

CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Spring • Summer 2002



中国大学校长联谊会
成立大会

All for the Sake of Nation Building

The Chinese University's Contribution





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Intimate Links with the Mainland

Helping to Cultivate Talent for Nation Building

China's development was arrested for 10 full years during the Cultural Revolution, and it was not until the late 1970s with the adoption of the open door policy that the country gradually regained its vitality. People who have contributed to the rebuilding of China over the last 20 years come from all corners of the world. Among them are many dedicated academics and professionals from

The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

With its bilingual and bicultural tradition, The Chinese University was the first local tertiary institution to help train talent for organizations on the mainland. The following article introduces the diverse efforts it has made in this direction.



◆◆ The First Local University to Foster Interaction with Mainland Institutions

Interaction with mainland institutions began in 1973 when a team consisting of some 30 faculty members of the University paid a month-long visit to 11 cities in China. The visit was initiated by Dr. Chen Fong-ching, then a teacher in the Department of Physics.

Several years later, teachers of the Department of Physics were invited by their counterparts at Zhongshan University to give lectures. Then in 1979, the Chinese Academy of Sciences organized an international conference on high-energy physics in Chonghua, Guangzhou. In attendance were Dr. Chen Fong-ching, Prof. Kenneth Young, and Prof. Chan Yiu-wah from the University. Dr. Chen recalls that China's three 'Chiens' — Chien Weizhang, Chien Xueshen, Chien Sanqiang — and other national leaders such as Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng were present and they conveyed to the participants the country's determination to open up its doors and to start economic reforms.



In 1984, vice-chancellor Prof. Ma Lin (left 2) concluded an academic exchange agreement with the president of Peking University, Prof. Ding Shisun (left 4). Other members of CUHK in attendance included (from right) Prof. Chang Shu-ting, Prof. Mun Kin-chok, Dr. Chen Fong-ching (then University Secretary), and (left 1) Prof. Liu Pak-wai.

Dr. Chen and Prof. Kenneth Young were also among the tens of other Hong Kong people being invited to Beijing to attend the official 30th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1979. There they witnessed the first ever official denouncement of the Cultural Revolution and support for the open door policy. 'People were optimistic, full of hope,' Dr. Chen says. He points out that, for political reasons, it was the policy of the colonial government to isolate Hong Kong from the mainland. The establishment of The Chinese University in response to the quest for higher education in Chinese was only a compromise. Under colonial rule, the University, with its policy of bilingualism and biculturalism,

was an anomaly. It is only after Hong Kong's reunification with its motherland that the meaning of the University's insistence on its educational ideals throughout the years becomes fully apparent.

The University's pioneering role in helping to train mainland talent during the 1980s was most manifest in the areas of business administration, sociology, and social work.



Dr. Chen Fong-ching

Prof. Mun
Kin-chok



◆ Hastening the Shaping of a Modern Economic System

When economic reforms began, knowledge about market economy and corporate enterprises was in huge demand. It was Prof. Mun Kin-chok from the University's then Department of Marketing and International Business who initiated training activities of all kinds for mainland institutions, ranging in theme from personal networking to economic systems.

Hosting Training on the Mainland

As early as 1980, Prof. Mun and three teachers from his faculty led 25 students to Zhongshan University to perform a case study demonstration for its teachers. In the ensuing years, he and different teachers organized training courses for government and non-government institutions in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing, and Beijing.

In 1981, he was invited by the People's Bank of China to give lectures on marketing to teachers from 23 finance and economics institutes all over the country. He also gave lectures to staff of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the Ministry of Machine-building Industry in Guangzhou.

Training Programmes in Hong Kong

As import and export trade boomed, the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation under the Ministry of Machine-building Industry set up trading companies overseas. Their executives needed to know more about the workings of a market economy. Mr. Jia Qinglin, the company's general manager and current secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, invited The Chinese University to train these business executives. For 10 years from 1981, the corporation had been sending 50 executives to CUHK for training from May to July each year. The task was taken over in 1992 by the University's School of Continuing Studies. Besides the Ministry of Machine-building Industry, the University also provided training services for the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

From the 80s to the early 90s when Prof. Mun was dean of business administration, he arranged for academics from all over the mainland to visit CUHK to observe the teaching of business studies. In 1982, the faculty organized a seminar on enterprise management in China jointly with the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The function has since been hosted alternately in Hong Kong and the mainland on a yearly basis.

北京大学经济学院
香港中文大学市场营销学系
涉外经济管理干部高级培训班学员留念 1986年8月



Participants of a training programme organized by CUHK and Peking University in 1986



◆ Rebuilding the Sociology Discipline

Mainland universities had sociology departments way back in the 1930s, but they were all closed down for ideological reasons in 1953. When Deng Xiaoping resumed power for the third time in 1977, China was faced with many social problems that urgently needed solving. It was then he pointed out that sociology could serve different social classes and not only the bourgeoisie. These words marked the end of the ban on sociology.

When the sociology department of Peking University reopened in 1979, it suffered from a shortage of teachers. Eminent sociologist Prof. Fei Xiaotong solicited the help of his former classmate at the University of Pittsburgh, Prof. C.K. Yang, who then invited his students at CUHK to join him in giving lectures up north. They included Prof. Rance Lee, Prof. Lau Chong-chor, Dr. Pedro Ng, and Prof. Kwong Chun-kuen, all of whom had conducted training courses in Beijing for mainland sociology teachers. From 1982 to 1983, similar training was arranged for sociology teachers at Zhongshan University. Thereafter exchange activities between sociologists from the University and the mainland increased. Last year, with the support of the Lingnan Foundation, research collaboration between the departments of sociology at CUHK and Zhongshan University was strengthened and exchange visits between graduate students were actively encouraged.



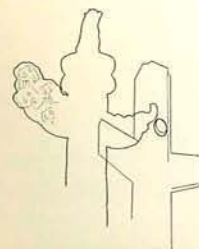
About 20 students of the Course-specific Training Programme for Sociology Teachers from Mainland China met at the CUHK Department of Sociology in late 2000 to discuss sociology in an evolving Chinese society.

Course-specific Training Programme for Sociology Teachers from Mainland China

In 1995, with a grant from the Ford Foundation, the Department of Sociology launched the Course-specific Training Programme for Sociology Teachers from Mainland China. The objective is to improve the professional standards of China's sociology teachers. Peking University, People's University of China, Nankai University, Nanjing University, Fudan University, and Zhongshan University each sent a teacher to the University to study for one semester.

Prof. Cheung Tak-shing, who is responsible for implementing the programme, says this unique programme has been extended to cover participants from Central China Polytechnic, Wuhan University, and Shanghai University. These trainees can make full use of the modern facilities on the campus such as the University library and experience a completely different society. Some of them have subsequently made significant changes to the manuscripts they have for publication. Prof. Cheung says:

'The University has played an important role in assisting the reopening of sociology programmes on the mainland and bringing them up to par with international standards. Many of the promising young sociologists on the mainland have in one way or another been associated with the University.'



◆ Strengthening the Social Work Profession

Prof. Lam Meng-chow of the Department of Social Work recalls that throughout the 1980s, teachers in the department such as Ms. Eva B.C. Li and Dr. Ng Mong-chun already held talks for mainland government units such as the Ministry of Civil Affairs to introduce social welfare and social work concepts. Prof. Lam herself joined a working group consisting of social work educators and practitioners in Hong Kong to organize training programmes on social work curriculum development and visits to social work organizations between 1991 and 1995. The participants were members of mainland academic institutions and government officials in civil affairs units of different cities.

Mainland universities that have requested the assistance of The Chinese University in setting up social work departments include Jilin University, Nankai University, Peking University, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Fudan University, East China Polytechnic, Yunnan University, and the Chinese Women's College. The CUHK Department of Social Work has also received visiting scholars who wish to enhance their knowledge of teaching methodology and curriculum by auditing classes here, and to observe how social work is practised in Hong Kong.

'There is now a better understanding of the modern concepts, systems, forms, and fundraising aspects of social service, and the importance of training social work teachers,' says Prof. Lam.

Training Programme for Senior Administrators of Non-profit Organizations in Mainland China held in September 2001 at CUHK. Participants were introduced to different forms of social welfare services, social work administration and management, and the implementation of social policies in modern societies.



Prof. Joyce Ma
Lai-chong

Prof. Joyce Ma, chair of the Department of Social Work, says that teachers of the department have contributed immensely to the introduction of social work concepts to the mainland and the establishment of social work as a profession.

'Our teachers are driven by a sense of mission to take part in the teaching and practice of social work on the mainland,' says Prof. Ma.

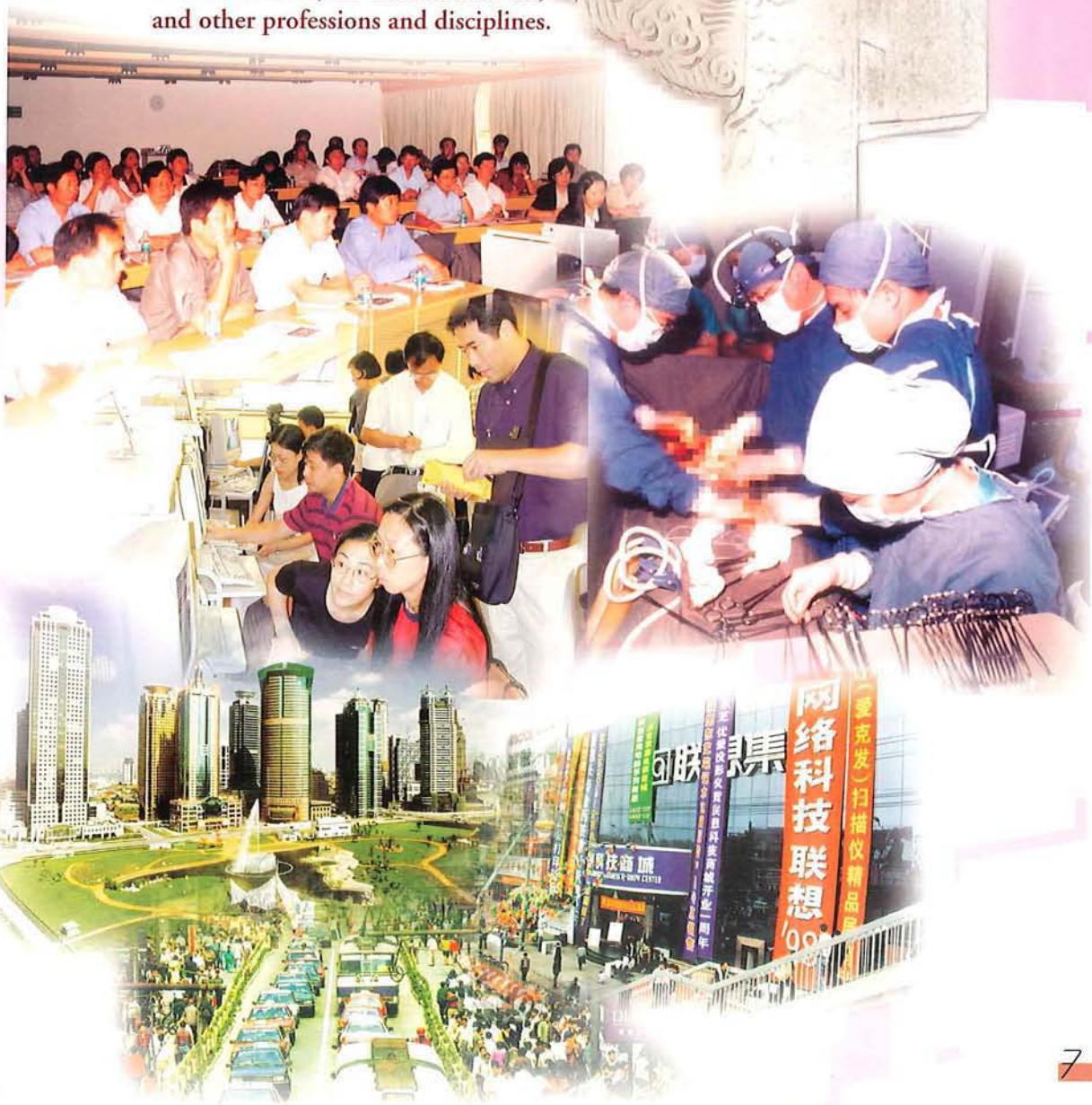
As American and European countries are culturally and socially different from China, the relevant units in China find the systems in place in

Hong Kong and Taiwan to be the most relevant models to learn from.

According to Prof. Ma, the design of mainland social work programmes is similar to that in Hong Kong. There is however a shortage of frontline social workers on the mainland; guidance for social work interns is also lacking. Mainland teachers and students also need to explore how to adapt the Hong Kong model to suit the social work needs of the rural areas.

◆◆ *Activities Related to the Humanities, Engineering, and Medicine* |||

As economic reforms on the mainland continue to take root and interaction between Hong Kong and the mainland continues to increase, academics from other disciplines at the University begin contributing their share towards the nation's growth. They often work for little or no pay and use their own leave to accomplish their ideals. The following is a brief account of their contribution over the years to the development of the humanities, medical science, the natural sciences, and other professions and disciplines.



◆Teaching and Research in the Humanities

Training of Young Linguists

In the early 90s, Prof. Chang Song-hing of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature launched a project on the Comparative Study of South-eastern Dialects in China jointly with Prof. Li Rulong of Fujian Normal University and Prof. Shoji Hirata of Kyoto University. Under the project, young linguists have been encouraged to submit papers to seminars organized regularly under the sponsorship of the CUHK Institute of Chinese Studies. Many of these papers



The seventh academic conference was held in Fujian in March 2000. Seated from right (facing) are Prof. Chang Song-hing, Dr. Li Lan of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Prof. Li Rulong of Xiamen University, Prof. Christine Lamarre of Tokyo University, and Prof. Yu Aiqin of the University of Washington.

have subsequently been published and some of the participants are now authorities on linguistics on the mainland. Prof. Li Rulong, for example, is now a member of the linguistic group of the Academic Degrees Committee under the State Council. Others have become heads of linguistic and language research institutes, managing editors of academic journals on language teaching and research, and heads of departments of Chinese.



Promoting English Teaching

In 1984 the Department of English organized a conference on campus that proved to have far-reaching effects on the development of applied linguistics in China. Entitled 'Applied Linguistics in the Chinese Context', the seminar was attended by over 60 experts and scholars, 17 of whom were famous linguists from the mainland such as Prof. Xu Guozhang and Prof. Gui Sichun. The event triggered experts including Prof. Gui Sichun to organize another large-scale conference on applied linguistics and language teaching at the Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Languages in 1985, which was deemed by many as the beginning of the development of applied linguistics in mainland China.

In 1992, Prof. Joseph Hung of the Department of English organized an English Camp project on his own initiative, which was an intensive 10-day immersion programme at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Studies for secondary and tertiary English teachers from different provinces. The camp has subsequently been adopted by the English Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Studies as their annual pre-programme curriculum for new students. Prof. Hung has organized similar activities for Nanjing University, Beijing Normal University, and Hainan Normal University, with participation from graduate students and young teachers of the CUHK Department of English.



Prof. Joseph Hung

Collaborative Music Research and Exchange

The Department of Music has since 1991 been organizing the International Council for Traditional Music World Conference for the United Nations to provide an opportunity for music scholars from across the world to understand the latest developments, methodologies, and theories. These conferences have attracted the active participation of mainland scholars.

The department has also been collaborating with mainland scholars on research in Taoist music and the ritual music of folk religions. CUHK scholars are responsible for coordination as well as quality control, while mainland scholars involve themselves in data collection and field work. Through such collaboration, mainland scholars upgrade their research skills and research standard.

'We have a strong collection of music journals from the mainland, such as a series of People's Music from 1951, and audio data of music during the Cultural Revolution. We also have a good collection of Eastern and Western musical instruments, and rare Chinese instruments such as the bell-chime and the stone-chime,' said Prof. Chan Wing-wah, chair of the Department of Music.



↑ Prof. Benny Chao (middle) conducting field work in Qinghai with mainland researchers

↓ Prof. Yu Siu-wah (right) demonstrating how to play the bell-chime with a postgraduate student from the mainland



Due to resource limitations, mainland academics have so far focussed mainly on Western music of the Romantic period. They are therefore very interested in knowing more about the curriculum at the CUHK Department of Music as well as its rich collection of musical materials.

Assisting with Curriculum Reform

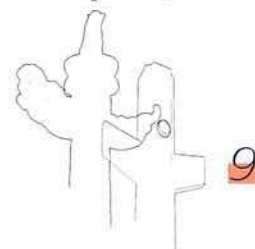
In the 1980s schools in mainland China followed the same curriculum. Diversity was introduced in the 1990s, with considerable help from the CUHK Faculty of Education in curriculum reform.

In 1993, the faculty won a bid to host a HK\$7 million project lasting 18 months to organize training for some 1,000 secondary school teachers and mid-ranking government officials from Changzhou, Luoyang, and Shashi. The project was designed in collaboration with East China Normal University and comprised workshops on modern education theory and teaching etc. There were also study tours to Germany, the UK, US, Singapore, Hong Kong, and training courses in Hong Kong.

In 1999, Prof. Wong Hin-wah of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction initiated the first ever Seminar on Curriculum Theory in China, which took place in Shenzhen University. Over 20 curriculum specialists from top normal universities throughout the country participated in the function. The second seminar of the same series was held in Beijing in June 2000 to review compulsory education in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the mainland. The third one was held in Taipei in 2001 to explore school-based curriculum development, while the fourth was held in Hong Kong this year to examine curriculum integration.



Prof. Wong
Hin-wah



Introducing Statistical Analysis in Education

The Department of Educational Psychology began introducing new tools of advanced statistical analysis for education and data processing to mainland teachers and graduate students in the mid-90s. Since then over 10 statistics workshops have been run at various normal universities on the mainland. Profs. Hau Kit-tai and Zhang Huahua of the department have also helped mainland examination centres and associated units to conduct computerized adaptive testing research.



Upper: A training programme held in Beijing Normal University in 1996

Lower: Prof. Hau Kit-tai (front middle, seated) and participants of the workshop on structural equation modelling held in Guangzhou in 1998



Building New Concepts of Counselling

With their mastery of the latest theories in counselling and their understanding of Chinese society and thinking, Hong Kong scholars enjoy an edge over those from other cultural backgrounds in providing training for educational psychologists from the mainland. That is what Prof. Lam Man Ping has been doing since 1997. In the training programmes she conducts, special attention is paid to the personal growth of her students and mentoring.

In 1997, she ran a 16-day national conference at Central China Normal University for some 200 academics, counsellors, and centres-in-charge of 83 tertiary institutions. 'It was very encouraging to see scholars who have grown up under a socialist environment demonstrate such open-mindedness towards new theories and concepts. It gave depth to the discussion,' Prof. Lam observes. She subsequently hosted similar workshops for seven top universities in China at their invitation.

From 1998 to 2002, Prof. Lam helped Beijing Normal University and the Ministry of Education to organize the first ever master's and doctoral programmes in counselling psychology in mainland China. The doctoral students are given opportunities to visit CUHK, attend seminars, and conduct field trips and research in Hong Kong.



Prof. Lam
Man Ping

Prof. Lam points out that while counselling services on the mainland have so far been limited to schools and hospitals, they can be broadened to cover problem children, women and families in need, drug addicts, prisoners, and terminal patients.

◆ Training Medical Specialists

Summer School for Mainland Pathologists

Medical graduates normally have to undergo training for five to six years and pass examinations before they can become pathologists. In mainland China where there are no specialist training institutions, students can only learn from experienced pathologists, which renders consistent standards difficult. The Summer School for Pathologists from China, initiated by Prof. Ng Ho-keung of the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology in 1996, provides modern clinical diagnostic training to mainland doctors of general practitioner rank or above. To date 40 pathologists have benefited from the programme.

In order to improve the overall standard of pathology in China, Prof. Ng and 40 other chairmen and vice-chairmen of the pathology departments of major institutions came together in 1999 to form the Association of Directors of Pathology of China, which is headquartered in the CUHK Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology. The aim of the association is to bring diagnostic, management, and research expertise and technology from the West to China, through Hong Kong.



Prof. Ng
Ho-keung



↑ Group photo of the
1998 Summer School for
Pathologists from China



⇄ Students of the
Summer School

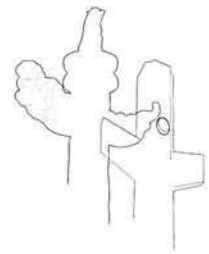


Training for clinical practice includes learning laboratory skills at the Hong Kong Eye Hospital every week, clinical attachments, and presentation at grandround.

Fellowship Training Programme for Ophthalmologists

The Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences has been training mainland eye doctors since the early 90s. Extra funding was obtained in 1999 to set up a Fellowship Training Programme, which made possible clinical and laboratory attachments for a total of 37 clinical ophthalmologists and 14 laboratory scientists in the first two years. They were medical doctors, teachers, and researchers of varying ranks.

The programme is designed to lead to improvement in clinical knowledge, surgical skills, IT knowledge, English proficiency, management skills, connectivity, and research development. The department also helps the participants to develop training programmes for their own colleagues when they return to the mainland. Many trainees also participate in research projects in Hong Kong and some have published papers in international academic journals on such projects.



Anatomy Summer Courses

The Department of Anatomy has been running summer courses in human anatomy and neuroanatomy every July for young anatomy teachers from the mainland for four years. Taught by well-known local and international anatomists, the courses have benefited some 90 trainees.

'The aim of the course is to strengthen the teaching skills of young anatomy teachers from the mainland, especially those from remote regions who have little opportunity to go abroad,' says Prof. David Yew, chair of the department.

The curriculum designed by the department for the course has now been adopted by major institutions such as Peking University and the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (formerly known as Beijing Union Medical College).



Prof. David Yew (right 2) having a discussion with the trainees

Young teachers from the mainland exchanging ideas on how to teach neuroanatomy

Raising the Standard of Orthopaedic Care

The Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology provides specialist training through its clinical fellowship and clinical research fellowship schemes. The former consists of ward visiting, seeing patients, and surgery, and the latter involves participating in research projects. The fellows come from hospitals and universities all over China and spend a month to a year in Hong Kong. Over 80 mainland scholars have been trained since 1987, many of whom have now become directors of hospitals, deans of medical schools, or heads of orthopaedics centres.

In 1994, the department helped establish the Chinese Speaking Orthopaedic Society, with Prof. K. M. Chan, professor of orthopaedics and traumatology at the University, as secretary. Members are drawn from Chinese orthopaedists and scholars from Hong Kong, mainland China, Taiwan, and North America. Since 1997, the society has trained over 700 mainland doctors at its Advanced Course for Chinese Orthopaedists and its summer seminars. The society also sponsors mainland doctors to enrol in training in Hong Kong using the CUHK Orthopaedic Learning Centre as its base.



Upper: Mainland clinical fellow and visiting professor with Prof. Jack Cheng (middle)

Lower: Prof. K.M. Chan (right 2) demonstrating ACL reconstruction procedure with a plastic knee model at the Advanced Shoulder Arthroscopy Course

'Hong Kong is where the East meets the West. It's also a place where many international orthopaedic conferences are held, a place where mainland students can be exposed to the latest trends and developments in the world and upgrade their professionalism,' says Prof. Jack Cheng, chair of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology.

While orthopaedics on the mainland is currently limited to treatment, orthopaedics in Hong Kong emphasizes both treatment and rehabilitation. Here orthopaedists, physiotherapists, prosthetists and nurses work together to take care of a patient. The trainees will take with them new conceptions of treatment when they return to their home institutions.



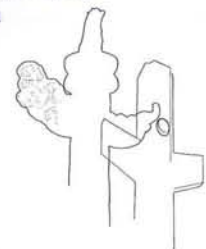
Prof. Jack Cheng discussing medical cases with clinical fellows at the outpatient clinic



Hands-on workshop on Asia Shoulder Orthopaedics held in the Orthopaedic Learning Centre

Orthopaedic Learning Centre

The Orthopaedic Learning Centre was established in 1999 with a capacity to train 500 medical services personnel from south-east Asia. It is Hong Kong's first and the world's third large-scale training centre of its kind. Through the use of advanced IT technology and the surgical skills training room, trainees learn from Hong Kong's experience in orthopaedic treatment, and acquire knowledge about the latest and future developments in orthopaedics technology. Prof. Leung Kwok-sui, director of the centre, says, 'The centre has organized 49 training courses for a total of 272 orthopaedists of different ranks from 28 mainland cities.' To expand the coverage of its services, the centre broadcasts its courses via the Internet to medical institutions on the mainland. It has also built up a very good network with mainland hospitals and universities. Within a short span of three years, the centre has assisted the Jishuitan Orthopaedic Hospital in Beijing and West China Medical University to set up similar learning facilities.



Project Care Provides Care for Thousands

There are millions of physically handicapped patients in China suffering from congenital abnormalities, brain damages, neurological impairments, or old injuries, who need all-round medical care.

In 1993, alumni of the University's New Asia College initiated Project Care to bring voluntary medical services to poor and remote parts of China. So far over 300 doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, prosthetists, and plaster technicians have used their own leave to make special trips to the mainland to treat these patients. Prof. Leung Ping-chung, professor of Orthopaedics and Traumatology and coordinator of Project Care, points out that the uniqueness of the project is its non-dependence on high technology. Emphasis is placed on using local resources for treatment. Medical personnel from these remote areas are involved in the process of surgery and rehabilitation, which enables skills and new conceptions of rehabilitation to take root on local soil. Since its first round of service in 1993, the project has

established 10 service stations in poverty-stricken areas of China and treated over 15,000

patients. The project has also arranged for medical

personnel from these stations to undergo training for one to three months at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

So far about 200 trainees have been to Hong Kong for the purpose.



Prof. Leung Ping-chung examining a patient (upper right) and operating (lower middle) in remote areas on the mainland



New Vistas in Interdisciplinary Basic Research

The Faculty of Medicine collaborated with the Academy of Military Medical Sciences to establish the Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre in 1999. The epithelial cell layer is an important basic research area in the life sciences. The centre's research covers reproductive biology (functional genomics), endocrinology, immunology, and clinical oncology. It also provides training opportunities to mainland scholars.

According to director of the centre, Prof. Chan Hsiao-chang, training is divided into pure research and technical training. The former is targeted at scholars who are unable to continue their research on the mainland due to financial or resource limitations. The latter aims at improving the laboratory skills of those who are already skilled in advanced technology.

'Very often laboratories on the mainland do not have adequate facilities. This forces researchers to focus on developing one kind of technology at a time. This centre, on the other hand, has a collection of advanced equipment, which makes broad interdisciplinary research possible,' says Prof. Chan.



Prof. Chan Hsiao-chang is visiting professor to seven universities and research organizations on the mainland. She lectures, supervises graduate students, serves on examination boards, and helps to introduce international research standards and new concepts into the mainland.



Trainees from Zhengzhou University working on an animal model

The centre also holds regular seminars on new topics and provides opportunities for trainees to master the workings of sophisticated lab equipment. Many trainees have taken up important posts in their respective institutions upon their return to the mainland.

Medical Publishing Activities



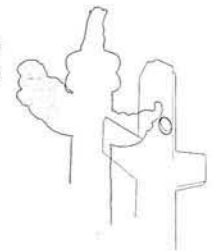
then translated into Chinese by graduates of the Pathology Training for Mainland China Programme and published in **Annals of Contemporary Diagnostic Pathology**. The publication is distributed free of charge to important pathology centres in China.

Prof. Ng Ho-keung of the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology invites local and overseas pathologists to submit papers on pathological issues, which are

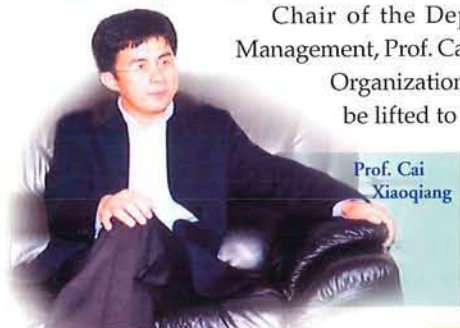


The Chinese Speaking Orthopaedic Society cooperates with international organizations to translate the latest information in the field into Chinese and publish it in **Orthopaedics Basic Science** — an important manual for clinical personnel in orthopaedics. This enables mainland

orthopaedists to have greater access to the latest developments in orthopaedics. The CUHK Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology has provided much translation and publication support to the society in such undertakings.



◆Sharpening the Competitiveness of Enterprises



Prof. Cai
Xiaoqiang

Chair of the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, Prof. Cai Xiaoqiang says that China's accession to the World Trade Organization means that competition faced by Chinese enterprises will be lifted to the international level. Yet many of these enterprises lag

behind their international counterparts in facilities, management skills, operational efficiency, and business know-how. A few years ago, the CUHK Faculty of Engineering began negotiating with Tsinghua University in Beijing for an agreement on Internet-related research and training for Chinese enterprises. The agreement was concluded in 2001 to provide for research collaboration and training programmes at different levels.



The Supply Chain Management Executive Development Programme for Chinese Enterprises was held for the first time in Beijing in October 2001. Participants were top executives from mainland enterprises and big companies in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore who conduct businesses on the mainland.

◆Promoting the Discipline of Chemistry

Prof. Henry Wong and Prof. Thomas Mak of the Department of Chemistry, who were elected members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1999 and 2001 respectively, have contributed substantially to the development of chemistry as a discipline on the mainland.

Prof. Mak, professor of chemistry, visited China in 1973 as a member of the first scholarly delegation from Hong Kong. The less-than-ideal research environment there prompted him to do whatever he could to help his mainland colleagues develop their research capability. Since then the Department of Chemistry has played host to many mainland scientists passing through Hong Kong on their way to overseas conferences, and invited them to deliver scientific reports in putonghua on the campus. On several occasions, funds were raised to sponsor young mainland scholars to study and conduct research at the University. From 1982 to 1995, when Prof. Mak was chairman of the Department of Chemistry, he invited over 50 members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other famous Chinese chemists to the University for exchange visits. He also helps edit articles written by mainland scholars in English for submission to an international academic journal.



Prof. Thomas Mak (back left), Prof. Henry Wong (back right), and Prof. H.M. Chang (front left) playing hosts to Prof. Tang Auchin (front right), outstanding theoretical chemist who was the first chairman of China's National Natural Science Foundation and recipient of a CUHK honorary doctorate in 1994, and Prof. Li Shuqian from Jilin University (back middle)



Prof. Thomas Mak (middle) conducting an instrumentation workshop to train young Chinese scientists to gain practical knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of particular types of research equipment, and to acquire hands-on experience in operating and maintaining them

Joint Chemistry Laboratory in Shanghai

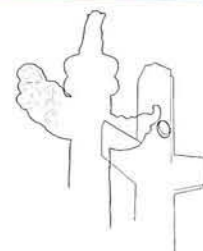
The Shanghai-Hong Kong Joint Laboratory in Chemical Synthesis came into operation in January 1999 with Prof. Henry Wong as chairman of its management committee. Located in the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (SIOC), the lab was set up jointly by The Chinese University, the University of Hong Kong, and the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The SIOC is an internationally acclaimed centre of organic chemical research which has made remarkable achievements in the areas of fluorine chemistry, metallic organic chemistry, and natural medicinal chemistry.

Prof. Henry Wong, who is serving as an academic adviser to the institute, recruits one doctoral candidate from the institute each year. So far he has mentored three doctoral students, all of whom have received training in the joint laboratory. Other CUHK teachers involved in the laboratory's research projects include Prof. Wu Chi and Prof. Xie Zuowei.



↑The opening ceremony of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Joint Laboratory in Chemical Synthesis in January 1999. CUHK Vice-Chancellor Prof. Arthur K.C. Li (right 2) exchanging greetings with Mr. Xu Kuangdi (left 2), mayor of Shanghai, and Prof. Wei Yongzheng (right 1), vice-minister of Science and Technology, at the ceremony.

⇌Members of the research team at the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry led by Prof. Henry Wong in 1982



◆Facilitating Technology Transfer

In August 1999, The Chinese University joined hands with the Chinese Academy of Sciences in setting up the Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science, which serves as a base for technological cooperation and academic exchange between the two institutions, and for the cultivation of expertise in the discipline.



The Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Remote Sensor Centre of the Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science was established in December 2000.

‘Both institutions believe that geoinformation science (GIS) is a strategic area for future development.

Prof. C.N. Yang, distinguished professor-at-large, Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor, and Prof. Kenneth Young, pro-vice-chancellor, made special trips to Beijing to discuss the laboratory’s establishment with Prof. Lu Yongxiang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences,’ says Prof. Lin Hui, director of the laboratory.

The laboratory has been providing training in different forms to mainland scientists: certificate programmes, distant education courses, and technology transfer services. It is also a centre for academic exchange in East Asia: it organizes conferences such as the Urban GIS Forum on Chinese mega cities, links up the mainland and Taiwan with the Pacific Region, promotes collaboration between academia and industry, and advances the development of urban management. Prof. Lin himself pays frequent visits to institutions in Beijing and Shanghai to explain the development and application potential of GIS technology.

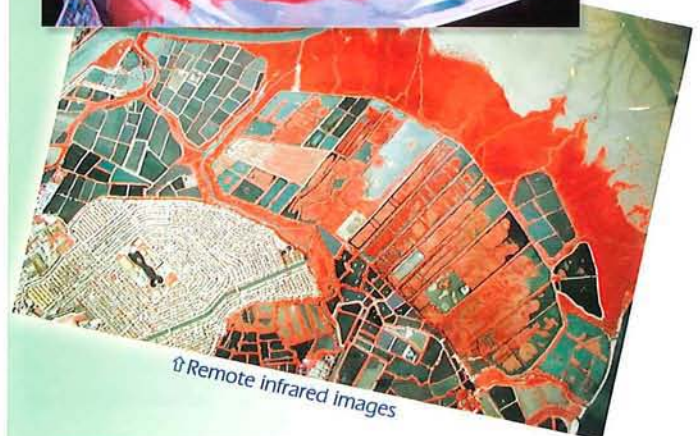
Application Potential of GIS

Geoinformation science is a discipline that covers earth science, information science, and systems science. It uses satellites, remote sensing technology, geoinformation systems, computer-aided design and cartography, multi-media and virtual reality techniques, and the Internet to analyse and monitor population, material, and energy flows, with an objective to achieve sustainable development.

Prof. Lin gave short-term training to four staff members of the provincial remote control centre of Jiangxi in 1995, who subsequently set up an electronic three-dimensional map of the province with geological, soil, rainfall, altitude, gradient, and tidal information. ‘If you want to open an orchard in Jiangxi, you need only consult the map to gain a preliminary understanding of the characteristics of different sites. This drastically speeds up investment decisions,’ he says.



Prof. Lin Hui (left) showing remote infrared images to Minister of Science and Technology Xu Guanhua



◆Offering Professional Training Programmes

The University's School of Continuing Studies (SCS) and the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business (APIB) have been offering specially-designed professional training programmes to different corporations on the mainland to train managers of different ranks. Teachers are recruited from Hong Kong.

The SCS was tasked with organizing training programmes for scholars from Shandong as well as high-ranking managers at the provincial level. Since 1991, it has taken over the Development Course for Senior Managers of Machinery Manufacturing Industries in China as well as the Economic Management Seminar for High-ranking Civil Servants in China. The former aims at nurturing experts in industrial technology to speed up the development of the manufacturing industries in different regions. The latter aims at renewing the management know-how of mainland civil servants in order to improve their leadership and management quality.



Participants of the Development Course for Senior Managers of Machinery Manufacturing Industries in China posing with the programme leader of the School of Continuing Studies

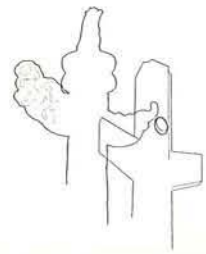
'Hong Kong has commercial talent from all over the world, which makes it an ideal place for mainland managers to acquire knowledge about market economy,' says Mr. Victor Lee, director of the SCS.

Trainees have also indicated that the courses are useful in enhancing their understanding of the basic structure and operation of Hong Kong society and its economy, and in boosting their confidence to develop a market economy on the mainland.

The APIB has been conducting tailor-made courses in Hong Kong to train middle and top management personnel from the mainland. In 2000 APIB conducted a dozen training programmes for senior managers from over 20 provinces in China. Their specialities included finance, marketing, human resource management, and corporate development. In 2001, APIB conducted 19 programmes for 600 executives. Enterprises which have approached APIB for tailor-made courses include the Ministry of Information Industry, China Mobile (Hong Kong) Ltd., China UNICOM Co. Ltd., Siemens Shanghai Mobile Communications Co., and Xi'an Janssen Pharmaceuticals etc.

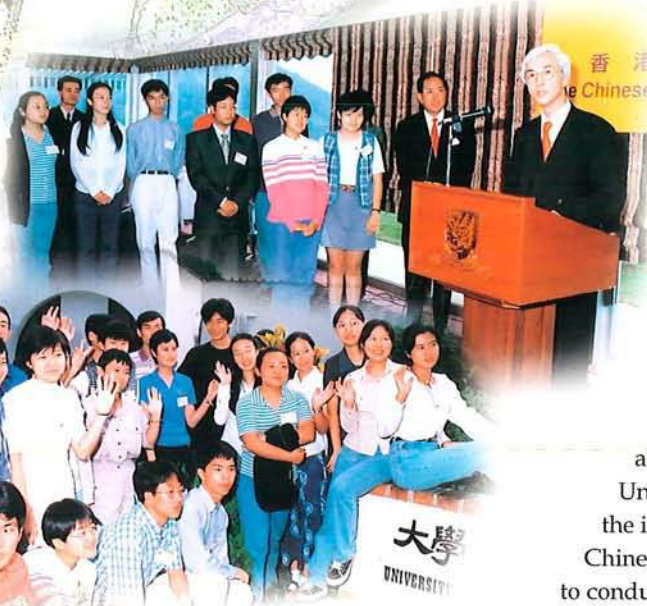


APIB's programmes emphasize the use of case studies and student participation is high.



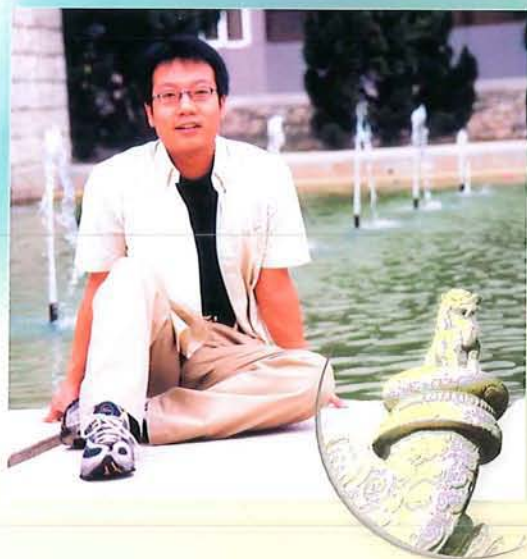
◆◆ Recruiting Mainland Students

◆ Opening up CUHK Undergraduate Programmes to Mainland Talent



The SAR government has called upon all tertiary institutions to recruit academically able students from the mainland to read undergraduate programmes in Hong Kong. The Chinese University also feels it her responsibility to encourage greater interaction between talents from the two places. To this end, a working group was set up in 1997 to make arrangements to recruit undergraduates from the mainland. It was subsequently decided that applicants to CUHK have to be students already accepted for enrolment by either Fudan University or Peking University, who will help with the initial screening process. Representatives from The Chinese University will then go to Beijing and Shanghai to conduct interviews with the selected students.

The first batch of mainland students admitted in 1998 are graduating this summer. The *Bulletin* has talked to three of them about their experience at the University.



Xu Guyun

Economics major Xu Guyun was originally admitted as a law student to Fudan University. Guyun, who double-minors in information technology and computer science, so explains his choice of economics: 'Prof. Sunny Kwong of the Department of Economics showed a lot of charisma when he was talking about economics. That sparked my interest in the subject. I also like abstract thinking. Economics requires a lot of that, but unlike philosophy, it has more direct practical application.'

Most of his time at the University has been spent on homework, lessons, and reading newspapers. And he is indeed a very serious reader of newspapers. Once he went into his teacher's office complaining that he could not understand the finance pages of the newspaper. The teacher told him, 'Don't worry. What you know is far more advanced than what the newspaper carries. It's only natural that you don't understand.'

An active sportsman, Guyun spent his first year soaking up the social life on campus, his second year seriously studying, and his third year looking for a career direction. He applied for admission to graduate programmes both in the US and in Britain, but has just decided to take up a job offer from a big airline company in Hong Kong.



Xu Wenjia

Xu Wenjia is a diehard business administration major. Not only did she choose the subject at Fudan, she also vowed to reject the offer to come to CUHK if she was not granted her first choice. She is extremely fond of the subject which she finds well suited to her personality, specifically her love of meeting people, her taste for

challenges, and her ability to market herself.

'The teachers at the Faculty of Business Administration have international perspective,' she says. At CUHK, she has had the chance to visit firms and participate in business contests both locally and overseas, winning many laurels for herself. She was also a summer intern at Morgan Stanley and HSBC.

On the personal front, Wenjia says she has made many friends at CUHK and generally spent a very happy four years here. 'My impression of Hong Kong students before coming here was that they spoke bad English and didn't like to study. But now that has changed. There are many extremely capable and hardworking students here,' she remarks.

Wenjia is the Esther Lee Scholar of 2002. She originally intended to further her studies at Oxford University but has now decided to stay and work in Hong Kong for a year after receiving a job offer.

Dong Lihua

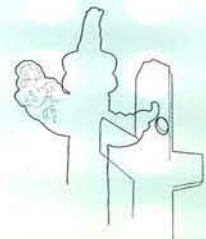
Dong Lihua, who studies computer engineering at CUHK, was admitted as a mathematics major to Peking University. She wanted a change of environment and to enrich her life with different experiences, so she decided to come to Hong Kong.

Computer engineering seemed to be the most interesting subject among the ones she could choose from, so it became her major. And it seems her newly acquired experience has succeeded to convert her: she has now applied to CUHK and other universities in the States to read graduate programmes in computer science.

She believes she has benefited a lot from the balance of theory and application of her undergraduate studies at the University.

Lihua has made new friends at the University but she finds that the students here spend too much time shopping and going to movies, karaoke, etc. Back in Beijing, she and her friends spent more time studying.

Lihua is not sure what kind of job she would like in the future, neither does she care where she works, be it Hong Kong, mainland China, or overseas. But as she likes the CUHK campus, it is likely that she will pursue her graduate studies here.



◆ Complementing Mainland Capabilities in Postgraduate Training

With the popularization of tertiary education on the mainland, young people are better equipped to pursue postgraduate studies outside the country. The number of mainland students seeking to enrol in higher degree programmes at CUHK also increases substantially. The University has in fact launched several postgraduate degree/diploma programmes jointly with mainland institutions in response to demands from the mainland.

The Chinese University's facilities, teaching and research expertise, multi-cultural environment, and international relations are assets which would complement the capabilities of mainland institutions. Using the Faculty of Arts as an example, Prof. Dang Shu-leung of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature says:

Although mainland institutions are very strong in Chinese literary studies, our curriculum covers a broader spectrum of topics. We require students of classical Chinese to study modern literature and vice versa. We train our graduate students to look at problems from different angles and to keep an open mind.'



Prof. Dang Shu-leung

Prof. Benny Tsao of the Department of Music also says, 'Our uniqueness lies in our flexible application of Western theory to Chinese music. ...Mainland students living in Hong Kong will gain international perspective and come under the influence of different cultures. The experience adds another dimension to their thinking.'

The Chinese University has been a pioneer in the training of graduate students from the mainland. The Department of English is one of the earliest departments to take on such students in the late 70s. More students came in the 80s and enrolled in different disciplines. Dr. Wang Xiuchun, a student of Prof. Henry Wong of the Department of Chemistry, was the first mainland student to earn her Ph.D. in Hong Kong. She is now involved in new drug development in the pilot plant facilities of Abbott Laboratories in the US. So far almost 40 doctoral students doing chemistry have obtained their degrees from the University. Half have returned to work on the mainland. One of them, Prof. Thomas Mak's first doctoral graduate, is now the head of the School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at Zhongshan University.



Dr. Wang Xiuchun (second from left) posing with the board of examiners after her oral defence: (from right) Dr. Lam Choi-nang, Prof. Henry Wong, Prof. Che Chi-ming, Dr. Chan Tze-lock

Prof. Cai Xiaoqiang of the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management says that among the hundred applications to the department's doctoral programmes, about 90 per cent come from the mainland. One of their former students is the current vice-chairman of the Automation Department at Tsinghua University.

Many of the mainland graduates from various departments have taken up leading positions in top universities or research units upon return to their home cities.

◆◆ *Efforts to Continue* |||

As China continues its rapid development, there is an ever increasing demand for expertise in all its industries and professions. With its cosmopolitanism and the common cultural roots it shares with the mainland, Hong

Kong is an ideal place for mainland students and scholars to gain international exposure and upgrade their knowledge and skills. Since

1997, Hong Kong's relationship with its motherland has become more intimate. Closer interaction between the two will certainly be mutually beneficial, and members of the

University will continue to contribute their bit

towards the nurturing of talent for both Hong Kong and the mainland.





First Honorary Fellowship Conferment Ceremony



The University's first honorary fellowship conferment ceremony was held on 6th May 2002 in the

Lee Hysan Concert Hall of Esther Lee Building on campus.

Dr. Lee Hon-chiu, chairman of the University Council, conferred honorary fellowships on six accomplished individuals in recognition of their outstanding achievements and significant contributions to the University.



*Prof. Kenneth
Edward
Frederick Hobbs*

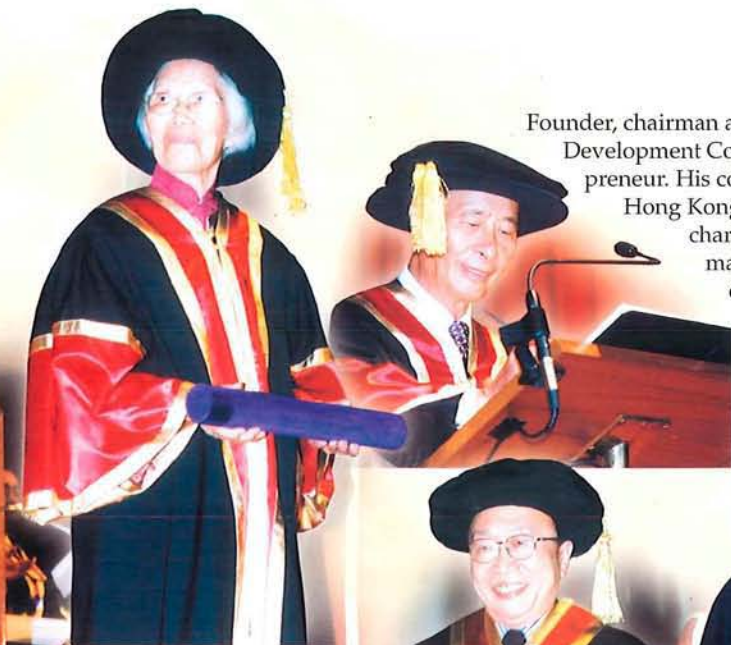
Prof. Hobbs is an exemplary medical professor, a world renowned pioneer in liver surgery with many break-through achievements, and a most respected leader in the reform of British medical practice. He is Emeritus Professor of Surgery of the University of London and a long-time friend of the CUHK Faculty of Medicine, whose significant contribution to the development of surgery as a discipline in the University is most appreciated.



Mr. Vincent H.C. Cheng

An outstanding banker, Mr. Cheng is an alumnus of the University. He is currently vice-chairman and chief executive of Hang Seng Bank Ltd., and an executive director of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. Mr. Cheng has held many public offices over the years and has received much recognition for his community service. He has also maintained close contact with his *alma mater*, and been highly supportive of the development of the University and of New Asia College.





Dr. Lee Shau Kee

Founder, chairman and managing director of Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd., Dr. Lee is a most successful entrepreneur. His contribution to the economic development of Hong Kong is well-known, so is his close involvement in charity and education projects locally, on the mainland, and overseas. A member of the Board of Trustees of United College, Dr. Lee has been a keen supporter of the University's development and research projects.



Prof. Hu Shu Ying

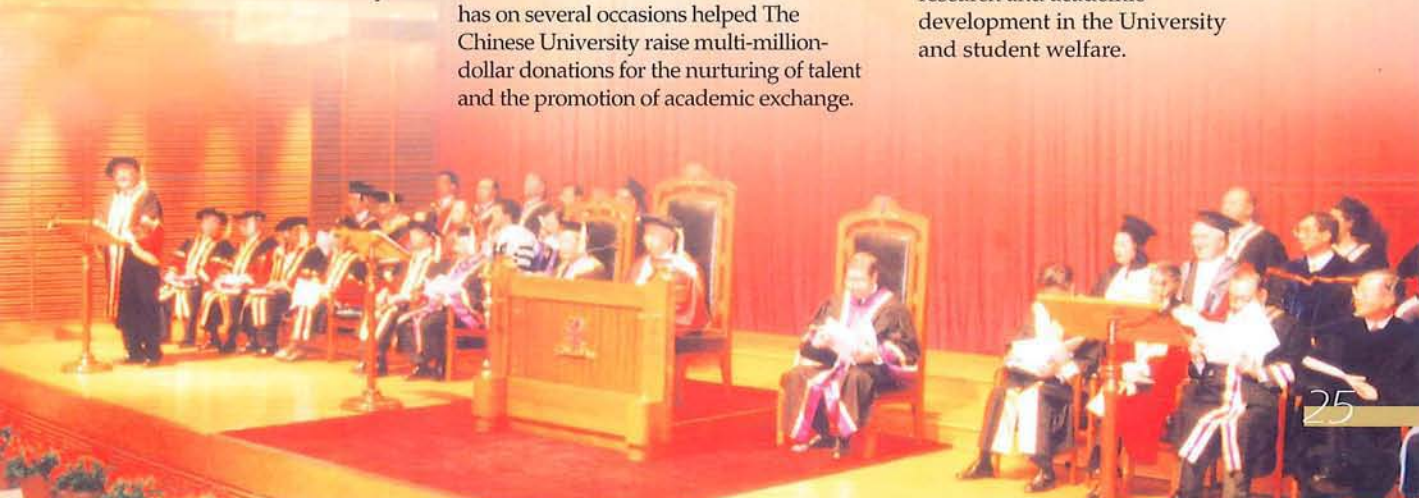
An eminent botanist, Prof. Hu is Honorary Professor of Chinese Medicine at the University, Senior College Tutor of Chung Chi College, and Emeritus Senior Research Fellow of Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Having spent half a century on plant research at Harvard, she is a world authority on several areas in taxonomy. She has helped the CUHK Department of Biology set up a herbarium and contributed to the creation of the former Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre and the new School of Chinese Medicine at the University.

Mr. Richard Liu Sheng Chien

A most capable businessman, Mr. Liu is chairman of Superior Holdings Ltd., and a member of the Board of Trustees of New Asia College. He has given generously of his time and resources to the promotion of cultural and educational activities, human resources development, and academic exchange. A gentleman given to artistic and literary pursuits, he is widely known as a keen supporter of the arts and the humanities, and a champion of Chinese literature and culture. Mr. Liu has on several occasions helped The Chinese University raise multi-million-dollar donations for the nurturing of talent and the promotion of academic exchange.

Dr. The Honourable Simon Li Fook Sean

A famous philanthropist and a much respected veteran of the legal profession, Dr. Li played a significant role in ensuring the smooth reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty by helping to frame the Basic law and to establish the Hong Kong SAR. Over the years Dr. Li and his family have made very generous donations in support of research and academic development in the University and student welfare.



Ground-breaking for Hong Kong's First Teaching Hotel

The ground-breaking ceremony of the University's teaching hotel was held on the afternoon of 19th December 2001. The first of its kind in Hong Kong and the region, the hotel will be built on a site adjacent to the University Train Station, overlooking the scenic Tolo Harbour. It will be a 600-room four-star international hotel with 10,000 square metres of conference and teaching facilities for use by the University. The teaching hotel will provide the facilities and teaching support for hands-on training of students and other practicum and development programmes coordinated by the University's School of Hotel and Tourism Management.



(From left) Prof. Japhet Law, dean of the Faculty of Business Administration, Prof. Liu Pak-wai, pro-vice-chancellor, Dr. Lee Hon-chiu, University Council Chairman, Dr. Alice Lam, chairperson of the University Grants Committee, Dr. Cheng Yu-tung, chairman of New World Development Co. Ltd., Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor, and Prof. Lee Kam-hon, director of the School of Hotel and Tourism Management



In his welcoming speech, vice-chancellor Prof. Arthur K.C. Li said that with its own teaching hotel, the School could offer not only programmes at the undergraduate level, but also top-notch professional and executive training courses for high-powered practitioners in the field. 'The School can experiment with new service ideas, new products, and new systems,' he said. 'It can also expand the scope of its activities to include consultancy services for relevant industries on the mainland and in other parts of Asia. It can aspire to become a regional training centre for hotel property management, hotel investment, and hospitality-related services.'

On the same occasion, Dr. Cheng Yu-tung of New World Development Co. Ltd. expressed his delight in the collaboration and his belief that the teaching hotel would be conducive to upgrading the standard and image of the hotel industry in Hong Kong. 'In the past, hoteliers learnt their profession mostly via on-the-job training,' Dr. Cheng said. '(The teaching hotel project) will combine textbook knowledge and on-the-job practice, elevating the standards of our graduates who desire to enter the hotel industry. It will provide a good training platform for aspiring hoteliers.'

Dr. Alice K.Y. Lam, chair of the University Grants Committee, supported the project and called for greater collaboration between academia and the industry to benefit both parties and Hong Kong as a whole. 'Such an undertaking is indicative of the staunch support from the industry itself for hotel and hospitality education at the tertiary level. While the UGC fully backs any worthy educational programme that can develop and upgrade human capital for our community, we always encourage the universities to solicit extra resources from the private sector to enhance the quality of the education they offer.' □



The arrow shows the location of the new teaching hotel (computer rendition)

The School of Hotel and Tourism Management



Students on a food and beverage course

Established in 1997, the School of Hotel and Tourism Management has worked closely with the Hotel School of Cornell University and the local hospitality and tourism industry to launch high quality and widely acclaimed programmes for the training of hotel professionals and the promotion of executive education and research. And the University has taken the initiative to build a teaching hotel on the University campus in collaboration with New World Development Company Limited.

Tourism plays an important role in the economy of Hong Kong. Located conveniently at the heart of Asia and the gateway to the mainland, Hong Kong has always been and will remain both an international business hub and a popular tourist destination. The aspiration of the School of Hotel and Tourism Management to develop into a regional centre of excellence in hotel management is in line with the Hong Kong Government's vision to establish and promote Hong Kong as Asia's premier international city, and a world-class destination for leisure and business visitors.

RESEARCH NEWS

Research Grants Totalling HK\$65 million for 37 Projects

Grants totalling some HK\$65 million from various local and overseas sponsors for projects undertaken by CUHK researchers were recorded during the period November 2001 to April 2002:

Sponsors	Amount Involved (HK\$)	Number of Projects Supported
Education Department, HKSAR Government	2,659,950	1
France/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme 2001-2	82,550	3
Georgia Institute of Technology with funding from the NIH/National Cancer Institute	443,048.96	1
Germany/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme 2001-2	101,800	4
Health Care and Promotion Fund	2,093,754	5
Health Services Research Fund	543,331	2
Hong Kong Council of Social Service	1,771,230	1
Innovation and Technology Fund	35,291,000	8
Innovation and Technology Fund and Peninsular Innovations Ltd.	3,190,000	1
Innovation and Technology Fund and Shipley Asia Ltd.	1,562,095	2
Innovation and Technology Fund and Varitronix Ltd.	3,966,120	1
National Natural Science Foundation of China and Research Grants Council	1,421,200	2
New Zealand Dairy Board	3,943,753	1
Pfizer Corporation	5,600,000	1
Quality Education Fund	1,500,000	1
Social Welfare Department	525,895	1
The Croucher Foundation	450,000	1
Yaumatei Catholic Primary School (A.M.) with funding from the Quality Education Fund	86,000	1

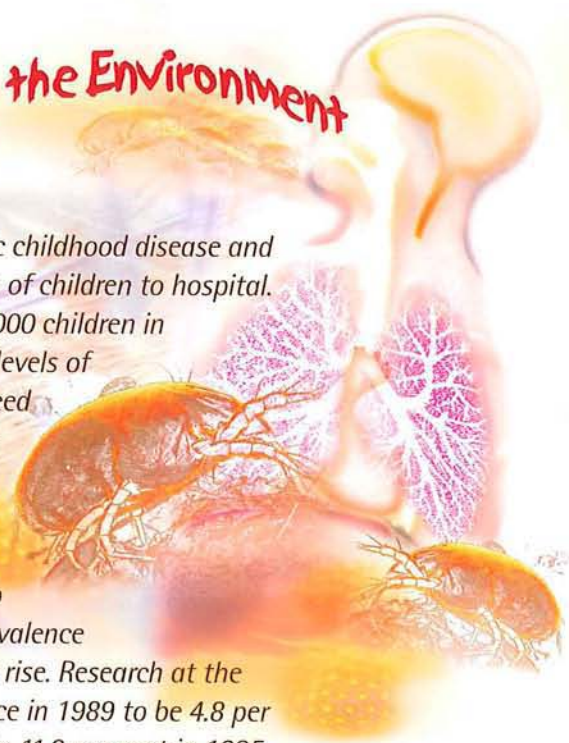
Research Highlights

To generate more interest in the University's research activities, the *Chinese University Bulletin* continues to bring to readers highlights of research projects supported by the Research Grants Council and other sponsors.

Two such articles, one on gifted students and the other on asthma, can be found on pages 29-35.

Asthma Prevalence Related to the Environment

Asthma is the commonest chronic childhood disease and a major reason for the admission of children to hospital. There are approximately 120,000 children in Hong Kong with varying levels of asthma. Forty per cent of them need to visit specialty outpatient clinics from time to time. Those who are subsequently hospitalized make up 15 per cent of all children admitted to hospital. In recent years, the prevalence of asthma has been on the rise. Research at the University shows its prevalence in 1989 to be 4.8 per cent, and the figure rose to 11.2 per cent in 1995.



Higher Incidence Caused by the Environment

Prof. Gary Wong of the Department of Paediatrics pointed out that genetic alterations and environmental factors are the two main causes of asthma. But genes do not undergo major alterations within a period of six years, and while childhood asthma in Hong Kong is less prevalent than that in the West, it is far more prevalent than that on the mainland, which has a similar gene pool. All this indicates that the environment is the main reason for the drastic increase in childhood asthma prevalence in the territory in recent years. Statistics in the UK and Australia also show that childhood asthma has doubled in the past 10 years or so, which further confirms the environmental influence.

Prof. Wong said, 'Environmental asthma allergens are very complex. There have been very few studies on asthma in Chinese children in the past, especially large-scale studies.' In 1994 he conducted a small study comparing the prevalence of childhood asthma in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Hong Kong. The results show that the prevalence of the condition in Hong Kong is three times that in Guangzhou. This study triggered a large-scale comparative study in 1996 to investigate the role played by environmental risk factors. The project was supported by a grant of HK\$692,000 from the Research Grants Council and led by Prof. Wong. The other team members included Prof. Fok Tai-fai of the Department of Paediatrics and Prof. Joseph Lau of the Centre for Clinical Trials and Epidemiological Research.

A Large-scale Comprehensive Study

The study, a collaboration with the Capital Institute of Beijing and the Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, covered 11,000 children aged 9 to 11 from the three cities. 'The subjects, who come from different areas of the three places, were selected by random sampling. We asked their parents to give details about the children's living environment since birth and their allergic reactions, including eye, skin, and nose allergies, whether there is rash and coughing, whether

exercise and climate change cause wheezing, etc. The questionnaire is recognized internationally as a reliable tool for measuring childhood asthma,' Prof. Wong remarked.

The research team then selected 1,000 participants from each of the three cities for a skin-prick test to observe their response to different allergens. Finally 200 children from each city were arranged to be given an airway sensitivity test. As the two tests were expensive and time-consuming, they could only be administered on a smaller sample. The researchers also conducted an environmental investigation into the homes of these children using standardized appraisal methods. They took samples of house dust from the bed, and the floors of the bedroom, living room, and kitchen, and measured the concentration of allergens using an immunity test.

Prof. Wong explained why no outdoor environmental data were gathered: 'International asthma research has shown that air quality has no effect on asthma. For example, Chongqing is more polluted than Hong Kong, but the prevalence of childhood asthma there is only a fifth of that in Hong Kong.'

Hong Kong's Asthmatic Children Double Those in Beijing and Guangzhou

The study found that the number of local asthmatic children is double that of Beijing and Guangzhou (*Figure 1*). Factors identified as 'high-risk' include home smoking, maternal smoking, use of synthetic pillow and bedding, and use of gas as cooking fuel. 'A baby whose mother smokes during pregnancy will have a narrower bronchial tube. If it continues to inhale second-hand smoke after birth, its bronchial tube will narrow even further, making it prone to infections and wheezing. Synthetic bedding and pillow contain oil ingredients which slowly release infection-causing and dust-attracting chemical gas. Cooking gas releases carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, which trigger asthma symptoms, because some of the gases are not completely burnt in the process,' Prof. Wong explained.

The prevalence of asthma is found to be lower among children who were breast-fed (the longer the better), have siblings in the home, and attend day care centres early on. Exposure to different viruses has been shown to boost their immune system.

Research conducted overseas have shown house dust and cats to be the most common allergens. Over 20 per cent of Guangzhou children are found to be allergic to house dust, compared to only 7 per cent for Beijing (*Figure 2*).

Given the similar prevalence of asthma in the two cities, one can conclude that while house dust is an allergen in China, it is not as significant as in the West. The study also finds that children who are allergic to dust and cats have a three to four times greater chance of suffering from asthma than the normal person. Prof. Wong pointed out, however, that this only shows that these allergens may trigger an attack in asthma-sufferers but not that they cause asthma.

In conclusion, Prof. Wong said, 'Asthma patients are a heavy burden on Hong Kong's medical services. If they can learn to avoid certain risk factors in the environment, we can reduce its prevalence more effectively. We will continue to examine the link between environmental factors and asthma so as to find better preventive measures.'

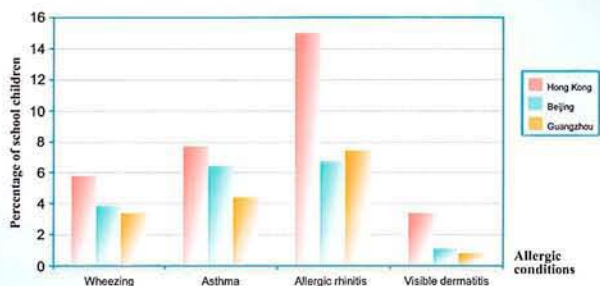


Figure 1: Prevalence of allergic diseases in three Chinese cities

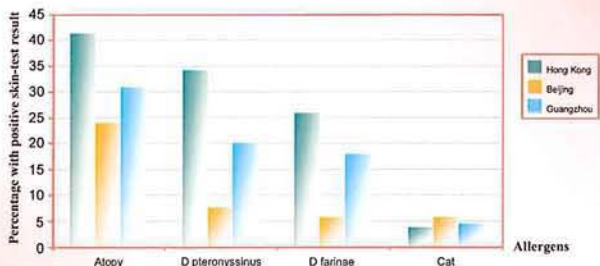


Figure 2: Prevalence of allergic sensitization in school children from three Chinese cities

The general misunderstanding that asthma is incurable or uncontrollable has led to neglect in management. Prof. Wong pointed out that although there is still inadequate knowledge of the causes of asthma, medical practitioners are able to treat it. Advances in technology have also raised the efficacy of medication. Ten years ago, the rate of hospitalization of Hong Kong's asthmatic children was 25 per cent, but it has now gone down to 10 to 15 per cent.

Prof. Wong said that the condition very often improves as the child grows up, but improper management over an extended period of time can cause permanent damage to the airway. The research team designed an education programme to explain to patients the underlying and precipitating causes of asthma, the rationale of different types of medication, and the proper use of treatment devices. Although there is no lasting cure for asthma yet, the disease can be put under good control with the right medication, which, if administered properly, will have no serious side effects and is not addictive. The condition of patients who have participated in the programme has been shown to have improved significantly, both in the recurrence rate and symptom manifestation. With proper treatment, asthmatic children can live normal and healthy lives.



Prof. Gary Wong obtained his BMSc and MD degrees from the University of Alberta, Canada. He then furthered his training in the British Columbia Children's Hospital, Vancouver, and was made a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, and the American Academy of Paediatrics. After returning to Hong Kong, Prof. Wong obtained his MD from The Chinese University. He is an executive board member of the Asia-Pacific Society of Paediatric Allergy, Respiriology, and Immunology as well as the chief editor of the newsletter for this society. Prof. Wong also serves as council member of the Hong Kong Society of Paediatric Respiriology. One of his main research interests is comparative asthma epidemiology.

Prof. Fok Tai-fai obtained his MBBS from the University of Hong Kong and his MD from The Chinese University. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine. Prof. Fok is chairman of CUHK Department of Paediatrics and also the current vice-president of the Hong Kong College of Paediatricians. His research interests include paediatric and neonatal pulmonology, aerosol therapy, and environmental risk factors on child health.

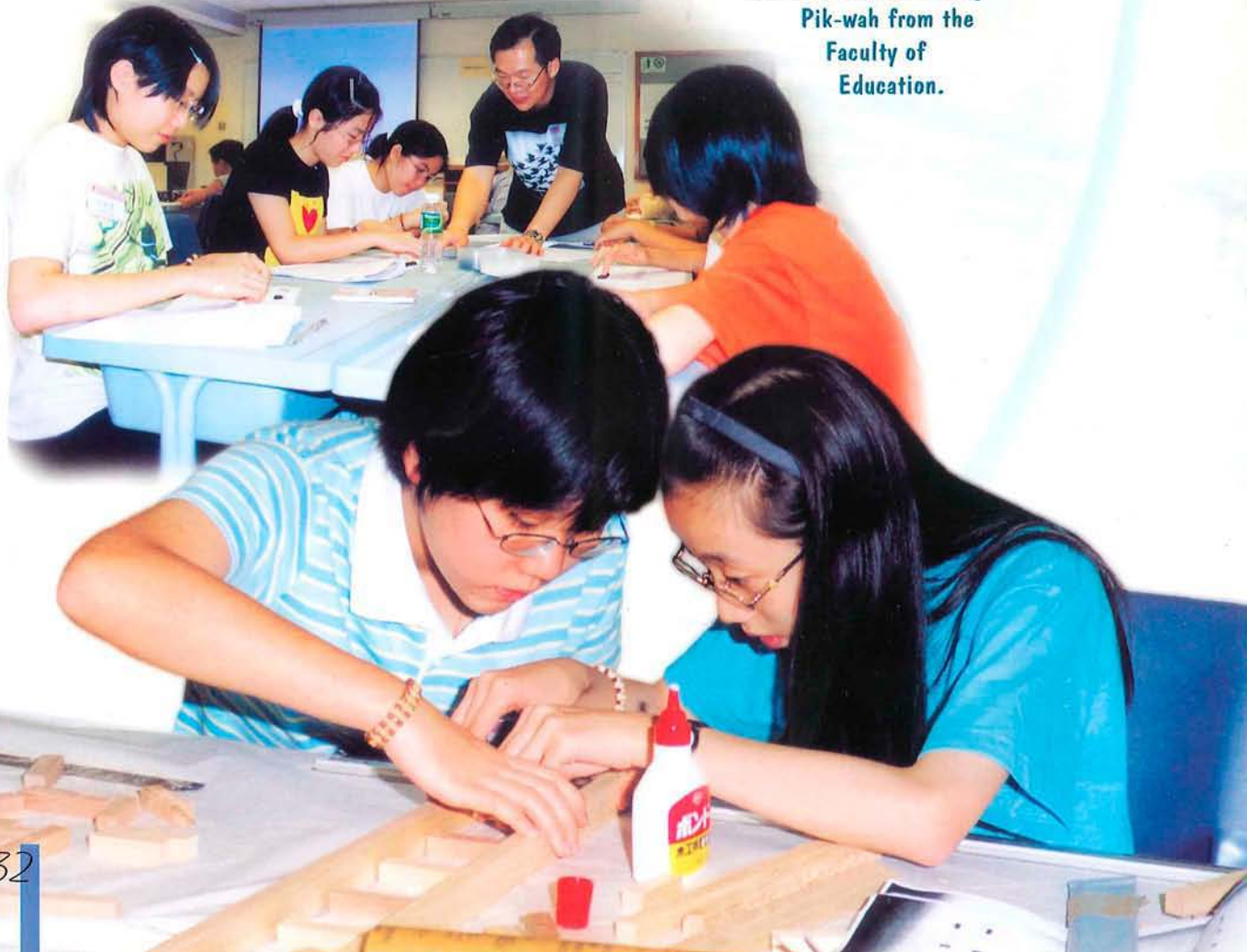


Prof. Joseph Lau received his first degree from The Chinese University and his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. He is currently the director of the Centre for Clinical Trials and Epidemiological Research and an associate professor at the School of Public Health. He also serves as the chief executive officer of the Hong Kong branch of the Cochrane Centre and the honorary secretary of the Hong Kong Epidemiological Association. His research interests include clinical trials studies, HIV prevention, sexual health, drug use, and adolescent health.

Educational and Emotional Needs of Gifted Students in Hong Kong

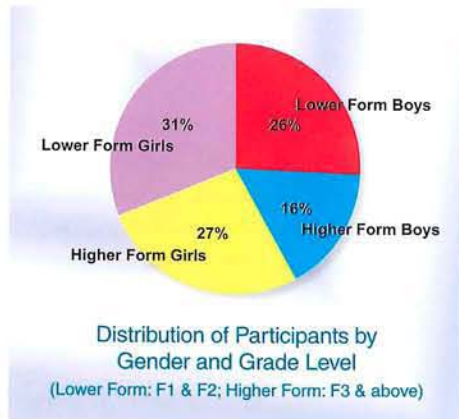
There is an increasing awareness that gifted children have much potential that remains untapped. It is only by giving them an education that is commensurate with their abilities that such potential can be more fully developed. Prof. David Chan of the Department of Educational Psychology embarked on a two-year project with some HK\$460,000 from the Research Grants Council in November 1997, to study the educational and emotional needs of gifted students in Hong Kong.

The underlying aim of the project was to build a sound knowledge base on which an appropriate education and development plan for gifted students can be designed. Other members of the research team included Prof. Cheung Ping-chung, Prof. Cheng Pui-wan, and Ms. Patricia Yeung Pik-wah from the Faculty of Education.



Gifted Students Nominated by Principals and Teachers

The 383 gifted students participating in the study were not selected through traditional intelligence tests (popularly known as IQ tests) or other standardized psychological tests. The researchers believe that these instruments may not be able to effectively assess different talents. They instead invited teachers and principals of local secondary schools to nominate students aged 12 to 19 with outstanding academic performance, creativity, leadership, or potential in other areas such as sports and the arts.



Questionnaire Survey

To understand the learning styles, self-image, psychological health, and problem-solving skills of these students, and their adjustment to being gifted, the researchers asked them to complete a series of questionnaires. The objective is to find out what they consider to be their preferred ways of learning, how they perceive their academic and social needs, what pressures they feel they are subject to, and ways of dealing with such pressures. The researchers also divided the participants into groups based on their scores on intelligence, creativity, and motivation, for group comparisons of their educational and emotional needs. Sixty students were subsequently selected for individual interviews to gather more detailed information about their daily lives, school lives, and how they solve problems.

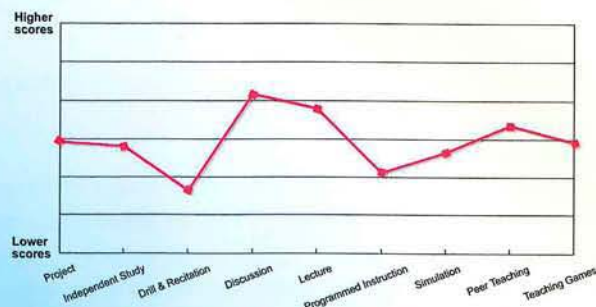
Research Results

Learning Styles

The results show that the preferred learning styles among gifted students are discussion, classroom lecture, peer instruction, projects, games, independent study, simulation. The least preferred styles are drilling and recitation. The more motivated students are more likely to adopt different styles of learning than the less motivated ones. Generally speaking, gifted students share many similarities with other academically high achieving students: they have a fondness for verbally interactive teaching activities, and dislike structured, teacher-directed activities that involve drilling and recitation.



↑ Classroom lecture is one of the preferred learning styles of gifted students.



Profile of Participants' Preference for Learning Styles

Emotional Characteristics

Gifted students report good emotional adjustment. They regard themselves as academic achievers who behave well, get along well with others, and have good friends. They believe their weaknesses lie in sports, finding and keeping jobs, and attracting the opposite sex. They easily get worked up over things that happen around them and they feel schoolwork is unchallenging.

Analysing the participants' perceptions of being gifted and their self-perceptions, the researchers found that the more intelligent students tend to believe they have greater difficulty making friends. They are also more critical of themselves, and more likely to feel they are different from their friends due to their outstanding abilities. These factors lead to a poor self-assessment of their interpersonal relationships.

The results also show that parents have higher expectations of sons than of daughters, and that the more creative students and more able student leaders report more emotional problems with strong feelings and intense involvement, while less able student leaders show more concern for interpersonal problems and gaining recognition.

Heterogeneous Needs

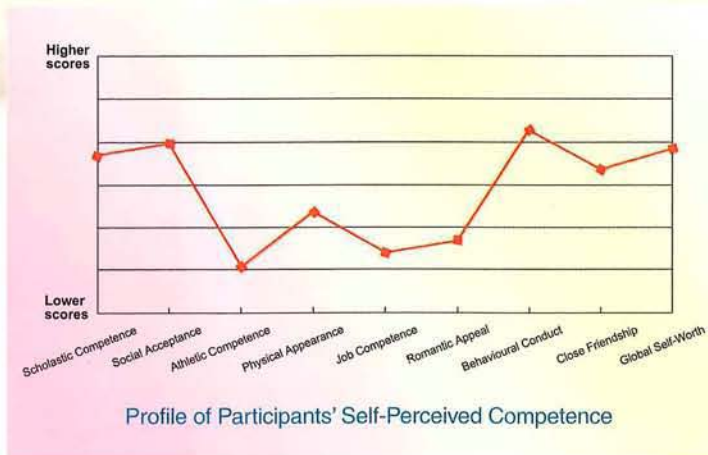
An often neglected fact highlighted by the study is that gifted children do not come from a homogeneous group. For instance, the participants can be classified into three groups according to their self-perceptions. The first is the 'modest group' of students who have lower self-regard in many domains, except in their abilities in sports activities. They are mostly older, more intelligent students who do not consider themselves gifted. Most express problems in making friends.

The second group of students are the 'superstars' who are very confident in every domain. They are most confident of their leadership abilities.

The third group of students are the 'stereotyped gifted'. They fall between the first two groups in their self-perceptions, and fit well into stereotypes of the gifted.

Different views will lead to different categorizations based on different sets of data. The above categorization serves

to emphasize the heterogeneous needs of gifted children. More attention should therefore be given to this diversity of needs when designing a curriculum for them. This study is immensely helpful for the development of appropriate gifted programmes to help gifted children handle problems in their daily lives.



Developing Talents

On the whole, the gifted sample in the study demonstrates good educational and emotional adjustment. But do the findings apply only to students who are gifted in their teachers' eyes? Prof. Chan admits that there are still many unanswered questions about giftedness, including the popular issue of nature versus nurture. However the aim of the study is not to find out whether children are born with certain talents, but to identify ways to fully develop talents that children have, ways that are compatible with Hong Kong's specific cultural setting. Not only do we need to ponder how to define and identify 'giftedness', but we also need to explore issues such as how to design the right programmes and engage in research that informs practice, as well as how to provide funding and education for teachers of gifted learners. □



Prof. David W. Chan (left 2) received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Western Ontario, Canada. His research interests include stress and coping, health and psychopathology, and gifted education and talent development.

Prof. Cheung Ping-chung (right 2) received his Ph.D. from Purdue University, USA. His research interests include self-concept, creativity, achievement motivation, psychosocial development, and gifted education.

Prof. Cheng Pui-wan (left 1) obtained her Ph.D. in educational psychology and special education from the University of Alberta, Canada. Her research interests include literacy development and difficulties, metacognition and giftedness, and cross-language studies.

Ms. Patricia Yeung Pik-wah (right 1) received her MA from Teachers College, Columbia University, USA. Her research interests are counselling psychology, developmental psychology, multi-cultural education, Asian-American psychology, creativity and giftedness, and early childhood psychology.

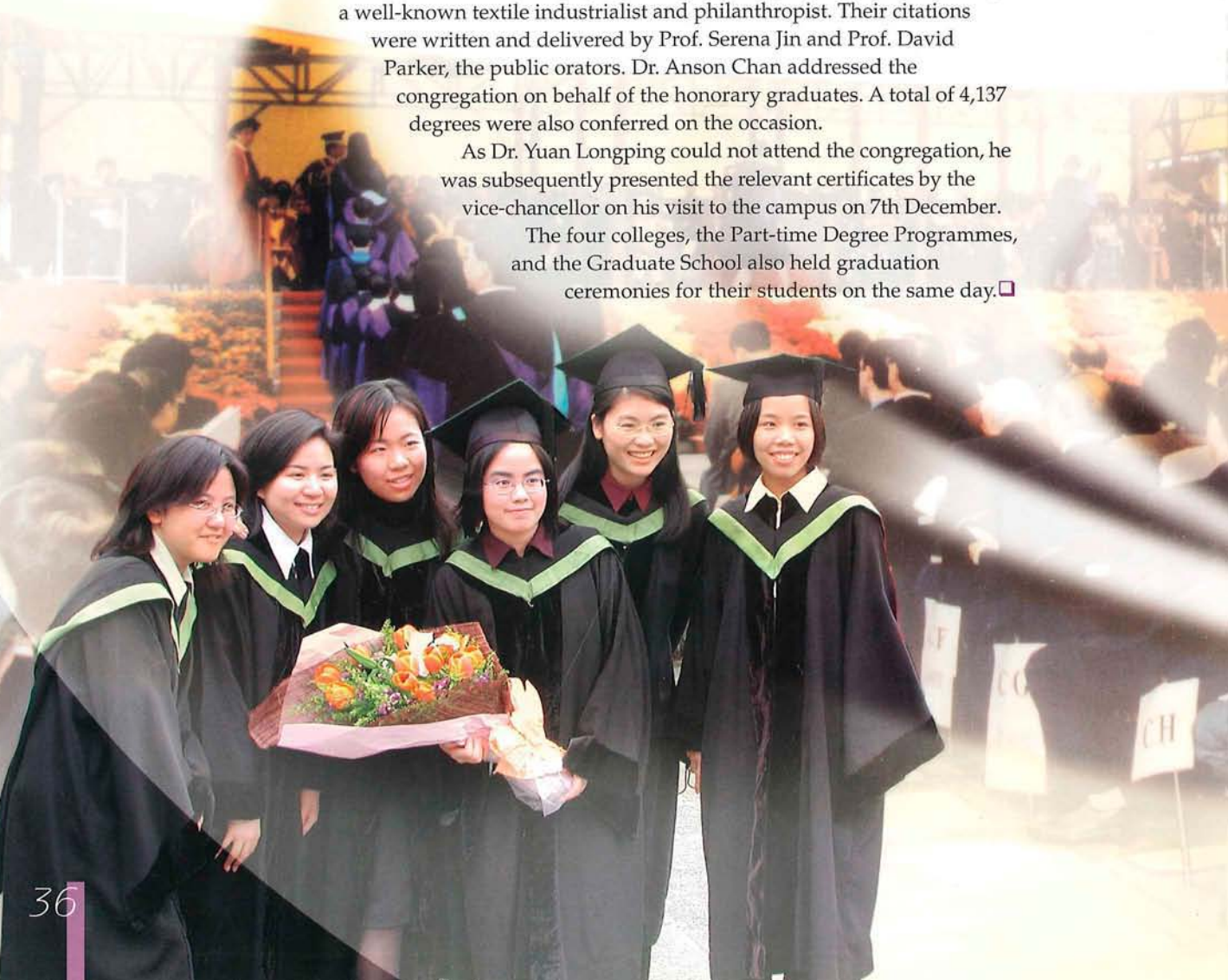
The 57th Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees

The 57th congregation for the Conferment of Degrees was held on 29th November, Thursday at the University Mall. Presiding at the ceremony was Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, the vice-chancellor.

This year, five distinguished persons were awarded honorary doctorates: Dr. the Honourable Anson Chan, former Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR, was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. Dr. Gao Xingjian, world famous Chinese writer and Nobel laureate in literature 2000, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*. Prof. Yuan Longping, an eminent agricultural scientist and director-general of the China National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Centre, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. The degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*, went to Dr. George Hung Hon-cheung, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Chung Chi College and an alumnus of the University who has made enormous contributions to the college and the University, and Dr. Eleanor Wong, a well-known textile industrialist and philanthropist. Their citations were written and delivered by Prof. Serena Jin and Prof. David Parker, the public orators. Dr. Anson Chan addressed the congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates. A total of 4,137 degrees were also conferred on the occasion.

As Dr. Yuan Longping could not attend the congregation, he was subsequently presented the relevant certificates by the vice-chancellor on his visit to the campus on 7th December.

The four colleges, the Part-time Degree Programmes, and the Graduate School also held graduation ceremonies for their students on the same day. □



Degrees Awarded

Honorary Degrees

Doctor of Laws, <i>honoris causa</i>	1
Doctor of Arts, <i>honoris causa</i>	1
Doctor of Science, <i>honoris causa</i>	1
Doctor of Social Science, <i>honoris causa</i>	2
	<hr/> 5

Doctoral Degrees Breakdown

Doctor of Medicine	7
Doctor of Philosophy	114
Doctor of Education	4
	<hr/> 125

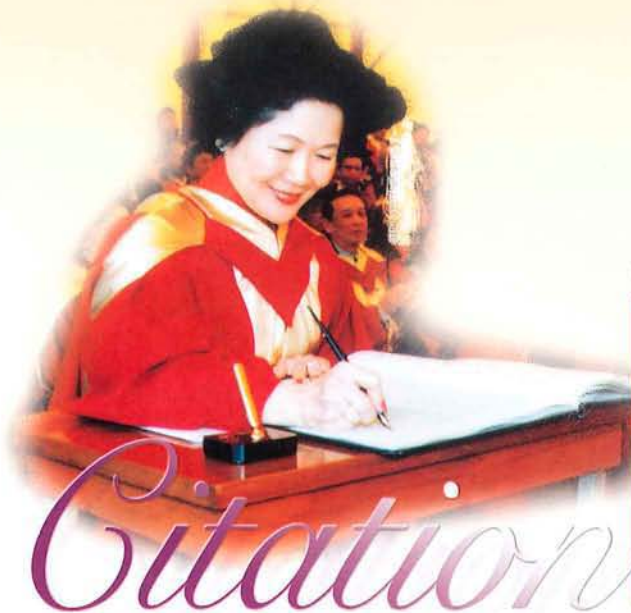
Master's Degrees Breakdown by Field

Philosophy	349
Arts	134
Divinity	2
Fine Arts	2
Music	1
Accountancy	20
Business Administration	244
Education	89
Clinical Pharmacy	5
Midwifery	6
Nursing	17
Public Health	19
Science	369
Architecture	40
Social Science	45
Soical Work	20
	<hr/> 1,362

Bachelor Degrees Breakdown by Field

Arts	365
Business Administration	495
Education	83
Engineering	357
Medical Sciences	8
Medicine and Surgery	152
Nursing	78
Pharmacy	32
Science	546
Social Science	534
	<hr/> 2,650
Total	<hr/> 4,142





Anson Chan



For many people, both within the territory and beyond, Mrs. Anson Chan Fang On-sang has stood for values that have made Hong Kong strong. She has been an unwavering advocate of an apolitical and impartial civil service and of the rule of law, which have been foundations of Hong Kong's remarkable economic success.

Mrs. Chan is widely admired for her strength of purpose, her courage and integrity. As a public official she exemplified the traditional Confucian notion that it is by '德' or moral authority that administrations retain the essential trust of the people.

Mrs. Chan's life helps the rest of us to understand the sources of moral authority in an exceptional individual. As she describes it herself, hers has been a fortunate and fulfilled life, a balanced life.

Mrs. Chan was raised by capable women. From them she learned how to face adversity with courage and resourcefulness. She was born in Shanghai into an affluent family that moved to Hong Kong in 1948. Her father, a successful banker and businessman, a caring man, died suddenly in 1950, when she was ten. Her mother was faced with the task of bringing up eight children, the youngest of whom was two. Dauntless and resilient, she took the eldest boys off to England to oversee their education. The rest were left in the hands of another strong woman, Mrs. Chan's paternal grandmother, and some uncles and aunts, who formed a close and loving extended family. Her grandmother received little formal education but was a wise, resourceful and strong woman who taught the children about duty to the family and about what was honourable and what was not. These were some of the values Mrs. Chan has never ceased to live by.

Mrs. Chan's education began at Sacred Heart Canossian College. Here too she was taught by strong and dedicated women. They were formed by a different tradition, but their values never seemed inconsistent with those of the home. Here she discovered a faith that was to be 'an emotional anchor' for the rest of her life. She also discovered her lifelong passion for reading. When she entered The University of Hong Kong she chose to study English literature, a subject that has helped her to attain great powers of expression — to become, in fact, one of the most precise and articulate public speakers of the English language anywhere in the world. At university she met the man who was to become her husband, whose unfailing support has made her exceptional career possible.

Mrs. Chan was fortunate to discover a vocation that enabled her to realize her outstanding capacities to the full. She loved the civil service from the beginning, and joined the administrative service at a time of great *esprit de corps*, when everyone was on first name terms. Contrary to myth, her rise in the service was steady but not rapid, and she learned to take the chancy business of promotion philosophically. But at some point in mid-career, she made the discovery from which everything else followed. As she herself tells it: 'I discovered who I am; who I want to be. I discovered that I must live every day as honestly as I can, caring for those for whom I should

care.' Holding to this core of personal integrity meant release from excessive care about public opinion; finding peace within herself, not fretting in her conscience about decisions already taken, but being ready to move on to the next thing. It meant listening to those she knew would tell her the truth; and persuading those that disagreed with her rather than prevailing by force. It meant a willingness to exercise power, without which nothing can be achieved, but exercising it as judiciously and fairly as possible and accepting the responsibility that went with it. Finally it meant freedom from care about the outward trappings of power, so that she is now just as contented in retirement as she was in high office.

If Mrs. Chan's rise in the service was not rapid, it reached new heights for a woman and for a Chinese. She became the first woman to head a government department, the first to head a policy branch and the first female civil servant to be appointed to the Legislative Council. In 1993 she became the first Chinese in 150 years of colonial history to be Chief Secretary and the first woman to do so.

Mrs. Chan herself had fought for equality of opportunity for women. When she first joined the service in 1962, women were paid 75 per cent of a man's salary at the same level. When they married women could be employed only on a temporary basis. She fought these inequalities as a founding member of a union for female government officials, which was to secure parity of pay in 1975 and parity of conditions in 1982.

Because of her achievements and her strong advocacy of gender parity, Mrs. Chan is widely regarded as a role model for Hong Kong women, especially those who pursue careers. Her own view is that equality of opportunity should also involve the freedom to choose the vital roles of mother and wife. In her own case, she has been able to balance care for her family with her highly demanding positions. While her children were in primary school, she refused to employ a tutor and made it a practice to supervise their homework herself. Achieving the balance was never easy, but it would have been impossible without a husband who supported her all the way.

Among her many contributions to Hong Kong, there are two for which Mrs. Chan will be long remembered. The first is the steady course she kept at the helm of the civil service before and after the reversion of sovereignty to China. This has done much to make 'one country, two systems' a workable reality. The second is the setting in place of a far-sighted physical infrastructure programme that will be one of the cornerstones of Hong Kong's prosperity for years, perhaps generations, to come. This includes the airport core programme, the port extension programme and liberalization of the tele-communications market, which have helped Hong Kong enhance its place as a major transport and communication hub and a major centre of trade, finance, and tourism in the Asia-Pacific region.

Mrs. Chan's confidence in the future of Hong Kong is based on its people, their resilience, their capacity to innovate, to add creative value, to the products they produce and process. Hong Kong's advantages also lie in the area of 'soft infrastructure', in its heritage of the English language, its administrative framework, and above all, in the rule of law. These she sees as assets more durable and precious than surpluses and even physical infrastructure.

Mrs. Chan has received many honours. She was made Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1992 and she received the Grand Bauhinia Medal in 1999. She has received honorary doctorates from Tufts University, USA (1995), the University of Liverpool, UK (1996), The University of Hong Kong (1996), and the Open University of Hong Kong (2000). She is also Honorary Director of the Tufts Institute for Leadership and International Perspectives, USA (1997) and Honorary Professor of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (1997). In 2000, she was made Honorary Fellow of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK.

A recent British Prime Minister said, 'If you want anything said, ask a man. If you want anything done, ask a woman.' In Mrs. Chan's case, an account of her many deeds and achievements only tells part of the story. Described just before her retirement as one of the twenty most powerful women in the world, Mrs. Chan is in high demand in many places as a speaker, lecturer, and research consultant. Yet when she is in Hong Kong she sets aside half a day a week for Sacred Heart Canossian College, her *alma mater*, where she shares her experience with the girls. Mrs. Anson Chan is a truly remarkable woman, and it is my honour to present her to you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. □



Gao Xingjian



The 12th of October 2000 was a memorable day. This day broke a century-old spell that seemed to put the Nobel Prize for Literature beyond the reach of Chinese writers, and the world resounded with the news of the award being bestowed on the Chinese-born Gao Xingjian. The news took the literary world by storm, to the tremor of many expectant hearts.

Mr. Gao Xingjian was born in 1940 in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province, his family being originally from Taizhou, Jiangsu Province. His father worked in a bank and his mother was an actress until her marriage. The young Gao Xingjian, under family influence, began his artistic pursuits at a very young age. He took to the stage at age five and began writing his diaries at eight, when he developed an enthusiasm for the theatre and an interest in using his own experience in dramatic scripts. In 1957 he was admitted to the French Department of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages. He organized amateur drama groups while an undergraduate and, in taking on the multiple roles of playwright, director and actor, gave the first indication of his artistic versatility. He graduated in 1962 and was assigned translation work at the Foreign Languages Press. In 1978, he paid his first visit to Paris as an interpreter for a delegation of Chinese writers.

Juedui xin hao (Absolute Signal), an experimental play by Mr. Gao, was premiered at the Beijing People's Art Theatre in 1982. This was followed by productions by 10 art troupes throughout the country which attracted considerable attention at the time. In 1983 he travelled extensively in the southwest region of China on a route covering some 15,000 kilometers. It was on this long journey that the idea for his epic novel *Ling Shan (Soul Mountain)* began to take shape. He published a collection of medium and short stories called *You zhi gezi jiao hongchuner (A Pigeon Called Little Red Beak)* in 1984, and in the same year his play *Chezhan (Bus Stop)* was performed in Yugoslavia. In 1985, his large-scale work for the stage, *Yeran (Wilderness Man)*, had its premiere in Beijing. In 1986 he published his experimental play *Bi'an (The Other Shore)* in *Shiyue (October)*, a Beijing-based literary journal. He was invited to visit Germany to exhibit his painting the following year, and from Germany he went to France. In 1988, he published his *Dui yizhong xiandai xiju de zuiqiu (In Search of a Modern Form of Drama)*. In the same year *Yeran* was performed in Hamburg in Germany and *Chezhan* in Britain. In 1989 the play *Mingcheng (Nether City)* was staged as a dance drama in Hong Kong. Since the 1980s Gao Xingjian has written 18 plays for the

stage, and these have been performed repeatedly in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Japan, Australia, and African countries such as the Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin, to much critical acclaim. He has been living in France since 1990, where he occupies himself in writing and painting.

On first reading the works of Gao Xingjian, many people will be lost in his innovative linguistic structure and mode of expression. As a matter of fact what one encounters is a *language flow* that is unique to the Chinese language. The Chinese language is very different from European languages. It does not have tense, it does not seek clarity, and there is no defined grammatical framework. In the absence of a restrictive linguistic logic, the writer is free to express himself. Anything that is expressed within a defined linguistic convention, that which is subject to an established language structure, is supposed to be 'processed', and an expression that is closer to reality is what is referred to as *language flow*. *Language flow* is a free mode of expression derived from the Chinese language structure. The writer who practises this mode of expression creates a *cold literature*, by which he seeks to deconstruct himself and view the world in a self-restrained, clear-minded, and extremely rational manner. He delineates the deepest and most concealed aspects of life, and ruthlessly uncovers the goodness and weaknesses of humanity for the reader or the audience. Whether in drama, fiction, literary criticism or painting, Gao seeks to express himself in this Zen-imbued, entirely individualistic way, this being a most thorough and pure literary stance.

Ling Shan (Soul Mountain), Mr. Gao's most representative work, runs to some 700 pages and is totally different from the conventional novel. There are neither plot nor episodes, and the characters do not carry discernible characteristics. The author shows a skilful use of personal pronouns to express variances in the angle of perception: the book opens with the self, the *I*; the second person, the *you*, is used for self-projection; the third person, the *he*, is used for reflections. Behind this complicated narrative mode lie rich contents which unreservedly explore, interpret and develop the unorthodox aspects of Chinese culture. Critics have said that 'the author's delineation of psychological activities invokes oriental contemplation and various types of mythical thoughts, and is effective in both approaches. Mr. Gao's pure language and mutative style also feature in his other novels such as *Yigeren de shengjing (One Man's Bible)*, and stage works including *Bi'an (The Other Shore)*, *Mingcheng (Nether City)*, *Shengsijie (Life and Death)*, *Duihua yu fanjie (Dialogue and Rebuttal)*, and *Shanhajing zhuan (Story of the Classic of Mountains and Seas)*.

Mr. Gao has his own special views on the language of literature. He is profoundly learned in traditional Chinese literature, having studied the ancient classics, including works on philosophy, history or literature, from a very young age. With a solid classical background he deliberately chooses not to use conventional allusions and parallelisms to ensure that his language is free from clichés. He believes that while it is not difficult to write in the traditional literary style, it is a challenge to write in modern Chinese, in which the feelings of the living man have to be expressed in previously unattempted ways. A writer, true to form, must be able to carve out new paths for himself in the realm of creativity, as what have been trodden before is too full of his predecessors' footprints, and phraseology of a bygone age is no longer vivid and to the point. It thus follows that the writer should not bury himself in brown paper manuscripts, but should seek genuine feelings experienced during the course of his daily life. His true mettle is shown when he demonstrates a sensibility that transcends sensitivity, an achievement which requires the utmost effort.

Literature has no obligations to anyone. A writer writes not for fame or applause, but to express himself: 'I express, therefore I am.' Literature is a medium of emotional interflow. Deep feelings and genuine passions are sure to move, as the writer plucks a familiar cord in the heart of his reader. Hence the language of the writer must be pure and refined, and not the cumbersome, rough-hewn verbiage that is often the result of indiscriminate westernization. Mr. Gao places great emphasis on the freshness of approach, precise language, and vivid forms of expression. In *Yigeren de shengjing (One Man's Bible)*, he says: 'You may fool around with yourself, but you must not fool around with language. I believe the same is true in music. Unnecessary embellishments are best deleted. Say only what you really have to say, otherwise remain silent.' As a matter of practice Mr. Gao would, before he puts pen to paper, record his fleeting and fragmentary thoughts on a tape-recorder and ponder them. It is only after repeated deliberation and careful weighing and evaluation that he finalizes his script, by which time there will be no superfluous language and his thoughts are now dressed in the most succinct manner. In addition, the spoken language also exerts deep influence on the works of Gao Xingjian, whether these be plays, novels or even treatises. Now this spoken language is not the daily idiom of the common man, but a refined, refreshing, precise form of expression, well punctuated with a musical rhythm, the end-result of words that have been reviewed at least 50 times by the author. And it is this kind of language that has opened a window to clarity and brightness in the layered mists of modern Chinese language.

Mr. Gao's works show an adeptness in scrutinizing the western mind from a Chinese perspective. He is also apt at applying modern western techniques so as to expand the structure and contents of traditional Chinese fiction and drama. This integration of the east and the west, the ancient and the modern, explains the charm of his works. He is of the conviction that a marked distinction between Chinese and western cultures is unnecessary, and that art, in its highest form, transcends regional and national boundaries. At the highest level race, colour, religion and language all lose their relevance, and that is why he calls himself a citizen of the world. And it is exactly because of this that the French literary community opines that the award has been bestowed on him because 'he has enriched French literature with Chinese language compositions.' The Swedish Academy lauded his works for their 'universal validity', and praised him for 'the bitter insights and linguistic ingenuity, which has opened new paths for the Chinese novels and drama'. The success of Gao Xingjian, therefore, marks the triumph of the Chinese language, and shows that, when mastered by someone of superior intelligence and consummate skill, our language is full of life and never out of fashion. Works written in such a manner, when entrusted to expert translators, will indeed be resonant with the world's heartbeat, and partake of human universality.

Mr. Gao acknowledges that his works written after the 1990s are all satisfactory as they have been composed in an unrestrained environment. He writes only to express himself and no longer for a living, hence there is no necessity or urgency involved. That way his writing all comes from the heart, and he himself becomes the driving force behind his efforts. Mr. Gao writes in both Chinese and French. In the former language he writes with the facility and learning of a scholar but, while perfectly at home with the finest nuances, he cannot help feeling the burden that weighs on the traditional Chinese literati from time to time. French is not his first language, but it gives him an entirely new space in which to explore and to roam, with less historical burden. Hence he is doing very well in both pursuits.

Mr. Gao is a modest individual who attaches no great importance to profit and fame.

Despite that, accolades have come to him from the highest levels: in 1992 he was made a *Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres de la France*. Since the award of the Nobel Prize, honours have come from more authorities. President Jacques Chirac of the French Republic, in showing his respect and appreciation, personally nominated Mr. Gao for the award of the *French Legion d'Honneur* in December 2000. He was made an honorary citizen of many French cities including Marseilles, and the Beaumarchais Award was bestowed on him by the Beaumarchais Drama Foundation. Invitations to give lectures have come in in great numbers from European and American institutions. The name of Gao Xingjian is now known throughout the world, but that has not distracted the author from his writing, and painting projects up to the year 2004 have now been scheduled.

Mr. Gao began his communication with the literary and educational community in Hong Kong in the mid 1980s. His works *Chezhan (Bus Stop)* and *Yeran (Wilderness Man)* were staged here from 1987 to 1990. In 1995, he was in Hong Kong again to direct a production of *Bi'an (The Other Shore)*. More recently he has published a number of important works through Hong Kong publishing houses, including *Meiyou Zhuyi (Without Isms)*, *Shanhajing zhuan (Story of the Classics of Mountains and Seas)* by Cosmos Books and *Zhoumo Sichongzou (Weekend Quartet)* by New Era Press. In addition, Ming Pao Publications Ltd. has published *A Collection of Contemporary Chinese Literature: Gao Xingjian, A Collection of Plays by Gao Xingjian* and *Reasons for Literature*, as well as *A Discussion on the State of Gao Xingjian* by Liu Zaifu. His paintings were exhibited in Hong Kong a number of times and very well received by both art lovers and the general public.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong has had a long connection with Mr. Gao, who has greatly supported the University's research efforts in literature and fine arts. In October 1993, Mr. Gao gave the first Sin Wai Kin Lecture on Contemporary Chinese Culture at the invitation of the Institute of Chinese Studies, and his articles appeared frequently in its bimonthly journal *Twenty-First Century*. In December of the same year Mr. Gao was on campus again to speak at the International Symposium on Contemporary Play-writing in the Chinese Language organized by Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, at which he explored the international purview of Chinese drama and the extension of cultural scopes. In 2000, the Chinese University Press published *The Other Shore*, a collection of plays translated into English by Professor Gilbert Fong, that being the first English translation of Gao's work into book form. In 2001 *Soul of Chaos — Critical Perspectives on Gao Xingjian*, a collection of critical essays on Mr. Gao's works edited by Professor John K. K. Tam of the Department of English, was published by The Chinese University Press. The book has been hailed as a landmark reference work for Gao Xingjian studies by the renowned sinologist Professor Goran Malmqvist. In January 2001 Mr. Gao visited the University for the third time and gave a public lecture on the language of literature. This was in the wake of the Nobel Prize announcement and attracted tremendous attention among the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Gao Xingjian is a novelist, playwright, director, painter and literary theorist. His talents are universally acknowledged and his outstanding achievements are there for all in the world to see. His literary output has been translated into over a dozen languages, including English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Greek, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, Thai and others, thereby ushering Chinese language literature into the international hall of fame. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in consideration of his tremendous contribution to literature and the arts, may I present Mr. Gao Xingjian for the award of the degree of Doctor of Literature, *honoris causa*. □



Yuan Longping



Rice fields that are luxuriantly verdant in early spring and glittering gold in late autumn form an ideal picture that has recurred in the Chinese mind since ancient times, as it augurs well for the healthy growth of crops and a rich harvest of grain. Today, the dream of bygone millenniums has come true, and the one who has realized this green dream by creating the magical rice of the East is Professor Yuan Longping, the 'Father of Hybrid Rice'.

Prof. Yuan Longping's family came from De'an in Jiangxi Province, and he himself was born in Peking Union Medical College Hospital in 1930, the second of five boys. His father worked for the Beijing-Wuhan Railway and his mother attended a church-run secondary school. It was a warm and enlightened family, and his mother was the young Longping's first teacher of English. She also made sure that traditional values such as 'to study more, to make progress and to do good to others' were effectively implanted in his young mind. Thus Prof. Yuan has cultivated a studious disposition and a deep concern for the public good since an early age.

It was during an outing to the countryside, while at primary school in Wuhan, that he became impressed by what he saw in a horticultural farm. The trees, flowers and fruit fascinated his young mind and kindled his interest in gardening and agriculture. He made a promise to himself, there and then, that he would make agriculture his lifelong pursuit, and to this day he has not deviated from that course.

In 1949 Yuan Longping went to Chongqing and enrolled at Shuanghui College. In 1950, with the restructuring of institutions of tertiary education all over the country, Shuanghui College was annexed by Southwestern Agricultural College which subsequently became Southwestern Agricultural University. He graduated in the summer of 1953 and was assigned teaching responsibilities in an agricultural school in Anjiang, Hunan. In this part of the country, known for being uncouth since ancient times, Yuan Longping began his career, quietly tilling the land and teaching his students.

During the early 1960s the country was suffering from exceptionally poor spring harvests. Yuan Longping was much upset by the acute shortage of food. In China food has always been regarded as important as heaven itself, and now that there was a rent in the firmament it had to be mended by someone like the goddess Nuwa of old, who laboured hard for the relief of mankind. At this point Yuan Longping reaffirmed his youthful resolve, and began

his research on raising crop production through the study of heredity and breeding.

Prof. Yuan's research on heredity began on the basis of I.V. Michurin and T.D. Lysenko's theories. With his extraordinary diligence, he was able to access information from various authoritative sources and soon developed a profound understanding of G. Mendel and T. H. Morgan's principles. In July 1961 a plant was found of irregular shape and bearing many ears of enormous grains. Prof. Yuan nurtured this plant with parental care in an experimental paddy field. However, the following year, after the plant had flowered, it was found to have borne only a few weak ears varying in quality but all of an inferior standard. This disappointment did not daunt Yuan Longping, but prompted him to analyse his crops more carefully based on Mendel's Law of Segregation. He found out that the plant identified the previous year had regressed because it was a natural hybrid, and hypothesized that artificially induced hybrids, properly nurtured, would yield much better grain. So, from 1964, he formally launched a new project on the creation of hybrid rice plants. The project sought to identify the factors conducive to the growth of the hybrid paddy plant and his studies centred around three lines, namely, the sterile line, the maintainer line, and the restorer line.

Prof. Yuan's research did not progress without impediments, especially at the time of the Cultural Revolution. Natural disasters, human errors and other undesirable happenings had their impact on his work, but they had not discouraged the determined and optimistic Yuan Longping, whose willpower had been the sustaining force behind the project. In the 1970s Prof. Yuan, accompanied by his assistants, came to Yaxian County in Hainan Province (now Sanya), a place known as the end of the earth. In November 1970, he discovered a male sterile wild rice which brought about a breakthrough in the development of a three-line hybridization system. In 1972, the first male sterile line was cultivated together with the corresponding maintainer line, and the first hybrid rice with strong heterosis was created in 1973. In 1975 Prof. Yuan and his research team successfully planted the fruit of their research in the field and extensive production began in 1976. Research on the hybrid paddy in China thus took a gigantic step forward from that time, ushering in a new era that was to astound the world.

In 1986 Prof. Yuan further developed his research and proposed that rice hybridization might be effected by reducing three lines to two lines and eventually a single line. This became a key study in 'Project 863' of 1987, an important research project on a national scale. In 1995, the two-line hybrid rice was successfully produced. This provided paddy farmers with ample opportunities for restructuring farming activities in compliance with national policy, as yield was increasing despite reduction in arable land. More recently he commenced his research on 'super hybrid rice' and has made tremendous progress. The first generation of super hybrid rice already met a yield target of 700 kilograms per *mu* in extensive production in 2000, and it is anticipated that, by 2005, the extensive production yield will reach the 800 kilogram mark, and 900 kilograms when the third generation is in production. This, if achieved will contribute significantly to the safeguard of food safety in our country in the new century.

At present Prof. Yuan is working closely with Prof. Samuel Sun of the Centre of Plant and Fungal Biotechnology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong and Prof. Maurice Ku, a Chinese scientist at Washington State University on the cultivation of hybrid rice of superior quality. This is one of the beautiful visions dearly cherished by Prof. Yuan, who said that he had two great wishes in life. The first was the speedy realization of the third generation of hybrid rice, and the second was the promotion of hybrid rice worldwide as

an effective means to solve the food problem and eliminate starvation. Estimates have it that world population will be double by the year 2030, and Prof. Yuan's research efforts are daily becoming more relevant as a solution to the problem of global food shortage.

Today the farming of hybrid rice in China takes up about 230 million *mu* of the country's cultivated land, which represents half of the land devoted to paddy farming. Since 1976, the hybridization of rice has raised the national grain yield by nearly 400 billion kilograms. Furthermore, the National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Centre of China, of which Prof. Yuan is Director General, has initiated research on super rice, and test cultivation in Yunnan has produced a yield as high as 1,137 kilograms per *mu*, being the world record for single crop paddy farming. Over the years China has produced remarkable results in the cultivation of short-stalk rice, hybrid rice and super hybrid rice that have been internationally acclaimed, and Prof. Yuan's role in all these undertakings is very significant.

Prof. Yuan has had a worldwide reputation since the 1970s, and requests for technology transfer have come from Britain, the United States, Australia, Japan, Italy and Egypt. In 1979 he was given the accolade of being named the 'Father of Hybrid Rice' at an international conference on the subject, and he is the recipient of nine important international awards. These include the WIPO Gold Medal for the Outstanding Inventor (1985), the UNESCO Science Prize (1987), the Rank Prize for Agronomy and Nutrition (1988, Britain), the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Award for Research and Education (1993, United States), the FAO Medal of Honour for Food Security and Sustainable Development (1995, Canada), the first Nikkei Asia Prize Award (1996, Japan), the Distinguished Pioneer Scientist in Crop Heterosis Exploitation Award (1997, Mexico), the Fukui International Koshihikari Rice Prize (1998, Japan), and the 'Magsaysay Prize' (2001, the Philippines). Furthermore, Prof. Yuan had the distinguished honour of being the first scientist to receive, in 1981, the Special Class Invention Prize of the People's Republic of China. In 1989 he was titled a National Progressive Worker, and in 1992 was named a 'Meritorious Scientist'. In 1995 he received the Biology Prize awarded by the Ho-Leung-Ho-Lee Foundation and, in 2001, he received the first State Supreme Science and Technology Award of China.

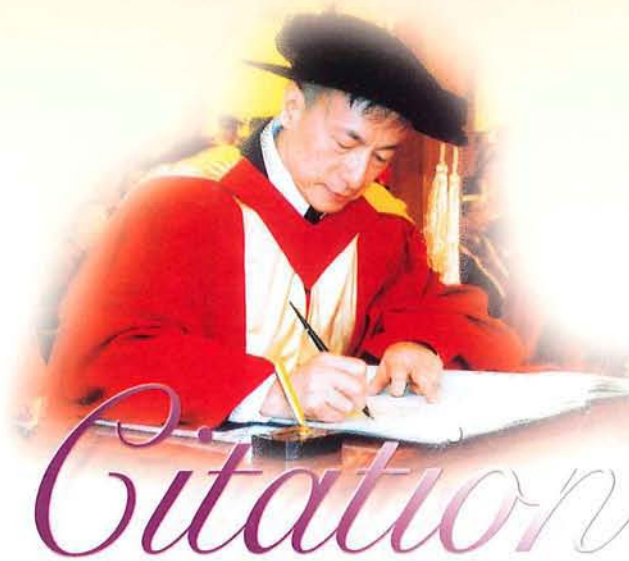
Fame came to Prof. Yuan as recognition of his genius and hard work. According to Prof. Yuan himself, scientific research, and in particular, research in the applied sciences, must be based on solid groundwork, and this is 'knowledge'. Secondly, there must be a lot of hard work, part of which may be undertaken in harsh weather and with extreme urgency, and this is 'sweat'. Thirdly, one must be good at searching for new information and in analysing data, for this is how wisdom and inspiration come into play. And, for Prof. Yuan, knowledge + sweat + inspiration + opportunity make up the formula for success. The French bacteriologist Louis Pasteur rightly observed that opportunity favours only those who have the will to succeed, and Prof. Yuan did spend years in the field screening tens of thousands of plants. His effort was, of course, rewarded by the discovery of the male sterile plant. 'He had looked for it thousands of times, searching high and low. And, all of a sudden, as he turned back, there it was in the bright sunshine.' For the successful cultivation of hybrid rice Prof. Yuan has traversed the country many times, from north to south and from Yunnan to Hainan. Ancient legend has it that the Emperor Yu, in carrying out flood control works, had passed his home three times without stopping by. Prof. Yuan, on the other hand, had the record of not going home for Lunar New Year for seven years, being detained by fieldwork. During the course of his research he had experienced more than his fair share of frustration and hardship, but with unbending will he persevered and went from strength to strength. He has fought valiantly for his cause, and his achievements certainly did not come to him easily.

Despite his great reputation and exalted position, Yuan Longping has a most amiable personality and is much loved by his colleagues and subordinates. He is a scientist but his prose reads extremely well, as the fluent style and clear argument in his letters and articles adequately testify. He is fond of music and is an accomplished violinist. He is also a swimmer who has won a good number of prizes. While never fastidious about minor details, his thinking in scientific matters is extremely well structured and disciplined. He has a strong curiosity which frees him from the confines of tradition and encourages him to innovate. He has very little regard for material life and his views on money are these: first, it has to come from proper sources, second, it has to be spent properly, third, both extravagance and meanness are to be avoided. True to the belief that we do not bring money with us into this world nor take it with us when we die, he continues his frugal and carefree lifestyle despite owning equities worth in excess of hundred million yuan after the listing of the national enterprise Longping Agricultural High Technology in 2000.

Prof. Yuan has a good family and a perfect marriage. Madam Teng Zhe, his wife, is an outstanding woman who supports her husband throughout his long research career, sharing with him the vicissitudes of life and partaking of his strenuous fieldwork. For a long while, when Prof. Yuan worked away from home, she ran the household entirely on her own and managed to keep both her children and mother-in-law comfortable. The three sons of Prof. and Mrs. Yuan are now of age and doing well, and the youngest of them is following his father's footsteps, being a doctoral student in biology at The Chinese University. His research is, understandably, in rice genetic engineering, as it is his intention to help solve the global problem of food shortage.

Prof. Yuan is an academican of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, the Director-General of the China National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Centre and the Hunan Hybrid Rice Research Centre, a research fellow at the Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and a principal scientist of Hunan Province. His public offices include membership on the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice-chairmanship of the Hunan Province People's Political Consultative Conference and the Science and Technology Association of Hunan Province, Honorary Presidency of the Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the chairmanship of the Hunan Agronomy Society. He has published over 60 scientific papers, of which 17 featured in international journals, and three of his biographies have appeared.

Prof. Yuan Longping is a remarkable teacher on top of his great contributions to agricultural science. Apart from supervising postgraduate students and establishing foundations to support young scientists, he has conducted twelve international training courses on rice hybridization. As a senior scientist he undertook research at the International Institute on Hybrid Rice on seven occasions and, in the capacity of Principal Consultant to the FAO, he visited India and Cambodia six times to give advice on the development of hybrid rice plantation. At the moment, over 20 countries and regions the world over are introducing and carrying out trials of hybrid rice. In recent years, Vietnam and India have been engaged in the large-scale production of hybrid rice and, in 2001, the plantation of hybrid rice has significantly increased to 450,000 and 200,000 hectares of land respectively. Trials in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand and Burma, etc. have also achieved remarkable success. Prof. Yuan is an outstanding individual in the promotion of academic research, national economic development, as well as in the broader field of combating the global food shortage. His achievements are acknowledged worldwide, and his merit will be cherished in our annals. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, it is now my great pleasure to present Yuan Longping for the award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. □



**Hung Hon Cheung,
George**



Mr Hung Hon Cheung, George is the chairman of the Board of Trustees of Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Born in the city of Guangzhou in 1934, he migrated to Hong Kong in 1937. Thereafter he travelled frequently between the two cities to avoid the atrocities of the Second World War, pursuing his primary education in various local schools. At Middle 2 he enrolled at Pui Ying Middle School in Hong Kong, where he stayed until his secondary schooling was completed. Mr. Hung was among the first batch of candidates to sit the Chinese Middle School Certificate Examination. He was admitted into Chung Chi College in 1952 and graduated in 1956.

During his time at Chung Chi, Mr. Hung majored in business administration and minored in economics. Upon graduation he joined Carrier Air Conditioning Company, where in 1970, his hard work and outstanding performance earned him the opportunity to pursue advanced studies in air-conditioning engineering in the United States. He continued to scale new heights in his career after returning to Hong Kong, both in professional undertakings and in business management. In 1979 he founded System Engineering Limited. His company has since grown and developed to become an enterprise of excellent repute, having stood the trials of recessions and crises as well as social unrest. Mr. Hung is now a life member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, and the Association of Energy Engineers of the United States, and also a member of the America Management Association.

Mr. Hung is a great philanthropist with a genuine concern for the common good, and is in particular a staunch supporter of education. He is convinced that the education of the young and the development of youthful talents are lifelong enterprises, and has wholeheartedly devoted all his free time to the furtherance of the cause. His support covers the full range of educational organizations, from pre-school institutions to tertiary institutions. He is the manager of North Point Methodist Church Nursery, North Point Methodist Church Kindergarten, North Point Methodist Primary School, Wesley College, the Methodist Lee Wai Lee College, Pui Ying College and Pui Ying Secondary School, as well as an honorary adviser to the Pui Ying Alumni Association Hong Kong. Since 2001 he has been a member of the Curriculum Development Council of the Hong Kong Government. This is a public office of major importance as it is the council's business to promote curriculum reform and to facilitate the transformation of Hong Kong society to a knowledge-based economy. The

council also assists young people in cultivating the right attitude towards life, in coping with the challenges of the time, and in meeting the demands of society. Given his great learning and high morals, Mr. Hung is eminently suited to the appointment.

Mr. Hung was a member of the second graduating class at Chung Chi College, and over the years he has shown great love for his *alma mater*. During the early days of the college, classes were held at the hall of St John's Cathedral and St Paul's Co-educational College, and later at leased premises at 147 Caine Road and at the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building. Students were required to move from one place to another between classes, up and down Caine Road, and that was an arduous undertaking. The Chung Chi campus today, of course, is very different, as it stands proud, magnificent and well equipped, commanding a scenic view of both Ma On Shan and Tolo Harbour. During its long road from penury to magnificence and from obscurity to fame, Mr. Hung has always stood by the college, and his great interest in its affairs actually began in his student days. He was elected to the college board of trustees as early as 1973, became its treasurer in 1987, and has been chairman since 1993. All these years he journeyed with the college as it went from strength to strength, lending his helping hand wherever he could to improve facilities, build the college's image, promote the Chung Chi spirit and enhance its academic status. In these he has worked closely with the college head, teachers and students. Indeed, Mr. Hung's relationship with the college, which has lasted for close to half a century, is amazing, and very touching too.

Since its early days Chung Chi College has upheld the principles of 'Sublime is Love for All, Fundamental is Nurture of Talent'. It has also followed the Christian teachings of justice, peace and charity. These principles have provided for a holistic education in which knowledge and ethics are equally emphasized. In a free academic environment, students have learnt to develop a deep understanding of both traditional and modern world orders, as well as Chinese and western cultures. In recent years the college has directed much energy and many resources towards the provision of more balanced and multifarious opportunities for education, to which end special efforts have been made to expand and enhance its liaison with mainland and overseas institutions. Student activities that serve this purpose include student visitor programmes, language enhancement programmes, leadership training programmes, information technology training programmes, quality activity award programmes, outward bound training programmes and mentor programmes. All these activities have met with the enthusiastic support of Mr. Hung. At this point in time Chung Chi is actively engaged in a series of events marking its 50th anniversary, and Mr. Hung, as the chairman of the college board of trustees, took personal command of the celebration activities despite his already heavy schedule. This is a fact that amply demonstrates his selfless devotion to his *alma mater*.

Mr. Hung also plays an active role in church work, in the promotion of medical services, and in the furtherance of economic activities. Since the 1970s he has been a member of the North Point Methodist Church Council and has been vice-chairman since 1999. In 1991 he was appointed to the Hospital Governing Committee for the Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital and was on the Hospital Governing Committee for the Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital from 1993 to 1997. From 1999 he has been on the management committee of the United Christian Nethersole Community Health Service. Mr. Hung has been a member of the Rotary Club — Hong Kong Island West since 1978, and was president from 1993 to 1994. He was chairman of the Chung Chi College Alumni Association from 1976 to 1978, and chairman of the Chinese Christian Universities Alumni Association of Hong Kong from 1980 to 1981.

Although Mr. Hung is heavily committed to both business and public service, he spares no effort in advancing his knowledge through study and research, especially in the field of

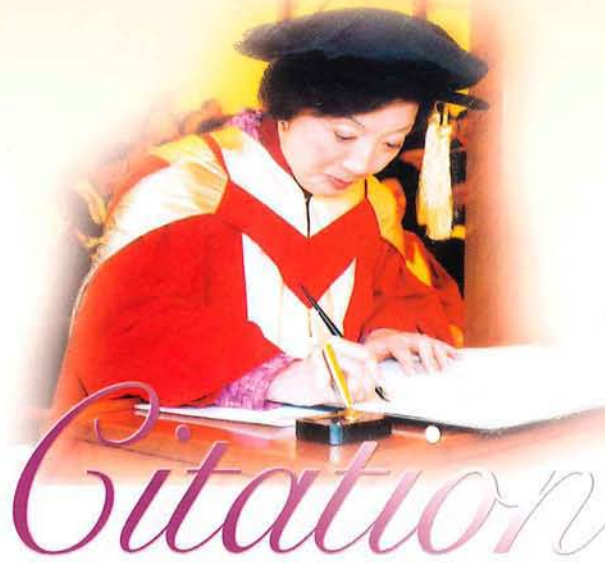
energy-saving engineering devices. The sight of delivery workers peddling hard on conventional bicycles prompted him to design a new type of bicycle that would require far less energy to propel. In Mr. Hung's invention, the two pedals when pushed down by the rider's feet cause the seat to rise correspondingly. And when the rider, while in a standing posture, presses down on the seat with his own weight, the pedals are elevated. The vehicle proceeds with the energy created by the rider sitting and rising, making it a labour-saving device that is also much easier to balance. This innovative concept brought forth the RISIGO (rise-sit-go), a vehicle for transport as well as a device for physical exercise. After a series of trial tests and fine-tuning, Mr. Hung was invited to present RISIGO at the Ninth Annual World-wide Inventors Expo in New York City in 1985, where it astonished the world and was awarded a gold medal. Mr. Hung was cited in the newspapers as a bright light among the Chinese, and his fame as an inventor soon spread far and wide. Mr. Hung's invention again appeared by invitation at the International Inventors Expo 1991 in New York City, where it garnered the overall first prize among patent items. At the moment RISIGO has been patented in over 40 countries. China is the undisputed nation of the bicycle, and the demand for environmental friendly exercisers in advanced countries is also on the rise. We can thus expect Mr. Hung's ingenious creation to be adapted for consumer usage in due course, to be widely accepted in the market.

Mr. Hung was the first Hong Kong citizen to have participated and achieved great honours in an international inventors expo. When enquired about his experience, Mr. Hung indicated that an inventor's road from idea to reality and concept to product would always be long, uneven, and full of hurdles. So one who desires success would do well to be determined and resolved, and to have the will power to overcome all odds and difficulties.

Mr. Hung is a gentleman of unassuming demeanour and a kind disposition. He abides by the Christian teaching that it is more blessed to give than to receive, which is a principle he practises to the full, in his service to the *alma mater* and to the community at large. Mr. Hung believes that in the course of one's life one may gain control of matters by not taking the first move, and by remaining composed in the midst of strife and turmoil. He is convinced that 'having spent some time in a chamber adorned with fragrant flowers, one is no longer sensitive to the sweet scent', and hence takes success and failure with the same calmness of mind. To Mr. Hung, success is something to rejoice in, but failure is not a situation that would scare him. His advice is that one should always take a cautiously optimistic outlook on life, and frequently practise introspection. One should also be bold in shouldering responsibilities and abstain from attributing faults to others. Mr. Hung agrees that 'maggots appear only after the substance has gone into decay', and his conviction is that, whether in prosperous or adverse circumstances, one must always strive to the best of one's ability. In this way, a person will certainly be able to see life optimistically and capitalize on opportunities that come up with any new situation.

Mr. Hung grew up in a learned family, with his grandfather being an expert in photography and both his parents being artists. Mr. Hung is very fond of music and, when a young man, was the conductor of the YMCA Harmonica Orchestra. He derives great pleasure from the aesthetic and spiritual experience that is inherent in the enjoyment of classical music. Mr. Hung has a wide range of interests which enable him to broaden his mental horizons, and his company is always a pleasure much enjoyed by his friends.

Mr. George Hung is an immensely successful engineer and an inventor of international renown. His genius and knowledge have brought him remarkable achievements in business both in Hong Kong and abroad. As a very senior alumnus of The Chinese University, he has not only sat on the Chung Chi Board of Trustees but has also been a member of the University Council since 1993. Over the decades he has greatly supported the University with his time and resources. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in consideration of his contribution to Hong Kong and the Chinese community at large, I present Mr. Hung Hon Cheung, George for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. □



Eleanor Wong



Citation

Three things mark Ms. Eleanor Wong's contributions to Hong Kong: innovation, entrepreneurship and benevolence. Ms. Wong was inspired by the examples before her as she was growing up. They were part of a family legacy that she is proud to have carried on.

Her grandfather, C.Y. Wong, was a pioneer of the textile-dyeing industry in China, setting up in Shanghai around the turn of the century. The second of his five sons was Eleanor's father, Wong Toong Yuen. Born in 1908, he was destined to take over the family business. He had the toughness and astuteness to guide it through difficult times in the 1930s and the late 1940s when the family left Shanghai for Hong Kong. He became one of the most dynamic and successful figures in the world of Hong Kong manufacturing.

Her father was undoubtedly the major inspiration in Eleanor Wong's life. In some ways the traditional Chinese father, he kept his thoughts and feelings to himself. To his daughter he was a model of quiet benevolence to those in need, preferring always to give anonymously through a third party. In other ways he was a man ahead of his time. He believed strongly that girls should be given the same opportunities as boys. Ms. Wong and her two sisters, Sally Leung and Miranda Tang, were encouraged to take active roles in public life. One sister has dedicated herself to charity work in Hong Kong and the other has actively contributed to the governance of leading hospitals in New York.

Ms. Wong herself was sent to the United States for her education. She graduated from Simmons College in Boston in 1955 with a B.Sc. in Accounting. After she left college she worked as a legal secretary in a lawyer's office in New York, where she became aware for the first time of cases of discrimination against Chinese. After 20 years in America, Ms. Wong suddenly received a summons from her father to return to Hong Kong. But it was not a call to return to a life of luxury and leisure. T.Y. Wong had bought a textile-knitting factory. Being a shrewd judge of character, he wanted his daughter to run it. At the time she knew little of textile factories and nothing at all about running one.

This sudden immersion in the world of heavy responsibility was one of the turning points in Ms. Wong's life. 'All success,' the saying goes, 'comes from the right person being in the right place at the right time.' In textile manufacturing in Hong Kong in the 70s and 80s, Ms. Wong found her place and her moment. Through her capacity to innovate and to create new markets, she gave the business a truly global dimension. Hers is very much Hong Kong's success story in these years. She was one of those at the heart of the story; one of those that made it happen.

What Ms. Wong made of the textile factory, however, is only one side of the picture. The

other side is what the factory made of her. Her thousand employees taught her about the working people of Hong Kong. After the affluent ease of America she was struck by the extraordinary capacity for hard work of her employees, many of them recent refugees. She found herself inspired by their initiative and their hunger for self-betterment. After working a 10-hour day they would line up outside her door asking for overtime. From this Ms. Wong caught a glimpse of what she saw as the potential greatness of Hong Kong, in the sheer industry and entrepreneurial spirit of the people. This experience helped to shape the commitment she was to bring to her leadership of some of Hong Kong's key trade and professional associations over many years — organizations that have also played an important part in the story of Hong Kong's prosperity.

Her experience in manufacturing taught Ms. Wong both pragmatism and vision. She learned about markets, to 'start small' with products, not to over-extend, to be flexible and, above all, to face the need for change and innovation. In the early 90s Ms. Wong herself realized that Hong Kong society and its economy were changing. The moment for large-scale textile manufacturing in Hong Kong had passed. She sold her textile factory. The future of Hong Kong, she believes, lies in ideas and education, especially in the area of new technology. This belief lies behind her keen support of innovation and entrepreneurship, for example in the scholarships her family has funded at this university to promote and encourage these very qualities. Her aspiration is 'to build something new in Hong Kong' by bringing entrepreneurs together with young people and their ideas. Despite today's global uncertainties and local economic hardships, Ms. Wong is optimistic about the long-term future of Hong Kong.

Ms. Wong has generously served many worthy causes across a broad spectrum of activities. To name only a few: as a businesswoman, she has helped Hong Kong become a world-class textiles centre; she was a member of the Textiles Advisory Board for 12 years; she has chaired the Garment Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; she was on the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee from 1984 to 1987; she is a Life Member of the Society of the Academy for Performing Arts; she has been a major benefactor of the Friends of the Prince of Wales Hospital; like her sister Miranda Tang she has been a member of the President's Council of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Ms. Wong has been a great advocate and supporter of education for the least fortunate in mainland China, such as the children in an elementary school she visited that had mud floors and unrendered brick walls. She saw it as her responsibility to help these children make a start in life. This support is also evident in her work with her *alma mater*, a high school in Shanghai. Together with several of her old classmates, Ms. Wong helped to form an alumni association that funds secondary schooling for young girls from the remote rural areas of Jiangxi Province who would otherwise receive no education. Eighty per cent of these girls are now attending university. Ms. Wong believes this kind of help may provide one of the best hopes for breaking the poverty cycle in these destitute regions of China.

Ms. Wong and her family have also worked tirelessly to promote education within Hong Kong. Her emphasis has been on ensuring that the less gifted and most vulnerable teenagers are given schooling opportunities and the hope of a self-supporting career. For example, she has worked closely with and supported middle schools in the New Territories to make sure that such youth are given technical or professional training.

Fortunate herself to be born into a family of great affluence, Ms. Wong is moved to effective action by the needs of others. In the 70s she had the vision and the compassion to employ mentally and physically handicapped people in her textile factory. She was one of the first in Hong Kong to do so. She has been a major benefactor of various charities such as the Community Chest of Hong Kong, Save the Children Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Cancer Fund. In these situations, Ms. Eleanor Wong has made a difference. She is, in the true sense of the word, a philanthropist — as well as an active supporter and patron of the performing arts, higher education and health care. I am privileged to present Ms. Eleanor Wong to you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*. □

An Address by Dr. the Honourable Anson Chan, GBM, CBE, JP

On behalf of all the honorary graduates, I thank The Chinese University of Hong Kong for the honour you have bestowed upon us. It gives us great pleasure to be here and we look forward to a close association with this fine university.

We live in troubled times. With deadly precision, the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on 11th September have rocked the very foundation of civilized society. Their reverberations have been felt throughout the world and Hong Kong has not been spared. For Hong Kong people, perhaps this was all too much to take, following on the heels of three years of difficulties caused by the Asian financial turmoil. Somewhere we seem to have lost our way.

It is in my view just as dangerous to be over-optimistic and complacent as it is to be unduly pessimistic. Hong Kong is no stranger to adversities. We coped with the UN embargo on trade with China in the fifties, with the riots of the sixties, the oil crisis of the seventies, and the currency crisis in the eighties. Each time, we demonstrated our resilience and indomitable spirit, an ability to spring back, a 'can do' spirit that has earned us the respect and admiration of many countries. We can do so again provided we face up to our problems, focus on the big picture, remember our strengths and reinvent ourselves to deal with the challenges of the day.

Consider our strengths: firstly Hong Kong has location and one of the best infrastructure in the region — a state-of-the-art airport, the world's busiest container port and a first class telecommunications network. Nature has given Hong Kong the best deep water port along the entire South China coast. South China has been the main engine of growth on the mainland and is likely to remain so in the foreseeable future. We are the natural conduit for trade in the Pearl River Delta. In addition, Hong Kong is also a business hub for the entire east Asian region. Once the economies in the region pick up, we stand to benefit provided we ensure that our infrastructure remains up to scratch and we keep our costs down.



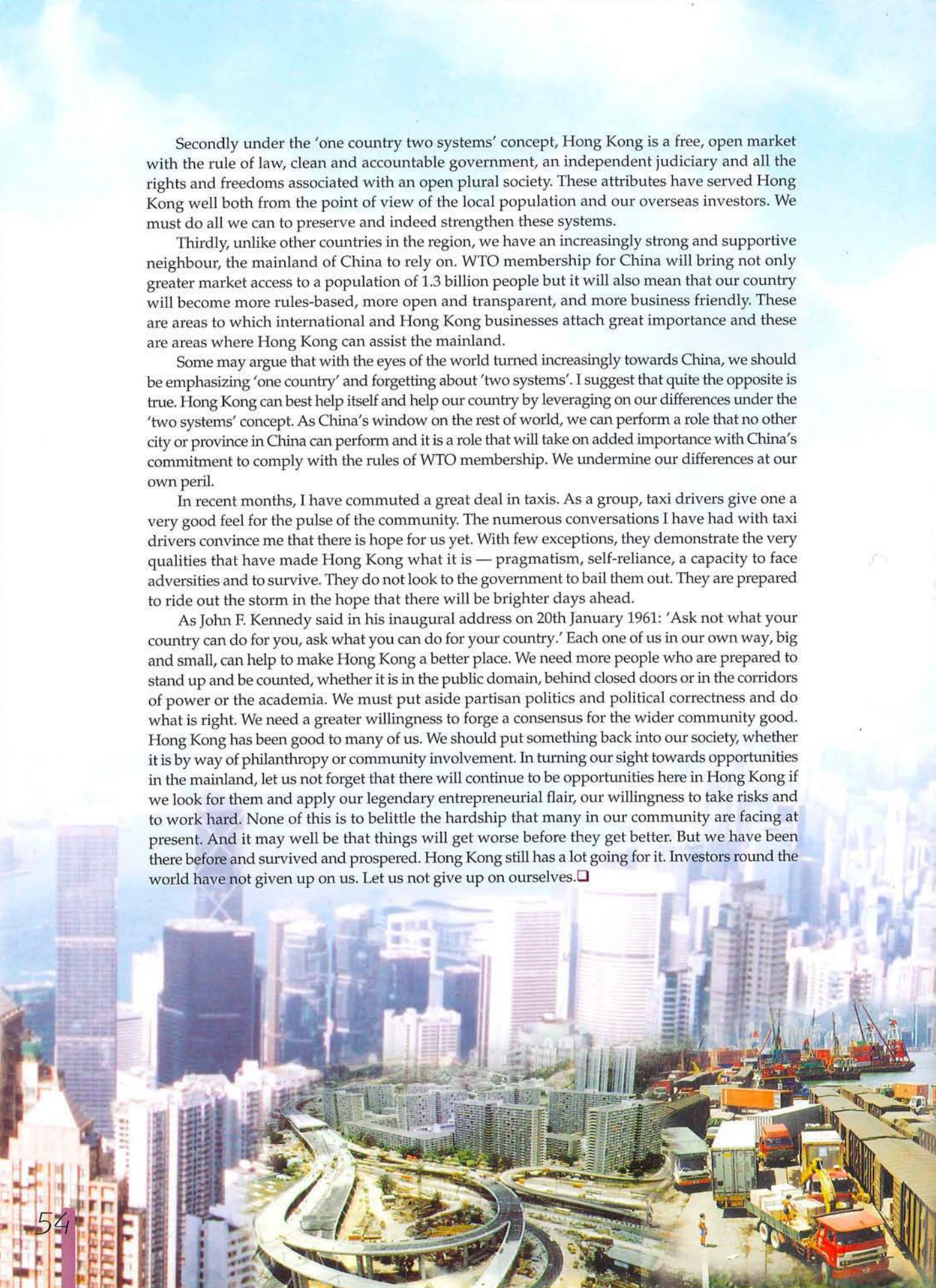
Secondly under the 'one country two systems' concept, Hong Kong is a free, open market with the rule of law, clean and accountable government, an independent judiciary and all the rights and freedoms associated with an open plural society. These attributes have served Hong Kong well both from the point of view of the local population and our overseas investors. We must do all we can to preserve and indeed strengthen these systems.

Thirdly, unlike other countries in the region, we have an increasingly strong and supportive neighbour, the mainland of China to rely on. WTO membership for China will bring not only greater market access to a population of 1.3 billion people but it will also mean that our country will become more rules-based, more open and transparent, and more business friendly. These are areas to which international and Hong Kong businesses attach great importance and these are areas where Hong Kong can assist the mainland.

Some may argue that with the eyes of the world turned increasingly towards China, we should be emphasizing 'one country' and forgetting about 'two systems'. I suggest that quite the opposite is true. Hong Kong can best help itself and help our country by leveraging on our differences under the 'two systems' concept. As China's window on the rest of world, we can perform a role that no other city or province in China can perform and it is a role that will take on added importance with China's commitment to comply with the rules of WTO membership. We undermine our differences at our own peril.

In recent months, I have commuted a great deal in taxis. As a group, taxi drivers give one a very good feel for the pulse of the community. The numerous conversations I have had with taxi drivers convince me that there is hope for us yet. With few exceptions, they demonstrate the very qualities that have made Hong Kong what it is — pragmatism, self-reliance, a capacity to face adversities and to survive. They do not look to the government to bail them out. They are prepared to ride out the storm in the hope that there will be brighter days ahead.

As John F. Kennedy said in his inaugural address on 20th January 1961: 'Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.' Each one of us in our own way, big and small, can help to make Hong Kong a better place. We need more people who are prepared to stand up and be counted, whether it is in the public domain, behind closed doors or in the corridors of power or the academia. We must put aside partisan politics and political correctness and do what is right. We need a greater willingness to forge a consensus for the wider community good. Hong Kong has been good to many of us. We should put something back into our society, whether it is by way of philanthropy or community involvement. In turning our sight towards opportunities in the mainland, let us not forget that there will continue to be opportunities here in Hong Kong if we look for them and apply our legendary entrepreneurial flair, our willingness to take risks and to work hard. None of this is to belittle the hardship that many in our community are facing at present. And it may well be that things will get worse before they get better. But we have been there before and survived and prospered. Hong Kong still has a lot going for it. Investors round the world have not given up on us. Let us not give up on ourselves. □





Council News

- The Chancellor has nominated Mr. Wong Wai-kay, Ricky, chairman of City Telecom (HK) Ltd., as Member of the Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong for a term of three years, with retroactive effect from 18th October 2001, succeeding Dr. David W. K. Sin.
- Prof. Leung Yuen-sang has been elected by the Assembly of Fellows of Chung Chi College as Member of the Council replacing Prof. Daniel P.L. Law, for the unexpired period of membership of Prof. Law from 14th October 2001 to 22nd April 2004. Henceforth, Prof. Law will remain a Council Member by virtue of his capacity as dean of arts.
- Prof. Serena Jin has been re-elected by the Assembly of Fellows of New Asia College as Member of the Council for a further period of three years from 21st January 2002, upon the expiry of her current period of membership.

University Members Honoured

- Prof. Thomas C.W. Mak, professor of chemistry, has been elected a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Prof. Mak obtained his B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in 1960 and 1963 respectively from the University of British Columbia. He subsequently worked as a NASA Research Associate in the Crystallography Department of the University of Pittsburgh, and then as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Western Ontario. He joined The Chinese University as lecturer in chemistry in 1969, and was promoted to chair professor in 1982.

Prof. Mak has published over 800 papers in international journals, and as the principal author of 333 of them. He has made many contributions to the promotion of academic exchange between Hong Kong and mainland China and to the nurturing of young researchers in China. He was awarded a National Natural Science Award, Class III, for his work on chemical crystallography in 1995.

- Prof. Moses Chow, director of the School of Pharmacy, has been elected as the first president of the Asian Association of Schools of Pharmacy (AASP). The association was established last year at the First Asian Pharmacy Educators Meeting held in Pattaya, Thailand. Participating in the meeting were 101 deans and educators of 53 pharmacy education institutions from 15 Asian countries.

The main objective of AASP is to promote collaboration in the advancement of pharmacy education and research among member schools, to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of ideas and information on pharmacy education, research, and professional practice, and to establish liaison with other health professionals, governmental and other agencies that may lead to the development, support, and improvement of pharmaceutical education, research, and practice.

- Prof. W.S. Wong of the Department of Information Engineering has recently been elected a fellow of IEEE (Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers, USA), an honour bestowed only on a few each year who have made enormous contribution to electronic and electrical engineering. Prof. Wong has made outstanding contributions to non-linear estimation systems and the application of relevant system theories to solving communications and information processing problems.
- Prof. Tang Wai-kwong, assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry, was awarded the Pfizer Research Award 2001 by the Hong Kong Psychogeriatric Association on 16th November 2001.

Professorial Appointments

Professor of Learning Enhancement

- Prof. Carmel McNaught has been appointed professor of learning enhancement.

Prof. McNaught obtained her B.Sc. and her Master of Education from Monash University, and her Ph.D. from the University of Natal. She has taught for 27 years at various universities,



including Monash University, the University of Zimbabwe, the University of Natal, the University of Melbourne, La Trobe University, and RMIT University. From 1999 to 2001, she was the head of professional development, Learning Technology Services, at RMIT University.

Prof. McNaught's key research interests include relationships between the design and outcomes of computer-facilitated learning in higher education and the educational conceptions and practices of academics who develop and use such technology. Her work over the past decade has been supported by some 14 research grants and has led to the publication of 23 books and book chapters, 22 refereed journals, 34 refereed conference papers, 20 reports and occasional papers.

- Prof. David R. Kember has been appointed professor of learning

enhancement from 25th March 2002.

Prof. Kember obtained his B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D. from the University of East Anglia in the 1970s and a graduate diploma in distance education from South Australian CAE in 1986.

Prof. Kember was senior education officer at the Department of External and Continuing Education, Central



Queensland University, from 1985 to 1987, and held various titles at the Educational Development Unit of the Hong Kong Polytechnic

University from 1987 to 1994. He taught short courses, ran workshops, supported educational action research projects, advised on the evaluation of teaching and quality assurance procedures, and participated in collaborative research projects. In the following five years, he was co-ordinator of the Action Learning Project, an inter-institutional project funded by the University Grants Committee of Hong Kong. Prior to joining the University, Prof. Kember was associate director of the Educational Development Centre of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Professor of Accident and Emergency Medicine

Prof. Peter A. Cameron has been appointed professor of accident and emergency medicine from 22nd

February 2002.

Prof. Cameron obtained his MB BS from the University of Melbourne in 1981 and his doctorate in medicine from Monash University in 1997.



Prior to joining the University, Prof. Cameron was director of emergency medicine at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, president of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, professor of emergency medicine at the University of Melbourne, director of emergency medicine at the Freemasons Hospital, and executive of the Victorian Injury Surveillance System. He has also served as an editorial board member of *Hazard*.

Prof. Cameron is a member of the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, the Australasian Society for Emergency Medicine, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the Australian Medical Association, and the Australasian Trauma Society.

New Academic Programmes

The University Senate approved in October and December 2001 the introduction of the following academic programmes:

Postgraduate Programmes

- Self-financed Master of Professional Accountancy Programme in Shanghai, in January 2002

- Self-financed Postgraduate Diploma Programme in Women's Studies in Beijing, in July 2002

2002–3

- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Computer-aided Translation
- Self-financed Master of Business Administration Programme in Health Care
- Self-financed Master of Science Programme in Exercise Science
- Doctor of Philosophy Programme in Gender Studies
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Family Counselling and Family Education
- Self-financed Master of Arts Programme in Putonghua Education

Diploma/Certificate Programmes

- Certificate Programme in Values Education in December 2001
- Professional Diploma Programme in Financial Planning and Management in March 2002
- Diploma Programme in Health Economics and Health Policy in September 2002

By the School of Continuing Studies in February 2002

- Certificate Programme in Computer Graphics, Animation and Image Design
- Certificate Programme in Electronic/Digital Publishing
- Certificate Programme for Information Technology Technicians
- Certificate Programme in Web and Multimedia Publishing

Conferences/Workshops/ Seminars

- The International Conference on Dubbing and Subtitling in a World Context, 18th to 20th October 2001, by the Department of Translation;
- The Third Diabetes and Cardiovascular Risk Factors — East Meets West Symposium, 3rd and 4th November 2001, by the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, supported by the Hong Kong Foundation of Research and Development in Diabetes;
- Business Forum 2001 — Financial Market Reform: Risks and Opportunities, 17th November 2001, by the BBA Alumni Association and the Faculty of Business Administration;
- The First Hong Kong Conference on Research Audit and Evaluation in Family Medicine, 17th and 18th November 2001, by the Department of Community and Family Medicine ;
- The Fifth Medical Education Conference for China Mainland, Taiwan, and the Hong Kong Region, 18th to 22nd November 2001, by the Faculty of Medicine;
- The First Symposium on Cardiovascular Science — From Bench to Bedside, 23rd and 24th November 2001, by the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery of the Department of Surgery;
- The Second TWGHs-CUHK Eddie Wang Symposium on Complementary Chinese and Western Medicine — Integrated Approach, 30th November and 1st December 2001, by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and The Chinese University;
- The Conference on Healthy Cities and Health Promoting Universities and the

Symposium on Health Education and Health Promotion, 7th and 8th December 2001 respectively, by the Centre for Health Education and Health Promotion of the Faculty of Medicine and Chung Chi College;

- The International Training Workshop on Natural Disaster Management Using Remote Sensing and GIS Technologies, 7th to 16th December 2001, by the CAS-CUHK Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science, coorganized with the International Institute of Spatial Information Technology, the National Remote Sensing Centre of China, and the Hong Kong Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission;
- Workshop on the 'Molecular Biology of EBV Related Malignancy and Its Application to Clinical Practice', 8th December 2001, by the Hong Kong Cancer Genetics Research Group (a joint venture between CUHK and the University of Hong Kong), supported by the Kadoorie Charitable Foundation;
- The Fifth International Conference on Optimization: Techniques and Applications, 15th to 17th December 2001, by the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, jointly with relevant units of the City University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, supported by the K.C. Wong Education Foundation and the Croucher Foundation;
- An industrial forum to promote collaboration between academia and industry, 7th to 9th January 2002, by the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, Tsinghua University, the General Machinery Industry Association of China (GMIA), and a number of GMIA enterprises;
- The Third Symposium on Corporate Governance and Disclosure, 1st and 2nd February 2002, by the Master of Accountancy Programme and the Centre for Accounting Disclosure and Corporate Governance of the School of Accountancy;
- The Pre-symposium Workshop on Challenges and Solutions for the Operations of Clinical Research Ethics Committee and the Symposium on Ethical Issues in Clinical Trials, 22nd and 23rd February 2002 respectively, by the Centre for Clinical Trials and Epidemiological Research and the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, the Hospital Authority and the Hong Kong Epidemiological Association;
- Open forum on 'Towards E-community for Hong Kong's Air Cargo Logistics', 8th March 2002, by the Centre of Cyber Logistics;
- The Off-Pump Coronary Surgery Symposium, 8th and 9th April 2002, by the Faculty of Medicine.

Lectures

Wei Lun Lectures

- Prof. William Bruce Mitchell, associate vice-president (academic) and professor of geography at the

University of Waterloo in Canada, spoke on 'Environmental Justice: Issues, Responses, Strategies, and Initiatives' on 30th October 2001.

- Prof. Stephen E. Fienberg, Maurice Falk University Professor of Statistics and Social Science and director of the Center for Automated Learning and Discovery, Carnegie Mellon University, spoke on 'Automated Learning and Discovery: Glimpsing the Future Now' on 20th November 2001.
- Prof. Louis J. Ignarro, Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine and professor of pharmacology, University of California, Los Angeles, spoke on 'Nitric Oxide in the Regulation of Vascular Function: A Historical Overview' on 23rd November 2001.
- Prof. John W. Meyer, professor of sociology at Stanford University, spoke on 'Globalization, National Culture, and the Future of the World Polity' on 28th November 2001.
- Prof. Vijay Mahajan, John P. Harbin Centennial Chair in Business, Department of Marketing, University of Texas at Austin, spoke on 'The Race to Succeed in Marketspace: Lessons from Dot-Com Failures' on 7th December 2001.
- Prof. Patrick T. Harker, dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on 'From Customer to Co-producer: Lessons for Higher Education' on 23rd January 2002.
- Prof. John White, emeritus professor of philosophy of education at the Institute of Education, University of London, spoke on 'What Is Education for? The School Curriculum and Its Aims in Hong Kong and Britain' on 22nd March 2002.

Other Lectures

- Prof. James A. Mirrlees, Nobel laureate in economics and professor of political economy at the University of Cambridge, gave a lecture entitled 'Economic Policy with Imperfect Consumers' on 23rd November 2001.
- Prof. Paul Krugman, professor of economics and international affairs at Princeton University, gave the Li & Fung 95th Anniversary Lecture entitled 'Return of the Return of Depression Economics' on 30th November 2001. The lecture was organized by the MBA Programmes of the Faculty of Business Administration.
- Dr. Howard E. Gardner, John H. and Elisabeth A. Hobbs Professor of Cognition and Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, delivered a Lee Hysan Lecture in Education entitled 'Good Work: When Excellence and Ethics Meet in School' on 25th January 2002.
- Prof. Alan B. Rickinson, professor of cancer studies at the University of Birmingham, delivered a Royal Society Kan Tong Po Visiting Professorship Public Lecture entitled 'Epstein-Barr Virus and Human Cancer: Prospects for Immune Intervention' on 14th March 2002.
- The 20th Anniversary Lecture Series of the Department of Psychology was held on 16th March and 13th April 2002. Prof. Fanny Cheung, professor of psychology, and Prof. Darius Chan and Prof. Winton Au of the department spoke on 'Understanding Your Personality' and 'Meeting Challenges at Work'.

Visiting Scholars

- Prof. M. Frederick Hawthorne,

university professor of chemistry, University of California at Los Angeles, visited United College from 11th to 24th November 2001 as the college's Distinguished Visiting Scholar in 2001–2. During his visit, Prof. Hawthorne delivered two public lectures entitled 'Roles of Boron Chemistry in Medicine' and 'Why I Chose Chemistry' on 13th and 20th November respectively.

- Prof. Andrew Yao Chi-chih, William and Edna Macaleer Professor of Engineering and Applied Science at Princeton University in the US, delivered a lecture entitled 'The Fascination of Information Science' on 9th January 2002 during his visit to Shaw College as Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Visiting Scholar.
- Prof. Zhang Boran, professor of the School of Foreign Studies and director of the Bilingual Dictionary Research Centre of Nanjing University, delivered a lecture on 'Dictionaries and Translation' in his capacity as Wilson T.S. Wang – New Method College Visiting Professor in Language Education on 22nd February 2002.
- Prof. Richard J. Estes, professor of social work at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, visited United College from 10th to 17th March 2002 as the college's Distinguished Visiting Scholar in 2001–2. During his visit, Prof. Estes delivered two public lectures entitled 'Trends in World Social Development: Implications for Hong Kong and Other Well-off Societies' on 12th March, and 'Treats to World Social Development: Obstacles and Opportunities at the Beginning of a New Century' on 14th March.

Promoting Chinese Medicine

Establishment of the Chinese Medicinal Clinical Research and Services Centre

Funded by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and subsidized by the Hong Kong Jockey Club, the TWGHs Kwong Wah Hospital — The Chinese University of Hong Kong Chinese Medicinal Clinical Research and Services Centre (CRSC) was officially opened on 28th November 2001.



Officiating at the opening ceremony of the centre were Prof. Huang Jiefu, Vice-minister of Health of the PRC, Dr. Yeoh Eng Keong, Secretary for Health and Welfare of the HKSAR Government, the Hon. Tang Ying Yen, Steward of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Mr. Stephen Chow, chairman of TWGHs, and Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University.

This newly established centre, covering some 1,500 square metres, will provide not only high quality treatment to those in need, but will also serve as an important base for Chinese medicine research. The centre houses three major

units: a Chinese medicine specialist out-patient clinic and dispensary, a day services centre for non-medical treatments such as acupuncture, and a Chinese medicine resource centre for teaching and research. The centre is also working with the University's Institute of Chinese Medicine on a number of research projects, including the treatment of diabetic foot ulcer, childhood perennial allergic rhinitis, Parkinson's disease, and facial palsy.

On-line Course in Chinese Medicine

The University launched the first tertiary on-line course series in Chinese medicine in the territory in January 2002. The course features interactive forums, and question and answer sessions, which are supplemented by face-to-face tutorials. Two modules, 'Chinese Pharmacy' and 'Traditional Chinese Medicine Formulae', are offered initially, to be followed by other modules. Interested learners can make use of the on-line mode of learning to acquire knowledge in Chinese medicine.

The on-line course series is organized by the Institute of Chinese Medicine, the School of Chinese Medicine, and the School of Continuing Studies, and is sponsored by the GreaterChina Technology Group Ltd.

JLGIS Chosen to Lead Prestigious '863' Project

The Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science (JLGIS) was selected by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China for initiating the '863' High-Tech research project on 'Developing a Platform for Virtual

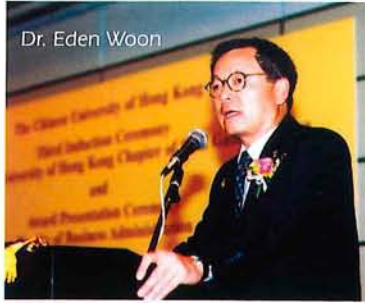
Geographic Environments'. Prof. Lin Hui, director of JLGIS, was appointed the principal investigator of this project. The team consists of scholars from the University, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Nanjing Normal University. This marks the first time teaching staff from the University have assumed a leading role in an '863' project.

The '863' High-Tech Research and Development Programme of China was launched in March 1986 with the aim of enhancing China's international competitiveness through the cultivation of R&D capability in high technology. The programme covers 20 topics selected from eight priority areas: biotechnology, information, automation, energy, advanced materials, marine, space, and laser.

Third Induction Ceremony of Beta Gamma Sigma

Over 350 honorary guests, students, and their friends and family attended the third induction ceremony of the Chinese University of Hong Kong Chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma held by the Faculty of Business Administration on 17th March 2002 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

During the induction ceremony, Mr. Wilfred Wong, director of human resources of Duty Free Shoppers Hong Kong Ltd., and Dr. Eden Woon, director of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, were made Chapter Honorees in recognition of their outstanding business and managerial leadership. Prof. Eliza Tse of the School of Hotel Management was also inducted into Beta Gamma Sigma



membership, together with 37 graduate and 57 undergraduate students.

With a membership of over 460,000, Beta Gamma Sigma was founded in 1913 to encourage and honour academic achievement in the study of business, as well as personal and professional achievement in the practice of business. It also aims to foster enduring commitment to the principles and values of honour and integrity, encourage the pursuit of wisdom and lifelong learning, and support the advancement of business thought. The Chinese University of Hong Kong Chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma, the first chapter outside North America, was established in 2000.

First Academic Research-based Centre to Enhance Organizational Effectiveness

Selecting the right personnel has become one of the most imperative tasks facing organizational leaders worldwide. In response to this trend, the Faculty of Business Administration and the Department of Psychology have jointly established the first local academic-research-based Assessment and Training Centre (ATC) on the University campus. The centre will assist organizations in enhancing effectiveness and gaining

competitive advantages through the development of human resource systems, management practices, and employee competencies.

The assessment tools and training methods of ATC have been developed locally, supported by empirical evidence, and recognized internationally. It will conduct research on work behaviour and factors that affect job performance. It also designs state-of-the-art assessment and techniques, and develops indigenous assessment tools and training packages culturally relevant to Hong Kong, mainland China, and South-east Asia. One such tool is the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory jointly developed by CUHK researchers and psychologists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Medical News

New Centres

Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control was officially opened on 8th November 2001. The first specialized centre for osteoporosis care and control in the Asia-Pacific, the centre is located in the Postgraduate Education Centre of the Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Wales Hospital. It was established with a generous donation of \$41 million from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

The major purpose of the centre is to prevent osteoporosis, a silent epidemic for this millennium and one of the top five conditions causing disability and prolonged hospital stay for the elderly in Hong Kong.



Guests officiating at the opening ceremony included Dr. E.K. Yeoh, Secretary for Health and Welfare, Mr. Chau Cham Son, deputy chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, and Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University.

Hong Kong Enuresis Research and Information Centre

The Faculty of Medicine has established the Hong Kong Enuresis Research and Information Centre (HKERIC) to promote public understanding of bedwetting and to help health professionals improve their assessment and treatment of the disease.

According to a survey by the Division of Paediatric Surgery, over 90 per cent of the patients can be cured completely by treatment based on a detailed assessment of each affected individual. Such an approach to helping bedwetters is relatively recent and many sufferers have had no access to it until now. The HKERIC will promote such treatment to help them solve their bedwetting problem.

The services of the HKERIC include a telephone hotline, fax and letter advice, homepage and e-mail for professional advice, and regular seminars for the public and health professionals.

Department of Nursing Renamed Nethersole School of Nursing

The University's Department of Nursing was renamed the Nethersole School of Nursing at a dedication ceremony held on 14th December 2001 in the Esther Lee Building on campus.



Ms. Betty Yu, principal of the Nethersole School of Nursing, passes a lamp to Prof. Sydney Chung, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, signifying the continuation of the spirit of the Nethersole School of Nursing.

The original Nethersole School of Nursing of the United Christian Medical Service was the first hospital-based nurse-training school in Hong Kong, and had served the local community for over a century. With the introduction of nursing education at the tertiary level in Hong Kong during the 1990s, the Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital considered the historical task of hospital-based nurse training schools completed, and resolved to transfer the name of its nursing school to the Department of Nursing at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, so that its culture of 'compassionate care' may continue.

The CUHK Department of Nursing has, over the last decade, provided quality nursing education which is vital to the advancement of the profession in Hong Kong. Bearing a new name, it will continue to uphold its mission of 'serving the community through quality edu-

cation, caring practice, and advancement of health sciences' and to promote the concept of 'serving the community with compassion'.

CUHK Collaborates with Harvard on Mental Health Research

The Chinese University and Harvard Medical School have recently received a grant of US\$1.33 million to conduct a series of collaborative mental health and policy research activities from 2001 to 2006. The first such activity was the Research Workshop on International Mental Health Issues in China, Hong Kong, and Indonesia, held from 21st to 23rd January 2002 at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Leading mental health experts from the US, mainland China, Hong Kong, and Indonesia discussed a range of mental health issues confronting the societies they live in, including early psychosis, gender and mental health, eating disorders, drug abuse, sexual problems, menopausal syndrome, novel intervention programmes, and mental health policy.

Weight Management Is a Collaborative Effort

Obesity can lead to chronic disabling conditions but weight management is a difficult job. In a pilot programme conducted by the Faculty of Medicine, 60 young obese patients with an average age of 35 were given a six-month treatment with an anti-obesity drug. All lost weight and showed a major reduction in all risk factors, especially blood glucose and cholesterol levels. Upon the discontinuation of the drug, half of the patients joined a structured behaviour modification programme. At the end of

another six months, patients who underwent the programme maintained their body weight while the rest regained the weight they had lost. It shows that weight management involves the effort of health care professionals as well as the cooperation of patients.

Biochemistry Department Celebrates 30th Birthday

The Department of Biochemistry invited all alumni to a homecoming visit on 1st December in celebration of her 30th anniversary in 2001.



The celebratory programmes included two guest lectures by Prof. W.W. Tso and Mr. Y.L. Lo on 'Biochemical Weapons' and 'Business Opportunities in the Biosciences' respectively, a guided tour of the department, and, the highlight of the day, a homecoming banquet attended by close to 300 biochemistry staff and alumni.

A special 30th anniversary magazine, with old class pictures and articles contributed by the past and present chairmen and alumni of the department, was also published to mark the occasion.

Chung Chi College 50th Anniversary Activities

Conferences

- Conference on 'Reinventing Hong Kong in the Age of Globalization', 17th November 2001, co-organized with the Faculty of Social Science;
- Conference on the study of brain synchronization with EEG, 14th and 15th December 2001, co-organized with the Department of Psychology;
- Annual Education Conference 2001–2 on 'Science, Society, and the Individual — China in the 21st Century', 19th January 2002.

Visiting Fellow



Prof. Yau Shing-tung, Fields Medallist, director of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, and professor of mathematics at Harvard University, visited the college as the Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow from 17th to 29th January 2002.

Theatrical Performances

50th Anniversary Musical

Obsession, a musical written, composed, and performed by Chung Chi students, was premiered on 9th January 2002 at Kwai Tsing Theatre. The students also took care of all the lighting, costumes, sets, as well as ticketing and promotion for the musical, which is about a man who wakes up after seven years in a coma. Over 130 students from different disciplines were involved in the production, with Prof. Victor Chan Wai-kwong from the Department of Music as their music

adviser, and Mr. Patrick Pak Yiu-charn, a college alumnus, as drama adviser.



Golden Jubilee Concert

Alumni, staff, students, and friends of Chung Chi College attended the college's Golden Jubilee Concert on 25th March at the Concert Hall of the Hong Kong City Hall. The event attracted an audience of over 1,000.

The concert featured performances by the Hong Kong Sinfonietta, the Chung Chi College Choir, the Chinese Music Virtuosi, and soloists. Both Chinese and Western music was played on that evening.



Carnival

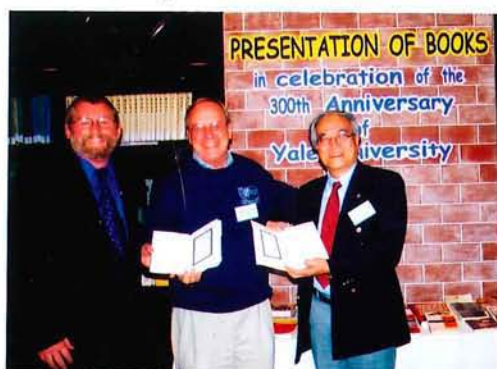
The Golden Jubilee Carnival was held on 3rd March at the Lingnan Stadium. The carnival featured pony rides, family and children's games, game booths, Chinese handicraft demonstrations, performances of dragon dance and African drums.

Jubilee Cantonese Opera Exhibition

Chung Chi College, the Department of Music, and the Univeristy Library System jointly organized an 'Exhibition of Eight Decades of Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong (1920-2000)' from 1st to 30th March 2002 at the Elisabeth Luce Moore Library. The exhibits come from the Music Department's Sit Gwoxin Collection, Yam and Bak Collections, materials from the ritual performances of Cantonese opera in Hong Kong, and books from the library.

Yale Club Member Donates Books to New Asia

Mr. William Stork (middle), former president and a current vice-president of the Yale Club of Hong Kong, donated 32 books to New Asia College in celebration of Yale's 300th anniversary in 2001. They were a collection of books written in English by Asian and Asian-American authors. The book presentation marking the partnership and long established friendship between Yale and New Asia took place on 12th January at the Ch'ien Mu Library.



Dr. Colin Storey (left), University Librarian, and Prof. Leung Ping-chung (right), head of New Asia College, gave

toasts at the ceremony to welcome the guests and express their gratitude for the donation.

New Herbal Garden at Shaw



From left: Prof. Leung Ping-chung, Prof. Yeung Yue-man, Ms. Kelly Cheng and Prof. Ma Lin

A Chinese medicinal plants garden was recently built on the campus of Shaw College. The garden is named HERBSnSENSES in recognition of the generous donation from the GreaterChina Technology Group Ltd., which has made its construction possible. HERBSnSENSES Health Products Ltd. is a subsidiary of GreaterChina.

Opened officially on 12th January 2002, the garden measuring 836 square metres is situated next to the lower block of Student Hostel II, and is planted with diverse Chinese medicinal herbs, which can be used for research purposes.

Obituary

Mr. Young Ki-chi, former senior assistant bursar, passed away on 27th October 2001. Mr. Young joined the University bursary in 1965 and retired in 1983.



香港中文大學

The Chinese University of Hong Kong