

30TH ANNIVERSARY

CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Summer • Autumn 1993





Chinese University Bulletin

Summer • Autumn
1993

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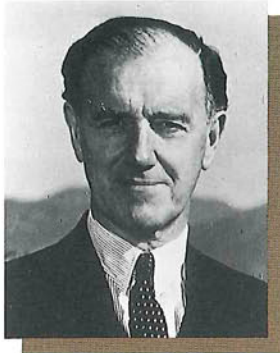
Cover: After Class on the University Mall



博文約禮 (bo wen yue li) — the motto of the University, which means to broaden one's intellectual horizon and to keep within the bounds of propriety.

They Lead the University

Chancellors of the University



**Sir Robert Black,
GCMG, OBE**

*Chancellor from
October 1963 to
March 1964*



**Sir David Trench,
GCMG, MC**

*Chancellor from April
1964 to November 1971*



**Lord MacLehose of
Beoch, GBE, KCMG,
KCVO**

*Chancellor from
November 1971 to
April 1982*



**Sir Edward Youde,
GCMG, MBE**

*Chancellor from May
1982 to December 1986*



**Lord Wilson of
Tillyorn, GCMG**

*Chancellor from April
1987 to July 1992*



**The Rt. Hon.
Christopher Patten**

*Chancellor from July
1992 to date*

**Chairmen of the
University Council**



**Sir Cho-yiu Kwan,
CBE, JP**

*Council Chairman
from October 1963 to
October 1971*



**Sir Yuet-keung Kan,
GBE, JP**

*Council Chairman
from October 1971 to
October 1982*
*First Pro-Chancellor
from February 1982 to
date*



**Sir Quo-wei Lee, CBE,
JP**

*Council Chairman from
October 1982 to date*

**Vice-Chancellors of
the University**



**Dr. Choh-Ming Li,
KBE (Hon.), JP**

*Vice-Chancellor from
1964 to September 1978*



**Dr. Ma Lin,
CBE (Hon.), JP**

*Vice-Chancellor from
October 1978 to
September 1987*



**Prof. Charles K. Kao,
CBE**

*Vice-Chancellor from
October 1987 to date*

On the Threshold of Maturity

— The First 30 Years of The Chinese University of Hong Kong

The establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong 30 years ago epitomized Hong Kong's constant quest for improvement. At a time when the territory urgently needed educated manpower for its social and economic growth, the creation of a second university provided the much sought-after opportunities of higher education for aspiring local youths.

The Chinese University incorporated at its inception diverse streams of Chinese higher education — the national universities with their Confucian background, the Christian universities with their Western outlook, and the locally-oriented colleges with their deep interest in community problems. The result was a strong, rich

and challenging educational environment.

The University has since come a long way. It is now a comprehensive modern university with a magnificent campus and excellent facilities. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, the quality of which has been fully recognized by the international academic community. It has grown with Hong Kong and has continued to produce quality graduates to serve its needs.

Thirty years may not be a long time in the life of an organization, but is long enough to transform the fledgling Chinese University into a mature and sophisticated institution of higher learning we see today in 1993.



Origin

Petition for University Status by Three Colleges

The University originated in three private post-secondary colleges established between 1949 and 1956 to carry on the Chinese tradition of higher education in Hong Kong after the

change in the political scene on the mainland.

In 1957, these three colleges — New Asia College, Chung Chi College and United College — came together to form the Chinese Colleges Joint Council and to petition the Hong Kong Government for degree-granting status.

Government announced in 1959 plans to create a new university in which these colleges could be incorporated as foundation colleges. Public funds were supplied to the colleges to improve staffing, standards and facilities.

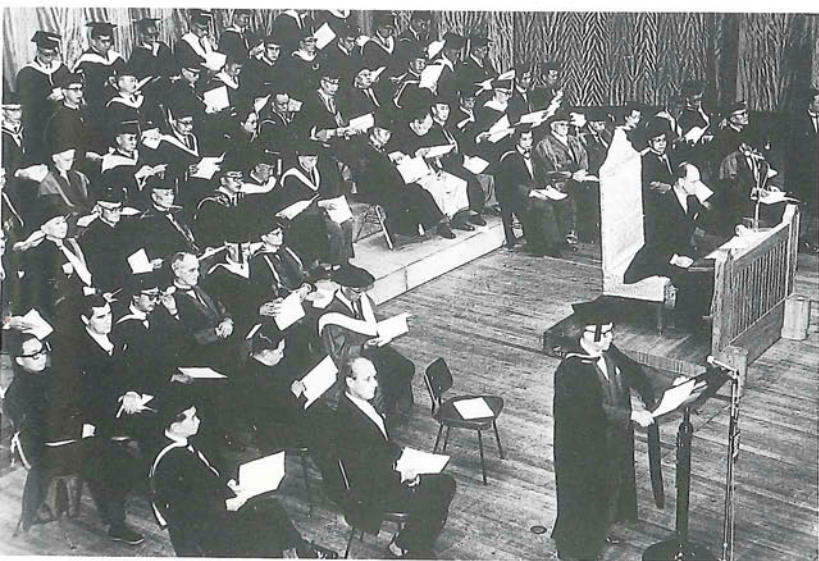
They help to bring the University into being: (from left) Dr. Chob-Ming Li, Mr. J.S. Fulton and Dr. D.Y. Lin (1962).



The First Fulton Commission

A distinguished panel of educators was then appointed by the government in 1962 to follow up the plans. It was headed by Mr. John Scott Fulton (later the Rt. Hon. Lord Fulton of Falmer), vice-chancellor of the University of Sussex. The *Report of the Fulton Commission* was published one year later, recommending university status for the three colleges and the establishment of a new Chinese university under the federal concept of organization.

The Hon. Cho-yiu Kwan at the University's Inauguration Congregation (17th October 1963).



The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance 1963

Based on this report the Hong Kong Government passed The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance in September 1963, under which The Chinese University of Hong Kong became a legal entity on 17th October 1963 with its own University Council and administrative officers.

The Hon. Cho-yiu Kwan (later Sir Cho-yiu Kwan) was appointed chairman of the University Council and Dr. Choh-Ming Li was appointed first vice-chancellor of the University.

Five Stages of Development

1. The First Six Years 1963-69

A Federal System

As the three foundation colleges existed long before The Chinese University came into being, the new university was organized under the federal concept, but with a mandate to eliminate duplication in administration and to ensure maximum complementarity among the teaching departments of the constituent colleges.

Three Faculty Boards and 16 Boards of Studies to Coordinate Academic Programmes

Prior to 1963, each of the three foundation colleges offered their own academic programmes in arts, commerce & social science, and science.

After the establishment of the University, a University Senate was formed to oversee instruction, education, and research, and 16 boards of studies were set up under the Senate to organize various programmes of studies.

Three faculty boards (arts, com-

merce & social science, and science) were also created to coordinate the teaching activities of the relevant boards of studies. Together they decided the curricula and set academic standards, introduced new teaching methods and planned intercollegiate teaching.

During the period, new programmes in music, journalism, and electronics were introduced.

Bachelor's degrees were conferred for the first time in 1964.

New Infrastructure to Support Teaching, Research, and Administration

In the first six years, new facilities and infrastructure were put into place to support research, teaching and administration.

Research institutes established during the period include the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities, the Institute of Science and Technology, and the Institute of Chinese Studies.

Ancillary academic units such as the Library System and the Department

Dr. Chob-Ming Li (left 2) with the presidents of the foundation colleges: Dr. Ch'ien Mu (left 1), Dr. C.T. Yung (left 3) and Mr. T.C. Cheng (left 4).



of Extramural Studies were also created.

The School of Education was set up in 1965 and the Graduate School in 1966.

The University's central offices including service departments such as the Publications Office, Appointments Service and the University Health Service all appeared during the same period.

Campus Building to Begin

A tract of land in the Ma Liu Shui valley was soon obtained from the government to be developed as the site of the

new university.

Mr. I.M. Pei, an internationally renowned architect, was invited to come to Hong Kong to advise the University on the design and layout of the campus. He worked closely with Dr. Szeto Wai, University Architect, and together they drew up the first master development plan for the campus.

The first building on the new campus, the Benjamin Franklin Centre, was completed in December 1968, and was used to provide temporary accommodation for the central offices of the University between 1969 and 1971.

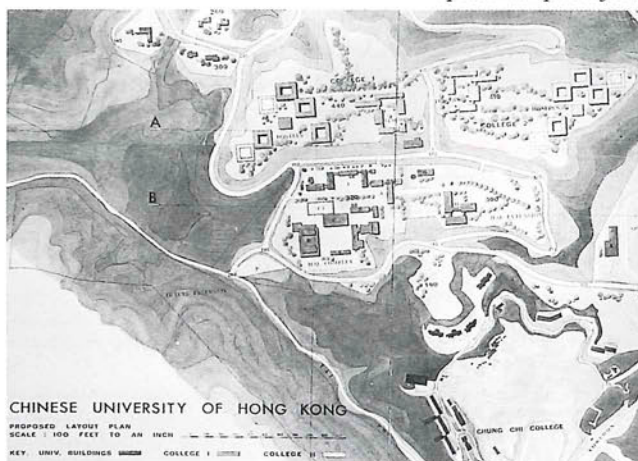
Representatives from the government and the University signing a contract to make the Ma Liu Shui land lot available for campus building



The Chancellor, Sir David Trench, and the vice-chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li going over the campus development plan



Proposed campus layout



Benjamin Franklin Centre, the first building on the central campus (1969)



2. The Emerging University 1970-74

A Unified Campus

Up to 1972 the three foundation colleges were separated by distances ranging from five to 15 miles over congested roads and the Victoria Harbour.

With the completion of new buildings on the Sha Tin campus, United College moved to its present premises in 1972 and New Asia College in 1973.

A unified campus made possible the integration of the various functions of the growing university.

New Faculty of Business Administration

Undergraduate education continued to expand, and new programmes in education, government and public administration and biochemistry were introduced in this period.

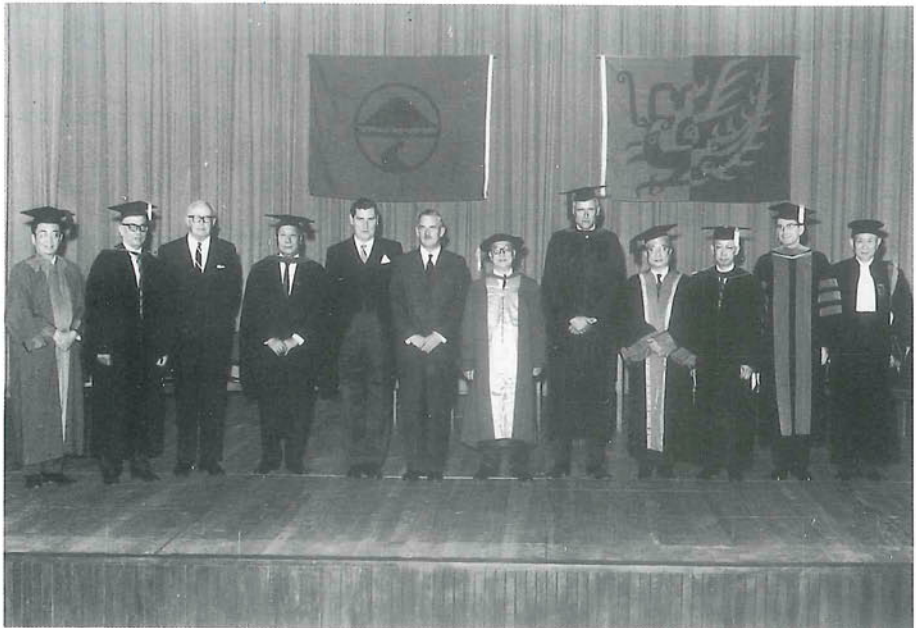
The number of divisions in the Graduate School also increased from five in 1966 to 14 in 1974.

University campus in 1973



Another major development was the establishment of a new Faculty of Business Administration in 1974 to pool resources for business administration studies in the University. The Lingnan Institute of Business Administration established in 1966 to provide post-graduate studies in the discipline was also subsumed under the new faculty.

The Lingnan Institute of Business Administration becoming part of the new Faculty of Business Administration in 1974



The first University student union inaugurated (1971).



Inauguration of University Student Union

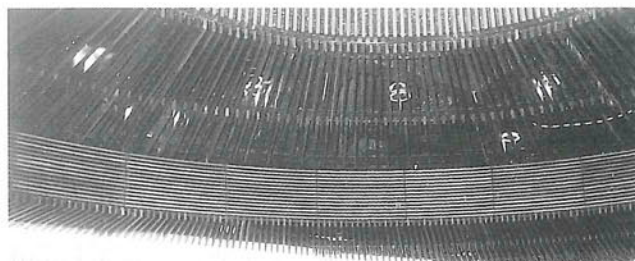
The University student union was inaugurated on 19th March 1971 'to unite the students of the University in a spirit of democracy and autonomy, to promote student welfare, moral well-being and intellectual development, to organize athletic activities and to serve the community'.

Student participation in University governance began in 1972 with the establishment of the Senate Committee on Staff-Student Relations, and through the Student Consultation Committee established for each board of studies.

Through union activities and participation in University affairs, students learned to look after their own well-being and to be responsible citizens of the community.



*CUHK students in a rally to support China's sovereignty claims over the Diaoyutai Islands (1971)
(By courtesy of Wide Angle Press Ltd.)*



Sir Murray MacLebose visiting the new Cho-Yiu Conference Hall in 1972



Opening ceremony of the University Library (1972)

3. *The Beginning of a New Era 1975-78*

Review of Institutional Policy and Structure

A decade of rapid development rendered the original federal arrangements ineffective, if not obsolete. Increasing difficulties encountered in both academic and administrative areas prompted an overall review of institutional policy and structure.

In February 1974 the vice-chancellor appointed a Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure to conduct a comprehensive institutional self-study. The working party issued its final report in July 1975 with two major recommendations: (1) full academic participation in University governance and (2) the integration of departments.

The Second Fulton Commission

In November 1975 the Chancellor of the University appointed a Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong, again with Lord Fulton as chairman, to undertake a searching inquiry into the fundamental problems faced by the University and their statutory implications.

The second Fulton Commission published their report in March 1976,

which basically endorsed the suggestions of the Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure.

New University Ordinance 1976

The Hong Kong Government accepted the recommendations of the second Fulton Report and a new University Ordinance incorporating these recommendations was enacted in December 1976. It replaced the old ordinance of 1963, and a period of major reorganization set in.

Reorganization of the University

The new ordinance redefines the roles of the University and its constituent colleges, and provides for full participation by teachers in University governance at all levels. More senior academics were appointed to the University Council, college boards of trustees, the Senate, and other administrative and policy committees.

Departments belonging to the same discipline but in different colleges were also integrated into a single department in 1977. The new university-wide department is responsible for the design and review of programmes of studies and teaching assignments. With this pooling of resources, academic programmes were greatly strengthened. A new era had begun.

The Second Fulton Commission: (from left) Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell, Sir Michael Herries, Lord Fulton of Falmer, and Prof. C. K. Yang



University congregation being held at the University Mall for the first time in 1976



4. The Expanding University 1978-87

After major reorganization and when Prof. Ma Lin assumed vice-chancellorship in 1978, the University was fully ready for further expansion and diversification.

A New Faculty of Medicine and a Growing Graduate School

Entering into the 1980s, the University had an undergraduate enrolment of around 5,000, and the number of boards of studies had increased to over 40. A fifth faculty — the Faculty of Medicine, was established in 1977, and after four years of intensive preparation, the new faculty admitted its first batch of students in 1981. Medical graduates were produced for the first time in 1986 and the faculty grew to full strength in 1987 with 18 departments.

Postgraduate studies continued to expand horizontally and vertically. The Graduate School launched its first doctoral programme in 1980 and by

The outgoing vice-chancellor, Dr. Chob-Ming Li, and the new vice-chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin (1978)



1987, there were 28 graduate divisions in the Graduate School, offering a total of 38 master's programmes, 15 doctoral programmes and two diploma courses.

Sir Murray MacLehose unveiling the commemorative plaque at the Chob-Ming Li Building for Basic Medical Sciences (1982)



The first batch of medical graduates and their teachers (1986)



Part-time Degree Programmes

Another major thrust in this period was the introduction of the undergraduate Part-time Degree Programmes for mature students with working experience. In response to demonstrated social demand and government encouragement, part-time degree programmes in four subjects, i.e. business administration, Chinese and English, music, and social work were launched in 1981 and 1982.

Provisional Acceptance Scheme

Yet another innovation was introduced in the area of student admission. In 1983 a Provisional Acceptance Scheme which aimed at reducing the pressure of public examinations on students was launched. Students who had taken the Certificate of Education Examination could apply for admission to the University and would be assessed mainly on the basis of their performance in that examination. If the application was successful, the student would be offered provisional acceptance and be

admitted to the freshman class after passing a non-competitive scholastic assessment upon completion of a one-year sixth form course. In 1984 about 700 provisional acceptance offers were made for the first time.

New Curriculum with Greater Emphasis on General Education and Language Proficiency

Prior to 1983, the University's curriculum structure was based on a combination of the credit unit system and the degree examination system. In 1983, an overall review of the undergraduate curriculum structure began. The purpose was to design and implement a balanced curriculum to reflect the ideals of the University and to further safeguard the quality of its graduates. Consequently, a new curriculum structure based entirely on the credit unit system and emphasizing general education and language proficiency was introduced in 1986-87. On this new foundation undergraduate programmes continued to grow and diversify.

5. Moving towards Maturity 1987-93

New Social and Economic Environment

At the close of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, Hong Kong's role as an international financial centre and an interface between China and the world became increasingly important. The Hong Kong Government at about the same time decided to expand the tertiary education sector and provide more resources for research, so that the territory could have the necessary manpower and expertise to play its role more effectively. Against such a background the University's third vice-chancellor, Prof. Charles Kao, assumed office in 1987. Under his leadership, significant changes were introduced to reinforce the foundation of the University and to prepare it for greater responsibilities locally and internationally.

The Fourth Constituent College — Shaw College

Preparation work for the establishment of a fourth college began as early as 1986, when the University received a pledged donation from Sir Run Run

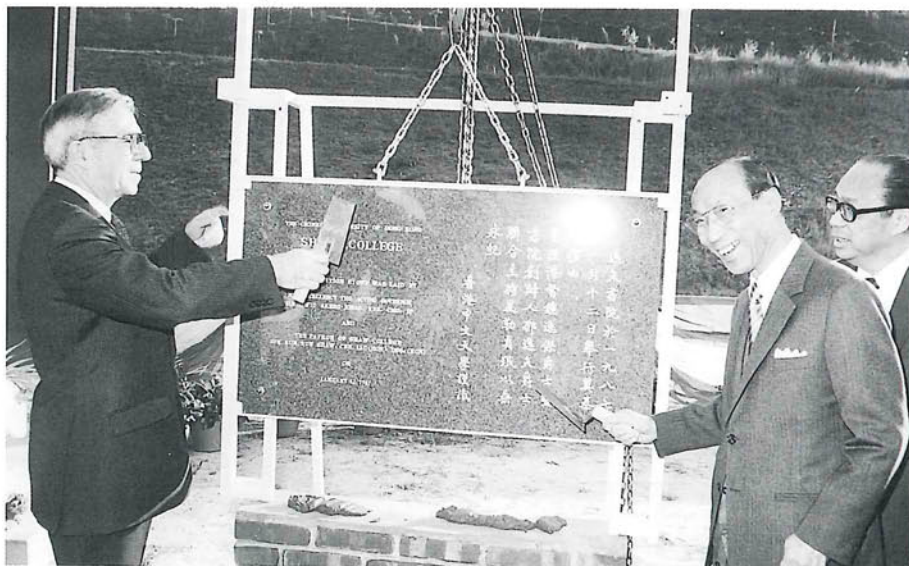
*Third vice-chancellor, Prof. Charles K. Kao, arriving
in Hong Kong in 1987*



Shaw for the purpose. The donation came at a most opportune time as the facilities of the three existing colleges had been considerably over-stretched by the substantial expansion in student numbers.

Shaw College admitted its first batch of students in 1988 and new facilities for the college were officially opened for use in 1990.

*Foundation stone laying ceremony of Shaw College, 1987 (from left: Sir David Akers-Jones,
Sir Run Run Shaw and Sir Quo-wei Lee)*



Introduction of a More Flexible Credit Unit System

Since its introduction in 1986–87, the credit unit system has been continuously refined to increase its flexibility.

From 1991 to 1993, for example, further adjustments in minimum unit requirements for major and minor programmes and changes in course and unit exemption regulations were introduced, so that departments can easily design and redesign their programmes in response to new community and academic developments, and students can select their courses and pace of study according to their own interest and need. Under this new system, more students with different background in education preparation can be accommodated, and the University can maintain exchangeability with academic programmes offered by famous institutions overseas.

Participation in Joint University and Polytechnic Admissions System (JUPAS)

In September 1990 the University, together with five other tertiary institutions, launched a joint admissions scheme, JUPAS, for the admission of students to first-year first-degree programmes. Secondary Six students can apply for admission to six institutions at the same time using one single application form and will be considered by the institutions independently. Successful applicants will be notified by the institutions at the same time so that they can choose from various offers the institution and programme they wish to enter most. Student intake under this scheme has been satisfactory in terms of both quality and number, and the University has accordingly decided to drop the Provisional Acceptance Scheme.

Two New Faculties and Many New Academic Programmes

During the period, the number of faculties increased from five to seven. The two new faculties of engineering and education were both established in 1991.

All seven faculties have striven to improve the scope and content of their programmes in response to new social needs. New undergraduate courses in Japanese studies, law, primary education, physical education, architecture, nursing, pharmacy, information and systems engineering were introduced.

In postgraduate education, many new master's and doctoral programmes were also launched. By January 1993, there were 35 divisions in the Graduate School, offering 48 master's programmes, 30 doctoral programmes, and three diploma courses.

Seven New Research Institutes

From 1987 to 1993, seven new research institutes were established or planned to promote interdisciplinary research within the University as well as in conjunction with overseas institutions. They are the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology (1988), the Asia-Pacific

Opening ceremony of the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology



Asia-Pacific Institute of Business (APIB) helps to train American business executives.



International Symposium on Informal Politics in East Asia organized by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies in August 1992

Institute of Business (1990), the Hong Kong Institute of Asia Pacific Studies (1990), the Hong Kong Cancer Institute (1990), the Research Institute for the Humanities (1991), the Hong Kong Educational Research Institute of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (1993), and the Institute of Mathematical Sciences (being planned).

University Administration Reorganized

University administration was also realigned to better cope with rapid expansion and to increase efficiency.

First, an exercise to redefine the responsibility, authority, and accountability of faculty deans and department chairmen was carried out in late 1989 to prepare for the decentralization of certain University functions to the faculties. Decentralization was finally launched in 1992 after extensive con-

sultation and planning to give the faculties the needed authority and flexibility to achieve their targets and pursue academic excellence.

Central administration was also reorganized to enable administrative units to maintain the quality of service as the University grew larger. New offices were set up to provide better support for research, academic linkage and fund-raising activities.

New personnel policies were also introduced to streamline recruitment procedure, increase flexibility in designing benefit packages, and improve long-leave arrangements. Such measures would help attract suitable candidates and retain seasoned staff for the continuous development of the University.

By 1993, the University has been fully revitalized and is fully ready to achieve yet another level of excellence.

Towards the 21st Century

By the time the University celebrates its 40th anniversary, it will be the 21st century and Hong Kong will be a Special Administrative Region of China.

What can be foreseen is the rapid growth of the Pacific rim, and of China in particular, who will play an increasingly important role in the international scene.

Hong Kong will provide the much needed educated manpower to support China's development. And The Chinese University, with its unique background and attributes, its cultural roots, its linkages to the international academic community, and its established record over the years, has enormous potentials for significant contributions in the new and challenging environment.

As a comprehensive modern university, the University will continue to offer quality education to more students, in more new subjects that are relevant to a modern society, and in a flexible manner through a credit unit system.

As a research institution, it will be continuously committed to the creation of knowledge through research, and the provision of a strong postgraduate programme by research. It will be a source of expertise to the local community and an active member of the international academic community.

Looking towards the next century we expect to see a university that is a citadel of learning and academic freedom; a university that explores, transmits and disseminates knowledge through its research, teaching, and publications; a university that operates with efficiency, quality and a sense of purpose within the global academic community; and a university that provides leadership in higher education in Hong Kong and the neighbouring region.



The Changing Landscape

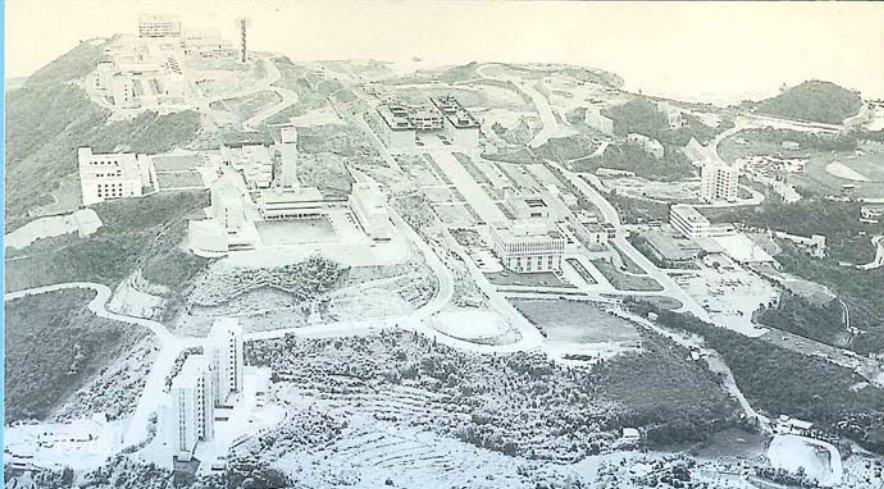
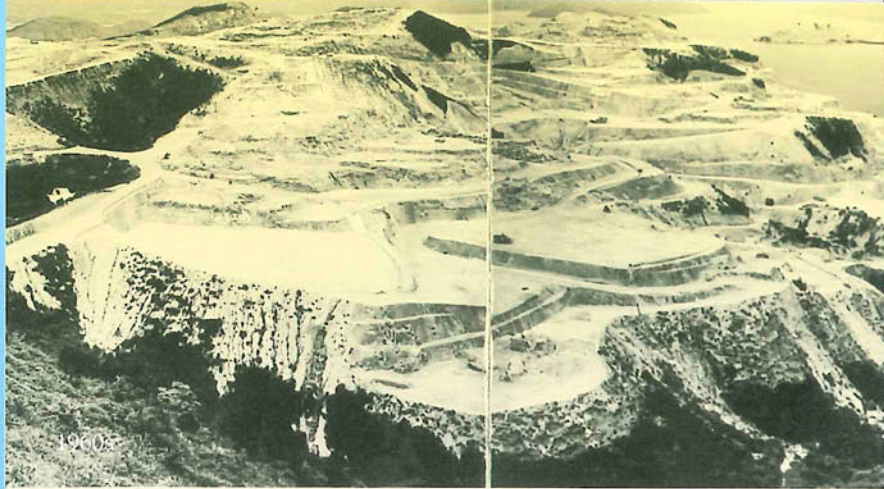
Campus Development and New Facilities

The University has a campus measuring some 134 hectares located on a tract of land under lease from the Hong Kong Government north of the Sha Tin New Town in the New Territories. It commands scenic views of Tolo Harbour to the north and Tide Cove to the east.

The campus varies in elevation from 4.4 to 140 metres above sea level and has been carved from a rocky promontory into a number of plateaux to provide the sites for buildings of the University and its four colleges.

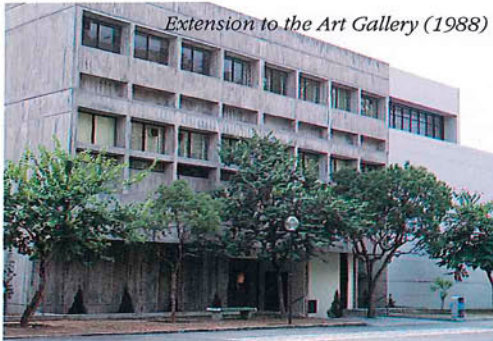
Buildings for central activities are located mainly at the mid-level. The expanse of land in the valley next to the University Station of the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been the campus of Chung Chi College since 1956. At the highest level are United College and New Asia College. Each of the original colleges has its own administration and teaching blocks, library, staff/student amenities building, student hostels and staff quarters. Shaw College, commissioned in 1989 at the northwest tip of the campus, has comparable facilities except accommodation for academic departments, as it was designed to be a residential college only.

During the last three decades, some 110 buildings, big and small, have been erected on the once barren hillside.



Buildings and Facilities Recently Completed

Cultural and recreational



Extension to the Art Gallery (1988)

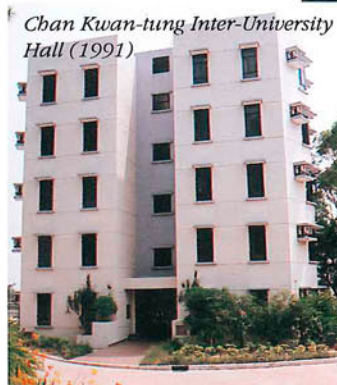


John Fildon Centre (1988)



Shaw College Lecture Theatre (1991)

Guesthouses



Chan Kwan-tung Inter-University Hall (1991)



Chiangs Building (1992)



Student hostels and staff quarters

Shaw College



Student Hostel No.1, Chung Chi College (1993)

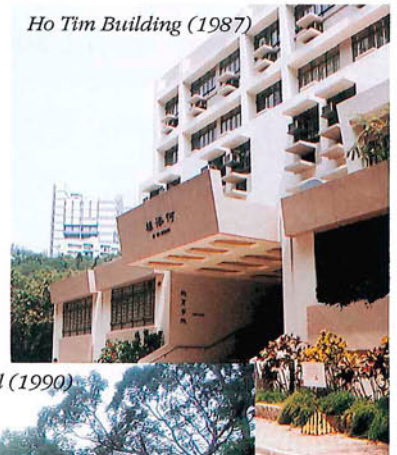


Teaching blocks

Lady Shaw Building (1989)



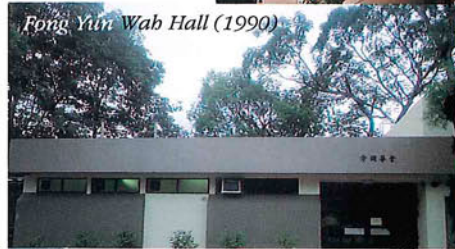
Ho Tim Building (1987)



Leung Kau Kui Building (1991)



Fong Yun Wah Hall (1990)



Hui Yeung Shing Building (1991)



Ho Sin-hang Engineering Building (1993)



Administration and other academic use

Wen Lan Tang, Shaw College (1989)

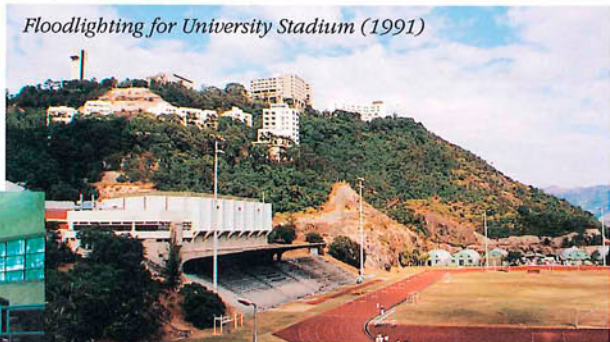


Tin Ka Ping Building (1992)



Sports facilities

Floodlighting for University Stadium (1991)



Air-conditioning for University Gymnasium (1991)



Kwok Sports Building (1992)



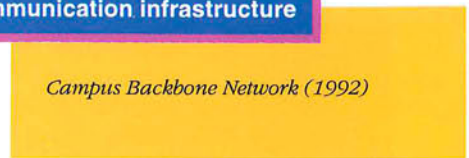
Research complex

Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology Building Complex (1991)



Communication infrastructure

Campus Backbone Network (1992)



Seven Compartments of Knowledge

— Faculties, Their Departments and Degree Programmes

Faculties/Departments	Degree Programmes* Offered
Faculty of Arts (1963)	
Chinese Language and Literature, English, Fine Arts, History, Japanese Studies, Music, Philosophy, Religion, and Translation	BA, MA, M.Div., MPhil., and Ph.D.
Faculty of Business Administration (1974)	
Accountancy (School), Decision Sciences and Managerial Economics, Finance, International Business, Management, and Marketing	BBA, MBA, and Ph.D.
Faculty of Education (1991)	
Curriculum and Instruction, Educational Administration and Policy, Educational Psychology, and Sports Science and Physical Education	B.Ed., MA(Ed.), M.Ed., M.Phil., and Ph.D.
Faculty of Engineering (1991)	
Computer Science, Electronic Engineering, Information Engineering, and Systems Engineering	B.Eng., B.Sc., M.Phil., M.Sc., and Ph.D.



Faculties/Departments	Degree Programmes* offered
Faculty of Medicine (1981)	
Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Anatomical and Cellular Pathology, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Chemical Pathology, Clinical Oncology, Clinical Pharmacology, Community and Family Medicine, Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging, Medicine, Microbiology, Nursing, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Paediatrics, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Physiology, Psychiatry, and Surgery	M.B. Ch.B., B.Med.Sc., B.Nurs., B.Pharm., MPhil., M.Sc., and Ph.D.
Faculty of Science (1963)	
Biochemistry, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Statistics	B.Sc., M.Phil., and Ph.D.
Faculty of Social Science (1963)	
Anthropology, Architecture, Economics, Geography, Government and Public Administration, Journalism and Communication, Psychology, Social Work, and Sociology	B.S.Sc., MPhil., M.Phil.-M.S.Sc., MSW, and Ph.D.

* Postgraduate programmes are administered through 35 divisions of the Graduate School.



Two Guardians of Quality Education

— Academic Exchange and Research

Both academic exchange and research are indispensable for maintaining the academic standard of a university and improving the quality of education it offers.

All through the past 30 years, therefore, The Chinese University has striven to create an environment conducive to academic exchange, and has actively encouraged the creation of new knowledge through research.

Academic Links

The University is linked to the international academic community through a large number of student and staff exchange programmes.

Student Exchange

The first student exchange programme was launched in 1965 with the University of California at Berkeley. Since then, university-level student exchanges have been established with some 30 tertiary institutions in the UK, USA, Canada and Japan. Examples include the University of California at Los Angeles, New York University, the University of British Columbia, the University of Toronto, London Business School, Soka University and Tsukuba University.

Through these exchange pro-

Academic exchange agreement reached with the University of California in 1965



grammes, students of this university obtain first-hand experience of living and studying in a different cultural environment, and gain wider exposure to new perspectives and new knowledge.

Staff Exchange

Staff exchange programmes have been maintained with a number of French, UK, and German universities through arrangements with their respective governments and exchange bodies. The University's constituent colleges have also enjoyed long and close associations with renowned institutions like the Yale-China Association, the Wellesley-Yenching Committee, Princeton-in-Asia, Williams College, and Indiana University. The University is also a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, the Association of South-east Asian Institutes of Higher Learning, and the International Association of Universities, all of which offer staff development programmes and organize international conferences for knowledge and experience exchange.

An exchange student from CUHK (right 4) with German and American students in Osrabruch, Germany



Staff exchange brings overseas scholars to the campus, whose enthusiasm and energy help to enrich the University's academic courses. Staff exchange also gives University staff members the opportunity to participate in teaching and research activities overseas, enabling them to compare and contrast their work with the best in the world, and to continuously update their knowledge and expertise.

China Links

As a result of China's open-door policy, exchange activities with educational institutions in China have also been stepped up. Formal exchange agreements have now been concluded with over 20 universities in mainland China, including such famous institutions as Peking University, Tsinghua University, the Academia Sinica in Beijing, and Xiamen University.

Each year the University receives hundreds of academic visitors from China, who come to do research, give lectures, or attend development courses. Teachers of this university also visit mainland institutions as honorary professors, advisers and consultants.

Prof. Charles K. Kao heads a CUHK delegation to visit Tsinghua University in Beijing.



IASP exchange students and local students



International Links

The University's international character is further enhanced by (1) the presence of independent resource centres on the campus like the Universities Service Centre and the Hong Kong-America Center; (2) long-term academic collaboration agreements with famous institutions like Yale, Columbia University, and the Johns Hopkins University; (3) the International Asian Studies Programme (IASP), which was first established by the University in 1977. The IASP has brought over 1,000 undergraduates, graduates, and special research students from 30 different countries and 250 different institutions to study in CUHK. These students study Chinese language, attend other regular academic courses, and take part in a myriad of extracurricular activities on the campus. Many have thus developed a deep appreciation of and respect for Chinese culture, and many have returned to live and work in Hong Kong.

Committee on Academic Links and Office of Academic Links

To further cultivate linkages with universities abroad to facilitate staff and student exchanges, a Committee on Academic Links was formed in 1991 to set long-term objectives and formulate policies for establishing and maintaining academic ties with major centres of excellence worldwide. The committee, chaired by a pro-vice-chancellor, also helps to explore resources to support linkage activities.

Regional and international conferences are regularly held on CUHK campus.



A new Office of Academic Links was also set up in the same year to provide better-coordinated and cost-effective administrative support services. The office serves as a clearinghouse for information needed by various University units seeking to engage in academic exchange activities.

Research

Research Activities in the Departments

Staff members in various departments have always been encouraged to conduct relevant research to improve their teaching and their ability to inspire students, and to create new knowledge to better serve the community. Throughout the years they have undertaken a wide variety of research projects, some of which are highly academic, while others have strong application potentials. Their projects have successfully attracted government grants and financial support from private foundations and organizations. Research results are either published in the form of books and articles in international journals, or transformed into new skills and techniques to benefit the community at large.

Research institute/centre

Year of establishment

Institute of Science and Technology	1965
Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre	1979
Centre for Sports Medicine and Sports Science	1988
Centre for Environmental Studies	1990
Materials Technology Research Centre	1992
Institute of Chinese Studies	1967
The Ng Tor-tai Chinese Language Research Centre*	1966
Art Gallery	1971
Research Centre for Translation*	1971
Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art	1978
Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture	1993
Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology	1988
Asia-Pacific Institute of Business	1990
Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies	1990
Research Institute for the Humanities	1991
The Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research of The Chinese University of Hong Kong	1993

* New name after reorganization



Archaeological team conducting field work at the Tungwan site on Lantau Island



Survey on the growth of Hong Kong children



Measuring noise pollution

Research Institutes and Centres

To promote interdisciplinary research and encourage collaboration with overseas institutions, the University has also set up major research institutes to provide the necessary support facilities and explore collaboration channels. Under these institutes are different research centres with their own specialities. Each year these research institutes and centres organize a large number of international conferences, seminars and exhibitions to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience.

Research Committee and Research Administration Office

To formulate long-term research policies for the University and provide better supervision for the deployment of research resources, the University's Research Committee was restructured with seven subject panels in 1991. The committee is further supported by a Research Administration Office newly created to coordinate applications for research grants, administer research and development contracts, and make regular reports on the progress of research activities in the University.

Seven Subject Panels of the Research Committee

Arts and Language Panel
Business Administration Panel
Biological Science Panel
Engineering Panel
Medicine Panel
Physical Science Panel
Social Science and Education Panel

*Removing frozen
pigskin from liquid
nitrogen container for
use in the treatment of
severe burns*



*A researcher studying
wild mushrooms*



Using remote sensing techniques to monitor environmental changes



Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre



Viewing medical images transmitted by a broadband communications network



A subject undergoing a psychological test

College Life

— Chung Chi, New Asia, United, and Shaw

While the University's 57 departments look after 'subject-orientated teaching', its four constituent colleges are responsible for 'student-orientated teaching' and the promotion of informal education. They organize general education courses for their students and encourage cultural, recreational and sports activities on their respective campuses.

Each college has its own history and tradition. Students assigned to a college will soon learn to appreciate its unique college spirit and the extra benefits of a university education rendered through the college system.

Chung Chi College



Founded in October 1951 by the representatives of Protestant churches in Hong Kong, Chung Chi College follows

Dr. L. G. Kilbom laying the foundation stone of Chung Chi College (1956)



College Chapel

the Christian education tradition of 13 Christian universities in China, and has as its college motto 'to strive towards excellence'. In 1955, it was formally incorporated under an ordinance of the Hong Kong Government.

In its early years the college was accommodated in borrowed and rented premises on Hong Kong Island. Expansion was later made possible with financial help from church organizations in North America and Britain. Local churches, firms and private individuals

Chairmen of College Board of Trustees

	<i>Term</i>
Dr. Pang Shao-hsien	1961-64
Sir Yuet-keung Kan	1964-68
Mr. Lam Chik-ho	1968-70
Dr. Fook-wo Li	1970-76
Mr. Wilfred Sien Bing Wong	1976-81
Mr. Li Fook-hing	1981-87
Dr. James Z. M. Kung	1987-93
Mr. George H. C. Hung	1993-date



Orientation camp

also gave considerable support. In 1956 the college moved to its permanent site in the Ma Liu Shui valley.

Chung Chi College started its religious education and theological training programme in 1957. It has its own Chaplaincy Office to promote religious activities, which include college assemblies, Sunday worship services and Christian fellowship programmes.

Academic and cultural activities

Annual education conference



Presidents/College Heads	
<i>Presidents</i>	<i>Term</i>
Dr. Chi-tung Yung	1960-75
Mr. Robert N. Rayne	1975-76
Prof. S. W. Tam	1976-77
<i>College Heads</i>	
Prof. S. W. Tam	1977-81
Dr. Philip Fu	1981-88
Prof. S. W. Tam	1988-90
Dr. Philip Shen	1990-date

regularly organized include seminars, college life luncheon talks, annual education conferences, and the Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellows Programme. Students are also encouraged to take part in extracurricular activities organized by the college student union, departmental societies, class societies, and various interest groups and student hostel associations.

New Asia College



New Asia College was founded in 1949 by the late Dr. Ch'ien Mu and a small group of scholars from China. The college aspires to preserve traditional Chinese culture and to balance it with Western learning so that students may understand their cultural heritage and at the same time be capable of coping with the challenges of modern life.

The college also had a humble beginning and was noted initially for its

New Asia College campus



Chairmen of College Board of Trustees	
	<i>Term</i>
Dr. Chiu Bing	1949-64
Mr. John Tung	1965-67
Dr. the Hon. P. Y. Tang	1967-71
Mr. Tsufa F. Lee	1971-76
Dr. Edwin Tao	1976-91
Mr. Hsiang-chien Tang	1991-date

Presidents/College Heads

Presidents	Term
Dr. Ch'ien Mu	1949-65
Dr. T. C. Ou	1965-69
Dr. Y. T. Shen	1969-70
Prof. Mei Yi-pao	1970-73
Prof. Ying-shih Yü	1973-75
Mr. Chuan Han-sheng	1975-77
College Heads	
Prof. Ambrose Y. C. King	1977-85
Prof. Lin Tzong-biau	1985-92
Prof. P. C. Leung	1992-date

scholarship in Chinese culture and history. As it gradually developed, support both locally and from overseas steadily increased, and the college's academic curriculum was diversified to include subjects in many other disciplines. Some of the University's academic departments such as fine arts and anthropology are found only in New Asia College.

Prof. Cheng Shifa, president of Shanghai China's Painting Academy, visits the college as S. Y. Chung Visiting Fellow and demonstrates the art of Chinese painting for students of the Department of Fine Arts.



Publications of New Asia College



Scholarly visits and other cultural activities are arranged throughout the year under different programmes such as the Ch'ien Mu Lecture in History and Culture Programme, the New Asia Ming Yu Foundation Professorship Programme, the New Asia S. Y. Chung Visiting Fellows Programme, the New Asia David Lam Economist Exchange Programme, and the Y. S. Hui Exchange Programme in Fine Arts. Extracurricular activities form an important part of student life in the college and are freely organized by the college student union and a host of student clubs and societies.



Orientation camp

United College



United College was founded in 1956 with the amalgamation of five post-secondary colleges: Canton Overseas College, Kwang Hsia College, Wah Kiu College, Wen Hua College, and Ping Jing College of Accountancy. The five colleges decided to pool their resources to provide better higher education for Hong Kong students.

Chairmen of College Board of Trustees

	Term
Sir Kenneth Ping-fan Fung	1961-72
Dr. the Hon. P. C. Woo	1972-83
Sir Run Run Shaw	1983-91
Dr. Ho Tim	1991-date



Campus of United College



Budding scholars of Kangweon National University of Korea visit the college.



Annual workshop



A gathering of hostel residents

The college emphasizes the spirit of freedom, self-awareness, self-esteem, self-discipline and self-strengthening, and diverse programmes are organized to cultivate in the students this college spirit.

The Distinguished Visiting Scholars Programme, for example, brings to the campus world-class academics, whose talks and seminars may inspire and enlighten the students. The Budding Scholar Exchange Programme gives them opportunities to interact with students from Singapore, Taiwan and

Korea and to understand more about the world around them. There are other exchange programmes conducted in conjunction with prestigious universities overseas, including Williams College and Indiana University in the USA and Soka University in Japan. High-table dinners are regularly organized to enhance students' sense of belonging to their hostels and to the college as a whole.

Shaw College



Named after its Patron, Shaw College was made possible by the generosity of Sir Run Run Shaw, chairman of the Shaw Foundation (Hong Kong) Ltd., who donated HK\$110 million to the University for the founding of its fourth constituent college.

Presidents/College Heads

President	Term
Dr. T. C. Cheng	1963-77
College Heads	
Prof. Shou-sheng Hsueh	1977-80
Prof. Tien-chi Chen	1980-88
Prof. Cheuk-yu Lee	1988-date



The grand opening of Shaw College held on 2nd March 1990



College sign on the Shaw campus

The college is located at the northwestern corner of the University campus overlooking Tolo Harbour. The first batch of students were admitted in 1988, and since then student hostels, an administration building, staff quarters,

Reaffiliated students demonstrate the spirit of cooperation in the first orientation camp of Shaw College.



and a 537-seat lecture theatre have appeared one after the other on its campus.

On 2nd March 1990, Shaw College was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir David Wilson, and Sir Run Run Shaw.

Shaw College views informal education as an integral and essential part of college life. Monthly dinner lectures and visits organized under the Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Visiting Scholars Programme serve to broaden the horizons of both staff and students. The college also actively encourages students to participate in extracurricular activities, and assists them to set up interest groups and academic organizations. There are at present 21 such organizations, some of which, like the Strategic Investment Society, the Qigong Society, and the Mental Health Society are innovations unique to Shaw College. There is an independent student magazine, *Shaw Beat*, which is very popular among students. The new college also has its own student union and hostel resident association.



Chairman of College Board of Trustees

Prof. Ma Lin

Term

1987-date

College Head

Prof. Char-nie Chen

Term

1987-date

From Generation to Generation

— Students and Alumni

Over 10,000 Students

As at 1st January 1993, the University had a student enrolment of 10,872, of whom 7,694 were full-time undergraduates, 1,262 were part-time undergraduates, and 1,916 were postgraduate students.

Surveys on new students admitted in the last three years show that the average age of full-time undergraduate freshmen is between 18 to 19 years, while the average age of their part-time counterparts is around 29 years. Although part-time undergraduates come from diverse occupational sectors, most of them are teachers.

Male to Female Ratio 1:1

The overall male to female ratio among both full-time and part-time undergraduates is very close to 1:1. Male students form the majority in the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Science, while female students dominate the

Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Social Science.

Mostly from Low-income Families

More than half of the students rely on government grants and loans to pay for their university education, as most of them are from low-income families. The survey on new students of 1992 indicates that the median monthly household income of their families was barely HK\$12,000. Over 20 per cent of their fathers are production-related workers; over half of their mothers are housewives.

Colourful Student Activities

Apart from receiving formal, curricular education, students of this university develop their potentials and acquire the necessary skills to cope with challenges of modern life through extracurricular activities organized by different types of student associations.

Student Unions

Chinese University students are well-known for their concern not only for student welfare but also social and international issues, and there has been a long tradition of organizing student activities to voice such concern and to strive for improvements. The University student union and the four college student unions are places where they acquire organization and leadership skills and learn to be responsible citizens of the community.



Faculty Societies, Departmental Societies, Hostel Resident Associations

Through 60 faculty/departmental societies and 16 hostel resident associations, students learn to look after their own well-being and organize different types of cultural and recreational activities to promote intellectual and physical growth.

Non-residential Halls

Four non-residential halls look after the needs of commuting students so that they can also enjoy a full campus life. Typical facilities in a non-residential hall include newspapers and magazines, chess games, and hi-fi equipment.

Academic Societies

Students sharing the same academic interests form different societies to pursue studies on specific topics: China studies, China trade, Buddhism, astronomy, literary writing, and Japanese culture.



Social Service Groups and other Interest Groups

Other students may share the same extracurricular interests or the same wish to render voluntary service to the needy. A host of associations such as social work teams, youth service groups, choirs, Go-clubs, modern-dance groups, debating societies, karate clubs, rowing associations and archery clubs have therefore been set up.



Plentiful Amenities and Services for Students

Apart from facilities provided by the constituent colleges for their own students, there are ample amenities on the central campus for use by all students of the University: the University swimming pool, the University sports field and sports centre, squash courts, and the two staff/student centres — the Benjamin Franklin Centre and the John Fulton Centre.

A wide range of other student services including psychological counselling, scholarship and financial aid, and career guidance are also made available

through the University's Office of Student Affairs and the college dean of students' offices.



Over 30,000 Alumni

Over the last 30 years the University has produced some 34,000 graduates. They are scattered all over the world, each using the training and experience they have acquired from this university to serve the communities they live in.

While CUHK alumni make contributions through their different occupations, their achievements have been particularly pronounced in the fields of commerce, banking and finance, education, mass media, social work, music, and art.

They are all CUHK graduates



Education/Research
Prof. Tsui Lap-chee (New Asia 1972)



Mass Media
Miss Cheung Man Yee (Chung Chi 1968)



Music/Art
Mr. Tsang Yip-fat (Chung Chi 1976)

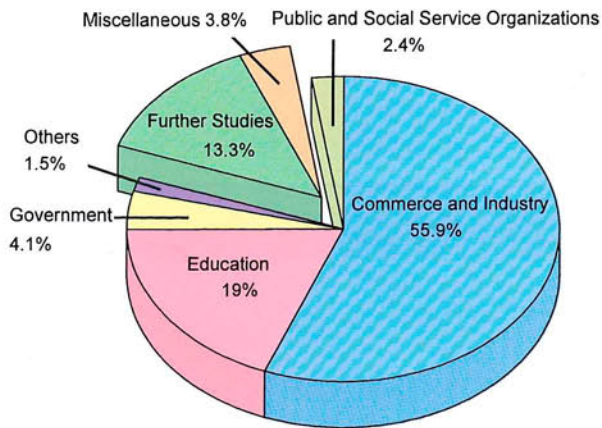


Publishing
Mr. Chan Man-hung (New Asia 1973)

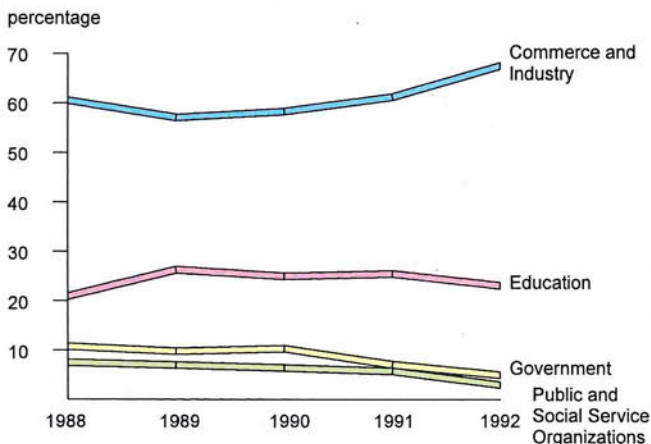


Business
Mr. H.C. Cheung (United 1958)

Career Destinations of First Degree Holders 1992



Career Destinations of First Degree Holders 1988-92



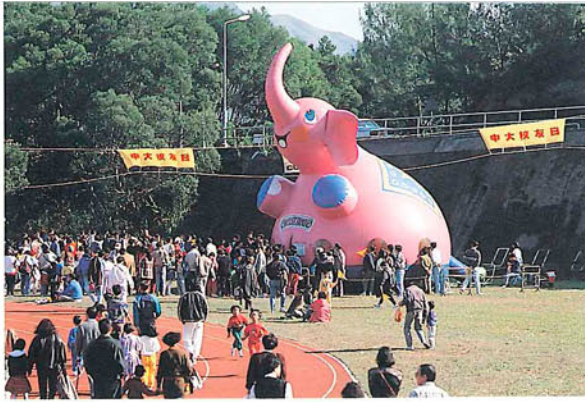
Degrees and Diplomas Awarded since 1964

Degrees/ Diplomas	Year																													Total			
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92				
Post Secondary College Joint Diplomas																																	
Arts	6	8	5																														19
Business Administration	6	3		1																													10
Science	31	31	18	20																													100
Social Science	2	4	3	1																													10
Total	45	46	26	22																													139
First Degrees																																	
BA	68	104	115	164	156	148	111	146	163	152	165	159	199	183	225	243	256	259	259	245	248	251	242	272	303	309	277	318	297		6,037		
BBA*	9	20	35	79	79	55	60	68	87	81	90	84	111	141	195	174	235	250	241	200	212	207	220	224	255	271	271	327	327		4,608		
BEd																															39	39	
MB ChB																								46	67	66	101	86	103	128		597	
BMedSc																												3	4	4		11	
BEng																															91	91	
BSc	31	47	67	102	117	119	108	122	141	143	154	159	184	194	229	230	267	268	293	271	254	267	330	329	349	315	341	351	336		6,118		
BSSc	27	80	83	129	129	124	117	127	166	181	172	191	234	238	271	302	318	295	313	307	325	309	328	321	381	349	375	381	396		6,969		
Total	135	251	300	474	481	446	396	463	557	557	581	593	728	756	920	949	1,076	1,072	1,106	1,023	1,039	1,034	1,166	1,213	1,354	1,345	1,353	1,484	1,618		24,470		
Postgraduate Degrees and Diplomas																																	
MA**			13	13	22	18	16	13																									95
MA												4	2	4	2	1		1			1	1	16	15	20	14	22	29	28		160		
MDiv												4	2		2	2			2		1	1	3	4	2		2	1	2		28		
MPhil										21	36	46	38	52	50	47	57	43	39	68	69	66	78	77	85	87	101	88	108		1,256		
PhD																				1		4	6	1	10	3	9	10	11	12		67	
MComm***				4	9	3																											16
MBA								8	16	17	25	24	24	20	28	32	57	70	77	71	73	85	89	83	104	100	106	84	93		1,286		
DipEd			19	21	17	25	24	43	68	73	104	119	142	138	253	288	323	320	358	295	317	344	385	428	355	426	393	386	434		6,098		
MA(Ed)											5	5	2	1	2	5	4	8	16	25	13	7	19	17	25	26	8	14	21		223		
MD																								1		1		3	2	1		8	
MSc**								1	9																								10
MSc												4															3	2	1		20	30	
DipSW																									17	2	11	16	15	35	32		128
MSW																5	2	2	2	4	7	4	3	6	3			1	2	1		42	
MSSc**					2				3																								5
MSSc																													4	2			6
Total			19	34	34	58	45	68	109	111	174	202	210	215	337	380	443	444	495	463	485	514	612	642	612	680	666	652	754		9,458		
Grand Total																																	
																														34,067			

* BComm degrees were awarded before 1971

** Renamed MPhil since 1973

*** Renamed MBA since 1971



Alumni Day

34 Alumni Associations All over the World

Graduates of the University also organize alumni associations to foster fellowship among themselves and to strengthen their relationship with their alma mater.

In 1978, the Federation of Alumni Associations of The Chinese University of Hong Kong was formally set up. It represents the amalgamation of forces of the alumni of Chung Chi College, New Asia College, United College, the Graduate School, and the School of Education. It recently included as its members the alumni of Shaw College.

A subsidiary of the federation, the Education Foundation of the Federation of the Alumni Associations of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, was incorporated in 1982 as a non-profit charitable organization to promote educational developments in Hong Kong. With full support from CUHK alumni, it has since established a primary school, a kindergarten, and a secondary school.

By 1993, there are a total of 34 alumni associations all over the world: 18 in Hong Kong, 14 in North America, one in Australia and one in Sabah.

University Convocation

Fully aware of the loyalty of its graduates, their concern for the development of their alma mater, and the possible contributions they can make towards the continuous growth of the University, the University decided to establish in its 30th anniversary year the University Convocation. The Convocation will help to promote the image of the University, improve its status, raise funds for its development, and provide a more effective channel for alumni participation in University affairs and policy making.

According to University regulations, Convocation membership is automatically extended to all University graduates and holders of a diploma issued by the Post-Secondary Colleges Joint Diploma Board in August 1963. Any person who had obtained a diploma issued by Chung Chi, New Asia, United College or the Post-Secondary Colleges Joint Diploma Board prior to 1963 after successful completion of a four-year programme, and any one who has been awarded a postgraduate diploma by the University Senate after attending an approved course of study for not less than one year is also eligible to join the Convocation.

All members have the right to attend Convocation meetings and to vote. They can elect their representatives to be appointed as members of the University Council.

The first meeting of the Convocation was already held on 9th September, and the chairman and members of its first standing committee have been elected. Their inauguration ceremony will be held on 16th October at the Pearl Reunion — the banquet to commemorate the 30th anniversary of The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Convocation's Preparatory Committee and Standing Committee Members



University Convocation First Standing Committee

Chairman

Mr. Lee Kam Chung (New Asia)

Elected Members

Mr. Heung Shu Fai (New Asia)

Mr. Ip Hon Chow (New Asia)

Mr. Lau Sai Yung (Chung Chi)

Mr. Lee Kim Hung (United)

Mr. Wang C.C. Charles (Chung Chi)

Ms. Yan Hau Yee, Lina (United)

Alumni Associations

Canada

1. The Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (British Columbia)
2. CUHK Chung Chi College Alumni Association in Toronto
3. CUHK Chung Chi College Alumni Association in Vancouver, BC
4. CUHK New Asia College Alumni Association in Toronto
5. CUHK United College Alumni Association in Toronto
6. CUHK Part-time Degree Programme Alumni Association of Canada

Hong Kong

1. The Federation of Alumni Associations of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ltd.
2. The Education Foundation of The Federation of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Alumni Association Limited
3. The Alumni Association of Chung Chi College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ltd.
4. The Alumni Association of New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ltd.
5. The Alumni Association of United College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ltd.
6. CUHK Shaw College Alumni Association
7. The Chinese University of Hong Kong School of Education Alumni Association Ltd.
8. CUHK Medical Alumni Association Ltd.
9. The Chinese University of Hong Kong Graduate School Alumni Association Ltd.
10. The Alumni Association of Fine Arts Department, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
11. The MBA Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong
12. The Three-Year MBA (CUHK) Association Ltd.
13. Business Administration Alumni Association, United College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ltd.
14. Biochemistry Alumni Association Ltd.
15. The Alumni Association of Master of Philosophy in Economics of The Chinese University of Hong Kong
16. The Journalism & Communication Alumni Association
17. The Chung Chi Executive Club Ltd.
18. CU Financial Executive Club



USA

1. The Overseas Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Inc.
2. Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Texas Chapter
3. CUHK Chung Chi College Alumni Association in New York Area
4. Alumni Association of United College, The Chinese University of HK (USA-East)
5. CUHK Alumni Association of Greater New York
6. CUHK New Asia College Alumni Association in New York Area
7. The Chung Chi Alumni Association of Southern California
8. New Asia College Alumni Association, Northern California

Sabah

Sabah CU Alumni Association

Australia

The CUHK Alumni Association, Australia, Inc.

1993: A Year of Celebration

Snapshots of 30th Anniversary Celebration Activities

January



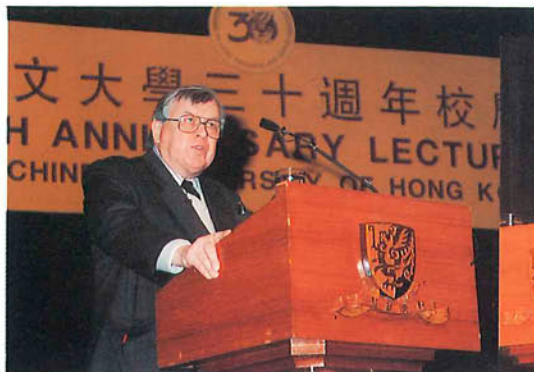
Over 2,500 walkers brave the chill winds to raise HK\$21 million for the Hong Kong Cancer Institute.



The 30th anniversary walkathon on 17th January heralds a year of celebration.



The International Conference on Cultural Criticism 1993 attracts more than a hundred participants from different parts of the world (29.12.92 to 10.1.93).



A series of 30th anniversary lectures by world renowned scholars are organized during the year by different faculties with sponsorship from the Wei Lun Foundation Ltd.



Nobel Laureate Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek delivers the first 30th anniversary lecture entitled 'Dementia, Aging and Amyloidosis', attracting an audience of over 800 (19.1.93).



The Third International Conference on Min Dialects, jointly organized by the Department of Chinese Language and Literature and the Ng Tor-tai Chinese Language Research Centre (11.1.93 to 12.1.93)



The International Conference on Nuo Theatre and Nuo Culture organized by the Department of Music and the Faculty of Arts (27.1.93 to 29.1.93)

February



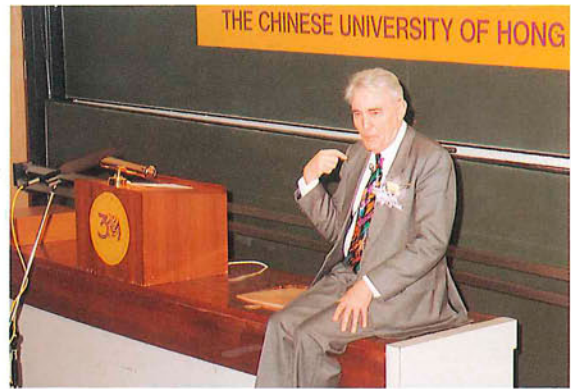
The second 30th anniversary lecture presented by the Faculty of Business Administration (18.2.93)



Prof. Lester C. Thurow from the Sloan School of Management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a tea reception before giving his lecture on 'Recent Economic Developments, the Clinton Administration and Business Education Development in the United States'

March

Prof. Albert Halsey, emeritus professor of social and administrative studies at Oxford, delivers the third 30th anniversary lecture on 'The Decline of the Donnish Dominion' (10.3.93).



Over 400 intensive care specialists, anaesthetists, surgeons and allied health professionals from all over the world attend Critical Care '93 — the Seventh Congress of the Western Pacific Association of Critical Care Medicine (12.3.93 to 15.3.93).



Prof. Tse-itsung Chow, professor of East Asian languages and history at the University of Wisconsin, gives the fourth 30th anniversary lecture on 'Chinese and Foreign Learning Both as Substance and as Use — A Proposal for the Modernization of Chinese Culture' (18.3.93).

Some 150 vitreoretinal surgeons attend 'Hong Kong Retina 1993' — the fourth meeting of Schepens International Society (30.3.93 to 2.4.93).



The University's 30th anniversary exhibition at the City Hall attracts some 4,500 viewers (26.3.93 to 29.3.93).





Exhibition panels with displays on the history, growth, achievements and future aspirations of the University



Live performances at the exhibition including demonstrations of medical skills and sketching on the spot



30th anniversary concert held at the Concert Hall of the City Hall (29.3.93)

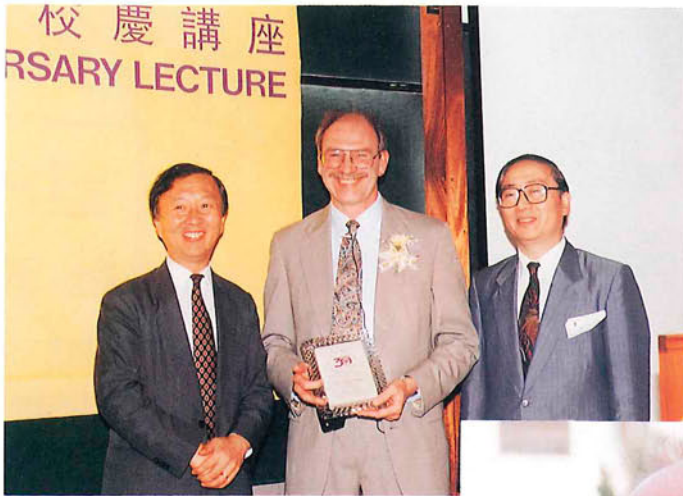


Two-piano performance at the concert by Prof. David Gwilt and Mrs. Marilyn Watson from the Department of Music

May

Satellite exhibitions held between May and August in several MTR stations and commercial complexes





Prof. Bagozzi receives a souvenir from Prof. Charles Kao (left) and Prof. K. C. Mun (right) after the fifth 30th anniversary lecture presented by the Faculty of Business Administration (13.5.93).

Prof. Richard P. Bagozzi, Dwight F. Benton Professor of Marketing and Behavioural Science in Management at the School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, at a tea reception before giving his lecture on 'Thoughts and Interplay between Theory and Method in Business Research with Particular Emphasis on Applications to Advertising, Consumer Behaviour, and Social Marketing'



The Management Education Conference hosted by the Faculty of Business Administration at the Regal Riverside Hotel (26.5.93 to 28.5.93)



June



The International Conference on the Literature of the Wei, Jin and Southern and Northern Dynasties (8.6.93 to 10.6.93)

Conference on 'Curriculum Changes for Chinese Communities in Southeast Asia: Challenges of the 21st Century' (21.6.93 to 23.6.93)



Prof. Ezra Vogel (right) and Prof. Ambrose King (left) at an international conference on 'the Development of Contemporary China Studies' organized by the Universities Services Centre (25.6.93)

August

The first International Conference on Mushroom Biology and Mushroom Products organized by the Department of Biology (23.8.93 to 26.8.93)



Forthcoming Celebration Activities

October

- 4th Sixth 30th anniversary lecture: 'Economic and Political Transitions: Scale and Speed' by Prof. Kenneth J. Arrow, Nobel Laureate in Economics (to be presented by the Faculty of Social Science)
- 14th 46th Congregation in Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary and for the Conferment of Honorary Degrees
- 16th The Pearl Reunion — Anniversary Dinner
- 26th Seventh 30th anniversary lecture: 'Fuzzy Logic, Neural Networks, and Soft Computing' by Prof. Lotfi A. Zadeh, professor emeritus and director of the Berkeley Initiative on Soft Computing, University of California at Berkeley (to be presented by the Faculty of Engineering)

November

- 20th to 21st Open Day
- 23rd Eighth 30th anniversary lecture: ' C_{60} Buckminsterfullerene, the Celestial Sphere that Fell to Earth' by Prof. Harold Walter Kroto, School of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, University of Sussex (to be presented by the Faculty of Science)

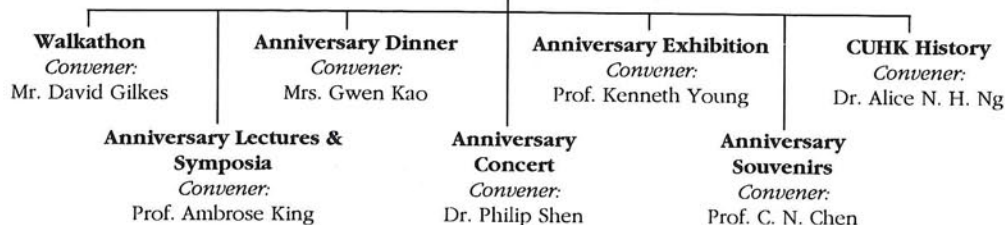
December

- 1st to 5th International Symposium on Contemporary Play-writing in the Chinese Language (to be presented by Sir Run Run Shaw Hall)
- 9th 47th Congregation for the Conferment of First and Higher Degrees

30th Anniversary Celebration Coordinating and Steering Committee

Chairman: Prof. S. W. Tam

Sub-committees



30th Anniversary Photography Competition

Winning Entries

Tertiary Section (Black & White Group)



First Place:
Have Another View
(by So Wai-chung, Lee Wai Lee
Technical Institute)

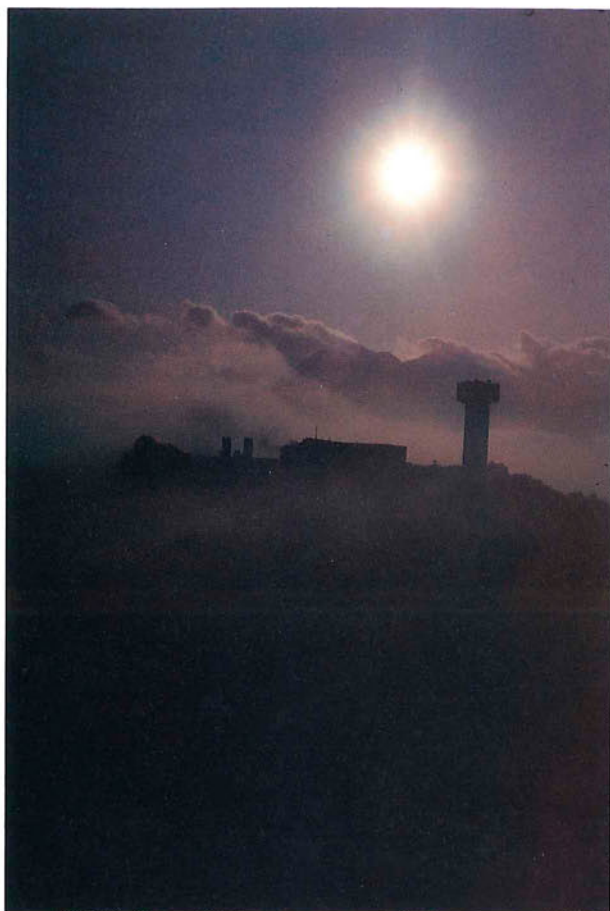


Second place:
Mirror Image
(by Choi Chi-pang,
CUHK)



Third Place:
Waiting for School Bus at Nite
(by Man Ka-kit, CUHK)

Tertiary Section (Colour Group)



First Place:
Rising Sun
(by Man Ka-kit, CUHK)

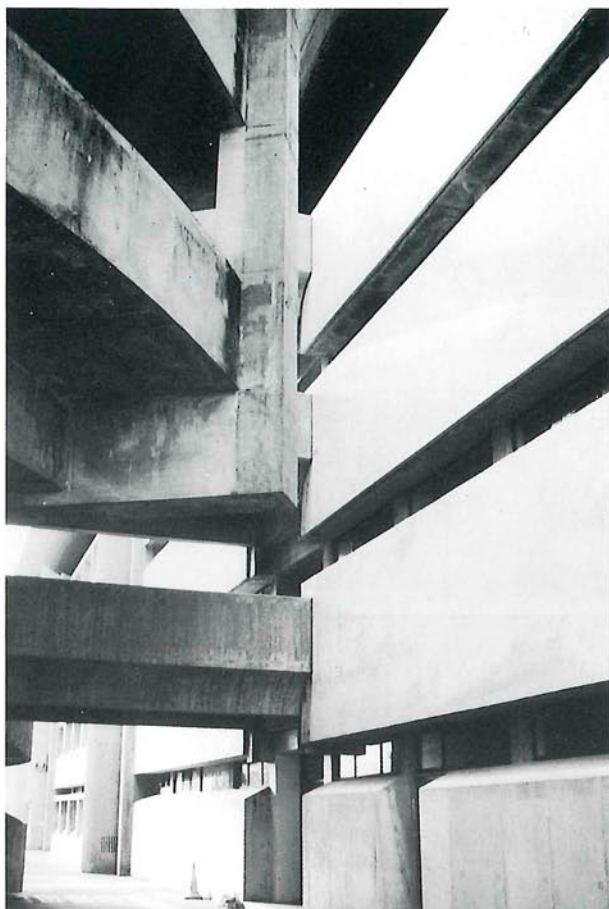


Second Place:
Changing Over ?
(by Lo Ka-man, CUHK)



Third Place:
Bethlehem Hall
(by Man Ka-kit, CUHK)

Secondary Section (Black & White Group)



First Place:
One Day in CU (ii)
(by Tsang Cheuk-sau,
Hong Kong Christian Service
Kwun Tong Vocational
Training Centre)



Second Place:
School (vi)
(by Wong Hoi-lung,
Kiangsu-Chekiang College
[North Point])



Third Place:
School (iv)
(by Wong Hoi-lung,
Kiangsu Chekiang College
[North Point])

Secondary Section (Colour Group)

First Place:
A Rainy Day
(by Lee Tin-yau,
Kiangsu-Chekiang
College [North Point])



Second Place:
Waiting for Somebody
(by Lee Tin-yau,
Kiangsu-Chekiang College
[North Point])

Third Place:
A Stranger
(by To Yau-yin,
Kiangsu-Chekiang
College [North Point])



