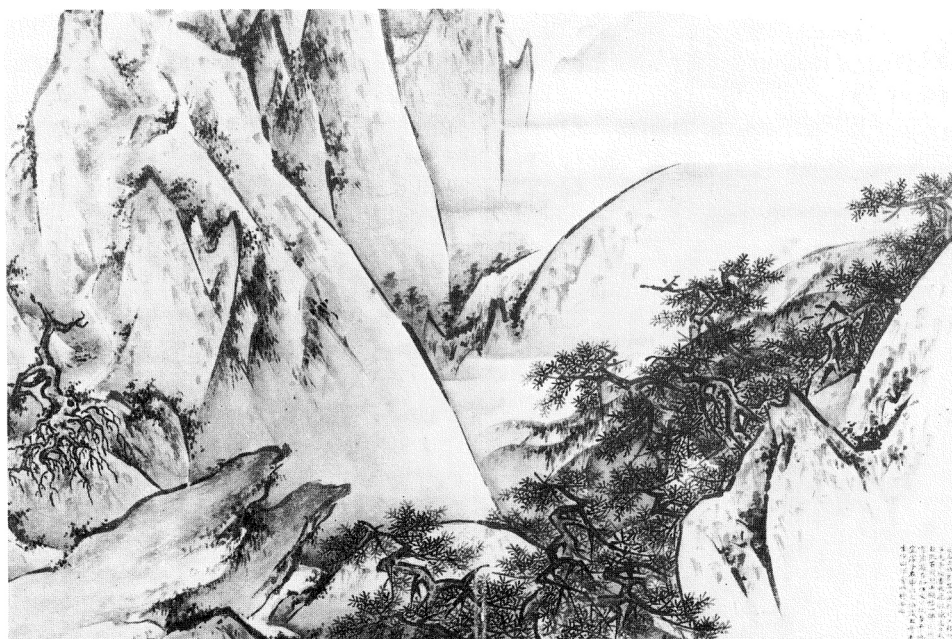
* The department of music presented a piano recital performed by Miss Grace Man on 28th September.

* The department of electronics and Shaw College jointly organized a seminar on 'Artificial Intelligence versus the Human Brain' on 29th September. The speaker was Dr. Chriet Titulaer of the Chriet Titulaer Productions Inc., the Netherlands.

* An exhibition of 'Paintings of the Ming Dynasty from the Palace Museum', jointly organized by the Art Gallery of the University and the Palace Museum in Beijing, is being mounted at the Art Gallery (from 21st October to 11th December). The exhibition is held to commemorate the opening of a new extension of the gallery as well as to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the University.

One hundred paintings by fifty masters of the Ming period are on display. All the exhibits, including paintings of landscapes, figures, birds and flowers, have been carefully selected from the impressive painting collection of the Palace Museum in Beijing. A fully illustrated catalogue of some 280 pages has been published.

During the exhibition, an international symposium on 'Paintings of the Ming Dynasty' is to be held at the University from 30th November to 2nd December, with participants from China, Taiwan, Japan, Australia and the United States.



Wang Lü, *Landscapes of Huashan*

News in Brief

University Council Endorsed Senate Position on Education Commission Report

At its meeting held on 4th October, 1988, the University Council unanimously endorsed the position of the University Senate on the recommendations of the Education Commission Report No. 3 on the structure of tertiary education in Hong Kong. Council members recognized the unique cultural heritage of the University's educational system, as well as the system's decisive contribution towards fulfilling the educational needs of Hong Kong throughout the past twenty-five years.

Sir Quo-Wei Lee, who was nominated for re-appointment by the chancellor for another term as chairman of the University Council, paid tribute to the University's efforts in upholding its educational ideals of achieving excellence. He believed that The Chinese University, with its unique character and rich cultural heritage, would continue to produce the sort of talents that Hong Kong needs, and be able to make significant contributions to the intellectual life of Hong Kong, and for the betterment of society.

CUHK Delegation Met OMELCO Members

Representatives of the University met members of the Legislative Council and Executive Council to exchange views on the recommendations of the Education Commission Report No. 3.

The meeting was held on the morning of 14th October, 1988 at the OMELCO Office in Swire House. The University delegation consisted of Council members and senior academics. They were Professor Yue-man Yeung, Dr. J.S. Lee, Dr. Edwin Tao, Professor Ambrose Y.C. King, Professor S.W. Tam, Professor C.Y. Lee, Mr. T.L. Tsim, Dr. Richard Y.C. Wong and Mr. Jacob Leung.

At the meeting, representatives of the University expressed their concern over the Education Commission's recommendations on the structure of tertiary education, and discussed with OMELCO members the issues involved in the current debate. A CUHK statement was presented to OMELCO at the meeting.

On the same day, over a thousand students gathered at the University square to demonstrate their support for a four-year tertiary structure. A

one-man-one-letter campaign was launched and some 2,800 letters were subsequently collected and submitted to the Education Commission.

New Vice-Chairman of University Council

The University Council announces that Dr. the Hon. Peter Poon Wing-cheung has been elected vice-chairman of the council for a term of two years from 20th October, 1988, succeeding Dr. the Hon. P.C. Woo.

Dr. Woo has been an active member of the University Council since the inception of the University, and he was elected vice-chairman of the council in 1983. In recognition of Dr. Woo's distinguished contributions and to enable the University to continue to benefit from his guidance, the University Council has appointed Dr. Woo a life member of the council.

Dr. Peter Poon Wing-cheung, who succeeds Dr. Woo as vice-chairman of the council, is senior partner of Poon & Co., Certified Public Accountants, and a member of the Legislative Council. He has been treasurer of the University since October 1985 and will continue to hold that office concurrently.

Vice-Chancellor Honoured

The vice-chancellor, Professor Charles K. Kao, has recently been elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA).

At a ceremony held at Mandarin Oriental Hotel on 3rd September, 1988, the president of the academy, Professor Hans G. Forsberg, personally presented the membership diploma to Professor Kao. Also attending the ceremony were the Swedish Consul, Mr. Bengt Johansson, the Swedish Trade Commissioner, Mrs. Anita Jonsson, and a Swedish member of the Academy in Hong Kong, Mr. Bengt Delaryd, as well as representatives of the University and guests from the engineering sector.

Founded in 1919, the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences is the oldest engineering academy in the world. A learned society similar in nature to the Royal Society in the UK and the National Academy of Sciences in the USA, membership of the academy is limited to only about 550 Swedish and 150 foreign members. IVA serves as a forum for contact between different scientific fields and initiates activities in widely diverse areas of science, technology and economics.

Research Committee

The Administrative and Planning Committee (AAPC) has approved that the 'Research Projects

Review Panel' be renamed 'Research Committee', with additional responsibilities for reviewing the research organization and long-term research policy matters within the University.

Five subject panels have been established under the research committee to help evaluate research proposals for funding support. The recommendations of the respective subject panels for block grant allocation are subject to endorsement by the board of management/executive committee of relevant research institutes or units as specified. The progress of approved projects is to be monitored by the same institutes/units:

Arts and Languages Panel

Convener: Dr. Philip Shen

Monitored by the executive committee, Faculty of Arts

Administrative, Business and Social Studies Panel

Convener: Professor K.C. Mun

Monitored by the board of management, Institute of Social Studies

Biological and Physical Science and Mathematics Panel

Convener: Professor S.T. Chang

Monitored by the board of management, Institute of Science and Technology

Medicine Panel

Convener: Professor M.G. Nicholls

Monitored by the executive committee, Faculty of Medicine

Engineering Panel

Convener: Professor Y.W. Lam

Monitored by the board of management, Institute of Science and Technology

New Graduate Programmes

The Senate has approved the introduction of the following graduate programmes in 1989-90:

PhD in English

In view of the two existing MPhil programmes offered by the English Division, it is envisaged that the new programme will concentrate on either comparative literature or teaching of English as a second language.

MA in Music (Composition)

The programme is proposed in consideration of the encouraging growth in the number of local composers in recent years which calls for academic support in upgrading the level of musical training in the territory.

MA in Chinese Language & Literature (part-time day release)

This is a course-work programme based on the present undergraduate and MPhil courses. It is ex-

pected that the majority of students will be serving secondary school teachers.

Joint Admissions for the Universities

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and the University of Hong Kong (HKU) have recently established a joint admissions working party to work out details of a scheme that will put into practice the agreed principles of allowing students to apply to both universities in a single procedure.

The objective of the joint admissions scheme is to allow the two universities to notify students of admission offers at the same time at the end of secondary six, so that students are better able to choose universities and degree courses according to their preferences and abilities. The CUHK offers would be 'firm', but as long as HKU maintains a three-year degree course, HKU offers would be conditional upon Advanced Level results a year later.

One feature of the scheme is expected to be the weighting given to students' academic progress in senior secondary forms and to school reports on extracurricular achievements.

Opening Ceremony of ICS Extension

The newly constructed extension of the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS) was formally opened on 20th October, 1988. The vice-chancellor, Professor Charles K. Kao officiated at the ceremony.

The new building is a four-storey structure to the east of the existing ICS building. It has a total floor area of about 1500 square metres and houses an art gallery, research units, seminar rooms, classrooms, a reference library, offices and storerooms. Total construction and fitting-out costs in the region of HK\$9.5 million were donated by the B.Y. Lam Foundation and Bei Shan Tang.



Flag-hoisting Ceremony

Five flag poles have recently been erected on the central campus near the university library as a permanent feature to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the University.

A flag-hoisting ceremony took place on 17th October, 1988 to commemorate the foundation day of the University. The University and the college flags were hoisted by the vice-chancellor and the respective college heads. Some thirty staff and student representatives attended the ceremony.



25th Anniversary Concert

A concert to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the University was staged on 17th October, 1988 in the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. It was well attended by members of the University.

The concert was organized not only to celebrate the anniversary but also to enrich campus life and promote cultural activities in the University community. Sun Hung Kai & Co. Ltd. was the sponsor of the event.

Programme for the evening featured performances by Professor David Gwilt, the Chung Chi Choir, Ms. Hon See-wah, Ms. Gloria Ku Hui-man and the

Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra under its conductor, Maestro Kenneth Schermerhorn.

Exchange Agreement Renewed

The academic exchange and collaborative research agreement established in May 1985 between the University and the Hebei Academy of Sciences has recently been renewed for a further period of three years. The new agreement was formally signed on 4th August, 1988 by Mr. Luo Min Quan, president of the academy, and Professor Baysung Hsu, acting vice-chancellor of the University.

The agreement provides for academic cooperation on scientific research and the exchange of academic staff for short-term visits, joint research projects, and the exchange of publications and research materials.

University Members Serving on Outside Committees

(1) The following members of the University have been appointed/reappointed by His Excellency the Governor to serve on various boards/committees:

* Dr. A.H. Cohen, lecturer in clinical pharmacology, has been appointed a member of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board for a term of three years, effective 15th July, 1988.

* Professor C.N. Chen, professor of psychiatry and head of Shaw College, has been appointed a member of the Occupational Therapists Board for a term of two years, effective 1st August, 1988.

* Dr. Patrick C.P. Ho, reader in surgery, has been appointed a member of the Optometrists Board for a term of three years, effective 1st August, 1988.

* Professor P.C. Leung, professor of orthopaedics and traumatology, has been appointed a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Council for a term of three years, effective 22nd August, 1988.

* Professor Joseph C.K. Lee, dean of medicine and professor of morbid anatomy, and Professor Arthur K.C. Li, professor of surgery, have been appointed members of the Provisional Hospital Authority, effective 1st October, 1988.

* Professor Joseph C.K. Lee, dean of medicine and professor of morbid anatomy, has been reappointed a member of the Medical Council of Hong Kong for a term of three years, effective 1st October, 1988. Professor Lee has also been reappointed chairman of the Optometrists Board for a term of two years, effective 1st October, 1988.

* Dr. F.C. Chen, director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts from 1st July to 31st December, 1988.

(2) The following members have been nominated to represent the University on outside committees:

* Professor Joseph C.K. Lee, on the Supplementary Medical Professions Council for a term of two years, effective 1st October, 1988.

* Dr. Wong Yue-chim, senior lecturer in economics, on the Working Group of Sixth Form Education.

* Professor Allan Chang, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology, on the Midwives Board for a period of three years.

* Dr. Hsueh Tien-tung, senior lecturer in economics, and Dr. Lau Siu-kai, reader in sociology, to participate in the United Kingdom Council for National Academic Awards validation exercise for the proposed BSocSc (Hons.) in China Studies and BA (Hons.) in Arts and Social Sciences (sociology option) of the Hong Kong Baptist College.

* Dr. Lai Kar-neng, senior lecturer in medicine, on the Nursing Board of Hong Kong for a period of three years.

* Dr. Ip Yiu-keung, lecturer in accounting and finance, on the working committee for a proposal for setting up an examination system for the securities industry practitioner of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd.

Appointments Board

The following persons have accepted the vice-chancellor's invitation to serve on the Appointments Board for a term of two years until 31st July, 1990:

Mr. Tony Fung, chairman and managing director of Sun Hung Kai & Co. Ltd. (to continue to serve as chairman of the board)

Ms. Teresa Tse Man-ming, principal assistant secretary for the civil service (appointments) of the Government Secretariat.

Gordon Watson Medal

Professor Arthur K.C. Li, foundation professor of surgery and chairman of the department of surgery, was awarded the Gordon Watson Medal by the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the 1988 annual meeting. This award is made every five years for contribution to surgery.

Professor Arthur K.C. Li was also invited by the Royal College of Surgeons of England to deliver the annual Stanford Cade Memorial Lecture on a topic related to cancer.

ACUCA Presidency

Professor S.W. Tam, head of Chung Chi College, dean of graduate school and professor of chemistry, has been elected president of the Association of Christian Universities and Colleges (ACUCA) at its recent 7th general assembly, for a term of two years.

Business Administration Diplomas Graduation

The joint graduation ceremony of the diploma courses in business management, finance, and marketing & international business organized by the department of extramural studies and the faculty of business administration was held on 9th September, 1988. Professor Baysung Hsu, the pro-vice-chancellor, gave a speech at the ceremony and presented the awards for outstanding scholastic performance.

There are about 130 graduates this year, most of whom are degree holders and have many years of working experience.

MED Diploma Course Graduation

The ninth graduation ceremony of the diploma course in management for executive development (MED), the department of extramural studies, took place at the Hotel Furama on 15th October, 1988. There were altogether sixty-six graduates.

Dr. Francis K. Pan, director of studies, made an opening address and Sir David and Lady Akers-Jones officiated at the ceremony.



College Founders' Days

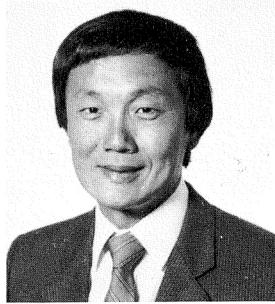
Three constituent colleges of the University celebrated their anniversaries in September and October 1988. New Asia College celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary as well as the 2539th birthday of Confucius (Teachers' Day) on 30th September, United College celebrated its thirty-second anniversary on 21st October, and Chung Chi College held its thirty-seventh founder's day on 28th October.

Celebration programmes of the colleges included scholarship/prize awarding ceremonies, lunches/dinners, dances, round-the-campus races, as well as other sports and recreational activities.

Profiles

Professor Teik E. Oh
Professor, Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care

Professor Oh, forty-three, was raised in Brisbane, Australia, where he studied medicine at King's College, Queensland University, graduating MB BS in December 1969. After his residency years, he trained in anaesthesia in Australian and London teaching hospitals. He returned to Australia and undertook a fellowship in clinical pharmacology in the University of Western Australia in 1975. Professor Oh then specialized in the emerging field of intensive care. In the latter half of that decade, he contributed to the development of intensive care as a specialty in Australasia, in areas of clinical research, peer review, organization of ICUs, training, and fellowship examinations in intensive care. Prior to coming to The Chinese University, he was head of the department of intensive care at the Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre, Perth, Western Australia, for the past eleven years.



Professor Oh is a member of executive and research committees and editorial boards of a number of professional societies, organizations and medical journals. He still serves on the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia in the panel of anaesthesia and intensive care. Professor Oh is a fellow of the College of Anaesthetists of England, and also of the faculty of anaesthetists of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (FFARACS), with fellowships in intensive care as well as anaesthesia. He is an examiner for the FFARACS in the Australasian College.

Professor Oh has written two books and contributed to book chapters on anaesthesia and intensive

care, and published in journals of anaesthesia, critical care, medicine, and clinical pharmacology, reflecting his wide research interests, which include monitoring and equipment, parenteral nutrition, and pharmacokinetics of the critically ill. He has been invited to speak at international meetings and was a visiting professor at the University of British Columbia in 1985.

Non-professional interests of Professor Oh are those of his wife and two children, although he retains a strong interest in sport. He represented Queensland University in rugby union and hockey and was awarded half blues in both sports.

Dr. Henry M.K. Mok
Lecturer, Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management

Dr. Henry Mok, lecturer, the department of general business management and personnel management, teaches courses in economics and statistics. He graduated with special distinction from the Hong Kong Baptist College in 1977. He was awarded the East West Center (USA) Scholarship for graduate studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, and attained his master degrees of urban and regional planning and of social work. He also received his MA in economics at the University of Toronto, Canada. After he obtained his PhD in economics from the University of Hawaii at Manoa in 1986, he joined the business management department of the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong.

Dr. Mok joined this University in January 1988. His research interest is in tourism economics and the financial markets in the Pacific region.



Personalia

1st August to 15th October, 1988

I. Elections/Concurrent Appointments

Professor S.W. Tam
Head, Chung Chi College
Professor Lee Cheuk-yu
Head, United College
Professor Y.W. Lam
Dean of Science
Dr. Leung Yee
Faculty Admissions Tutor, Faculty of Social
Science
Dr. Chen Te
Dean of Students, Chung Chi College
Dr. Yeung Hin-wing
Director, Chinese Medicinal Materials Research
Centre
Dr. Wong Hong-kuen
Radiation Protection Officer
Dr. Leung Man-sing
Warden, Madam S.H. Ho Hall, Chung Chi
College
Mr. Lo Yuen-cheong
Warden, Ming Hua Tang, Chung Chi College
Mr. Clement Y.K. So
Director, Chih Hsing Hall, New Asia College

II. Honorary Appointments

Professor John L. Espy
Senior College Tutor, Chung Chi College
Mr. Lao Yung-wei
Senior College Tutor, Shaw College

III. Appointments

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Professor Tao Jing-shen
Professor of History
Professor John E. Barrett
Honorary Visiting Professor of Religion
Dr. Tay Lian-soo
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language and
Literature
Dr. Evangeline S.P. Almberg
Lecturer in Translation
Dr. Stephen C.K. Chan
Lecturer in English

Dr. Mark Newbrook
Lecturer in English
Dr. John L. Witzleben
Lecturer in Music
Dr. Wong Kuan-io
Lecturer in Chinese Language and Literature
Dr. Wong Wang-chi
Lecturer in Translation
Dr. Yip Hon-ming
Lecturer in History
Mr. Philippe Wulzstat
Visiting Lecturer in French Studies
Dr. Beverly Moon
Honorary Visiting Lecturer in Religion
Mrs. Michele M. Chan
Assistant Lecturer, English Language Teaching
Unit
Mrs. Erlinda R. Boyle
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit
Miss Linda M. Crocker
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit
Miss Kwok So-ngor
Instructor in Chinese Language and Literature
Mr. Lawrence Lau
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit
Mr. Leung Kui-hung
Instructor in Chinese Language and Literature
Mr. Richard W. Lewthwaite
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit
Mr. Mak Ming-ki
Instructor, English Language Teaching Unit
Mr. Yeung Siu-kai
Instructor, Chinese Language Centre

Faculty of Business Administration

Professor James C.T. Mao
Visiting Professor of Accounting and Finance
Professor Anthony M. Tang
Visiting Professor of General Business Manage-
ment and Personnel Management
Professor John F. Hulpke
Visiting Scholar, Department of General Busi-
ness Management and Personnel Management
Dr. Richard A. Rivers
Visiting Scholar, Department of Accounting
and Finance
Mr. Paul M.Y. Chow
Lecturer in Accounting and Finance
Dr. David H. Kent
Lecturer in General Business Management and
Personnel Management

Ms. Dominica S.Y. Lee
Lecturer in Accounting and Finance
Dr. Murray T. Lynn
Lecturer in Accounting and Finance
Dr. Andre Mailer
Lecturer in General Business Management and
Personnel Management
Dr. Robert I. Westwood
Lecturer in General Business Management and
Personnel Management
Dr. Julie H.H. Yu
Lecturer in Marketing and International Business
Mr. Henry M.Y. Chan
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting and Finance
Miss Lam Siu-wah
Assistant Lecturer in General Business Management and Personnel Management
Ms. Gladie M.C. Lui
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

Faculty of Medicine

Professor Woon Tai-hwang
Visiting Professor of Psychiatry
Mr. Peter S.F. Chan
Senior Lecturer in Surgery
Mr. Sydney S.C. Chung
Senior Lecturer in Surgery
Mr. Walter W.K. King
Senior Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Leung Kwok-sui
Senior Lecturer in Orthopaedics & Traumatology
Mr. Charles A. Van Hasselt
Senior Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Wong Chung-kwong
Senior Lecturer in Psychiatry
Dr. Anial T. Ahuja
Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging
Dr. Albert Y.W. Chan
Lecturer in Chemical Pathology
Dr. Richard L.C. Kay
Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Michael Lin
Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging
Dr. Miriam Tao
Lecturer in Clinical Oncology
Dr. Michael J. Bradley
Visiting Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging

Dr. Helen K. Gordon
Visiting Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Mr. Selwyn M. Griffin
Visiting Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Johnathan K.S. Ho
Visiting Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Mary McMillan
Visiting Lecturer in Chemical Pathology
Mr. Rodney D. Mitchell
Visiting Lecturer in Surgery
Mr. Derek W. Skinner
Visiting Lecturer in Surgery
Professor David M. Davies
Honorary Adviser, Department of Clinical Pharmacology
Dr. Taw Jin-liam
Honorary Lecturer in Anatomy
Dr. T.A. Buckley
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Anaesthesia & Intensive Care
Dr. Chan Yum-seng
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Paediatrics
Dr. Patrick T.H. Ko
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Mr. Liu Kwok-chung
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Hector T.G. Ma
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging
Dr. Kenneth R. Mao
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Dr. Ng Ngai-sing
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Wong Chung-wai
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Faculty of Science

Dr. Peter T.S. Yum
Senior Lecturer in Information Engineering
Dr. Steve C.F. Au Yeung
Lecturer in Chemistry
Dr. Michael M.Y. Chang
Lecturer in Information Engineering
Dr. Fong Wai-kwan
Lecturer in Statistics
Dr. Leung Pui-tang
Lecturer in Physics
Dr. Peter L.M. Liu
Lecturer in Computer Science
Dr. Ng Wai-yin
Lecturer in Information Engineering

Dr. Edwin Y.B. Pun
Lecturer in Electronics
Dr. Wong Kin-hong
Lecturer in Computer Science
Dr. Wong Yum-shing
Lecturer in Biology
Mr. Gordon Duff
Honorary Lecturer in Electronics
Mr. Yu Wai-kuen
Instructor in Mathematics

Faculty of Social Science

Dr. Albert H. Yee
Senior Lecturer in Psychology
Mr. Chan Lik-man
Lecturer in Social Work
Mr. Fung Ho-lup
Lecturer in Social Work
Dr. Fung Tung
Lecturer in Geography
Mrs. Lai Ma Lai-chong
Lecturer in Social Work
Dr. Betty H.C. Lee
Lecturer in Psychology
Mr. Lui Tai-lok
Lecturer in Sociology
Dr. Catherine S.K. Tang
Lecturer in Psychology
Dr. Terry L. Cooper
Visiting Lecturer in Government and Public
Administration
Mr. Patrick S.O. Chan
Honorary Lecturer in Social Work
Mr. William W. Chiang
Assistant Lecturer in Anthropology
Miss Lucille Y.K. Fung
Assistant Lecturer in Sociology
Mrs. Fong Soong Tong-kou
Field Instructor in Social Work
Mrs. Chan Chow Fung-tai
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work
Mr. Chan Ting-sam
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work
Mrs. Chau Lo Chiu-hung
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work
Mrs. Lau Kwong Yee-ling
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work
Mrs. Leung Kwok Am-ping
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work
Mrs. Lui Wong Yun-fong
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work

Mr. Ngai Sek-yum
Part-time Field Instructor in Social Work

School of Education

Dr. Cheung Ping-chung
Lecturer in Education
Mr. Hau Kit-tai
Lecturer in Education
Mr. Mak Wai-kwong
Lecturer in Education
Mrs. Law Au Kit-chun
Instructor in Education

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Alison S.M. Lee
Assistant Secretary, College Office, Chung Chi
College
Mr. Tse Hung-yuen
Architect, Buildings Office
Mr. Tommy W.K. Cho
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
New Asia College
Miss Chui Sin-yung
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
Chung Chi College
Miss Ho Lai-han
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
Shaw College
Mr. Philip K.T. Lam
Executive Officer II, Dean of Students' Office,
United College
Mr. Lee Kam-cheung
Executive Officer II, Office of Student Affairs
Miss Lee Kam-ying
Executive Officer II, Department of Extramural
Studies
Miss Juliana M.L. Mui
Executive Officer II, Sir Run Run Shaw Hall
Mr. Chu Chi-yu
Assistant Editor, Research Centre for Translation
Mrs. Chu Wong Kin-wai
Assistant Editor, Chinese University Press
Mrs. Lee Tse Ka-ling
Assistant Editor, Chinese University Press
Mrs. Lee Hung King-ming
Assistant Director, Universities Service Centre

IV. Promotions

Academic Staff

Professor James D. Young
Professor of Biochemistry

Dr. Kelvin K.C. Chan
Reader in Pharmacology

Dr. Ho Hsiu-hwang
Reader in Philosophy

Rev. Can. Dr. Alan C.C. Chan
Senior Lecturer in Religion

Dr. Chang Chak-yan
Senior Lecturer in Government and Public Administration

Mr. Cheung Yee
Senior Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. Lau Ho-fuk
Senior Lecturer in Marketing and International Business

Dr. Lau Sing
Senior Lecturer in Education

Dr. Joseph Alan C.K. Pang
Senior Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Elbert Y.C. Shih
Senior Lecturer in Accounting and Finance

Dr. Sung Yun-wing
Senior Lecturer in Economics

Mr. Tong Duen-ching
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy

Dr. Henry N.C. Wong
Senior Lecturer in Chemistry

Mr. Ho Yin-ping
Lecturer in Economics

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Elizabeth C.M. Kwong
Assistant Bursar, Accounts Office, Bursary

V. Retirement

Professor John L. Espy
Professor of Accounting and Finance

Gifts and Donations

The University has recently received from local and overseas individuals and foundations the following gifts and donations in support of its programmes and projects:

- (1) From The Actuarial Association of Hong Kong an annual donation of HK\$5,000 for three years from 1988-89 for a scholarship to an outstanding student who intends to pursue an actuarial career.
- (2) From Barclays Bank PLC and the Younger Managers' Club HK\$3,000 for a scholarship to a computer science student in 1988-89.
- (3) From the Incorporated Trustees of Hsin Chong – K.N. Godfrey Yeh Education Fund:
 - (a) HK\$25,000 for the 1988-89 Student Campus Work Scheme; and
 - (b) HK\$17,500 for seven HK\$2,500 bursaries to needy students in 1988-89.
- (4) From Dr. Francis S. Hutchins HK\$7,800 for the establishment of the Dr. Louise Gilman Hutchins Scholarship at New Asia College in 1988-89.
- (5) From Miss Leung Pui Han Scholarship Fund an annual donation of approximately HK\$50,000 from 1988-89 for the award of bursaries to students of the Part-time Degree Programmes.
- (6) From Management Board, The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, HK\$12,000 for three bursaries to students of the faculty of business administration in 1988-89.
- (7) From Merrill Lynch Asia Pacific Region, Merrill Lynch International Inc., HK\$25,000 for a scholarship to an outstanding full-time second-year student majoring in business administration or economics in 1988-89.
- (8) From John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$90,000 from 1988-89 for six scholarships to students of the faculties of arts, business administration, science and social science.
- (9) From Mr. Anthony Tyen an annual donation of HK\$5,000 for five years from 1988-89 for the establishment of the Peter Tyen Business Research Report Award to student(s) of the

- Three-Year MBA Programme with the best business research report.
- (10) From Mr. Yeh Yui Fong an annual donation of HK\$5,000 for five years from 1988-89 for the establishment of the Yeh Yui Fong Business Research Report Award to student(s) of the Two-Year MBA Programme with the best business research report.
 - (11) From Abbott Laboratories Ltd. HK\$50,000 for a research project of the department of paediatrics.
 - (12) From the following donors contributions to the department of medicine in support of research and conference activities:
 - (a) HK\$7,000 from Associated Medical Supplies Company;
 - (b) HK\$6,000 from Jardine Danby Ltd.; and
 - (c) HK\$20,000 from The Travenol Laboratory and The Great Eastern Trading Company.
 - (13) From B. Braun Medical (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,000 to the department of chemical pathology for research purposes.
 - (14) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation Limited HK\$23,300 as the final instalment of the grant for a joint research project undertaken by the Palace Museum and the Art Gallery.
 - (15) From Boehringer Ingelheim (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$15,000 for a research project undertaken by the department of medicine.
 - (16) From Mr. Peter Chan Chun Pong HK\$20,000 for a research project undertaken by Dr. Y.C. Kong of the department of biochemistry.
 - (17) From the following donors contributions to the IVF Programme undertaken by the department of obstetrics and gynaecology:
 - (a) HK\$4,000 from Ms. Cheung Yuk Bing, Amanda;
 - (b) HK\$3,000 from Ms. Leung Chui-Yee; and
 - (c) HK\$4,000 from Mrs. Susan Lowes.
 - (18) From Farmitalia Carlo Erba (HK) Ltd.:
 - (a) HK\$20,000 for a study undertaken by the department of chemical pathology; and
 - (b) HK\$50,000 for a study undertaken by the department of medicine.
 - (19) From General Food Corporation a donation of HK\$77,910 for a research project undertaken by the department of biology.
 - (20) From Health Care Products Limited a donation of HK\$10,000 for a research project undertaken by the department of medicine.
 - (21) From Hilton of Hongkong Ltd. a donation of HK\$10,000 to the department of microbiology for research and educational purposes.
 - (22) From Hoechst China Ltd. HK\$17,500 as the first instalment of a donation for a study undertaken by the department of clinical oncology.
 - (23) From Hong Kong Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd. HK\$6,000 for a research project of the department of anaesthesia and intensive care.
 - (24) From The Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd. a further donation of HK\$8,000,000 for a research project undertaken by the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.
 - (25) From International Cell Research Organization (ICRO) Panel on Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology HK\$17,933.10 for a project undertaken by the department of biology.
 - (26) From International Development Research Centre a further donation of HK\$125,493.92 for a research project under the auspices of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.
 - (27) From Mr. Law Kit-fai a donation of HK\$10,000 to the department of clinical oncology for research and educational purposes.
 - (28) From Lee Foundation, Singapore, a donation of HK\$137,160 for a research project undertaken by Professor Cheng Tsu-yu at the Institute of Chinese Studies in 1988-89.
 - (29) From Mr. Leung Ka Wah a donation of HK\$3,000 for a research project undertaken by the department of surgery.
 - (30) From Merck Sharp and Dohme (Asia) Ltd.:
 - (a) HK\$30,000 for a research project undertaken by the department of surgery;
 - (b) HK\$90,000 for a research undertaken by the department of medicine and the department of anaesthesia and intensive care;
 - (c) HK\$78,000 in support of a research undertaken by the department of medicine;
 - (d) HK\$19,500 to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to take part in a postgraduate programme in New Zealand and to attend a refresher course conducted by the New Zealand Medical Association; and
 - (e) HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff of the department of microbiology to attend a conference in Beijing.
 - (31) From Oriental Daily News Charitable Fund Association a donation of HK\$150,000 for a

research project undertaken by the renal unit of the department of medicine.

- (32) From Pharmaton Ltd. US\$12,000 as the first instalment of a grant for a research project undertaken by Dr. Yeung Hin-wing of the department of biochemistry under the auspices of the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.
- (33) From Rhone-Poulenc Asia Ltd. two donations of HK\$20,000 each to the departments of medicine and microbiology respectively for research purposes.
- (34) From Schmidt & Co. (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,000 to the department of chemical pathology for research purposes.
- (35) From Mr. Sun Kai Dah, George, a donation of HK\$100,000 to the department of psychiatry for research purposes.
- (36) From Ms. Tang Chi Mei a donation of HK\$1,750 to the department of morbid anatomy for research and educational purposes.
- (37) From University of Alberta a donation of HK\$18,205 for a research project undertaken by Dr. Y.M. Choy and Dr. K.P. Fung of the department of biochemistry.
- (38) From Mr. Wong Wing Chin, Vincent, a donation of HK\$5,000 to the department of surgery for research and educational purposes.
- (39) From the following donors contributions to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to attend a congress in Vienna, Austria:
 - (a) HK\$5,000 from 3M Far East Ltd.; and
 - (b) HK\$9,000 from Astra Pharmaceuticals Sweden.
- (40) From the following donors contributions to sponsor a sport workshop series organized by the Physical Education Unit:
 - (a) HK\$9,000 from Amateur Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong; and
 - (b) HK\$5,000 from Boehringer Ingelheim (HK) Ltd.
- (41) From British Council a donation of £ 800 to sponsor a New Asia Ming Yu Visiting Scholar to visit the department of anthropology.
- (42) From Bruel & Kjaer Asia Ltd. a donation of HK\$1,550 to sponsor a staff of the department of surgery to attend a seminar in Guangzhou.
- (43) From Mr. Chao Kuang Piu a donation of HK\$10,000 to sponsor a conference organized by the department of philosophy.
- (44) From The D.H. Chen Foundation a donation of HK\$20,000 to sponsor a conference organized by the department of anthropology.
- (45) From Mr. William T.C. Cheung a donation of HK\$100,000 to sponsor activities in celebration of the 40th Anniversary and other activities of New Asia College.
- (46) From Dr. Chin Kien Howe, Robert, and Ms. Ng Mei Ling, Elizabeth, a donation of HK\$1,600 to sponsor a staff of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology to attend a medical congress in Hong Kong.
- (47) From Professor G.H. Choa HK\$26,960 towards the Sir Edward Youde Portrait Fund.
- (48) From the following donors contributions to the department of medicine for the weekly cardiac seminars:
 - (a) HK\$3,000 from Ciba-Geigy (HK) Ltd.; and
 - (b) HK\$1,000 from Dyechem Trading Co. (HK) Ltd.
- (49) From Cyanamid (Far East) Limited a donation of HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff of the department of orthopaedics and traumatology to attend a postgraduate course in Singapore.
- (50) From Edward Keller Ltd. a donation of HK\$500 to sponsor a staff of the department of paediatrics to attend a congress in Hong Kong.
- (51) From Fong Shu Fook Tong Foundation a donation of HK\$10,000 for the computerization project of the University Library System.
- (52) From Four Seas Mercantile Ltd. HK\$50,000 for a computerized library search system in the department of community medicine.
- (53) From Friends of the Art Gallery HK\$24,600 towards the Art Gallery Acquisition Fund.
- (54) From the following donors contributions towards the Dr. Chan Yuk Yee Memorial Fund for Academic Activities in the department of chemistry:
 - (a) HK\$389.80 from Mr. Gan Hong; and
 - (b) HK\$779.60 from Ms. Li Xiaoyuan and Mr. Zhu Zhen
- (55) From Glaxo Hong Kong Limited:
 - (a) HK\$31,689 to sponsor a staff of the department of microbiology to attend a congress in Sicily, Italy;
 - (b) HK\$7,500 to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to attend and present paper at a congress in Kyoto, Japan; and

- (c) HK\$20,000 to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to attend a congress in Milan, Italy.
- (56) From Hang Seng Bank Limited a donation of HK\$30,000 for students' extracurricular activities in 1988-89.
- (57) From The Hongkong Bank Foundation a donation of HK\$10,000 to sponsor twenty participants to attend a symposium jointly organized by the overseas Chinese archives of the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies and the cancer research group of the faculty of medicine.
- (58) From The Industrial Promoting Co. a donation of HK\$20,000 to sponsor an international seminar organized by the department of diagnostic radiology and organ imaging.
- (59) From Jardine Danby Ltd. a donation of HK\$4,000 to the department of orthopaedics and traumatology for training purposes.
- (60) From the Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$1,021.31 for a conference organized by the department of anthropology.
- (61) From Lee Hysan Foundation Ltd. a donation of HK\$250,000 for the establishment of a research centre for sports medicine and sports science at the University.
- (62) From Mr. Joseph C.T. Lee a donation of HK\$25,000 for a conference organized by the department of philosophy.
- (63) From Ming Yu Foundation a donation of HK\$234,000 to New Asia College.
- (64) From the organizing committee of the Kyoto Symposium on ANP, Satellite of the 8th International Congress of Endocrinology a donation of US\$750 to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to attend the symposium.
- (65) From Pharmacia LKB (Hong Kong) Ltd. a donation of HK\$6,396 to sponsor a staff of the department of paediatrics to participate in a medical course in Iceland.
- (66) From Pfizer Corporation a donation of HK\$8,790 to sponsor a staff of the department of surgery to attend a conference in India.
- (67) From Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$6,000 to sponsor a staff of the department of medicine to attend a congress in Kyoto;
 - (b) HK\$6,068.40 for the publication of a manuscript by a staff of the department of medicine; and
 - (c) HK\$10,000 to sponsor a staff of the department of orthopaedics and traumatology to attend a refresher course in Sydney.
- (68) From Smith Kline & French Laboratories donations of HK\$23,563 and HK\$8,377.30 to sponsor one staff member each from the departments of medicine and surgery to attend the digestive diseases week and postgraduate courses in New Orleans, USA.
- (69) From Sun Hung Kai & Co. Ltd. a donation of HK\$36,340 to sponsor the 25th Anniversary Concert of the University.
- (70) From Telectronics (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$10,000 for the laser seminar and workshop of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology.
- (71) From United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia US\$40,000 for academic exchange with institutions in China in 1988-89.
- (72) From various donors contributions totalling HK\$504,180 for United College during the period from July 1987 to June 1988.
- (73) From Vickers da Costa & Co. Hong Kong Ltd. HK\$38,825 to sponsor the 25th anniversary lecture given by Dr. Milton Friedman.
- (74) From K.C. Wong Education Foundation Ltd. US\$900 to sponsor a staff of the electronics department to attend a conference in Philadelphia.
- (75) From Astra Pharmaceuticals Sweden a computer for the respiratory unit of the department of medicine.
- (76) From a group of visitors from mainland China a vase and a Chinese wall picture.
- (77) From United College Staff Association a donation of HK\$1,548 for a birthday cake for the anniversary of United College.
- (78) From various donors gifts to the Art Gallery from April to June 1988:
- (a) From Friends of the Art Gallery a painted enamel vase, Qing, Qianlong;
 - (b) From Bei Shan Tang:
 - forty-five bronze seals, Warring States to Yuan;
 - pottery handled cup with impressed pattern, W. Zhou to Spring-and-Autumn period; and
 - tripod with cover in green glazed, E. Han;
 - (c) From Mr. Simon Kwan:
 - specimen of a bowl with café-au-lait glaze, Qing, Guangxu; and
 - specimen of a dish with underglaze blue lotus design, Qing, Guangxu.

