



中文大學校刊
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Chinese University Bulletin

Autumn • Winter 1980

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Cover: University Mace (Photo by Mr. Michael Leung)

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Twenty-Second Congregation



(From left) Professor G. H. Choa, Dr. Ma Lin, Dr. Shing-Tung Yau, Dr. the Hon. Li Fook-woo, Sir Murray MacLehose, Dr. the Hon. J. H. Bremridge, Dr. R. C. Lee, Sir Yuet-keung Kan and Professor Bay-sung Hsu

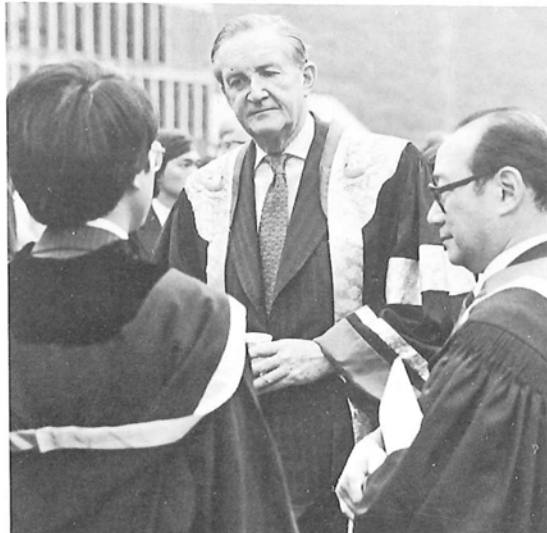
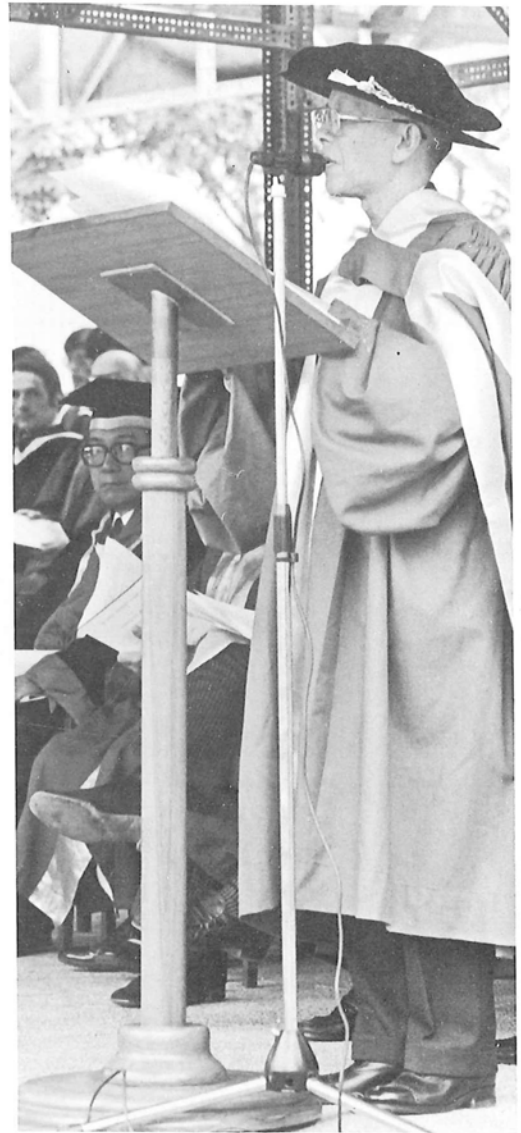
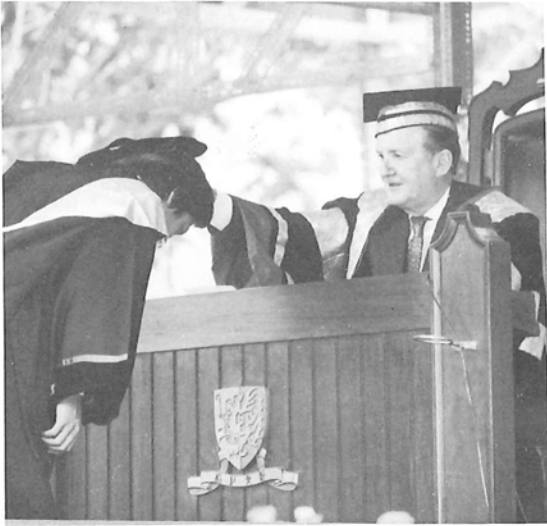
The University held its Twenty-Second Congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees and other degrees at the University campus on 11th December, 1980. His Excellency the Chancellor of the University, Sir Murray MacLehose, presided at the ceremony, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin, addressed the Congregation.

Three eminent persons were awarded the honorary doctoral degrees by the University. Two were awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*: The Hon. J. H. Bremridge, OBE, JP, Unofficial Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, and The Hon. Li Fook-woo, Unofficial Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and a Council member of this University.

Professor Shing-Tung Yau, a world-renowned mathematician and Life Member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. The Hon. J. H. Bremridge addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

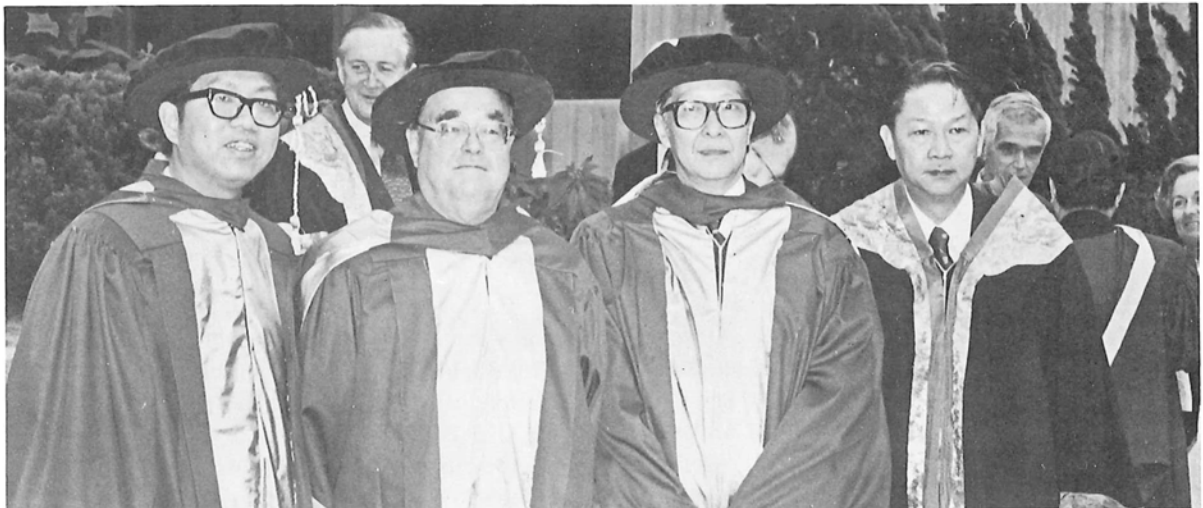
The Public Orator was Professor D. C. Lau, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

This year, 1,196 graduates obtained their Master's and Bachelor's degrees, including 57 Masters of Philosophy, 57 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Social Work, 4 Masters of Arts (Education), 256 Bachelors of Arts, 235 Bachelors of Business Administration, 267 Bachelors of Science and 318 Bachelors of Social Science.



H. E. the Chancellor, Professor G. H. Choa chatting with a graduate after the Congregation

Professor D. C. Lau reading the citations



(From left) Dr. Shing-Tung Yau, Dr. the Hon. J. H. Bremridge, Dr. the Hon. Li Fook-woo, and Dr. Ma Lin

Citations



Mr. John Henry Bremridge, MA, OBE, JP

Mr. John Henry Bremridge, Chairman of 14 companies of the Swire Group, including John Swire & Sons (H.K.) Ltd., Swire Pacific Ltd., Swire Properties Ltd., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. and Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company, is a business magnate who spent the years of his long career in Hong Kong. On graduating from Oxford University in 1949, he joined Butterfield and Swire as a fresh recruit and was made a junior executive of the company based in Hong Kong. In Hong Kong Mr. Bremridge devoted his time and energy to the development of sea and air transport. With his far-sightedness and superb talent, he rose eventually in 1973 to be head of the organization. That the Swire Group went from strength to strength, bringing prosperity to Hong Kong, is due, in no small measure, to Mr. Bremridge's leadership.

Mr. Bremridge has rendered invaluable service to the community in Hong Kong. He has served, until his recent resignation, as unofficial member of the Legislative Council since 1974 and of the Executive Council since 1977. During his term of office he was member of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council and its sub-committee on Public Works. He

was also member of the Advisory Committee on Corruption of the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service. In addition, he has been Chairman of the Hong Kong Tourist Association, and has served on the Transport Advisory Board, the Country Parks Board, and other committees and boards which will take too long to enumerate. In 1975 Mr. Bremridge joined the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, becoming its Vice-Chairman in 1976 and Chairman in 1977. During his term of office, higher education took great steps forward under his wise guidance.

In recognition of his signal service to the community in Hong Kong, Mr. Bremridge was made a Justice of the Peace in 1971 and awarded the O.B.E. in 1976.

Mr. Bremridge is retiring at the end of this year and we here at this University should like to take this opportunity to wish him many happy years of retirement.

It is my privilege, Mr. Chancellor, to ask you to confer on Mr. John Henry Bremridge the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



**The Honourable Li Fook-wo,
CBE, BS, MCS, FIB, JP**

The Honourable Li Fook-wo is a banker and leading figure in financial circle in Hong Kong. He joined the Bank of East Asia as a junior member of staff in 1940 and rose to Chief Manager in 1972. After his retirement from this post in 1977, he remained a director of the Bank. Over a period of forty years Mr. Li worked his way through the various departments of the banking business, laying the foundation for his subsequent success as a banker, noted for his versatility. Much though he has distinguished himself in his chosen profession, his contributions to Hong Kong cannot be measured within such a narrow compass as they are made in the realm of the social, the educational and the cultural as well as in the welfare of the community.

Industry is for Hong Kong the vital means of survival and for Mr. Li, in his capacity as director in twelve big commercial concerns, success has more than a personal meaning. Mr. Li has been member of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Chairman of the Hong Kong Industrial Estates Corporation, Vice-Patron of the Community Chest of Hong Kong, Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children—

just to name but a few of the important posts he has held. This is an indication of the dedication and contribution to Hong Kong community and its welfare which culminated in his appointment as unofficial member, in 1973, of the Legislative and, in 1978, of the Executive Council. Mr. Li has always had the interest of people at heart and championed their causes. He always advocated and supported whatever measures were necessary for dealing with the ills of the times. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1964, and awarded the O.B.E. in 1968, the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977 and the C.B.E. in 1978. This is no more than a recognition of the services he has rendered to the community over the years.

From 1961 to 1967 Mr. Li was a member of the Board of Trustees of United College and from 1964 to 1970 was Honorary Treasurer of Chung Chi College and from 1970 to 1976 was Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Council of Chung Chi College. Since 1970, with the short break of one year, Mr. Li has been a member of the Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. His contribution to higher education in general and to this University in particular is difficult to over-estimate. In recognition of this, I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Mr. Li Fook-wo the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



Professor Shing-Tung Yau, PhD

Professor Shing-Tung Yau, Life Member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, is a world-renowned mathematician. For thousands of years, man has lived in a kaleidoscopic universe and behind this kaleidoscopic change there lies a system, and whoever is able to find the underlying mathematical principles will have in his grasp the key to the secret of the universe. Barely past the age of thirty, Professor Yau has published over forty papers in the fields of differential geometry, non-linear partial differential equation, theory of functions of several complex variables and theoretical physics, arousing intense interest amongst mathematicians all over the world. The two outstanding achievements of Professor Yau's lie in his solution of Calabi's conjecture by the use of non-linear differential equation with its application in the field of algebraic geometry and his proof of the positive mass conjecture in general relativity. Thus he opens up a realm of mathematical thought full of promise, showing himself to be a mathematical genius of the first water.

Professor Yau was born in 1949 and educated at the Pui Ching Middle School and The Chinese

University of Hong Kong. His precocious mathematical talent enabled him, after winning the Diploma from Chung Chi College in less than three years, to proceed to the United States for further studies. Two years later he won his doctorate from the University of California (Berkeley). At the age of 26, he was appointed visiting professor at the University of California (Los Angeles). Two years later in 1978, he became full professor at Stanford University. In the same year he was invited to be a "One Hour Speaker" at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Helsinki, a rare distinction for the fraternity of mathematicians. In 1979 he was elected "California Scientist of the Year" and is the youngest scientist ever to have received this distinguished title. If youth is an asset for success in mathematical research then the youthfulness of Professor Yau constitutes an inestimable asset for the world, which will await with eagerness his further success in revealing the secrets of the universe.

After an absence of eleven years, his visit to this University is a matter for warm welcome and to mark our affection and esteem, I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to award Professor Shing-Tung Yau the Degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Address by the Vice-Chancellor

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I first of all extend my heartiest congratulations to the three honorary graduates. You have already heard the citations extolling their achievements and contributions, and I can hardly add anything except my own admiration. I must point out, however, that Professor Shing-Tung Yau was an undergraduate of this University only eleven years ago. It must be most encouraging for our young graduates here to see him come back a distinguished scholar and receive from his *alma mater* a degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. My sincere congratulations also go to this year's graduates and their parents. As you are now leaving the University and are at the beginning of your career, I want you to know that the University does place very high hopes on you. And, it seems to me, this is a good opportunity for us to re-examine the course and ideals of the University.

The birth of The Chinese University of Hong Kong seventeen years ago was a milestone to higher education in Hong Kong. It not only provided the deserving young people of Hong Kong with additional opportunities for university studies, but also marked the beginning of a dedicated effort in pursuit of a unique ideal. From the very beginning, the Report by the Fulton Commission had embodied a historic conviction and expectation of its time: the Commission not only proposed a university of international standard, but also that it should be a four-year institution using Chinese as the principal medium of instruction. Mr. Chancellor, I know you have a profound appreciation of this conviction and expectation, and in fact have during the past ten years given it your unfailing support, for which both the University and myself are deeply grateful.

Indeed it seems self-evident that Chinese should be the principal medium of instruction in a university established for the benefit of local residents, who are predominantly Chinese. However, this simple truth was not understood or found acceptable by everyone seventeen years ago; nor is it today. This remarkable phenomenon perhaps deserves some soul-searching by the community.

In fact, a lopsided cultural dualism has pervaded Hong Kong for years: Chinese has been regarded as the language of the populace, and English as the language of the administrators, businessmen and professionals—each language having its own domain and being totally unrelated to the other. While this mentality may have something to do with the particular circumstances and commercial requirements of Hong Kong, I am afraid its root may lie deep within our education system, which has largely left the cultural needs of the community in sorry neglect. In this regard we must all pay tribute to the Fulton Commission and the Government, for their determination and vision in establishing The Chinese University of Hong Kong seventeen years ago.

And it is important for us to appreciate the fact that Hong Kong has already grown into a complex metropolis with its inner dynamics today. Its trade pattern and economic structure are constantly evolving, and community expectation for social development and cultural progress has never been greater. Under these circumstances, how can we afford to presume that Chinese is but a language for elementary communication, or merely a step which might lead to higher education, and continue to ignore its full range of functions?

Needless to say, in a cosmopolitan city like Hong Kong, there can be no doubt as to the importance of the English language. It is therefore a University policy to adopt a bilingual approach in its teaching

programmes, so as to broaden the horizon of our young people, and to free them from the confines of any single language, or any one culture. It is an approach which would enable the University to pursue vigorously its mission of inculcating a synthesis between Eastern and Western cultures. We do not underestimate the difficulties involved in such an approach, but for a university with a mission and vision, there can naturally be no turning away from its destined path.

I must therefore point out in no uncertain terms that in Hong Kong both the Chinese and the English language are of equal importance, and that they are complementary to each other. It is my sincere hope that those who have concern for the future of higher education in Hong Kong would fully appreciate the value and necessity of bilingualism. Indeed, I feel the time has now come for a comprehensive review of our policy on the medium of instruction. It is encouraging that experts have already begun a careful examination of this problem at the primary and secondary level. As for institutions of higher learning, my opinion is that bilingualism should be adopted in instruction: this is not only an educational imperative but also a tide which cannot be turned back. After all, it is not right to maintain a language barrier between institutions of higher learning and the man in the street, and a university should be a part of, not above, its community, which in the case of Hong Kong is undoubtedly a bilingual one.

Apart from bilingualism in instruction, the University has developed a balanced programme of studies for its students. It is true that specialized and professional education is essential to a sophisticated and advanced society, and, to keep pace with the accelerated diversification and growth of Hong Kong, university education will have to put even greater weight on professional and technical knowledge.

Nevertheless, the task of a university does not stop at the transmission of technological know-how, nor is the community need for manpower confined to specialists and technologists. This is why the University also emphasizes general education, which sharpens the mind of students, cultivates in them an awareness of the nature of the surrounding world, and nurtures their sense of responsibility towards it. It is only through a balanced education that our young men will gain an understanding of the intricate relations among the individual, society, and the world at large—and develop a sense of history and an international perspective. Admittedly, general education should begin in the secondary school, but it certainly should continue in the university. It is therefore an integral part of the four-year balanced education provided at this University. This no doubt presents an educational challenge of the first magnitude, but, like any other university in the world, The Chinese University will also have to grow and prosper in the process of responding to its many challenges.

Dear students and graduates, our University is but a very young one at seventeen. During the first seventeen years we have already achieved some results and established a name, but this is certainly not the time for complacency. In the next seventeen years and indeed for many more seventeen years to come, we must continue the hard work of building an institution capable of preserving our cultural heritage as well as looking out to the rest of the world. Even though the history of the University is short, our historical perspective should reach far. In Hong Kong, one is all too used to thinking in terms of instant success and quick returns, but, to university educators, what can be a better conclusion to this speech than the saying “It takes ten years to grow a tree, a hundred to educate a man”?

Thank you.

Address by Mr. J. H. Bremridge

Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Distinguished Guests, Friends,

I am conscious of the signal honour being afforded to me today. I am equally conscious of my own unremarkable academic career. In fact my M.A. came by post and cost £5, an austere Oxford approach which I commend to you.

Dr. Ma Lin has made my task difficult by asking me to speak on any subject that I would like to choose. It would have been easier to have received a heavenly mandate. As it is I have decided to say a few words on University and Polytechnic autonomy and independence in Hong Kong, the relationship between these three institutions and Government, and the role of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee. It seems that this highly controversial subject can least dangerously be tackled by someone who is shortly retiring. I need hardly add that the views I express are my own, and have not resulted from discussion—far less agreement—with my colleagues on the U.P.G.C. of which I have been Chairman for four happy years; or with Government; or with those Hong Kong institutions, with which this commentary is clearly concerned.

Some historical background is helpful. When Hong Kong University was established in 1911, it was both autonomous and independent. Independence came from the fact that it was financed entirely from its own endowment funds. Unfortunately autonomy and financial independence do not necessarily keep in step. As has happened generally elsewhere in the free world Hong Kong University over a period of years gradually came to depend more and more on Government funding i.e. the taxpayer. This has been the case for Chinese University ever since it was formed in 1963, and also for the Polytechnic formed in 1972. While the situation is not one to be chosen *in vacuo*, it exists and must be accepted.

Institutional autonomy is a nebulous concept. You will recollect the story of the distinguished banker who on returning after many years as a visitor to Cambridge asked to see recent economics examination papers. After reading them he commented with surprise that the questions were exactly the same as those which he had himself been set some 40 years before. The rejoinder was that while the questions remained the same it was necessary continually to adjust the answers. At this juncture in fast changing Hong Kong the essential response to queries about institutional autonomy is that the three tertiary

institutions are free to manage their affairs within the restraints of the law of Hong Kong. The privilege of autonomy rests upon the argument—for which there is long historical experience and justification elsewhere—that universities and similar institutions can best undertake the work expected of them by the citizens who support them only if they have freedom of choice and of action. This does not of course exempt them from public interest and comment. But like a free press a free university is always a guardian against despotism.

The five main areas involved are:

First: selection of staff. Whatever may be the rules and regulations, it must be right that autonomy should mean the right to select, promote, and dismiss. I suppose that the only obvious and sensible exception is the appointment of the head of the institution, where a degree of consultation with Government and community leaders is inevitable. Nevertheless the institutions' Councils take the final decision.

Second: selection of students. Whatever the arguments for and against different examinations, whatever the policy with regard to student targets or numbers, the institutions have unfettered rights in the selection or rejection of those who seek admission.

Third: control of curricula and academic standards. While there are some differences here between the two universities and the Polytechnic, and indeed there are various gray shadings connected with the clear needs of the community for provision of certain skills, and naturally for prudent stewardship, It is right that final decisions on curricula and standards should rest with the institutions.

Fourth: acceptance of research programmes. Subject again to a sensible balance of demands the institution can be the only judge whether its combined resources can or should be deployed in the research proposed.

Fifth: budgeting. It is in Hong Kong now axiomatic that the three institutions are free to allocate the money made available by the legislature in the triennial block grants as they see fit, though there are some commonsense ground rules that are necessary, for example with regard to earmarked and special grants, while it is an unyielding fact that at least 75% of institutional funds are committed willy nilly to staff costs, which cannot easily or quickly be reduced. Nevertheless neither the U.P.G.C. nor Government request nor receive budgets from the institutions. This is a noticeable mark of autonomy. And in the Hong Kong form it is fairly rare.

Apart from legal autonomy, however, a crucial issue remains the element of financial dependence. All three Hong Kong institutions depend to an overwhelming degree on money from the taxpayer, which necessarily circumscribes some freedom of action. One example is tuition fees. These are set by the institutions themselves, but it is entirely appropriate for Government to advise the U.P.G.C. of the level of tuition fees i.e. institutional self help, which is to be assumed in formulating advice on block grants. This whole area is set about with minefields, but given the high level of mutual respect which presently exists I think that the prime issue is that neither the Government—nor certainly the U.P.G.C.—have in normal circumstances powers which can force an institution into a course of action with which it seriously disagrees. But freedom always and everywhere marches together with personal responsibility, and the three institutions are well aware of their responsibilities.

It is anyway essential that a wise Government, as we have here, should consider carefully the requirements of the community with regard to the output from tertiary education—that is to say must resort to the inexact science of manpower planning. Education is however a very long process, and policy cannot proceed in a series of sudden tacks like a yacht. History and wise experience thus sometimes can conflict with expediency. Nevertheless an effervescent, rapidly changing, and growing Hong Kong steeped in the marvellous Chinese cultural tradition presents extraordinary demands for higher education. *Prima facie* there can never be enough, but this is equally true about demands for other areas of expenditure on housing, roads, hospitals, social welfare, law and order, and many others. It is for Government to assess the various criteria, and then to allocate the necessary extremely difficult priorities—both of finance and other resources. Nor is manpower planning the only or even necessarily the major criterion. Higher education must to some extent be an end in itself—an area in which autonomy is essential.

I will turn now to the role of the U.P.G.C. Their brief as a Committee appointed directly by Your Excellency and without any Government representation is to keep under review the facilities in University and Polytechnic education; such plans for development of the Universities and Polytechnic as may be required from time to time; the financial needs of University and Polytechnic education; . . . and overall to advise Government on the application of funds approved by the legislature for University and Polytechnic education. While this is not always clearly understood even in senior circles, the role of the U.P.G.C. by and large is advisory only. Though its

overseas members include men and women of considerable academic distinction—for instance at present there are five ex-Vice-Chancellors or the equivalent on the main committee alone—there is no way in which the U.P.G.C. can do more than influence the Hong Kong institutions, whose autonomous role they indeed both support and cherish.

With this background I do not think that any fair-minded observer can accuse Government of a lack of generosity. In the 1978-81 triennium total Government expenditure on the two Universities and the Polytechnic (including grants to students and the minimal cost of the U.P.G.C. itself) will be about 4.2% of total Government expenditure, and no less than 25% of expenditure on education. Growth has been extraordinarily rapid. Since the formation of this University in 1963 compound growth of the two Universities and Polytechnic has been 15.6% per year from 3,229 students in 1963 to 38,000 now—including some 27,000 in all at the Polytechnic. At the same time the necessary high standards have been preserved. Of course we need yet more skilled men and women in every field, but there has to be balance and judgement in a fairly-timed approach. It is not for the U.P.G.C. to make such decisions, though Government requires it to give advice. And certainly it does so freely—though fortunately in private.

Some believe that the U.P.G.C. could and should adopt a more positive role. I think that this would not only quite rightly be unacceptable to Government, but would certainly endanger the Committee's credibility. I am proud to say that in the past four years no formal recommendation by the U.P.G.C. has failed to be accepted by Government. I do not believe that this would be the case if there existed a belief that the Committee was becoming involved with the business of Government. Nor also would the institutions then trust it. In brief it is for Government to set policies after receiving and assessing advice. I am very glad to give one example in higher education—Government has recently decided upon a highly important committee to review the requirements of Hong Kong in the next decade or so for all post-secondary and technical education. When their new policy is decided it will be declared to the institutions. The U.P.G.C. remains only a buffer mechanism set up by Government to maintain the greatest degree of institutional autonomy that is possible.

I submit that the rapidly growing Universities and Polytechnic in Hong Kong enjoy greater freedom than most similar institutions in Asia, and that their autonomy and excellence merit the worldwide recognition that they richly earn. I am proud to have played a minor role for a few years.

Interview with Professor Shing-Tung Yau



'Mathematicians have a strong conviction that no matter how mysterious the universe is, it is a cosmos. All scientists believe that there is a simple principle underlying the multifarious changes in the universe, and by discovering it, we shall be able to explain complex phenomena and have a better understanding of the universe.'

Q. *Barely past the age of thirty, you are already a world-renowned mathematician. How do you view the numerous honours showered upon you?*

A. First of all, let me say that although I may be considered young among Chinese mathematicians, I am nothing special in respect of age compared with my counterparts in other countries, who get their training in the sciences earlier in life. Generally speaking, mathematicians and physicists produce their most outstanding work in their twenties, at an age when they are most creative. As one grows older one is less inclined to try new approaches, but it is through new approaches that great achievements are possible.

Secondly, I must say that I am indeed flattered by your compliment on my so-called achievements. You may be interested to know that Mr. Chung Ying-mai, my father's friend, whom I called on a few days ago, exhorted me 'to establish a humane heart for the universe' in

the pursuit of knowledge. Frankly speaking, to achieve this I still have a long way to go. I owe my success, if I may claim to have any, to many of my teachers and friends, among whom are Professor Chern Shiing-Shen, who taught me, and Siu Yum-tong and Cheng Siu-yuen, two brilliant young mathematicians from whom I benefited greatly through conversations I had with them.

Q. *But are there any born mathematicians? What are the qualities that a mathematician should possess?*

A. There are no born mathematicians. I must say I don't believe in genius. Environment and upbringing are far more important: if one grows up among mathematicians, it is much easier to become a mathematician. Hard work is a must, and, of course, patience in tackling and solving numerous problems. These two qualities may, however, have something to do with one's personality.

Q. *Being such a brilliant mathematician yourself, you must have all these qualities. Would you please tell us when and how you began your studies in mathematics?*

A. Thanks to the encouragement of my family, particularly my parents, I developed a keen interest in mathematics at a very early age. My father was a real scholar of principle, whose influence on me has persisted to this day. My elder brother, though himself not good at mathematics at all, was intent on giving me an interest in reading mathematical works beyond textbooks, and he was always buying these for me. Since mathematical concepts are well-defined and clear, the reference books are generally intelligible. Consequently I have learned a lot in this way. Moreover, the secondary school I attended was Pui Ching Middle School in Hong Kong, which is well-known for its teaching in mathematics. With the teachers' incessant encouragement, my interest was further enhanced. I really think that the guidance of teachers and friends is very important at the early stages of development.

Q. *What happened after you proceeded to university?*

A. At the time when I was studying at Chung Chi College of The Chinese University, the Mathematics Department had its limitations and the library was inadequate. Nevertheless, I was still able to lay my hands on the most recent literature on mathematics. Moreover, I was fortunate in having a good teacher at Chung Chi, a fresh graduate from Berkeley. His guidance, coupled with my efforts at keeping abreast of the most recent developments in mathematics, laid for me a solid foundation for future research.

I pursued further studies at the University of California, Berkeley after graduation. At a place where outstanding mathematicians abounded, my outlook was naturally broadened. From the frequent contact with first-rate mathematicians and from their most advanced research, I came to know what good mathematics is, and the direction in which mathematics was developing. It is quite possible that students in universities which do not have a first-rate graduate school may need to make an extra effort in order to discover what good research is.

Q. *Do you think that an excellent graduate school is necessary for a successful undergraduate programme?*

A. Indeed, yes. No university can be first-rate without a first-rate graduate school. At present, The Chinese University may not be able to allocate as much money for its graduate programme as it would like to, but we need not worry about that. Being at the crossroads of East and West, it is in a position to invite well-known scholars passing through Hong Kong on their way to China, Japan, and India to stay here for a few months or at least a few days to give lectures and hold seminars for its staff and students. This is a very effective way of acquainting them with the latest trends in academic development.

Q. *In other disciplines, the research interest and approach of graduate students are often very much influenced by their supervisors. Is this also the case with mathematics?*

A. Mathematics is no exception, but perhaps, not to the same extent. We should leave more room for initiative from the student, because we want our graduate students to develop fully their own potentialities without too much interference.

To decide on the topic of research, most graduate students would need the guidance of their supervisors, from whom many of their ideas inevitably come. In China, supervisors on the whole would prefer their students to follow in their footsteps and do not encourage them to branch off in other directions. But scholars of American universities tend to be more liberal in their attitudes towards their student's research. This is especially true of great masters, who would just point out to the students the more important aspects and the best way to follow and then leave them to make their own way forward.

There is something else which we could learn from American universities. Very few American universities would ask their own Ph.D. graduates to stay on to teach, preferring to have them work in other institutions. This tradition has two obvious advantages. First, at this most vital stage of their academic development, graduates would benefit from such an arrangement because they would have to be all the more independent once they leave their *alma mater* to teach and conduct research in an entirely new setting. Secondly, this practice may promote academic exchange between universities through these graduates, who, while introducing what they have learned from their *alma mater*, will also learn from the tradition of the new institution in which they now work.

Q. *Is it true that academics of American universities have to 'publish or perish'?*

A. Of course there is always pressure, especially now that competition for jobs has become much keener. In American universities, only posts of at least Associate Professor rank are tenured, and academics below that rank, to be considered for promotion, have to exert themselves in research and publication. It can be seen that the tenure system may have its merits but it also has demerits. To subject the academics to too much pressure is obviously undesirable, but being too lax in this respect, as in certain countries where all university posts are tenured posts, would have undesirable effects as well. Academics will be less conscientious once they have secured a post in a university, and may give up research and publishing papers altogether – the last thing we would wish to see in the academic world. There are some academics in American universities who put quantity before quality in their publications, often producing papers of dubious merit, but I still think that it is better than not producing anything at all, because in the process of writing the author has at least made an effort to sum up the research he has done.

Q. *We are always under the impression that mathematicians are engaged in studies of a very abstract kind, involving the manipulation of mysterious figures and symbols. Is this really the case?*

A. Mathematicians through the ages have striven to seek truth and beauty. On the surface, truth and beauty are very abstract things, having hardly anything to do with practical problems of the physical world; but, in reality, mathematics is not so far removed from the practical world, with which it may even claim a very close relationship. Practical problems derived from astronomy, engineering, physics, biology, etc. are reduced by mathematicians to mathematical problems in the form of equations, etc., which they will try to solve. After solving these specific problems, mathematicians may continue with their studies in the area, not out of any immediate practical necessity but simply because they are attracted by the beauty which they perceive in the questions, methods and ideas in the field which they may wish to explore further. In other words, mathematical problems spring, on the one hand, from experience in the physical world, and on the other, from the pursuit of beauty in mathematics.

We have learnt from experience that pure mathematics, no matter how abstract it is, may eventually have some application in the practical world, if developed in the right directions. For example, Riemann Geometry, once considered by non-mathematicians to be mathematician's play with hardly any practical value, was employed by Einstein to explain the time and space of a gravitational field in his general theory of relativity, because of its exactitude, simplicity and beauty.

In fact, the physical world has never ceased to provide mathematicians with new problems, especially in an age when science and industry are developing so rapidly.

Q. *From what you have said, I gather that mathematics is a very complicated discipline. How many branches are there in mathematics?*

A. In my opinion, mathematics can be divided into four main branches. First, the study of numbers: this includes the number theory, integer number theory, algebraic number theory and analytic number theory, etc. Second, the study of geometrical figures: here we have plane geometry, projective geometry, differential geometry and algebraic geometry, etc. Third, the study of function: this involves the study of the relations between numbers and between different kinds of geometry. Fourth, the study of probability.

Q. *I suppose mathematicians can be divided into pure mathematicians and applied mathematicians.*

A. Well, it is in fact quite difficult to draw a line between the two. Before, good mathematicians were usually astronomers, physicists or scientists in other fields as well. Things had changed by the end of the nineteenth century when mathematicians developed a strong interest in the study of abstract mathematical problems and basic theories of mathematics, and devoted to them their undivided attention. However, the connection between mathematics and the other sciences has become closer again since the fifties.

Generally speaking, pure mathematicians seek to conquer their field from the standpoint of aesthetics, having no concern for the practical value of their work. But in recent years, some of them are also willing to take up research on theoretical physics, which, in a way, is very much mathematics-related. Applied mathematicians usually concern themselves with practical problems derived from or suggested by the other sciences such as computer science and engineer-

ing. Needless to say, the solving of these problems require strong back-up from very advanced mathematical theories. Therefore it can be seen that sometimes it is very difficult to draw a hard and fast line between pure mathematicians and applied mathematicians.

Q. *You have mentioned more than once the 'beauty of mathematics'. Could you enlighten us on the exact meaning of this?*

A. The first thing that is important for a mathematician to acquire is an understanding of simplicity and beauty in mathematics. Mathematics has the qualities of both a science and an art. It is as difficult to define beauty in mathematics as in art. Normally, we would say a theorem is beautiful if it is simple as well as significant.

Let me illustrate this with an example in physics. Newton invented the Inverse Square Law, which states that two spheres separated by distance R will attract each other with a force proportional to R^{-2} . This is a very simple law but subsequently it was found to be applicable to the calculation of orbits in astronomy. We have found in this law enormous beauty because of its applicability in other sophisticated and significant fields.

Q. *That means simplicity is an important component of beauty, and applicability as well.*

A. Simplicity is extremely important. As for applicability, let me put it this way. An old unsolved problem is like a blockage in the river of mathematical development, and its solution, just like removal of the blockage, would enable us to find answers to other old unsolved problems and thus contribute to advancement in the whole field. We would then consider the solution of this problem very beautiful.

There is another thing which you may be interested to know. Although we seldom embark on our research from a practical standpoint or think of the role it would play in the practical world, we have found that the laws discovered by mathematicians by way of logical deduction often correspond to the laws of the physical world, and they are beautiful in our eyes for this reason. Most probably what we consider beautiful in our minds corresponds closely to what is true in the physical world. I must admit that this is something I am unable to explain.

To illustrate my point further. As we all know, one dimensional space is a line, two dimensional space is a plane and three dimen-

sional space is the ordinary space. It was commonly believed that dimension beyond the third was non-existent in the physical world, but mathematicians still ventured to study higher dimensions. Soon it was discovered that not only does there exist a close connection between higher dimensions and the physical world but they have even a direct bearing on physics and engineering, etc. So, you can see that beauty and applicability are closely related.

Q. *Could you please tell us what 'simplicity' in mathematics is?*

A. Our idea of 'simplicity' is something that changes with time and circumstances. As our knowledge of the world grows, our idea of simplicity becomes more and more sophisticated. This is all the more so in the twentieth century when modern technology and the mass media have made us better informed and more knowledgeable.

As I have just said, judgement of what simplicity is forms part of the basic training for mathematicians, and such training usually starts at the graduate school level.

Q. *Is it essential for mathematical proofs to satisfy the requirement of rigour?*

A. In the late nineteenth century, mathematicians found that up to that time mathematical proofs were not rigorous enough. Many famous mathematicians therefore called for a greater effort at rigour in the solution of mathematical problems so as to ensure their correctness. The requirement for rigour, initiated by David Hilbert (1862-1943), received general support from other mathematicians.

The requirement for rigour in mathematics has its merit. Making rigour a requirement enables mathematicians to have complete confidence in the correctness of their work – once a theorem is proved it is proved, leaving no room for doubt. However, this requirement has also some adverse effect – mathematics has, as a result, become more abstract.

Q. *But it seems that applied mathematicians as well as scientists in other fields have often been criticized by pure mathematicians for using less rigorous methods in solving problems. Has this really happened?*

A. Yes, even very famous applied mathematicians have been criticized. Some pure mathematicians think that applied mathematicians have 'never

proved a theorem', meaning that the methods employed by them are not rigorous enough. But, to be fair to them, we should take into consideration the fact that they are often faced with some very difficult problems which are too urgent to wait for a rigorous solution. They are thus forced to resort to less rigorous theories and methods.

As for scientists in other fields, they, too, use less rigorous methods. Physicists or engineers rely a lot on computers for solution of problems they are unable to work out. They are willing to accept the solution of the computer even though they are aware that the proof of its correctness requires more advanced calculation processes. This practice, unacceptable to most pure mathematicians, may nevertheless be justifiable from the practical point of view, as it may be the only way to expedite matters.

Q. *What if the solutions are found to be erroneous afterwards?*

A. They may still be able to proceed with their research despite minor errors in the imperfect solutions they have accepted, but as the errors accumulate there may eventually come a point when it is impossible to go on. But, they do not have to wait very long before mathematicians become interested in these problems and attempt their own solution. Generally speaking, we are usually able to rectify these errors in time, before anything serious happens.

It can be seen that the work of mathematicians and that of other scientists are complementary to each other. The weakness of scientists lies in not coming up to the standard of rigour required. The weakness of pure mathematicians, on the other hand, lies in the fact that being used to thinking in abstract terms, their minds are sometimes less adapted to practical problems, and that in their relentless desire to satisfy the requirement of rigour, they may end up with proofs which are of no practical value at all.

Q. *Your solution of Calabi's conjecture is an important breakthrough in mathematics. What is the significance of your solution?*

A. Whether it is a breakthrough depends on how you look at it. From the standpoint of geometry, the solution may be looked upon as a theorem which can be stated simply, a theorem, comprehensible even to students equipped with only a general knowledge of the concept of curvature.

The solution of Calabi's conjecture has some

practical value as well. Differential geometry is the study of geometric forms and the behaviour of the change of curvature. When I attempted a solution of Calabi's conjecture, I was fully aware that its solution would contribute to a deeper understanding of curvature. It turned out that the solution of this conjecture has a great significance not only for differential geometry itself, but also for other fields such as algebraic geometry and even the theory of relativity. It has also led to the solution of many problems which have been hitherto insoluble.

Q. *Your other outstanding achievement is the proof of the positive mass conjecture, which is said to have something to do with the black hole phenomenon.*

A. Yes, it helps to show that the black hole phenomenon, though extraordinary, is based on many of the basic physical phenomena. This concept should be viewed in the light of the general theory of relativity.

The development of the general theory of relativity and differential geometry cannot be separated. The general theory of relativity was first developed by Einstein on the basis of mathematical concepts. What we call time and space is viewed from the standpoint of geometry. Curvature, then, represents gravitation. After 1915, the general theory of relativity, in turn, affected greatly differential geometry. The study of curved space in differential geometry is intimately bound up with the general theory of relativity. About twenty years ago, several British scientists put forth the hypothesis of the black hole, deduced from the concepts of differential geometry. This hypothesis renewed the interest of physicists in the study of the general theory of relativity, using the method of differential geometry. I started my study in positive mass conjecture with a student because in recent years it was discovered that the answers to many of the unsolved problems of general relativity could in fact be found by using the old methods in differential geometry.

Q. *Some of the problems you have tried to solve must be open problems, and being open problems, there might be others working on them as well. What is the key to success then?*

A. There are two ways of approaching a well-known open problem. One is by using new methods completely unknown to our predecessors, the other is by employing a barrage of methods all

of which have been used before. It is of course not easy to invent new methods, but neither is the second way easy. To be successful in our attempt, we must have a thorough knowledge of all, not just some, the existing methods which may be useful, and be able to bring them to bear on the specific problems. And this process would require a considerable degree of creativity, otherwise the open problem would not have remained open for so long. There are in fact many open problems which are of little significance and we are not in the least enthusiastic about their solution. We are only concerned with well-known open problems which are significant.

Q. *Is there a general criterion for judging the value of a mathematical problem?*

A. Most branches of mathematics are developed with a specific purpose in view. Plane geometry, for example, was first developed thousands of years ago when the Greeks and Egyptians started to survey their land and fields. Plane geometry has had its effects on the physical world as well as on the study of mathematics. It had been the most important branch of mathematics until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when it was found to be inadequate and had ceased to contribute to mathematical thought, rendering further study on it completely valueless.

Another thing is that we will not continue with our study of a certain subject if it has already been thoroughly investigated and understood. Again, we can take as example plane geometry, which we consider as a subject thoroughly understood. Any good mathematician, as long as he is willing to spend the time, can solve any problem in the field. Although some people are still carrying on research in the field and have in fact developed some new theorems, we would not consider their efforts worthwhile or the theorems of much value.

Q. *During your last visit to China, in drawing the attention of Chinese mathematicians to a number of open problems, were you applying this criterion?*

A. What I raised are problems in modern differential geometry, and these may be divided into (1) problems of special significance and (2) simple and beautiful problems.

Differential geometry is a study of lines, circles, curves, two dimensional space, three dimensional space . . . as well as the geometry of curved surfaces. And what I mean by pro-

blems of special significance may be construed in two ways. First, they are problems on a certain aspect, on which we have little knowledge, and it is our hope that by raising them we may be able to draw the attention of fellow mathematicians to this aspect. Second, they are the problems whose solution we believe may bring about the settlement of other problems in other fields.

Q. *You have been to China several times on lecture tours. What do you think of China's progress in mathematics?*

A. China's development in mathematics will be very promising if it can succeed in training the younger generation properly. It is the younger generation that our hopes lie.

As far as I know, Chinese graduates in their twenties never spare themselves in their studies. The four Chinese graduate students who went to study mathematics in America this academic year — one each at the University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University, and two at California University, Stony Brook — are doing very well and have demonstrated their research ability. In fact, the standard of university graduates in China is more or less the same as, or even higher than, that of their American counterparts before they enter graduate school. Therefore, given a favourable mathematical environment, free from external interference, they should be able to achieve some good results in the course of three or four years.

But there is one thing which worries me: will the outstanding students now studying abroad continue to have a favourable environment for their research when they return to China? If China really wants to avoid wasting talent, the best way is to send more students abroad so that on their return, those whose fields of study are related can be sent to the same institution to teach, thus providing them with a chance to exchange ideas and experiences, which is vital in academic research.

Q. *It seems that overseas Chinese mathematicians are very concerned about the development of mathematics in China. Is this true?*

A. Yes. Even some of my American friends have a real concern for the development of mathematics in China. Being a Chinese living abroad, I do sincerely hope that China will make great progress in mathematics, and if I can be of help, I shall do my best.

A New Milestone — Launching of Ph. D. Programmes

The Chinese University reached a new milestone in its development in September 1980 when its first doctoral programmes, in Chinese Studies and in Electronics, were launched.

The Graduate School, established in 1966, is an early realization of one of the objectives of the University and graduate studies have always been accorded a high priority in the overall development of the University. However, it is a basic policy to require that graduate programmes in any discipline should only be initiated when the required academic leadership and adequate library and other facilities are available so as to ensure high quality in the graduate students and vital progress in research. After years of preparation, the University has found that the time is ripe to advance into the realm of doctoral education.

For admission to a Ph.D. programme, applicants must in principle

- (i) have obtained a degree of Master from a recognized university and the consent of two qualified scholars in the proposed field of study from recognized universities to be named as referees; or
- (ii) have obtained a degree of Bachelor with Second Class Honours in the upper division or above and have been registered in a course of study for the degree of Master at this University for at least one year and have demonstrated their research ability in the opinion of the Graduate Division Board concerned.

As the number of students to be admitted is very small, the programmes will look for highly motivated candidates with a strong academic background. Once admitted, the student will be assigned a supervisor who will oversee and assess his progress.

For a Ph.D. degree, a candidate will normally pursue a course of advanced study and research on an approved topic for a minimum period of three years and a maximum of seven years from the date of registration. However, the minimum period for a candidate holding a Master's degree in the same field of study as that for the Ph.D. programme may be reduced to two years. The minimum residence requirement will normally be two years for a candidate without a Master's degree and one year for a candidate with a Master's degree.

For the Ph.D. programme in Chinese Studies, students are expected to select an area of concentration from the fields of Chinese language, literature, history, philosophy, arts, etc. The Director of the Graduate Board of Chinese Studies is Professor D. C. Lau.

The Ph.D. programme in Electronics, with Professor C. F. Chen as the Division Head, has the following fields of specialization:

1. Signal Processing
2. Computer Architecture and Applications
3. Semiconductor, Superconductor, and Liquid Crystal Technology
4. Microwave Theory and Techniques
5. Control and System Theory
6. Biomedical Engineering
7. Plasmas and Electromagnetic Theory
8. Solid State Circuits—Fabrication and Technology
9. Solar Energy Devices

The Graduate School will introduce Ph.D. programmes in three more disciplines: Biochemistry, Biology and Physics in 1981-82.

Li Dak Sum Building Foundation Stone Laid

The Foundation stone of Li Dak Sum Building was laid at a ceremony on 4th July, 1980.

This new teaching block is named after its donor, Mr. Li Dak Sum, whose donation of HK\$3 million to the University marked the 25th anniversary of his founding of the Roxy Electric Company Limited.

The Li Dak Sum Building is a 3-storey building located to the west of the University Library. When completed in February 1981, the building will have a total area of 1052 square meters and will serve as the teaching and research centre for the Faculty of Business Administration.

Vice-Chancellor's Remarks

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Saeki and Mr. Li:

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to

this ceremony of the laying of foundation stone of the Li Dak Sum Building, and to thank you for honouring us with your presence.

This is an occasion that we have been looking forward to for some time. Soon when this building is completed, we shall have a central place with adequate space for teaching and learning.

In celebrating the 25th anniversary of his Roxy Electric Company Limited, Mr. Li has generously made a donation of \$3 million toward the building costs; and Mr. Saeki, President of Sharp Corporation of Japan, has graciously come to officiate at this foundation-stone laying ceremony. To both of them we are truly grateful.

Thank you.

Dr. Ma Lin with Mr. Li Dak Sum (right) and honourable guests from Sharp Corporation of Japan



Seminar on Social Work Research

The Seminar on Social Work Research, jointly sponsored by the Department of Social Work of this University, the International Association of Schools of Social Work and the International Council on Social Welfare, was held on 23rd July, 1980 for the purpose of exchanging ideas and experience in social work research.

About sixty participants from Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, U.S.A., the United Kingdom and Hong Kong took part in the Seminar. The Organizing Committee of the Seminar was composed of academics of the University's social work department, including Professor John Jones (Chairman), Mr. Daniel F. Chan, Mr. Mok Bong-ho, and Ms. Agnes Ng.

In his opening remarks, 'The Point of Research,' Professor John Jones pointed out, "An urgent task facing administrators in social agencies is determining if their organizations are accomplishing what they set out to do. Competent evaluation can provide administrators with objective information relating to the effects of past and present programmes and can assist in planning for the future. Social work programme evaluation may be designed to provide an assessment of programme efforts or, better still, to yield information on programme efficiency and effectiveness." He said, "Suchman proposes five categories of criteria according to which a programme may be judged—effort, performance, adequacy of performance, efficiency and process. Although the analysis of the process itself by which a programme produces results may seem to fall outside the realm of strict evaluative research, in practice such a study has both scientific and administrative significance, for it provides a social science frame of reference and it also allows an administrator to generalize about 'what works' in a programme."

The Seminar was held in four sessions: (a) Social

Service Delivery and Citizen Participation; (b) Poverty and Income Inequality; (c) Planning, Research and Evaluation; (d) Social Work Education and Training.

The following papers were presented at the Seminar:

- Dr. Paul P. L. Cheung, "Assessment of marital discord in social work practice: a revalidation of the index of marital satisfaction"
- Ms. Myrna Blake, "The parameters of popular participation"
- Professor Nanthanee Jayasut, "Women's participation in rural development in two provinces of Thailand"
- Dr. Rosanna Y. N. Chan, "Revenue sharing: a U. S. experiment: implications for Asia"
- Dr. Antonin Wagner, "Inequality in a high income country with equal income distribution—the Swiss case"
- Professor David Macarov, "Welfare as work's hand-maiden"
- Professor Richard J. Estes, "World social vulnerability: the social progress of nations, 1968-1978"
- Dr. M. Dennis Kimberley, "The use of time series analysis in evaluating management intervention in human services"
- Professor Rama S. Pandey, "Indicators of poverty at regional level"
- Dr. Joan Ellingham, "Development and operation of an integrated financial and social information computer system for children-in-care"
- Professor C. David Hollister, "Replication of a typology of alcoholics"
- Professor Edna R. Chamberlain, "Social Work and the delivery of legal services: problems in research design"
- Ms. Kay Ku, "The social welfare manpower survey 1980"
- Ms. Janet George, "Professional expectations and practice realities: a Hong Kong case study and its implications for social work educators"
- Dr. Ursula Koch, "Social workers: professional training and their first job"

Conference on Social Development

A Conference on "Social Development, an Inventory and Appraisal", jointly sponsored by the Department of Social Work of this university and the Inter-University Consortium on International Social Development (IUCISD), was held from 27th to 31st July, 1980 at United College. About a hundred delegates from Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Nigeria, Sudan, Zambia, United Republic of Cameroon, Iran, Kenya, Botswana, Rwanda, South Africa, U.S.A. and Canada attended the Conference. The local organizing committee comprised staff of the University's Department of Social Work with Mrs. Eva Li Ko, Senior Lecturer in Social Work, as Chairman.

The purpose of the Conference was to provide workers, educators and development officers with the opportunity to share with each other their successes, frustrations, wisdom and creative ideas on social development. "Social development", a co-ordinated effort to plan the educational, health, economic and social provisions and services, is believed to be more appropriate as a concept and process than "social

welfare" in meeting many of the basic human needs faced by the people throughout the world and to raise the quality of their life.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin welcomed the delegates with a brief address, emphasizing that it was indeed an honour for the University to co-host the first international conference of IUCISD. Dr. J.E.X. Paiva of the Asian Pacific Development Centre of the United Nations and Founding Secretary-General of IUCISD, delivered the keynote address. Other papers presented covered the role of social development in national building, theoretical and reality-based concepts useful to social development, training inter-sectoral workers for social development, curriculum for social development and training frontline workers, and the role and special contributions of women to social development, etc.

Visits to Lek Yuen Housing Estate, the World Rehabilitation Fund Day Centre and Kai-nan Training Centre at Kwun Tong, etc. were arranged for the delegates apart from attending the Conference.

Public Relations Education Seminar

The 'Public Relations Education Seminar', jointly sponsored by the Centre for Communication Studies and the International Public Relations Association (IPRA), was held on 4th-5th September, 1980 at New Asia College. Twenty-five delegates from the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Hong Kong took part in the Seminar. Professor Timothy Yu, Director of the Centre for Communication Studies, welcomed the participants and Professor J. Carroll Bateman, President of IPRA, delivered an opening address.

At the Seminar, five sessions were held and the following topics were discussed:

1. Present state of public relations education
2. Ideal syllabuses for university level public relations education
3. Placement of public relations instruction in the academic structure
4. Subjects required for BA or MA degrees in public relations
5. Public relations education in Third World countries

Welcoming Remarks by Professor Timothy Yu

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure as a new member of IPRA and Director of Centre for Communication Studies to welcome you all to this unusual occasion today. This International Seminar on Public Relations Education and Training is the first of its kind ever held in Asia, so far as I know. The fact that Hong Kong has been chosen as the site for it is an honour

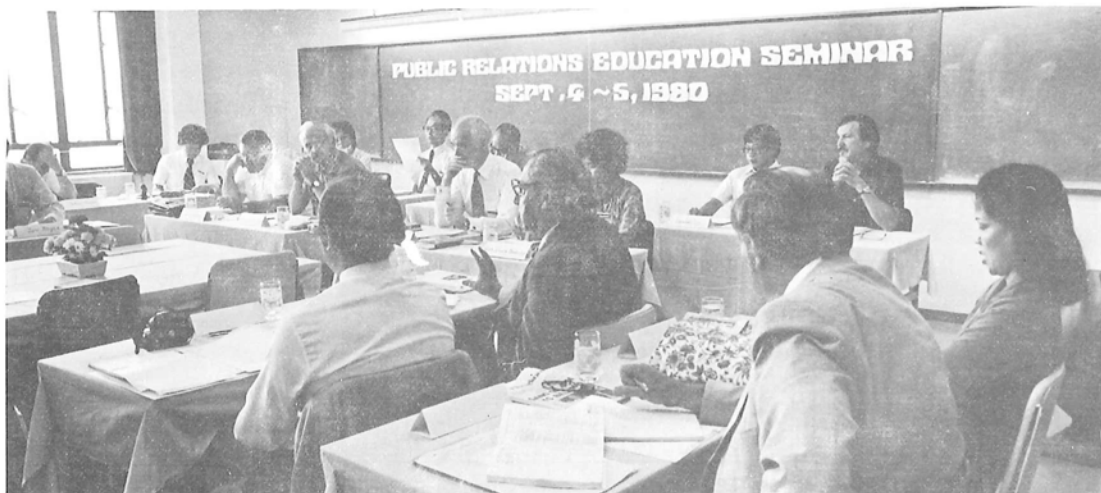
to the city, and we feel all the more honoured that the seminar takes place in this University, and our Centre is asked to become a co-sponsor.

The main purpose of this seminar, as you all know, is two-fold: to review what is already available in Public Relations training through programmes in institutes of higher learning, and to discuss and recommend suitable and practical syllabuses for Public Relations Education especially for the Third World.

In this connection I would like to pay tribute to the International Public Relations Association and its council chairman, members and general secretary, who in their Paris meeting last June decided to move one step further, after their 25 years of glorious success in promoting and upgrading the professional standard of Public Relations. And this one further step is closely tied up with the human factor of society building, to identify the Association more closely with the increasing need for better trained and fuller equipped PR practitioners.

I have no doubt that this seminar which has successfully gathered together the best brains in Public Relation education and training will produce results that benefit the whole of the Third World. And the department of communication on the Chinese University campus is looking to this Seminar for guidance in our effort to devise an effective undergraduate programme of training young men and women in Public Relation studies for Hong Kong and other parts of Asia.

I am confident, ladies and gentlemen, that this Seminar will be fruitful. Let me wish you all success in the discussion in the next two days.



Sixth Commonwealth Conference of Registrars



The Sixth Commonwealth Conference of Registrars of the Universities of Southeast Asia and Pacific Area was held from 10th to 12th November, 1980 at the Cho-Yiu Conference Hall of the University. Apart from the administrative staff of the two local universities, eleven Registrars and Secretaries from Commonwealth universities in Malaysia, Singapore, and Papua New Guinea attended the Conference. Two Registrars representing the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee as well as a representative of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, England, also attended as observers.

Eight discussion sessions were held during the Conference and the following topics were discussed:

1. "The role of the central administrative organization in the planning of the development of the university"
2. "Allocation and management of university

resources" (part one)

3. "Allocation and management of university resources" (part two)
4. "Student records"
"Installation of technologically-sophisticated equipment"
5. "Computer-aided university administration"
6. "Criteria used for promotion of teaching staff"
"Academic staff selection process: centralized or decentralized?"
7. "Staff housing"
"Staff relations"
8. "Link arrangements between the member universities of the Southeast Asia and Pacific Area"

The Registrars' Conference, normally held every two years, is for senior university administrators in the region to meet to discuss common problems and exchange views on various aspects of university administration.

Ninth International Phenomenology Conference

The Nature and Origin of Art

The Ninth International Phenomenology Conference on 'The Nature and Origin of Art' was held at this University from 6th to 8th November, 1980. The Conference was co-sponsored by the Comparative Literature Division of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre and the Philosophy Department of the University, in conjunction with the World Institute for Advanced Phenomenological Research and Learning. Over 35 philosophers, critics, and literary comparatists from Europe, America, Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong attended the Conference.

Phenomenology, founded by German philosopher Edmund Husserl in about 1905, is a theory which stresses the distinctions between the realm of consciousness and natural phenomena—the former is intentional and thus cannot be reduced to the latter. The World Institute for Advanced Phenomenological Research and Learning was founded in 1975, with headquarters in Massachusetts, U.S.A.

This Ninth Conference was held in four sessions and the areas covered in the presentations ranged from philosophical theories on the nature of art and explorations of Western and Eastern aesthetics to concrete investigations of works of art and literary

expression. Participants of the Conference were committed to an interdisciplinary approach, viewing phenomenology not as a self-enclosed philosophical discipline, but rather as a comparative way of thinking which would strengthen the common experiences of the artist and the critic. By and large, both Westerners and Easterners found themselves very much in agreement for, in the East, the philosopher-litterateur has often been considered the ideal type while, in the West, modern philosophers (e.g., Kierkegaard, Heidegger, Sartre) frequently have expressed their philosophy in literary forms.

The topic for the first session was, 'Aesthetics East and West'. Jean-Claude Piguet (University of Lausanne, Switzerland), spoke on 'Principles of Phenomenological Aesthetics' and gave a comprehensive introduction to phenomenology in its contemporary socio-cultural context along with a thought-provoking examination of the relationships between language, thought, and reality. The validity of a phenomenological approach and the plea for a sound phenomenological method were convincingly argued. His paper was followed by Liu Chang-yuan's (The Chinese University, Hong Kong) systematic investiga-



tion into 'The Nature of Art'. This gave rise to a lively discussion about the validity or even legitimacy of defining art. Also presented at this session were papers by Chi-Gyu Kim (Korea University, Seoul) on 'The Concept of *Ko* in Eastern Poetics' and Hiroshi Kojima's (University of Tokyo, Tokyo) 'A Glimpse at the Fundamental Nature of Japanese Art'.

The second session concentrated on 'Phenomenological Inquiry into the Nature and Existence of the Work of Art'. It began with a lucid survey of Roman Ingarden's concept of the work of art and the aesthetic object, presented by Anna-Teresa Tymieniecka of the World Phenomenology Institute. The problem of experience was later re-examined from a different perspective in Wai-lim Yip's (University of California, San Diego, and Visiting Professor at The Chinese University) 'A New Line, a New Mind: Language and the Original World'. The significance of a pre-predicated experience in relation to the specific problem of actual linguistic representation of such an experience was elaborated upon from a comparative perspective. Other papers delivered in the second session were Sandra Holstein's (Shue Yan College, Hong Kong) "Phenomenological Reductionism in

Theodore Roethke's Poetry", and "The Structure of the Literary Work of Art and Its Concretion in Roman Ingarden", jointly presented by Yushiro Takei and Takashi Hishizawa (Gifu Institute, Japan).

In the third session on 'The Origin of the Work of Art', it was discovered that Professor Yip's insight coincided meaningfully with that of Ynhui Park (Simmons College, Boston, and Visiting Professor at Ewha Woman's University, Seoul) on 'Merleau-Ponty's Phenomenological Ontology'. Professor Park examined Merleau-Ponty's attempt to eliminate distinctions between consciousness and object as well as between the transcendental and the empirical. The session was rounded off with papers by Megumi Hashimoto (Nanzan University, Nagoya) on 'Virginia Woolf's Theory of Reception', Mu-sen Kao (The Chinese University, Hong Kong) on 'The Origin of Chinese Art in Historical Perspective', and Michael Holstein (The Chinese University, Hong Kong) on 'The Writer as Shaman'. The Conference came to a close with a round table discussion: 'An Investigation into Problems and Possibilities'.

In short, the Ninth International Phenomenology Conference was indeed interdisciplinary and international in the truest sense of the word.

Civil Service Careers Exhibition



The Civil Service Careers Exhibition, jointly organized by the Appointments Service of the University and the Civil Service Branch of the Government Secretariat, was held on campus from 7th to 9th October, 1980. The Exhibition was jointly opened by the Hon. J. M. Rowlands, C.B.E., J.P., Secretary for the Civil Service; and the Hon. Lydia Dunn, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the University's Appointments Board.

The 3-day Exhibition aims at providing students of the University with a comprehensive picture of career opportunities in the Civil Service. Government units which participated in the Exhibition include: the Government Secretariat (Civil Service Branch, Administrative Grade, and Executive Grade), Census & Statistics Department, Education Department, Fire Services Department, Home Affairs Department, Housing Department, Immigration Department, Inland Revenue Department, Labour Department, Prisons Department, Public Works Department, The Royal Hong Kong Police, Social Welfare Department, and Trade, Industry and Customs Department. These Departments also undertook to offer counselling service for students who sought advice from experienced Government Officers on the spot.

Speech by the Hon. Lydia Dunn, O.B.E., J.P.

Mr. Rowlands, Vice-Chancellor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

As chairman of the University's Appointments Board, it gives me much pleasure to welcome you all to this Civil Service Careers Exhibition. It has been jointly organized by the Civil Service Branch of the

Government Secretariat and the University Appointments Service.

The Hong Kong Community—the general body of taxpayers and individual benefactors—has been very generous indeed in the support given to this University during the past two decades. There can be no denying this generosity whether one thinks in terms of the total investment of funds in these buildings or of annual recurrent expenditure or the level of fees in relation to the costs per student. Apart from scholarship as such and research and participation in public life, obviously by far the most important way in which the University repays the Community is by turning out educated and trained men and women. But their contribution to the life of the Community depends on their being placed in jobs best suited to their qualifications and talents. In part this means ensuring that graduates are aware of the opportunities available in industry, commerce and the professions *and* in the Civil Service. It is to publicize the opportunities available in the Civil Service that this exhibition has been organized. For the many departments and branches of the Civil Service which recruit University graduates can offer a most satisfying and worthwhile career.

I would like to think that the outcome of this exhibition will be a substantial increase in the number of Chinese University graduates pursuing careers in the Civil Service for, at the present time, our University is not as well represented in the Civil Service as it should be.

We are all grateful to you, Mr. Rowlands, for coming here today to officiate at the opening of this Exhibition and for the excellent way in which the



Civil Service Branch and various participating Government Departments have worked with the Appointments Service in organizing this event.

Speech by the Hon. J. M. Rowlands, C.B.E., J.P.

Miss Dunn, Dr. Ma, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is a real pleasure to be back again on your beautiful campus for the opening of this year's Civil Service Careers Exhibition, which is the second to be organized jointly by The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Civil Service Branch of the Government Secretariat.

Last year's exhibition attracted well over 2,000 people and was generally judged to have been a great success. I welcome therefore the idea that this exhibition should become a regular feature of the CUHK calendar.

A great deal of hard work has gone into preparing this exhibition and I should like to thank all the staff concerned, both of the University and of the 14 participating Government Departments. I am sure their efforts will help to ensure that this year's exhibition is also a resounding success.

His Excellency the Governor, when he spoke at last week's opening of the new Legislative Council session, referred to the impact which increased immigration from China is having on our economic and social programmes. Since the public service is already operating at full stretch in carrying out existing programmes, this upsurge in our population will inevitably call for an even greater effort by the civil service, and a correspondingly higher rate of

achievement, if we are to go on improving the standards of living for our enlarged population, as indeed we must.

For the civil service therefore, the 1980s will certainly be an exciting decade of growth, change and challenge. A sufficient supply of young graduates will be crucial to the effectiveness of the civil service in the years ahead and I urge all CUHK students to consider carefully the merits of a career in the civil service. In recent years the Government has appointed an average of 210 fresh graduates each year from CUHK. I should like to see this figure rise to 300 this coming year, and rising later to 400 or so.

There is the attraction of working for a good employer, which is something which the Government strives very hard to be. As a good employer we practise modern staff management methods, we recognize that men and women work best if they are treated as individuals, we like to give responsibility to young people and we reward merit by early promotion.

There is also the attraction of working for an employer who traditionally offers good pay and fringe benefits. But more important to my mind is the personal satisfaction that can be gained from a career spent working really hard for the common good of all who live in Hong Kong, and of personally playing a part in meeting and overcoming the challenges which face every civil servant in his work.

The staff of CUHK have made a really fine effort in helping to prepare the young graduates which Hong Kong needs so badly. I hope this exhibition will attract more of them to join the public service and I now have much pleasure in declaring this exhibition open.

International Collaborative Research on Medicinal Plants

Research efforts of the University on Chinese medicinal materials have gained international recognition. Apart from being a World Health Organization Collaborating Research Centre for the testing of indigenous plants for fertility regulation, and a Ford Foundation Reproductive Science Centre for monitoring the effects of medicinal plants with the aid of radio-immunoassays, it has recently been appointed a Liaison Centre for the Commonwealth Regional Rural Technology Programme: Cultivation and Processing of Medicinal Plants and a Regional Research Centre on Medicinal Plants Chemistry of the UNESCO Southeast Asia Network for the Chemistry of Natural Products. All these four international research centres at the University are headed by Dr. Y. C. Kong, Reader in Biochemistry of the University and member of the WHO's Expert Advisory Panel on Traditional Medicine.

The first of the new appointments was made by the Commonwealth Science Council and the project is undertaken by six Asian-Pacific Commonwealth countries, namely, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka. The Programme aims to upgrade traditional methods of cultivating and processing medicinal plants by the introduction of technology. It is hoped that, through this project, both the economy and health care systems of all participating countries can be improved and that more extensive scientific research and international collaboration will result. The National Coordinators of the project for Hong Kong are Dr. Y. C. Kong and Dr. Paul But of this University. The Director of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department (represented by Mr. S. P. Lau), Kadoorie Agriculture Aid Association (represented by Mr. Y. H. Chung), Dr. K. H. Yung, Senior Lecturer of the Biology Department of the University and Dr. Tze-kong Wai of the Swire Group have agreed to participate in this project and to serve as advisers.

The second appointment was made by the Coordinating Board of the UNESCO Network at its 5th annual meeting held in Bangkok on 20th-21st September, 1980. The Board, in recognition of the immense progress and contribution made by the University as a Liaison Centre of the Network, decided to upgrade the Liaison Centre to a full-fledged Regional Centre. The University in this new capacity will redouble its efforts to study the chemistry of medicinal plants through collaborative research in the UNESCO Southeast Asia Network.

The University will continue to exert itself in promoting and co-ordinating international collaborative research on medicinal plants and to attach great importance to its commitments to other world organizations in future.



I-mu Ts'ao—study on this medicinal plant at the University has gained international recognition

Publication of *Li's Chinese Dictionary*



The *Li's Chinese Dictionary*, recently published by The Chinese University Press, was compiled by Dr. Choh-ming Li, former Vice-Chancellor of this University.

Chinese dictionaries published so far have either arranged the characters by their meanings, by the syllabary minus the initial consonant, or by using the 214 radicals. Users who do not know the meaning or the rhyme of a character often have difficulties in locating it in a Chinese dictionary. Also, words grouped under a radical do not have the same pronunciation. The *Li's Chinese Dictionary* is the first dictionary to break away from these traditional classification methods.

This 680-page dictionary groups more than 12,000 commonly used characters into just over 1,100 categories, mostly in accordance with their phonetic components so that every character in each of the categories has the same phonetic root. Such an arrangement facilitates the location of characters in the *Dictionary*. The *Kuo-yu* and Cantonese pronunciations given in the *Dictionary* reflect the evolution undergone by both and, to some extent, the pronunciations in relation to each other.

A special feature of the *Dictionary* is the "Fan" indexing system under which Chinese characters having the same number of strokes are arranged in the order of "the dot" (丶), "the downward slanting stroke to the left" (丿), "the vertical stroke" (丨), "the downward slanting stroke to the right" (㇇), and "the horizontal stroke" (一), in Chinese calligraphy. This order is comparable to the sequence in the opening of a fan.

The publication of this *Dictionary* is financed by a private donation from Drs. S. H. Ho, J. S. Lee, and Q. W. Lee and the late Mr. Harold Lee. Dr. Choh-ming Li, who spent over fifteen years, primarily after office and on public holidays, to complete this remarkable work, has generously offered to contribute the proceeds from the sales of the *Dictionary* to the University's Institute of Chinese Studies for its research programmes.

Personalia

I. Appointments

Acting Head of United College

Dr. Lam Yat-wah (1.7.80-15.8.80)
Professor Chen Tien-chi (16.8.80-31.7.81)

Dean of Faculty of Arts

Professor D. C. Lau

Dean of Faculty of Social Science

Dr. Rance P. L. Lee

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Professor F. C. Johnson
Professor of English
Professor Wai-lim Yip
Professor in Comparative Literature
Dr. Jack Croft Richards
Senior Lecturer in English
Dr. Lutz Bieg
Visiting Lecturer in German Studies
Dr. Michael Edward Holstein
Lecturer in English

Dr. Kao Mu-sen
Lecturer in Fine Arts
Mr. Archie Lee Chi Chung
Lecturer in Religion
Dr. Lu Ping-chuan
Lecturer in Music
Mr. Makio Nakamichi
Visiting Lecturer in Japanese Studies
Dr. Shih Yuan-kang
Lecturer in Philosophy
Miss Elizabeth Stewart
Visiting Lecturer in English
Mr. Hok-ming Cheung
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in History
Mr. Joseph Kaung Tai-wai
Assistant Lecturer in Religion
Mrs. Lau Kwok Pui-lan
Assistant Lecturer in Religion
Miss Lo Wai-luen
Assistant Lecturer in Chinese
Rev. Thomas Soo Yee-po
Honorary Assistant Lecturer in Religion
Mr. Chiang Ying-ho
Language Instructor in Chinese Language &
Literature
Miss Amy Tsui
Language Instructor in English

Faculty of Business Administration

Professor Michel Montebello
Visiting Professor of General Business Management
& Personnel Management

Dr. Thomas Kindel
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Marketing & Inter-
national Business

Dr. John A. Knutsen
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Marketing & Inter-
national Business

Dr. Felix Kwan Yat-ming
Visiting Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Dr. Linda Ng Fung Yee
Lecturer in General Business Management &
Personnel Management

Dr. Steven A. Scherling
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Dr. Elizabeth Yang Chung-fang
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Mr. Patrick Chan Sze-ting
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Mr. Leung Kwan Lap, Victor
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Miss Sandy Tsang Yuk-hing
Assistant Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Mrs. Susan Yuan
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in General Business
Management & Personnel Management

Faculty of Medicine

Professor Wolfgang C. Hamann
Professor of Physiology

Dr. Chew Eng Ching
Senior Lecturer in Anatomy

Dr. David Tai-Wai Yew
Senior Lecturer in Anatomy

Faculty of Science

Professor Chen Tien-chi
Professor of Computer Science & Electronics

Dr. Chan Yiu Keung
Lecturer in Computer Science

Dr. Leung Chi Ying
Lecturer in Statistics

Mr. Henry Lam Chi-ping
Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Miss Shum Lan
Instructor in Computer Science

Faculty of Social Science

Professor Sen-dou Chang
Professor of Geography

Professor Robert Bishop
Visiting Associate Professor of Journalism &
Communication

Dr. H. Stephen Morris
Visiting Reader in Anthropology

Mr. David Wei-jan Chao
Temporary Lecturer in Journalism and Communi-
cation

Dr. Chao-ming Cheng
Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. David Chu Kim-yee
Lecturer in Geography

Dr. Janet Lee Scott
Temporary Lecturer in Anthropology

Miss Winnie Luk Wai-ming
Assistant Lecturer in Government & Public
Administration

Physical Education

Mr. Lo Yuen-cheong
Instructor

Miss Ma Shu-shiou
Temporary Instructor

School of Education

Dr. Joseph Wu Sen
Visiting Senior Lecturer

Dr. Ruth Carter Hok
Supervisor, English Language Unit

Miss Wu Kin-bing
Temporary Assistant Lecturer

Miss Peony Leung
Language Instructor
English Language Unit

Miss Eileen Tso
Language Instructor
English Language Unit

Lingnan Institute of Business Administration

Professor Leonard Minkes
Visiting Professor

Three-Year Part-Time MBA Degree Programme

Professor Edward J. Schmidlein
Visiting Professor

Professor Lester Jackson Turvaville
Visiting Professor

Dr. John P. Cragin
Lecturer

Dr. Stanislaus Hu
Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Dr. Choy Yuen-min
Director of Multi-Discipline Laboratories

Dr. Lai Kam Sun
Temporary Dental Surgeon
University Health Services

Mr. Yip Chi-ying
Assistant Secretary
University Secretariat

Dr. Lee Wai-sun
Temporary Senior Computer Officer II
Computer Services Centre

Mr. Aaron Li Wing-yuen
Senior Computer Officer II
Computer Services Centre

Dr. Paul But
Temporary Administrative Assistant
Public Relations & Information Section
University Secretariat

Mrs. Florence Hua
Assistant Librarian II
University Library

Mr. Kong Luan
Computer Officer
Department of Computer Science

Mrs. Clara Lee Chan King Wah
Administrative Assistant
Faculty of Medicine

Mr. Ng Lai-hung
Temporary Assistant Engineer
Buildings Office

Mr. Victor T. K. To
Computer Officer
Computer Services Centre

Ms. Trajn Boughan
Assistant Architect
Buildings Office

Mr. Chan Hung-kan
Editorial Assistant
Institute of Chinese Studies

Dr. Chan Sin-wai
Associate Editor
Comparative Literature and Translation Centre

Mr. Peter Lam
Assistant Curator
Art Gallery

Mr. Li Kin-wah
Temporary Assistant Architect
Buildings Office

Mr. Yau Tze-man
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Office of Student Affairs

Research Staff

Professor T. K. Cheng
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Chinese Studies

Professor Tsung-i Jao
Honorary Senior Research Fellow
Centre for Chinese Archaeology & Art

Mr. Yu Nae-wing
Research Associate
Chinese Language Research Centre

II. Promotion

Academic Staff

Professor John L. Espy
Professor of International Business

Dr. Chow Lam Lin-sen
Reader in Chinese Language

Dr. Philip Fu
Reader in Accounting

Dr. Rance P. L. Lee
Reader in Sociology

Dr. Philip Sun
Reader in Translation & Chinese Literature

Dr. Michael H. Bond
Senior Lecturer in Psychology

Dr. Benjamin Chan
Senior Lecturer in Education

Dr. Choy Yuen-min
Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry

Dr. Walter K. K. Ho
Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry

Dr. Ho Hsiu-hwang
Senior Lecturer in Philosophy

Mr. Hsu Kwan-san
Senior Lecturer in History

Dr. T. T. Hsueh
Senior Lecturer in Economics

Dr. Hung Hing-sum
Senior Lecturer in Computer Science

Mrs. Eva Li Ko
Senior Lecturer in Social Work

Dr. Ng Lee-ming
Senior Lecturer in Religion

Dr. Pedro Ng
Senior Lecturer in Sociology

Mr. Sheung Chung-ho
Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language and Literature

Dr. Siu Ping-kee
Senior Lecturer in Education

Miss Sun Nan
Senior Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Dr. Lam Kin-che
Lecturer in Geography

Mr. Mok Bong-ho
Lecturer in Social Work

Dr. Joseph W. C. Wong
Lecturer in Journalism & Communication

Mr. Thomas Wong
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

Mr. Oliver Yau
Lecturer in Marketing & International Business

Miss Hon Kwai-yue
Assistant Director of Physical Education

Mrs. Ng Lam Sim-yuk
Senior Language Instructor

Administrative Staff

Mr. Philip Y. C. Mak
Assistant Curator (Technical)
Art Gallery

Mrs. Rosemary Dai
Staff Tutor
Department of Extramural Studies

Mr. Charles Wong
Staff Tutor
Department of Extramural Studies

Mr. Chan Chuen-sang
Administrative Assistant
Faculty of Business Administration

Miss Winnie L. L. Cheung
Administrative Assistant
Office of Student Affairs

Mr. John Y. H. Cheung
Assistant Librarian II
University Library

Ms. Maria Fatima Lee
Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students' Office
New Asia College

Mrs. Leung Ko Kwai-chau
Assistant Librarian II
University Library

Miss Leung Yuk-bing
Administrative Assistant
Department of Extramural Studies

Mr. Laubie Li
Administrative Assistant
University Secretariat

Mrs. Li Mak Suet-mui
Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students' Office
United College

Mr. Luen Chih-biau
Administrative Assistant
Office of International Asian Studies Programme

Miss Sonia Ng
Administrative Assistant
Dean of Students' Office
Chung Chi College

Mr. Tsui Chi-yu
Administrative Assistant
Department of Extramural Studies

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

Mr. Wong Tin-yik
Probationary Administrative Assistant
Department of Extramural Studies

III. Retirement

Academic Staff

Dr. Chow Lam Lin-sen
Reader in Chinese Language

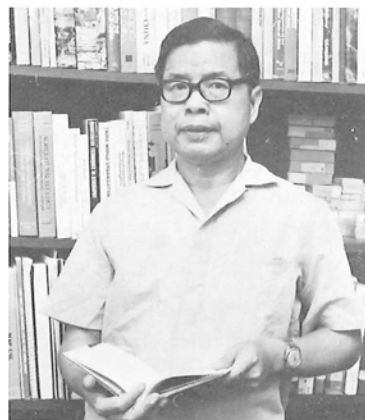
Mr. Arthur Hinton
Senior Lecturer, School of Education

Dr. Liang Chi-sen
Senior Lecturer in Geography

Administrative Staff

Mrs. Lilian C. Lee
Executive Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor

Staff Profiles



Professor Sen-dou Chang

Professor Sen-dou Chang

Professor, Department of Geography

Professor Sen-dou Chang was born in Zhejiang Province, China, in 1928. After receiving his B.A. degree from Chi-nan University, Shanghai, in 1949, he went to the United States for further studies at the University of Wisconsin (M.A., 1955), and the University of Washington (Ph.D., 1961).

Professor Chang had been Assistant Professor at California State University at Northridge, Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Washington, Associate Professor and later Professor of Geography at the University of Hawaii before he joined this University in August, 1980.

Professor Chang is a member of the Association of American Geographers, the Association of Asian Studies, American Geographical Society, and American Society of Photogrammetry. He has been given awards for conducting research on Chinese urbanization by the Social Science Research Council, New York, and the Fulbright Hays Award by the U. S. Office of Education.

Professor Chang has published numerous articles and reviews in various academic and professional journals of international standing, covering his research interests in urbanization, land use, and agricultural geography, etc., particularly of China. Professor Chang is also an expert on aerial photographic interpretation and remote sensing techniques. He is the co-author of *Atlas of Hawaii*.

Professor Leonard Minkes

Visiting Professor, Lingnan Institute of Business

Administration

Professor Leonard Minkes (M.A. Oxon, FRCA), Professor of Business Organization and former Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science at the University of Birmingham, joined this University as Visiting Professor of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration in 1980.

Professor Minkes' academic and professional experience in the U.K. and overseas has been rich, having worked with the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, and served as a member of the Midlands Postal Board in the U.K., and is now on the Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce. He is on the United Nations list of specialists in business organization and management.

In Hong Kong, Professor Minkes is busily engaged in consulting and educational work with industry and with the Hong Kong Government Service. He is also a member of the Council of the University of East Asia, Macau, to which he is a consultant on Business Studies.

Professor Wai-lim Yip

Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature, English Department

Professor Wai-lim Yip was born in Guangdong Province, China, in 1937. He received his university education in Taiwan and read English at National Taiwan University (B.A., 1959) and Taiwan Normal University (M.A., 1961). After teaching for a year at Kau Yan English College in Hong Kong, he left for the United States for further studies. He specialized



Professor Leonard Minkes



Professor Wai-Lim Yip



Dr. Lu Ping-chuan

in poetry writing at the State University of Iowa and obtained in 1964 the degree of M.F.A., and in 1967 he obtained a Ph.D. in comparative literature at Princeton University.

Professor Yip had been Assistant Professor (1967-70), Associate Professor (1972-74), Chairman of the Comparative Literature Division (1976-78), and Professor (1976-80) of the Department of Literature at the University of California, San Diego before he joined this University as Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature in 1980. He had also been Visiting Associate Professor (1970-71) and Visiting Professor (1974-75) at National Taiwan University, where he helped to initiate the Ph.D. Programme in Comparative Literature.

Professor Yip was elected Fellow of the Creative Arts Institute in 1970 and Fellow of Regent Humanities in 1973, and one of the ten major poets in Taiwan.

A prolific poet, Professor Yip has published poems in both Chinese and English. Collections of his poems include: *Fugue*, *Edge of Waking*, *Selected Poems*, *The Voice of Blooming* and *The Wild Flower Story*. He has also translated T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, Sidney Kingsley's *The Patriot*, and works of recent European and Latin American poets (in *And the Trees Sing*) into Chinese, and poems of Wang Wei (in *Hiding the Universe: Poems of Wang Wei*) and contemporary poets like Pien Chih-lin, Hsin-ti and Ai Ch'ing into English. Professor Yip has carried out extensive research on the American poet, Ezra Pound, and his major research interests are in comparative poetics and classical Chinese literary theories. Among his major publications are: *Ezra Pound's Cathay*,

Classical Chinese Poetry: Major Modes and Genres, *Classical Chinese Literature in Comparative Perspective* (in Chinese), and other collections of critical essays: *Order's Growth* (which won the Literature Prize awarded by Taiwan's Ministry of Education). *Drink from the First Harmony: Studies in Comparative Literature and Literary Theory* and *Studies in Modern Chinese Fiction*.

Dr. Lu Ping-chuan

Lecturer in Music

Dr. Lu Ping-chuan was born in 1929 in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. He studied music in Japan and obtained the degree of B.A. from Musasino Music College, Tokyo in 1966. He pursued further studies at the University of Tokyo, specializing in comparative musicology, and was awarded the degrees of M.A. (1969) and Ph.D. (1972).

Since 1969, Dr. Lu had been Lecturer at Showa Music College, Japan, Associate Professor at Chinese Culture University, Taiwan, Associate Professor at Taiwan National College of Arts, Professor at Suchen Home Economics College, Taiwan, and Professor at Taiwan Normal University. He joined this University as Lecturer in Music in 1980.

Dr. Lu has published a number of articles in international journals covering his research interests in music and instruments of Taiwan aborigines.

Dr. Chan Sin-wai

Associate Editor, Comparative Literature and Translation Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies

Dr. Chan Sin-wai read History and Chinese Philosophy



Dr. Chan Sin-wai



Mr. Patrick S. T. Chan



The Rev. Thomas Yee-po Soo

at The Chinese University of Hong Kong and graduated with a B.A. (Hons.) degree in 1974. He pursued his graduate studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and received his Ph.D. degree in 1977.

Dr. Chan joined The Chinese University as Research Associate at the Institute of Chinese Studies in 1978. He took up the present post as Associate Editor of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre in September 1980.

His major research interests are in modern Chinese intellectual thought and Chinese-English translation. *T'an Ssu-t'ung: An Annotated Bibliography*, published by The Chinese University Press, is his recent work. Forthcoming is *An Exposition of Benevolence: The Jen-hsiieh of T'an Ssu-t'ung, a Translation with an Introduction* by the same publisher.

Mr. Patrick S. T. Chan

Assistant Lecturer, Department of Accounting and Finance

Mr. Patrick S. T. Chan graduated from York University, Canada with a B.A. degree in Economics in 1976 and obtained an M.B.A. degree in 1978. He is at present pursuing his doctoral studies in business administration at the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Chan's academic interest lies in Finance and Economics. He is the co-author of 'Cash management of foreign note holdings by bank' (with Dr. J. C. Pattison) to be published in *Journal of Banking and Finance* 5:4; and author of 'Changing corporate environment calls for special managerial competence',

to be published by *Young Executive*.

The Rev. Thomas Yee-po Soo

*College Chaplain, Chung Chi College,
Honorary Assistant Lecturer, Religion Department*

The Rev. Thomas Yee-po Soo, who received his secondary education at St. Paul's College, Hong Kong, graduated from Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1969 with a B.A. degree in history. He went to the United States for further studies in 1972 and obtained an M.A. degree in history from the University of Georgia in 1974. He then left for Canada to pursue theological studies at Trinity College of Toronto University, where he obtained the M. Div. Hons. degree in 1978.

While pursuing his theological studies at Toronto University, the Rev. Thomas Soo also enrolled for Clinical Pastoral Education Programmes at Toronto School of Theology and served as chaplain for several general and mental hospitals. He returned to Hong Kong in 1978 and was ordained Deacon of the Anglican Church the same year and ordained Priest the next year. He is now currently the Priest-in-charge at Holy Spirit Church, Shatin.

The Rev. Thomas Soo's association with Chung Chi College has been close. After graduating from the College, he served as Tutor of its History Department for three years (1969-1972); and immediately after his return from America, he was appointed its College Chaplain and became warden of its student hostel, *Wen Lin Tang*, in 1979. He is now concurrently an Honorary Assistant Lecturer of its Religion Department.

News in Brief

Professor S. S. Hsueh Seconded to Macau University

The University Council has agreed to the secondment of Professor S. S. Hsueh, Head of United College, to the University of Macau as Rector with effect from 1st July, 1980. For the remaining period of Professor Hsueh's term of office, Dr. Lam Yat-wah, Reader in Electronics, and Professor Chen Tien-chi have been appointed Acting Head of the College from 1st July to 15th August, 1980 and from 16th August, 1980 to 31st July, 1981, respectively.

Visit of Lord and Lady Fulton of Falmer

Lord Fulton of Falmer, an overseas Council member of the University and one of the key figures in the founding of the University, visited the University from 5th to 15th October, 1980, accompanied by Lady Fulton. Lord Fulton held discussions with numerous officers and student representatives of the University during his visit.

UPGC Appointments & Reappointments

* His Excellency the Governor has approved the appointment of Mr. W. M. Bradley, J.P., as Secretary of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee with effect from 19th July, 1980, to succeed Mr. S. F. Bailey, C.B.E., J.P.

* Professor Barbara Strang, Professor of English Language & General Linguistics, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed an overseas member of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee from 1st July, 1981 to 31st December, 1985, replacing Mr. R. C. Griffiths, whose term of office will expire on 31st December, 1980.

* In addition, the following have been reappointed

as overseas members of the UPGC:

—Sir John Butterfield (from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1985)

—Dr. E. W. Parkes (from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1985)

—Dr. R. L. Werner (from 1st January, 1981 to 31st December, 1985)

—Mr. J. McHugh (from 1st January, 1981 to 31st December, 1982)

Tuition Fees to Go Up by \$230 a year

The University Council decided, at a meeting held on 30th September, 1980, to increase the tuition fee of all full-time students by \$230 per year throughout the triennium 1981/84, bringing the present fee of \$2,050 up to \$2,280 in 81/82, \$2,510 in 82/83 and \$2,740 in 83/84.

Information Management Unit Established

The University established an Information Management Unit in August 1980 to centrally co-ordinate, process and provide University data and information for all the departments within the administration. The Unit is directly responsible to the Administrative Affairs Committee.

Mrs. Doris Watt has been appointed Head of the Unit, and Dr. Stanislaus Hu Consultant on Information Management.

Advisers on Comparative Literature Appointed

Professor Yip Wai-lim, Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature has been appointed concurrently as an Adviser on Comparative Literature to the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre under the Institute of Chinese Studies.

In addition, Professor A. Owen Aldridge of the University of Illinois and Professor Harry Levin of Harvard University have been appointed Honorary Advisers on Comparative Literature to the Centre.

People-To-People Delegation Visits CUHK

A delegation of anesthesiologists of the People-to-People Programme of the United States visited the University on 6th November, 1980 and was given a talk on the medical and health services in Hong Kong by Professor G. H. Choa, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The 25-member delegation was led by Dr. Charles Gillespie, Senior Consultant, Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas.

The People-to-People Programme was founded by the late U. S. President D. Eisenhower some twenty years ago. The purpose of the Programme is to promote goodwill and understanding between Americans and the people of other countries through sending delegations of U. S. citizens abroad.

Full Metrication to be Implemented within the University

The Administrative and Planning Committee has formally approved the policy of achieving full metrication within the University by 1983.

Dr. J. S. Dahele, Lecturer in Electronics and representative of the University on the Education and Industrial Training Sector Committee of the Metrication Committee, has been asked to coordinate efforts for implementing the policy.

New University Guest Houses and Staff Common Room Start Operation

The two new University Guest Houses, which were converted from the former residences of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, have started operation. Together with the existing Yali Guest House, the three Houses have a total of 15 air-conditioned guest rooms, which may accommodate up to 32 guests staying for short periods at the University.

The Staff Common Room, located on the ground floor of University Guest House 'I', was officially opened on 29th July, 1980. Facilities of the Staff Common Room include a lounge/bar, a reading room, a small games room for card games, a dining room and a private dining/conference room.

Student Enrolment 1980-81

I. Undergraduates

	M.	F.	Total
Arts Faculty	427	620	1,047
Chinese Language & Literature	89	183	272
English	61	157	218
Fine Arts	27	41	68
History	123	139	262
Music	23	20	43
Philosophy	81	42	123
Religion	23	38	61
Business Administration Faculty	646	258	904
Accounting & Finance	214	90	304
General Business Management & Personnel Management	182	101	283
Marketing & International Business	250	67	317
Science Faculty	1,082	138	1,220
Biochemistry	81	9	90
Biology	163	58	221
Chemistry	184	31	215
Computer Science	47	10	57
Electronics	197	1	198
Mathematics	187	24	211
Physics	223	5	228
Social Science Faculty	660	568	1,228
Anthropology	8	7	15
Economics	198	109	307
Geography	96	85	181
Government & Public Administration	80	41	121
Journalism & Communication	44	57	101
Social Work	89	112	201
Sociology	145	157	302
Total:	2,815	1,584	4,399

II. Postgraduate Students

Ph.D.	7	2	9
M.Phil.	77	14	91
M.S.W.	2	5	7
M.A.	0	1	1
M.A.(Ed.)	19	3	22
M.B.A. 2-year (Full-time)	55	12	67
3-year (Part-time)	113	17	130
M.Div.	4	0	4
Dip. Ed. (Full-time)	49	44	93
(Part-time)	282	191	473
Total:	608	289	897
Grand Total:	3,423	1,873	5,296

Gifts to the University



Sir Yuet-keung Kan and Dr. Ma Lin receiving a donation for the establishment of 'The T. T. Ng Research Fund' from Mr. T. T. Ng (3rd from left)

As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's developments, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support its physical development programmes, research projects, publication projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, etc. The University received the following gifts and donations in 1980.

Physical Development Programmes

- (1) From Dr. the Hon. Francis Y. H. Tien a donation of HK\$3 million for the construction of a student hostel.
- (2) From the Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd. a further donation of HK\$400,000 to meet the increased construction costs of the Sports Centre.
- (3) From the Agribusiness Enterprises Limited (a) the mushroom growing room installed on the University campus; (b) the experimental Rota-Tray Growing Unit; and (c) ancillary equipment.

Equipment

- (4) From the Ampex World Operations S. A. an Ampex mini-computer system.
- (5) From the Lo's Mee Kwong Garment Factory Limited a DEGICO M16E Computer System.
- (6) From the Foreign Ministry of the French Government a donation of 10,000 francs for the purchase of a photometer.

- (7) From Dr. Haking Wong a donation of HK\$9,312 for the purchase of a telescope.
- (8) From Shun Hing Electronics Trading Co. Ltd. a microwave oven.

Research Projects

- (9) From Mr. T. T. Ng a donation of HK\$2.5 million for the establishment of "The T. T. Ng Research Fund" to support the University's research programme on Chinese language conducted by the Chinese Language Research Centre.
- (10) From Mr. Deacon T. K. Chiu a donation of HK\$1 million for the establishment of the "Deacon T. K. Chiu Research Fund". Annual income from the fund will be used to finance the University's research projects on social and educational studies with reference to Hong Kong, particularly those relating to historic sites and the archaeology of the New Territories.
- (11) From the World Health Organization (WHO):
 - (a) US\$15,000, being a grant for the Project on isolation of the anti-implantation principle in medicinal plants for the year 1979.
 - (b) US\$104,000, being a grant for the Project "A Multicentre collaborative approach for the isolation of fertility regulating agents from plants" for 1980.
- (12) From the following individuals, companies and foundations donations in support of the research

on Chinese medicines:

- (a) The Ford Foundation a donation of US\$67,500
 - (b) The Chiap Hua Cheng Foundation a donation of HK\$100,000
 - (c) Mr. K. K. Tse a donation of HK\$100,000
 - (d) BankAmerica Foundation a donation of US\$10,000
 - (e) Mr. David M. C. Yeh a donation of HK\$20,000
 - (f) The Shui Hing Co., Ltd. a donation of HK\$5,000
 - (g) Mr. S. C. Wu a donation of HK\$4,000
- (13) From the Wideland Foundation Limited a donation of HK\$100,000 to the research programme on mariculture of the Marine Science Laboratory.
 - (14) From the Trustees of Lingnan University a donation of US\$17,300, being contribution for the operating expenses of the Department of Sociology and the Social Research Centre in conducting their "Programme of Research and Teaching on the Chinese Society".
 - (15) From the International Foundation for Science a grant of Swedish Kronor 41,500 in support of the project "Chemical and Pharmacological studies on the abortifacient protein of the Chinese herb, *Trichosanthes Kirilowii*" conducted by Dr. H. W. Yeung of the Department of Biochemistry.
 - (16) From the Hung On-To Memorial Fund a grant of HK\$30,000 as financial support to the Hung On-To research Centre for Machine Translation for the academic year 1980-81.
 - (17) From the British Council a grant of HK\$20,000 for the joint project on the leisure and recreation patterns of people in employment in Hong Kong undertaken by the Recreation & Sport Service of the Hong Kong Government and the Social Research Centre.
 - (18) From Mr. Henry Hsu a donation of HK\$20,000 for research purposes.
 - (19) From the Lotus Tours Limited a donation of HK\$18,000 being contribution to the research funds of the University.
 - (20) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute a grant of US\$2,800 in support of the project of research on "Historical Inscriptions in Hong Kong" conducted by Drs. Alice Lun Ng, Bernard H. K. Luk and David Faure.

- (21) From the District Advisory Board of Saikung District Office a research grant of HK\$11,920 in support of the oral history project on "Saikung in the 1940's" organized by the Centre for East Asian Studies.
- (22) From the Mei Foo Investments Limited a donation of HK\$1,000 in support of the research activities of the Social Research Centre.

Publication Projects

- (23) From the Asia Foundation:
 - (a) US\$10,000, being contribution to the publication of *A Comprehensive Bibliography of Japanese Translations of Chinese Books* and *A Comprehensive Bibliography of Chinese Translations of Japanese Books* by the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre.
 - (b) US\$8,000, being contribution to meet partial costs of selection, translation, editing, and publishing an anthology to be entitled "A Silver Treasury of Sung Quatrains".
- (24) From the Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$200,000 in support of the Publication Fund of the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art.
- (25) From the Lee Foundation (Singapore) a donation of HK\$100,000 each for the years 1980 and 1981 to the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art Publication Fund.
- (26) From the B. Y. Lam Foundation Limited a grant of HK\$100,000 in support of the Art Gallery's Publication Fund in commemoration of the Centennial of Deacons Solicitors & Notaries Public.
- (27) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute a grant of US\$1,650 in support of the publication of "Index to *Jing Dian Shi Wen*" by Mr. Dang Shu-Leung.
- (28) From Mr. Lin Shou Chin a donation of HK\$2,000 to the University Press to help pay the cost of paper in the production of his book "戰國細木工榫接合工藝研究".

Fellowships and Scholarships

- (29) From the Shanghai Fraternity Association, Hong Kong:

- (a) HK\$1 million to set up the "Shanghai Fraternity Educational Fund",
 (b) HK\$20,000 as Scholarship Fund.
- (30) From the BankAmerica Foundation a donation of US\$40,000 in support of the Visiting Scholar Programme of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration, for 1980-81 and 1981-82.
- (31) From the Trustees of Lingnan University:
 (a) US\$18,000 and US\$14,000, being the cost of operating the Lingnan Trustees Faculty Development Fellowship Programme in the academic years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.
 (b) US\$10,000, being the cost of operating the Lingnan Trustees Doctoral Business Administration Fellowship Programme for the year 1981-82.
- (32) From the Sing Tao Newspapers Ltd. an annual grant of US\$13,500 for three years, beginning 1980-81, as a continued support to the Sing Tao Foundation Fellowship/Scholarship Scheme of International Asian Studies Programme.
- (33) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute a grant of US\$6,000 as five graduate scholarships.
- (34) From the following individuals, companies and foundations donations to the John C. McDouall Scholarship Fund:
- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) Mr. Tseng Cheng | HK\$10,000 |
| (b) Wellwisher Foundation Limited | 10,000 |
| (c) Lady Ivy Fung | 5,000 |
| (d) Mr. Li Fook Shu | 5,000 |
| (e) Dah Sing Bank Limited | 5,000 |
| (f) Mr. Samson Sun | 5,000 |
| (g) The S. H. Ho Foundation Limited | 2,000 |
| (h) Mr. Leo T. H. Lee | 2,000 |
| (i) Mr. Robert Ki-cheong Li | 1,000 |
| (j) Relatives & friends of the late Mr. John C. McDouall | 1,968.26 |
- (35) From the Ning Po Residents Association (H.K.) Ltd.:
- (a) HK\$20,000 for the purpose of developing students' talents.
 (b) An annual donation of two scholarships "Ning Po Residents Association T. Y. Tung Memorial Scholarship" of HK\$7,000 each.
- (36) From the son and daughter of the late Mrs. Ho Chan Sau Lan a sum of HK\$30,000 for the establishment of the "Chan Sau Lan Memorial Scholarship", the annual interest from which provides two scholarships starting from the academic year 1980-81.
- (37) From the Chiap Hua Cheng Foundation an annual donation of HK\$15,000 as "The Cheng Yick Chi Graduate Fellowship" to the Department of Electronics, beginning 1980-81.
- (38) From the IBM World Trade Corporation an annual donation of HK\$12,500, to be renewable each year for the next three years, for the establishment of an IBM Scholarship Fund.
- (39) From Mr. Laurence S. T. Ling an annual donation of HK\$10,000 being the Ling Yung Hsiang Memorial Bursaries to a medical student.
- (40) From the Po Leung Kuk Yam Tze Club a donation of HK\$8,000 to The Chinese University Scholarship Fund in commemoration of Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-keung Kan, who was made a Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire, (G.B.E.) in the Queen's Birthday Honours List of 1979.
- (41) From the Chen Hsong Machinery Co. Ltd. an annual donation of a "Chen Hsong Industrial Scholarship" of HK\$5,000 to a student of Electronics or Physics, with effect from 1980.
- (42) From the Hok Hoi Library five scholarships of HK\$1,000 each to participants of the Certificate Course in Chinese Language organized by the Department of Extramural Studies of the University.
- (43) From the Canadian University Association (Hong Kong) an annual donation of a scholarship of HK\$3,000 starting from the academic year 1980-81.
- (44) From Dr. S. S. Lee a donation of HK\$3,000 for the Lee Sheung Sun Academic Awards for the Postgraduate Hall Complex.
- (45) From Mr. T. S. Tong a donation of HK\$1,500 to the T. S. Tong & Co. Scholastic Achievement Award of HK\$500 each for three year to the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration.
- (46) From the Sales Marketing Executives Club a donation of HK\$1,000 as the SME Scholarship.
- (47) From the respective donors increases in the following scholarships:
 (a) Endowment fund for the Shell Post-Graduate Scholarship to be increased by another HK\$200,000.

- (b) Six Swire Scholarships to be increased from HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000 each starting from the academic year 1979/80.

Miscellaneous

- (48) From the Trustees of Lingnan University donations of US\$20,000, US\$15,000 & US\$10,000 for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, & 1983-84, respectively, being contribution for the operating expenses of the Lingnan Institute of Business Administration.
- (49) From the Japan Foundation a grant of HK\$181,730 in support of the Staff Expansion Project at the Section of Japanese Studies for the academic year 1980-81.
- (50) From the Hang Seng Bank Limited, Hong Kong:
- (a) HK\$100,000, being contribution for unspecified purpose and at the sole discretion of the Vice-Chancellor.
 - (b) HK\$20,000, being contribution for worthwhile extra-curricular activities of student organization for the academic year 1980-81.
- (51) From the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation a grant of US\$7,500 to support a symposium on Medical Education and Health Services.
- (52) From the German Consulate-General a donation of DM\$10,400 towards the German language courses offered by the Department of Extramural Studies for the year 1979-80.
- (53) From the Hong Kong Industrial Company, Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,000 to the MBA Programme.
- (54) From the Rotary Club of New Territories a donation of HK\$2,000 for prizes for the 2nd Departmental Speech Competition in Mandarin, Cantonese & English.
- (55) From the B. Y. Lam Foundation Limited five pieces of jade at a total cost of HK\$438,900.
- (56) From Mr. Quincy Chuang a grant of HK\$15,500 to enable the University to buy a Northern Sung Kwangtung stoneware dish for the Art Gallery.
- (57) From the Hung On To Memorial Fund a donation of HK\$3,000 for the purchase of a collection of books and journals in the Japanese language on the subject of journalism.
- (58) From the Wai Tak Land Investment & Loan Co., Ltd. a donation of HK\$3,000 for the purchase of a collection of books in the Japanese language on the subject of journalism.
- (59) From the United States International Communication Agency nine volumes of *Time-Life Library of Photography*.
- (60) From Mr. Yao Kang a volume of *Collected works of Qi Ru Shan* (齊如山全集).
- (61) Books and journals received by the University Library:
- (a) From Mrs. Yeh Ling-feng over 6,000 volumes of Chinese and English books.
 - (b) From Dr. Choh-ming Li, the former Vice-Chancellor, 1,613 volumes of books and bound journals, 1,452 issues of unbound journals and 535 copies of pamphlets and miscellaneous publications.
 - (c) From the Board of Trustees of the Commercial Press, Chung Hua Book Co., and San Lien Book Co. in Peking 1,851 volumes of Chinese books.
 - (d) From Mr. Ho Yiu-kwong 1,628 volumes of *Ku chin t'u shu chi ch'eng* (古今圖書集成), a Chinese encyclopaedia.
 - (e) From Pfizer Corporation (H.K.) 672 issues of medical journals.
 - (f) From The Japan Foundation 652 volumes of Japanese books.
 - (g) From *Ling ku yüan hsü hsien ching she* (零谷園敍賢精舍) 433 volumes of Buddhist canons.
 - (h) From German Research Society, Inter Nationes and the Department of German Studies 366 volumes of German books.
 - (i) From Professor C. T. Huang 146 volumes of books and bound journals; 594 issues of unbound journals on microbiology.
 - (j) From the Consulate-General of the Republic of Austria 143 volumes of books on Austrian culture.
 - (k) From the Commission for Canada 114 volumes of books on Canadian culture.
 - (l) 839 volumes of books and 139 issues of journals from various individuals and organizations: Dr. Hu Sheh-chang and Messrs. Fong Shu-chuan, Fong Yun-wah and Chow Siu-cheung.
- (62) From the Chancellor a chest of seashell specimens.

Books/Antiques

- (55) From the B. Y. Lam Foundation Limited five pieces of jade at a total cost of HK\$438,900.
- (56) From Mr. Quincy Chuang a grant of HK\$15,500 to enable the University to buy a Northern Sung Kwangtung stoneware dish for the Art Gallery.
- (57) From the Hung On To Memorial Fund a donation of HK\$3,000 for the purchase of a collection of books and journals in the Japanese language on the subject of journalism.

News on Committees

Ad Hoc Committee on the Academic Structure of the Medical Faculty

An *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Academic Structure of the Medical Faculty has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the following membership:

Chairman : Professor G. H. Choa

Members : Professor S. T. Chang
Dr. Chen Te
Dr. C. Y. Lee

Member and

Secretary : Dr. John T. S. Chen

Ex-officio

members : Five student representatives, including the Student Union Presidents for 1980 and for 1981.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to make a report to the Vice-Chancellor not later than the end of February 1981 regarding appropriate steps and timing for realizing the following targets:

- (a) to establish a pre-medical course as originally proposed by the University; and
- (b) to change the admission procedure of the Medical Faculty, and to consider the provisions for general education, the language of instruction and other related problems of the Faculty, so as to conform to the existing overall academic structure of the University.

Committee on Security

A Committee on Security has been established to coordinate efforts in all safety and security matters of the University.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Chairman : Secretary of the University

Members : Bursar
Director, Buildings Office
Registrar, or his representative
Chairman, Science Centre Management Committee, or his representative
Chairman, Basic Medical Sciences Building Management Committee (to be established in due course)
One representative from each of the three Colleges
Senior Assistant Secretary (supervising the Security Office)

Secretary : Security Officer

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (a) to be responsible for policies and major decisions concerning all security matters of the University; and
- (b) to report to the Administrative Affairs Committee.

Advisory Committee on Chinese University Bulletin

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed an Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin* to plan and supervise the publication of the *Chinese University Bulletin* and to advise on both the policy and administration of other University publications.

Membership of the Advisory Committee is:

Professor F. C. Johnson, Professor of English
Professor Wai-lim Yip, Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature

Mr. So Man-jock, Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language and Literature

Dr. F. C. Chen, Secretary of the University (Convener)

The term of appointment is one year, beginning 1st October, 1980.

New Member Appointed to the Campus Planning and Building Committee

Mr. J. B. Aitken, J. P., the new Director of Building Development, Public Works Department, has been nominated to replace his predecessor Mr. J. G. Stean on the Campus Planning and Building Committee of the University.

New Appointments Board Member Appointed

Mrs. S. A. Martyn, Personnel Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed a member of the Appointments Board of the University for a term of two years until 31st July, 1982, replacing Mr. A. D. Morrison.

The aim of the Board is to advise the University on matters related to graduate employment and to give guidance to the operation of the Appointments Service. The Board's Chairman is the Honourable Lydia Dunn, who is Managing Director of Swire and Maclaine Ltd. Its sixteen members are mostly representatives from commerce and industry, government and the educational community.

Lectures · Seminars

* Professor Chi-yun Chen of the University of California gave a lecture on "Further remarks on intellectuals in the Chinese tradition" (in Chinese) on 3rd September, 1980.

* Professor Zhu Dexi, Deputy Chairman of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Beijing University, China, delivered two lectures entitled "Bamboo slips and silk manuscripts of Ch'in and early Han Dynasties unearthed in China during the Seventies" and "Self-designation and transfer-designation—two different types of nominalization in Mandarin Chinese" on 9th and 11th September, 1980, respectively, at the invitation of the Chinese Language and Literature Department and the Chinese Language Research Centre.

* Madame Marie-Claire Bergère of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, gave two lectures (in English) entitled "Some perspectives of the post-Maoist evolution of the Chinese socio-political system" and "The rise and fall of the modern Chinese bourgeoisie (in the 20th century)" on 7th and 9th October, 1980, respectively. The former lecture was sponsored by the International Asian Studies Programme, and the latter, the Institute of Chinese Studies.

* The Department of Biochemistry organized a seminar on Chromatography on 3rd October, 1980. The Seminar included four lectures, given by speakers from the Institute of Biochemistry, Biomedical Centre, University of Uppsala, Sweden, as follows:

"Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography" by Professor Stellan Hjertén

"Isoelectric Focusing" by Professor Jan-Christer Janson

"New Possibilities of Ion Pair Chromatography" by Professor Göran Schill

"Metal Chelate Affinity Chromatography" by Professor Jerker Porath

* The Social Research Centre and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, jointly sponsored a regional (Asia) research seminar on urban services on 2nd to 5th, November, 1980. Eight delegates from Canada, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines attended the Seminar apart from staff of the University.

* A delegation from the American Nuclear Society took part in two panel discussions on nuclear power on 21st October, 1980 at the University. Topics of the two discussions were:

"New Ways for Power Development", and

"Nuclear Power Planning and the Environment".

The delegation was made up of officers of the Society, directors of international laboratories, leading nuclear power experts and professors.

* Professor Shing-Tung Yau of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton gave a public lecture on 'Mathematics and Its Education' at Chung Chi College on 13th December, 1980.

* Professor Zhou Ru-Chang, Feng Qi-Yong and Chen Yu-Pi, 'Redologist' from China, conducted a Seminar on *The Dream of the Red Chamber* at the University on 3rd July, 1980 after attending the 'First International Workshop on *The Dream of the Red Chamber*' held at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. The Seminar was conducted in three parts: (1) reflections on the First International Workshop on *The Dream of the Red Chamber*; (2) report on the situation of 'Redology' research and publication in China to-day; and (3) discussion on the future trend of development of 'Redology'.

Recent Publications of the University

The Chinese University Press published the following titles in the academic year 1979-1980.

Titles in Chinese

On Chinese Linguistics

By Chou Fa-kao

This is a collection of four lectures/article on Chinese linguistics: 'On Chinese linguistics, its past, present and future', '20th century Chinese linguistics', 'Directions of Chinese language study—the development of grammar', and 'The problem of bringing order to the written Chinese characters'. The author elaborated in these lectures/article on the special features of traditional Chinese linguistics, periodization of Chinese linguistics and the characteristics of each period, and the development of phonology, semasiology, dialect study and especially grammar in the study of 20th century Chinese linguistics.

A Comprehensive Bibliography of Chinese Translations of Japanese Books

Edited by Tam Yue-him with Saneto Keishu as Editorial Consultant and Ogawa Hiroshi as Co-editor

Included in this *Bibliography* are over six thousand titles of Chinese translations of Japanese books published in Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan and other places in 1833-1978. General publications as well as academic publications in the fields of humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, once proven to be translations from Japanese, are listed to make the *Bibliography* as comprehensive as possible, in order to reflect truly this aspect of the Sino-Japanese cultural relations in modern times.

Educational Implications of Piagetian Theories

By S. L. Kong

The life history and research methods of Jean Piaget, the Swiss psychologist, are given in the opening chapter of this book. This is followed by an elaboration on the theories of cognitive development in psychology. The application of cognitive psychology to the bringing up of infants, curriculum design and teaching for all levels of education from kindergarten to secondary school is discussed, and the current trend of practice in education is also examined. All theories are illustrated with examples from the experience of Chinese readers.

A Glossary of Anthropological Terms

Edited and translated by Department of Anthropology and Social Research Centre

Common English anthropological terms and some German, French and Japanese entries are rendered into Chinese in this *Glossary*. 2,408 single and compound words were selected from the four sub-disciplines of anthropology: social-cultural anthropology, bio-physical anthropology, archaeology and linguistics, with special emphasis on the first. However, as a result of double entry, the total number of entries is 3,808.

A Grammar of Spoken Chinese

By Y. R. Chao, translated by Ting Pang-hsin

This is the most complete and systematic grammar on spoken Chinese ever published. Though mainly written for *Kuo-yu*, it is, for the most part, also applicable to all Chinese dialects as well as classical Chinese.

The author has adopted the immediate constituent or phrase structure analysis of structuralism

as his theoretical basis. Recent grammatical studies of the Chinese language applying the theories of generative transformational grammar or case grammar have, without exception, quoted this book as a major reference.

A Journey to T'ientsin—Diary of a 19th Century Vietnamese Official

Edited and annotated by Chingho A. Chen

The author of this book, Nguyễn Thuật, came from a well-known family in Quang Nam, Vietnam and was a man of letters. He was a high official in the latter part of the reign of Emperor Tu-duc of Vietnam (1848-1883) and had been to China twice. *A Journey to T'ientsin*, which is in the form of a diary, gives an account of his second journey to China, the general situation of Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai and T'ientsin, as well as his relations with Chinese and foreign celebrities. A major part of the book is devoted to the Sino-Vietnamese relationships and the diplomatic negotiations between China and France on the question of Vietnam.

The Serious Drought in North China from 1876 to 1879

By Ho Hon-wai

The drought in the five northern provinces of China (Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi, Henan and Shaanxi) in 1876-1879 was the most serious one in Chinese history, with a death toll of nearly ten million. This book is mainly based on materials contained in the veritable records, government reports, local gazetteers, memorials of governors, *Shen Pao* (申報) and *The Review of the Times* (previously *Globe Magazine*), and reference is also made to the research by other scholars. The situation before the calamity, the extent of damage, the relief measures taken by the central government and the drought-stricken provinces and the aftermath of the disaster are fully discussed in the book.

A Short History of Shanghai Polytechnic Institute (1874-1911)

By Wang Erh-min

The Shanghai Polytechnic Institute, founded in 1874, was one of the early cultural and educational

ventures by western missionaries after the opening of the five commercial ports. The Institute, as a precursor of the western form of education in modern China, ushered in the western educational system by introducing the western mode of operation, new teaching materials and methods, as well as scientific and technological knowledge. This book on the history of the Institute also affords some insight into the development of modern Chinese educational system and the evolution of knowledge in the contemporary era.

Sthiramati's Commentary on Trīṃśikāvijñapti—A Chinese Translation with Notes and Interpretations

By Fok Tou-hui

This book is the first translation of a Buddhist classic from the original text into the vernacular style in contemporary Chinese scholarship. It is also the only annotated version of Rev. Xi Qin's (世親) *Trīṃśikāvijñapti* with the Sanskrit original. The notes and interpretations of this Chinese translation elaborate on Xi Qin's conception of vijñaptimātra (唯識). The Sanskrit original and a Sanskrit-Chinese glossary are also included as appendices.

Titles in English

Chinese-Western Comparative Literature: Theory and Strategy

Edited by John J. Deeney

This collection stems from a conference held in Hong Kong in 1979 to look into the validity and limitations of certain critical approaches. It consists mainly of a number of theoretical and critical essays, ranging from inquiry into possible approaches to actual case analyses in the study of Chinese-Western comparative literature.

Critical Essays on Chinese Fiction

Edited by Winston L. Y. Yang and Curtis P. Adkins

This book is a collection of ten essays on traditional Chinese fiction, including two on T'ang fiction, three on Ming works, and five on Ch'ing novels and short stories. These essays examine various aspects of pre-modern Chinese fiction from either a critical or a historical point of view. Among those dealt with are such major works as the *San-kuo chih yen-i* [Romance

of the Three Kingdoms], *Hung-lou meng* [Dream of the Red Chamber], *Sui-T'ang yen-i* [Romance of the Sui and the T'ang], and *Shih-erh lou* [The Twelve Towers]. Also examined are T'ang *ch'uan-chi* fiction, Emperor Ch'ien-lung's prohibition of fiction, and the Chinese novel and modern Western historicism.

An Enumeration of Chinese Materia Medica
By Shiu-ying Hu

This work is designed as a quick reference for the identification of approximately 1,700 species of plants, 135 species of animals and 110 kinds of minerals and other chemicals used in traditional Chinese medicine. It is prepared primarily for people in science and medicine who need to have the scientific, pharmaceutical, or English names of Chinese drugs, and for economic botanists who want to have comparative studies of the species in a family or of a genus used in Chinese medicine.

T'an Ssu-t'ung: An Annotated Bibliography
By Chan Sin-wai

This bibliography of T'an Ssu-t'ung (1865-1898), a prominent thinker and reformer of the late Ch'ing, contains 205 items of articles, books and theses by or on the reformer written either in Chinese or English during the period between 1877 and 1978. It represents the most comprehensive survey of literature on T'an. All items are fully annotated. Articles that have appeared in several publications are identified. Wade-Giles romanization is adopted.

The World of the Chinese—A Struggle for Human Unity
By Cheng Te-k'un

China constitutes a world by itself, comprising one-fourth of the human race. The cultural activities of the Chinese people have always been conditioned by struggles for unity and peace. Cheng Te-k'un approaches his subject from the anthropological point of view.

Apart from the introduction, the text is composed of three parts. Part One describes briefly the land and people and the language and writing which set the foundation for cultural unity. Part Two deals with material culture, social organization and spiritual

Chinese world. Part Three is devoted to China's struggle to become a nation in the modern world.

Journal

The Chinese University Education Journal
Vol. 8, No. 2 (December 1980)

Published in this 139-page issue are fifteen articles and one book review:

(Articles in Chinese)

- Cheng, Shiu-ching, 'A study of cognitive behaviour chains in mathematics learning'
Siu, Ping-kee, 'An error analysis of the use of words and sentence structure in Chinese composition'
Lau, Sing, Tsai, Chyong-lin & Wang, Sheau-jong, 'The effect of form and meaningfulness on Chinese paired associate learning'
To, Cho-yee, 'Student ratings of instruction and improvement of teaching'
Lew, William J. F., 'Psychoanalytic theories of personality development'
Lau, D. C., 'Use of language and ability of thinking'
To, Cho-yee, 'Professional training and attitude of teachers'
Chung, Yue-ping, 'Selecting and training of students'
Fung, Yee-wang, 'Some personal experience as a warden'

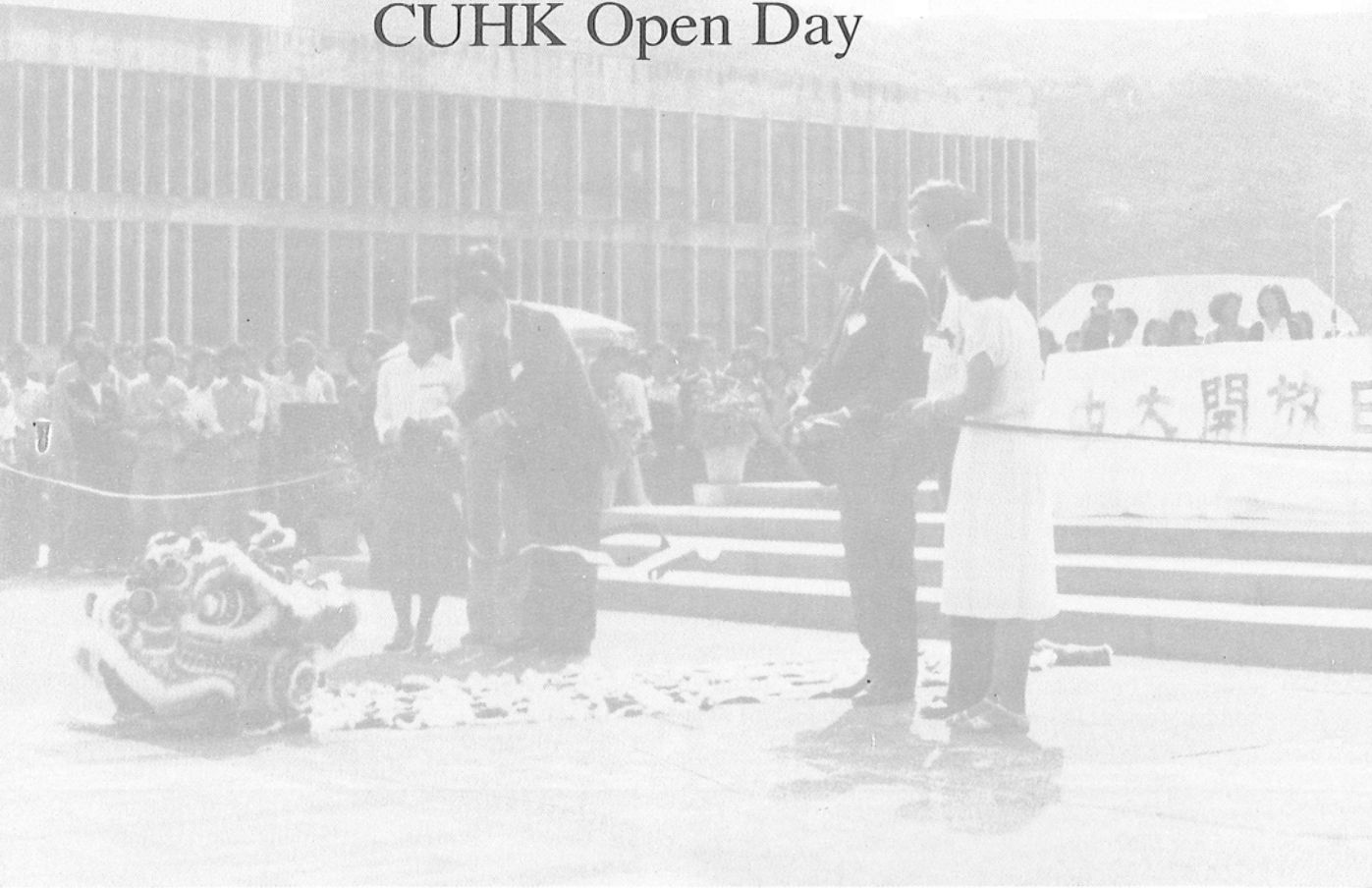
(Articles in English)

- Perrott, Elizabeth, 'The research and development of training programmes for the improvement of teaching skills'
Cheng, William, 'Communicative language teaching: theory and practice'
Seminar for Hong Kong secondary school principals
Hinton, Arthur, 'Authority in schools' (keynote speech)
Bennet, Joyce M., Cheung, David & Poon, Chun-kau, (panel presentation)
Lo, Lam-fat, 'Sequence and academic achievement: A review of the literature'
Yau, Betty L. L., 'The use of behavioral counselling in Hong Kong secondary schools'
Hok, Ruth, 'Teaching and learning English as a second language in Hong Kong's Chinese middle schools'

(Book review)

- Lee, Yen Chia-chih, *School counselling* (Wu Wu Dian ed.)

CUHK Open Day



The 1980 CUHK Open Day, organized by the Chinese University Student Union, was held on 22nd-23rd November, 1980. Sir Yuet-keung Kan, Chairman of the University Council, and Dr. R. C. Lee, Vice-Chairman of the Council, were invited to be Honorary Advisors of the Open Day.

The opening ceremony held at the University Mall was officiated by Dr. Q. W. Lee, Treasurer of the University. A wide range of activities were arranged for the two days, hoping that members of the community would have a better understanding of the University through participation in these activities, which included:

1. Exhibitions

Hong Kong in the 1980s Exhibition
Science Exhibition
Exhibition on the Academic System at CUHK
Exhibition on the Democratic Movement in China
—the Past and the Future
Photographic Exhibition
Sculpture and Painting Exhibition

Astronomical Apparatus Exhibition
Book Exhibition

2. Forum: "The Value of University Education"

3. Cultural and Recreational Activities

Concert
Open gallery
Stall games

4. Film and Slide Shows

5. First Interschool Games (CUHK vs. HKU)

Other buildings open to visitors included the University Library, the student hostels, the Language Laboratory of Fong Shu Chuen Building, and the Art Gallery, at which an Exhibition on Chinese Jade Flowers was being held. The Chinese University Student Union also staged a "CUHK Nite" (singing, folk dance, drama performances) on the evening of 24th November at the Tsuen Wan Town Hall.

Academic and Other Publications of Staff

教職員學術及其他著作

Faculty of Arts 文學院

Department of Chinese Language & Literature 中國語文及文學系

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Office Bearers of The Federation of Alumni Associations, CUHK

The Federation of Alumni Association, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, elected the third Executive Committee on 28th August, 1980, and at its meeting on 19th September, 1980, the Federation announced that the third Representative Council had also been elected. Membership of the two Committees are as follows:

Representative Council

President: Mr. Thomas H. C. Cheung (United College)

Vice-President: Mrs. Juni W. C. Lee (New Asia College)
Mr. Ng Kai Yuen (Chung Chi College)
Mr. Liu Kam Hong (Lingnan Insti-

tute of Business Administration)
Mr. Kwok Tsun Kee (School of Education)

Secretary: Mr. Lung Ching Cheung (School of Education)

Executive Committee

Chairman: Mr. Thomas H. C. Cheung
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ho Man Sum
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Tsang Chui Hing
Hon. Secretary: Mr. Lung Ching Cheung
Hon. Academic Secretary: Mr. Wong Chee Ham
Hon. P. R. Secretary: Mr. Kwok Tsun Kee
Hon. Social Secretary: Mrs. Juni W. C. Lee
Ex-officio Adviser: Mr. Lee Kam Chung

Art Gallery Exhibitions

Three exhibitions were held at the Art Gallery of the Institute of Chinese Studies in the second half of 1980.

The **Exhibition of Chinese Bronze Seals**, held from 13th June to 25th August, displayed the unique collection of ancient bronze seals of the Art Gallery. The exhibits, dating from the Warring-states period to Ming, were supplemented by vermilion prints, decipherments, plaster casts of the impressions, explanatory notes and photographs of comparative materials from recent archaeological excavations in China.

The **Exhibition of Later Chinese Export Porcelain for the West**, held from 2nd September to 16th November, featured tea and garniture sets, dinner and armorial services. Exhibits were drawn entirely from the Mufei Collection. The small but comprehensive group of export ware reflected the huge porcelain trade between China and the West in the 18th and 19th centuries and illustrated the fascinating marriage of fine Chinese porcelain with Western shapes and designs.

The **Exhibition of Chinese Jade Flowers**, held from 21st November, 1980 to 18th January, 1981, features the Art Gallery's comprehensive collection of more than 400 Chinese jade flowers dating from the Song period onwards. "Jade flowers" are small rosettes or spray shaped jade carvings and were originally designed as component parts in jewellery or personal ornaments. The exhibits are supplemented as usual by explanatory notes, photographs, charts and drawings.

Mr. James C. Y. Watt, Curator of the Art Gallery, Institute of Chinese Studies was invited by the Asia Society, New York to serve as Guest Curator for an exhibition of "Chinese Jades from Han to Ch'ing". The exhibition has brought together over 200 pieces of jade from 36 distinguished collections in Hong Kong and the United States. Opening on October 1980 at the Asia House Gallery, New York city, the show covers 2000 years of jade carvings from the 2nd century B.C. to the 19th century A.D. After the New York showing, the jades will be moved to the Detroit Institute of Arts (January to February 1981), the Seattle Art Museum (March to May 1981) and the Honolulu Academy of Art (July to September, 1981) for further exhibition.



Dish with famille rose decoration of garlands enclosing an Arabic inscription, ordered through the British East Indian Co. for the Indian market (Qing, 2nd half, 18th Century)



Punch bowl with famille rose decoration of Masonic emblems (Qing, 2nd half, 18th Century)