



中文大學校刊  
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BULLETIN

Winter 1978



# Chinese University Bulletin

Winter 1978

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*Cover: (From left) Dr. Ma Lin, Sir Murray MacLehose, Dr. Choh-Ming Li*

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

# CONGREGATION

FOR THE

Installation

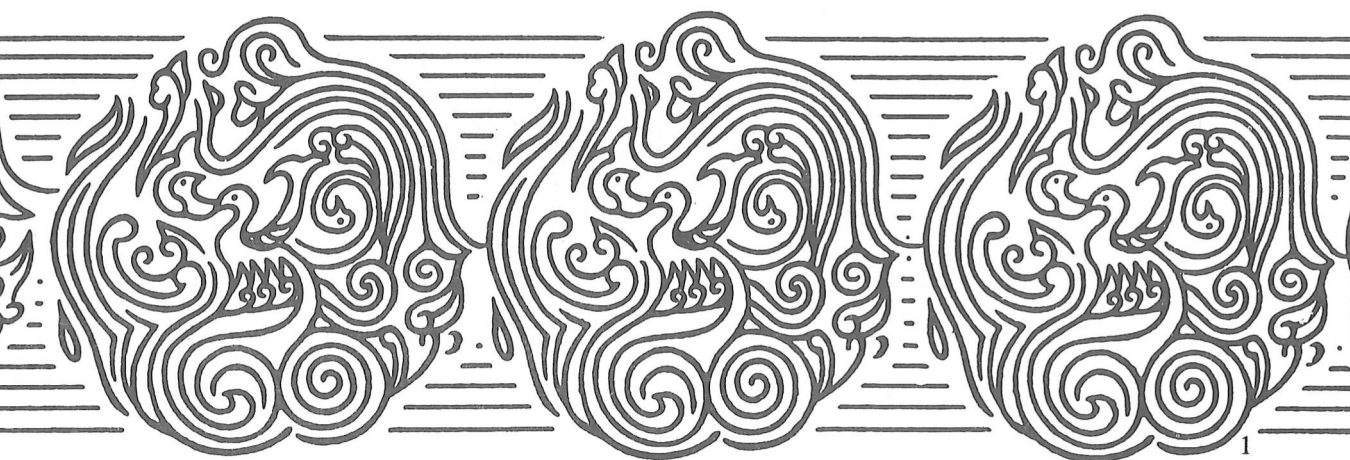
OF THE NEW

VICE-CHANCELLOR

AND FOR THE CONFERMENT OF AN

Honorary Degree

MONDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1978





The University held its 19th Congregation—Congregation for the Installation of the New Vice-Chancellor and for the Conferment of Honorary Degree—at the City Hall on 2nd October, 1978. Dr. Ma Lin was installed as the new Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the first Vice-Chancellor, was honoured with a degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

The Congregation, presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Murray MacLehose, was attended by over 1,500 guests, among which were official representatives from 22 overseas universities and foundations.

The Vice-Chancellor was presented with the Ordinance of the University by His Excellency the Chancellor. The Seal of the Vice-Chancellor was presented to him by the Chairman of the University Council, Dr. the Hon. Sir Yuet-keung Kan. The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Congregation.

Dr. Choh-ming Li, after receiving the honorary degree conferred on him by His Excellency the Chancellor, also addressed the Congregation. The Public Orator was Professor S. S. Hsueh.

### Official Representatives from Overseas Universities and Foundations

Institution	Representative
The Asia Foundation	Mr. Frank E. Dines
Boston University	Mr. Maximilian Ma
Brown University	Mr. Robert Shippee
University of California, Berkeley	Dr. David Stephen Averbuck
University of California, Los Angeles	Professor Richard C. Rudolph
Cornell University	Mr. Eddie G. K. Woo
University of Glasgow	Professor J. H. Hutchison
Harvard University	Dr. Charles Hayford
Johns Hopkins University	Mr. Russell S. Passarella
McGill University	Dr. Robert H. P. Fung
University of Michigan	Mr. Benjamin Fan
Nanyang University	Dr. Tan Chok Kian
The University of Nottingham	Professor Peter Hodge
University of Pennsylvania	Mr. Lawrence H. L. Fung
University of Pittsburgh	Dr. Ambrose King
Rutgers University	Ms. Peggy S. B. Cheung
University of St. Andrews	Dr. M. S. F. Lie Ken Jie
University of Sheffield	Mr. Kenneth H. Sutherland
Southwestern University	Engr. Matias B. Aznar III
University of Winnipeg	Dr. T. L. Quong
Yale University	Mr. Thomas Ashbrook
Yale-China Association	Dr. Charles Hayford

## Inaugural Speech by Dr. Ma Lin

Your Excellency, Dr. Li, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is now fifteen years since The Chinese University of Hong Kong first came into being. During these fifteen years, owing to the devoted efforts and outstanding leadership of our first Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, the University has acquired the stature and magnitude that it possesses today. Now that Dr. Li has retired on his laurels and the University Council has entrusted me with the heavy responsibility of carrying on his work, I am only too aware of the difficulty of following the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor. It does give me comfort, however, that the Government, the Council and the community of Hong Kong have always accorded us their full support and shown us close concern, and that our staff and students are ever united in service of the University. With their blessing, may I have the courage of continuing the important mission of furthering education, a vocation which, says a Chinese proverb, takes a hundred years to fulfil.

### Building upon existing foundation

As the University has now defined its goals and formulated its policies, the main task before us is that of building upon our existing foundation, in order to fully achieve the great aims and special mission which The Chinese University has set for itself.

The first and foremost aim of our University is to provide for the young people of Hong Kong a basic curriculum of world standard in the Humanities, the Social Sciences and the Natural Sciences, such that they will grow up in the best of academic environment and, upon graduation, can join the ranks of the educated with pride and be ready to take on the important task of advancing society and enriching its culture. Throughout the years, the University has devoted much time and effort to this end. It has doubtless made considerable contribution towards the raising of academic standards and producing a growing cultural awareness in Hong Kong. But whatever achievement we may have attained, there is certainly no room for complacency, for our responsibility remains heavy and the road ahead is long.

Consolidation and strengthening of the basic curriculum, therefore, must continue to be a major concern of the University.

### Professional training

Hong Kong is a modern society with a high degree of specialization. The bulk of the manpower need here will be for those who have undergone professional training in addition to the basic curriculum. Thus the University always lays equal emphasis on the parallel development and co-ordination of the two, and continuously expands professional schools and departments for the training of experts in education, business management, social work, mass communication, as well as electronics and computer science. And in a few years' time, the newly-established Faculty of Medicine will herald in yet another new era in our professional education. On the other hand, even though specialist training and technical skills are the mainstay of a developing society, one must not forget that the moral values and integrity of professional people often play a decisive role in determining the quality of life of a community. It is for this reason, that, in addition to offering a rigorous specialist programme, the University advocates a general education aimed at cultivating citizens who will have a comprehensive and balanced view of their career vis-à-vis their civic duties and personal values.

### General education

The significance of general education, of course, goes beyond what I have just mentioned. A healthy society is more than a smooth-running machine; it is rather an organic body which constantly grows and evolves. And Hong Kong in its unusual position certainly has a constant need of re-examining its social structure and values and anticipating the changes in its environment if it is to maintain steady progress. Futile indeed it will be for the University to expect its students to make useful contributions to the future development of Hong Kong if it does not put strong emphasis on an educational programme which is balanced and designed to widen their mental horizon,

sharpen their skills for abstract and synthetical reasoning, help them to cultivate introspection and to develop foresight.

Since the re-structuring in 1977, the University has, in the spirit of the Second Fulton Commission report, introduced a dual-teaching system, with subject-orientated and student-orientated teaching carried out at the Faculty and the College level, respectively, and, through the Boards of Studies, continues to redesign and to improve general education courses, so as to form a unified approach towards education. Additionally, the Colleges have been organizing various scholastic, artistic and sporting activities, which serve to enrich campus life, to foster the formation of a good character in the students and to promote their physical health. Though they are tasks that demand considerable effort and patience, given time, I am sure marked results will emerge.

### **Language training**

A close relationship exists between general education and language training. I believe that language is not merely a medium of expression; it is also a reflection of one's knowledge, judgment, and capacity for rational thinking. Hence, the University will continue to retain and to stress bilingualism as a basic requirement.

Even though the University curriculum may be divided into general education, fundamental courses and specialist courses, and though subject-orientated teaching is distinct from student-orientated teaching, they complement one another and are parts of the same whole. For all the parts to function fully and well, it is necessary that continuous improvements be made across a wide front in the educational system of the University. This, in turn, would depend on the University's commitment to continuing self-renewal.

### **Intellectual responsibility to knowledge, society and Chinese culture**

The primary mission of the University does not

end with the imparting of existing knowledge to its students. A University should also be able to point out to society new directions and objectives. Our teachers must therefore constantly explore new frontiers of knowledge. In this way, the University's store of knowledge will be continuously revitalized by their hard work. Ever since its inauguration, the University has demonstrated determination in developing its Graduate School, Research Institutes and Research Centres by improving their financial resources and facilities and encouraging contact and co-operation with institutions abroad, so that teachers can fully realize their creative potential in academic fields. These efforts have now borne fruit in many fields, one good example being the important research on Chinese medicinal plants, for which the World Health Organization has designated Hong Kong as one of the six major centres in the world. They have also led to a rapid expansion of the master's degree programme, thus laying a good foundation for the doctoral programmes now under active planning. This is indeed a heartening development. In addition, since modern civilization is but one integral entity and Hong Kong a metropolitan city closely linked to the rest of the world, the University must devote itself to the expansion of overseas contacts and the promotion of various exchange schemes, including the International Asian Studies Programme. Only by so doing can the University transcend the confines of its geographical location and rank among universities of international standing, thereby fulfilling its intellectual responsibility to Hong Kong and to Chinese culture.

Not only are the two tasks of encouraging research and promoting international co-operation meaningful in themselves; they are, in my opinion, also valuable assets in the development of university education. Their importance can only increase with the progress of the university.

Although The Chinese University has become an institution of a diversified nature, its method of instruction and its development have all been in accordance with the spirit with which it was first founded. This can readily be seen from its curriculum, medium of instruction and emphasis on research activity. It is my conviction that such a policy not

only meets the needs of Hong Kong, but also gives the University a unique status and image in the realm of higher education. While the University has a proper historical concern for the past, it has a greater concern for the future and its role as a driving force for progress. The present academic system of the University is the best vehicle for making use of this force. This is indeed what every staff member and student in the University and I myself firmly believe in.

**“A good beginning is half way to success”**

The University has been in existence for barely fifteen years. Even if we go back a little further, to the time when individual Colleges were first established, the history of our University still falls short of thirty years. Viewed in the light of the Chinese conception that it takes a hundred years to educate a man, this is a very short period indeed. But in this short span of time, Hong Kong has already grown from an entrepot serving nearby regions to a metropolitan city with a population of close to five million and industries of the most diversified kinds. And it is still evolving at an accelerating pace. The Chinese University has been most fortunate in having the generous support of all concerned and the thorough planning and vigorous leadership of Dr. Li. It now stands on a solid foundation, but the task confronting us today is no less like sailing against the currents, which allows no rest and demands unrelenting vigilance. The world in this modern age never ceases to change, and academic pursuits break new ground almost every day. We who are the staff and students of the University must therefore unite our hearts and join our hands, keep up our spirits and vitality, and be unsparing in our efforts and unceasing in our intellectual endeavours. Only in this way can we stay abreast of the times and contribute to the development and progress of society, and thus not fail the many people who have high hopes and deep concern for us. It is indeed a formidable yet challenging task. There is an old saying which goes, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step”, and another proverb says, “A good beginning is half way to success”. As the University has confidently made its first step forward, we shall steadfastly continue the journey which is so well begun.

# New Vice- Chancellor

Dr. Ma Lin comes from a family of distinguished scholars. Educated at King's College, Hong Kong, he went on to study Chemistry at the West China Union University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1947. He then went to England to pursue post-graduate studies at the University of Leeds and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Protein Chemistry in 1955. A career in research and teaching followed. After spending a year in England as post-doctoral fellow at University College Hospital (London) and St. James' Hospital (Leeds), he returned to Hong Kong in 1957 and was appointed to the lecturing staff of the University of Hong Kong. Dr. Ma joined The Chinese University in 1965 as Senior Lecturer and was instrumental in establishing the Biochemistry Programme. During his sabbatical year in 1969, he worked at the Hormone Research Laboratory of the University of California. He was promoted Reader in 1972 and Professor of Biochemistry in 1973.

Dr. Ma has many publications to his credit. The results of his scholarly research on clinical biochemistry and hydatidiform mole have appeared in many academic journals of international repute.

Dr. Ma has played a leadership role in university administration: he has served as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Staff-Student Relations and Dean of the Faculty of Science. His abiding interest in local community work is well-known. The World Health Foundation (Hong Kong) has recently invited him to be its member. He has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be a member of the Council of the University of Hong Kong for a period of three years from 1st October, 1978.

# Congregation for the Installation of the New Vice-Chancellor

## A Citation

Dr. Choh-Ming Li, K.B.E. (Hon); B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (*Calif.*);  
LL.D. (*HK, Mich., Marquette, and W. Ontario*); D.S. Sc. (*Pitt.*); J.P.

We are assembled in this Congregation to honour our founding Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Choh-Ming Li, who, after spending 15 productive years of his life in charting the course of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, retired on the 1st of October.

Among his many qualities, Dr. Li is a distinguished scholar and his life's work has been devoted to the promotion of Chinese Studies as well as Economics and Management Studies. He has made significant scholarly contributions. His pioneering publications, *Economic Development of Communist China* and *Statistical System of Communist China*, have remained works of classic importance. Despite his heavy duties and commitments, Dr. Li has compiled a Chinese dictionary.

Dr. Li is an idealist with a strong sense of mission to enrich Chinese Studies and to promote the blending of Eastern and Western cultures. As Director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, he had already embarked on this important mission. In 1963, Dr. Li took up the challenge of being the first Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and his ideals have since been woven into the academic structure and programme of the new university.

As the Chief Academic Officer of the University, Dr. Li has tactfully managed to cement the complementary characteristics of the three constituent Colleges into a solid foundation for the University. Through his careful planning and skilful implementation, the University has achieved, stage by stage, co-ordination, integration and re-organization, which culminated in the passage of The Chinese University

of Hong Kong Ordinance in December 1976 and ushered the University into a new era.

In pursuance of his educational goal of seeking a meaningful interaction between Chinese and Western cultures, Dr. Li spared no effort in cultivating effective co-operation with Asian and Western universities with the help of foreign governments and foundations. Furthermore, the International Asian Studies Programme, which was introduced in the University in September 1977, is his another contribution, and more than 100 foreign scholars and students from different parts of the world have so far taken part.

Dr. Li has been regarded as a fund-raiser of considerable reputation. In addition to the full support of the government, substantial sums have been raised for the University from generous donors, both Chinese and non-Chinese in Hong Kong and overseas. This was evidence of the great confidence placed in the University under his leadership.

As a result of his multi-dimensional contributions to higher education, Dr. Li has already been richly honoured on numerous occasions, especially by the awards of the Knight Commander of the British Empire (Honorary) and honorary degrees from several leading universities in Hong Kong and abroad. Today, it is the turn of The Chinese University, which Dr. Li had guided for 15 constructive years, to honour its first Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Chancellor, it is my privilege to request Your Excellency to confer on Dr. Li the Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

## Address by Dr. Choh-Ming Li

Your Excellency the Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like first of all to thank the University and particularly His Excellency the Chancellor for conferring upon me the Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. This honour stands out in my life, unique for its background and sentimental content.

In recent years I have spoken many times on

the special mission of The Chinese University; I do not intend to go over that ground again today. But there is one question that remains to be faced squarely and answered fully, and that is, what is the reason for calling our University The Chinese University of Hong Kong?



## and the Conferment of an Honorary Degree

I was not consulted on the name and it was given to the University before the University was formally established. The Fulton Commission, of which I was a member, and which advised the Hong Kong Government to establish the University, did not go into the naming of the University at all. Nevertheless, as I look back over the last fifteen years, more and more I feel the name is proper and appropriate, although it has indeed been subjected to different interpretations and a good deal of misunderstanding.

The name suggests to some people that only Chinese should be used in every activity within the University. In fact, the Ordinance of the University does lay down the provision that the Chinese language be made the “principal medium of instruction”; accordingly, three quarters of all our courses have been and are being taught in Chinese, with the remaining quarter taught in English, Japanese, French, German and Italian. But to expect our University graduates to be proficient only in the Chinese language is absurd. Language is a tool of vital importance to a student, and we expect each and every one of our students to develop an adequate capacity to be at least bilingual—to choose a non-Chinese language that would become a necessary part of his life-long equipment.

Another common interpretation given to the name of our University is that the word Chinese means Chinese culture, thus implying that the University is a university of Chinese culture. Of course no university can be separated from its national setting. Thus, all universities established in China or by overseas Chinese are Chinese universities, just as all universities in the United Kingdom are British universities, in France French universities and so on. Furthermore, all universities have the obligation to deal with knowledge and cultures of whatever origin. Hence every university is a bridge between its own national culture and other cultures. There is nothing unique about that.

Then what is so unique about The Chinese University of Hong Kong? First of all it goes without saying that we are a modern university with all its necessary attributes. But what is unique is that we have dedicated ourselves to a special mission, namely, the introduction and development of Chinese data into each and every one of the academic disciplines.

This special mission is of tremendous importance to us, for it will enable our teaching staff to render their teaching materials more relevant to our social needs, to advance the existing frontiers of knowledge, and to make original contributions to the theories and principles of various sciences. In a nutshell, The Chinese University of Hong Kong is the university that seeks to include a Chinese dimension in all academic disciplines.

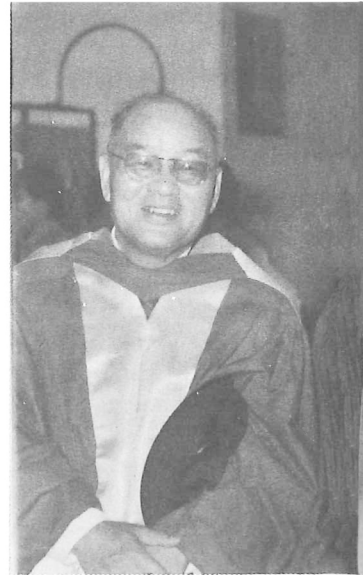
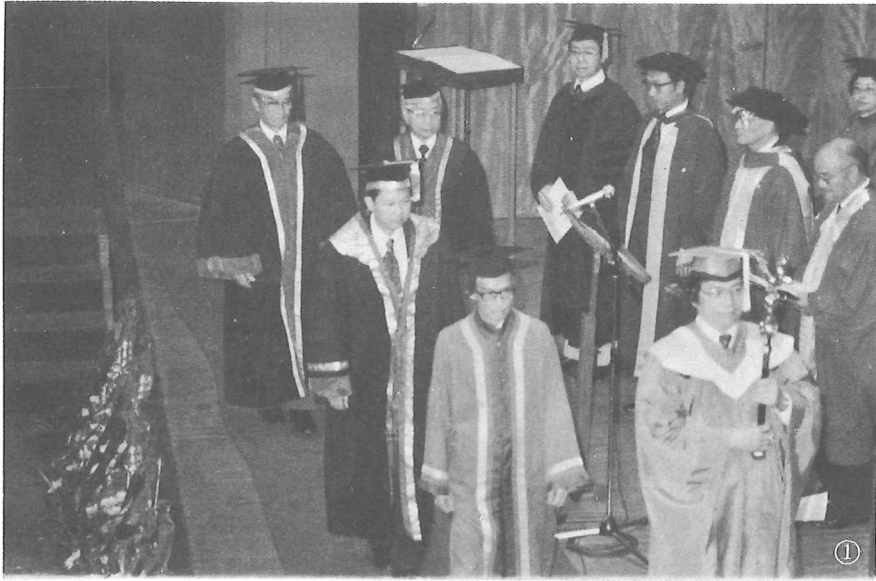
The University motto reads 博文約禮, a quotation from Confucius. In the modern sense, the second character “文”, the same as the second character of the name of the University, denotes all academic disciplines. Thus the motto reinforces the proper meaning of the name of our University. While, as I said before, all universities established in China or by Chinese overseas are Chinese universities, ours is *The Chinese University*, with a capital T, in order to put into sharp focus the special mission of this University.

Having said all that, I must express my profound and everlasting gratitude to the Hong Kong Government for its statesmanship in establishing The Chinese University and letting it completely alone to work out its own destiny, standing ready to help only when necessary.

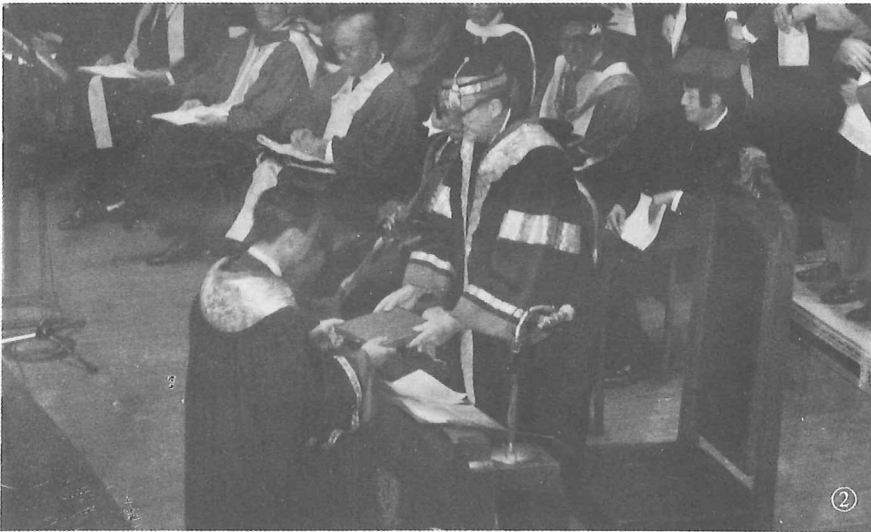
A question very frequently put to me in recent months is what has given me the most satisfaction in looking back over the last fifteen years. The answer may be given in many different ways, each with equal truth. The one that comes closest to my heart is that over the last fifteen years the university community of the world has accorded due recognition to The Chinese University of Hong Kong and holds high expectation for its attainments.

Now that I am leaving Hong Kong soon, I must admit a heavy feeling of sadness in parting with my colleagues, my staff, my students and alumni, and my friends, all of whom are very dear to me. As far as the University is concerned, the foundation has been solidly laid and I have nothing but full confidence in its future. Professor Ma Lin is an ideal choice for the new leadership and he will always have my full support, and I know the same will be given him by the Government, the community, the University Council, and all alumni, staff and students in the University.

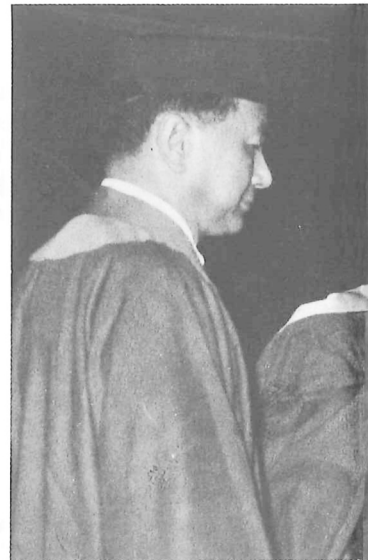
God bless you all.



**Congregation for the Installation  
and for the Conferment**



- ① *Dr. Ma Lin (second from left), the Vice-Chancellors, Professor Te-Kun Wang and the University Secretary*
- ② *The Chancellor, Sir Murray MacLeay, with the Ordinance of the Council*
- ③ *The Chairman of the Council, Sir Murray MacLeay, presenting Dr. Ma Lin with the Ordinance of the Council*
- ④ *(From left) Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Dr. Ma Lin*
- ⑤ *Dr. Ma Lin addressing the Congregation*
- ⑥ *The Chancellor conferring the degree of Doctor honoris causa on Dr. Choh-Ming Li*
- ⑦ *Dr. Choh-Ming Li addressing the Congregation*
- ⑧ *Dr. Choh-Ming Li signing the Ordinance of the Council*





**Announcement of the New Vice-Chancellor  
and the Awarding of an Honorary Degree**

*(left) entering with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor  
Mr. T. C. Cheng and Mr. N. H. Young*

*Mr. MacLehose presenting Dr. Ma  
to the University*

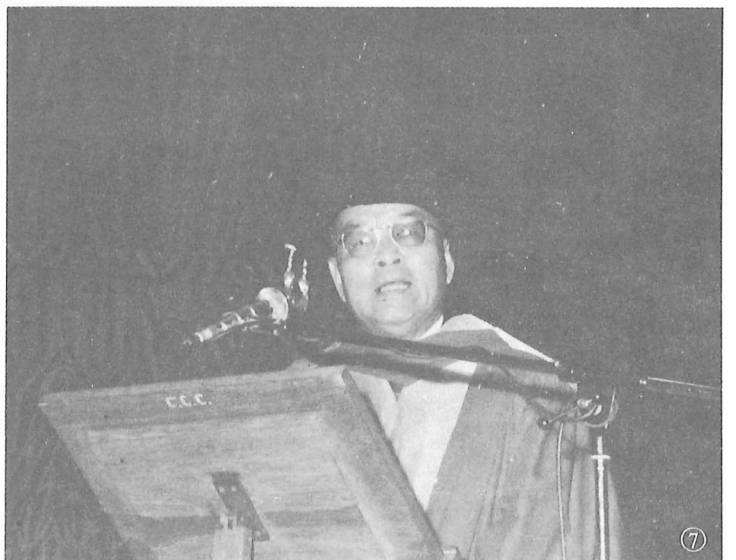
*Members of the Council, Sir Yuet-keung Kan,  
the Seal of the Vice-Chancellor  
and Mr. Li, Sir Yuet-keung Kan and*

*Members of the Congregation*

*Presenting the degree of Doctor of Laws  
to Mr. Ming Li*

*Members of the Congregation*

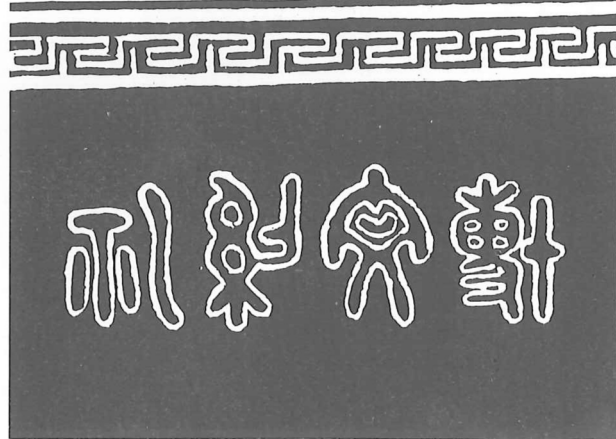
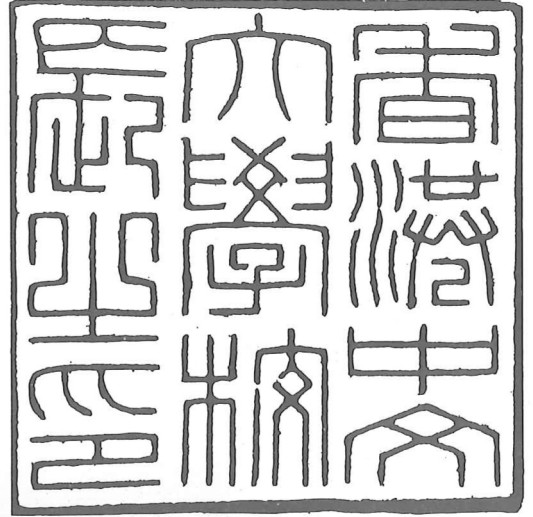
*Members of the Honorary Graduate Register*



# Seal of Vice-Chancellor

The official Seal bears the Chinese inscription "Seal of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong", written in the clerical style of Chin Dynasty. It was designed and engraved by the late Mr. Chao Ho-chin, formerly part-time Lecturer of New Asia College.

The knob of the Seal was carved in the shape of the University emblem, "The Bird of the South" or "Feng". The Seal is 4½ in. high, 2 1/8 in. long and wide, and weighs 3.5 lb. The side inscriptions are the University motto, "Po Wen Yüeh Li" and the words "Seal of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong". On the third side is the design of a dragon.



# Twentieth Congregation

The University held its Twentieth Congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees and other degrees at the University campus on 30th December, 1978. His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor of the University, Sir Murraray MacLehose, presided at the ceremony, which was attended by over 3,000 guests and parents.

Three eminent persons were conferred the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by the University. They are: Professor Bin CHENG, Professor of Air and Space Law at the University of London; Major Charles Frankland MOORE, Chairman, Managing Trustee, and Honorary Treasurer of the Sino-British Fellowship Trust; and Dr. the Hon.

SZETO Wai, a leading civil and structural engineer in Hong Kong and Architect of The Chinese University. Professor Bin CHENG addressed the Congregation on behalf of the Honorary Graduates.

The Public Orator was Dr. Ambrose King.

This year, 1,004 graduates received their Master's and Bachelor's degrees, including 50 Masters of Philosophy, 28 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Arts, 2 Masters of Arts (Education), 2 Masters of Divinity, 225 Bachelors of Arts, 195 Bachelors of Business Administration, 229 Bachelors of Science and 271 Bachelors of Social Science.



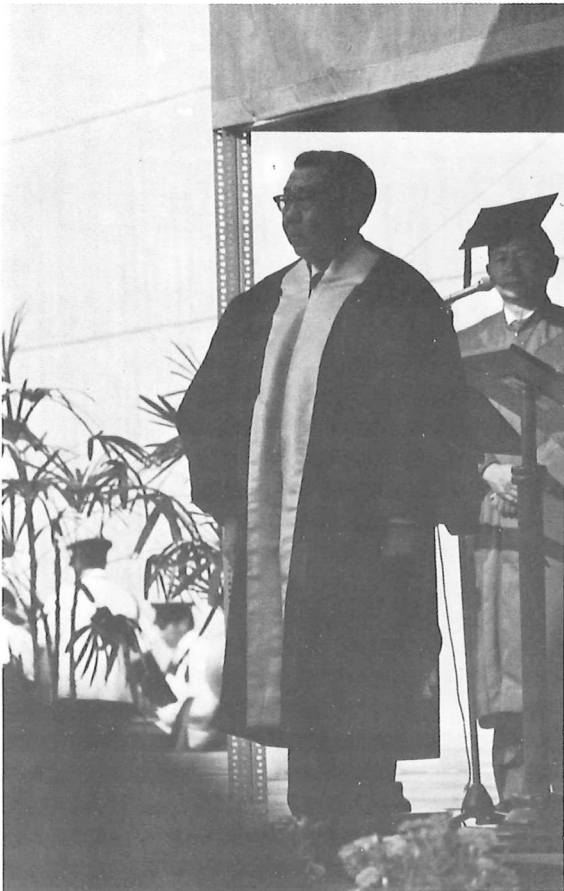
## CITATION

**Professor Bin CHENG,**

**Lic-en-Dr, PhD, LLD**

Professor Bin CHENG is the world's leading authority on air law and space law. His domain is the celestial world where aeroplanes and satellites and space ships weave patterns across bright and luminous skies. It is also an area rich in conflicts and controversy where big and small powers have not feared to tread. Fortunately for the world and human kind there are a few brilliant scholars like Professor CHENG who have lent their educated wisdom and good sense to the cause of imposing some sort of order on the chaos.

He does this from the vantage point of University College, London, where he had obtained his doctorate twenty-eight years ago. With the University of London he has stayed all these years, serving first as assistant lecturer in the Faculty of Laws and subsequently as professor, dean, and chairman of the board of studies. His major publications during this period, in particular his two books, *General Principles of Law as Applied by International Courts and Tribunals* and *The Law of International Air Transport*, have been hailed as definitive works on the subjects.



Professor CHENG's pre-eminence in the realm of air law and space law was duly recognized by the International Law Association when they asked him to serve as Chairman of their Air Law Committee, a position he has held since 1965. In the following year, the University of London awarded him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1967 he became Professor of Air and Space Law and to this date enjoys the distinction of being the only Professor of Air and Space Law in the United Kingdom, and one of only a few in the world.

Today, it is time The Chinese University honours a truly world-renowned Chinese scholar, a man whose soaring intellect has made him a Daedalus among men. I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Professor Bin CHENG the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

# CITATION

**Major Charles Frankland MOORE,**

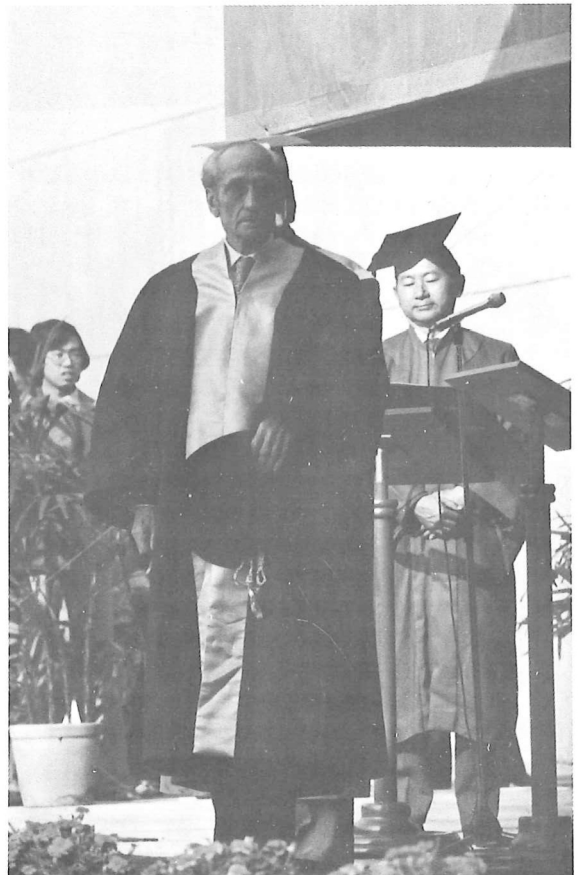
**CEng, FIMechE**

Major Charles Frankland MOORE is a man who has spent half his life promoting Sino-British relations. Although a mechanical engineer by training, there is nothing mechanical about his approach to life. He went to the University of London but did not by any means confine his education to the British Isles. He also attended academic institutions in France and Germany. In between fighting in two World Wars in Europe at the fore-front of as well as behind enemy lines, Major Frankland MOORE directed his family's machinery business with great flair and business acumen. He has been director and chairman of many private and public companies specializing in engineering machinery and building construction. Moreover, he has also been active in various voluntary services. Among them, Major Frankland MOORE personally conceived the idea of founding the Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied Association in Hong Kong in 1972.

During the last War when the Major was busy sabotaging enemy supply lines, Mrs. Frankland MOORE began working with Dame Isobel CRIPPS in a voluntary capacity to raise funds to support various social and educational activities in China. Owing to the fact that he was away from England on active service, Major Frankland MOORE could only give his wife moral support and encouragement. But after the War, he made up for his inconspicuous start by taking up the cause of helping overseas Chinese students with great enthusiasm. In 1948, Major and Mrs. Frankland MOORE together with Dame Isobel CRIPPS founded the Sino-British Fellowship Trust to give financial assistance to Chinese students pursuing higher education in the United Kingdom.

Today, thirty years later, many generations of Chinese scholars have benefited from this pioneering scheme. It is timely and befitting therefore that we should honour one of its founders and eternal guiding spirits at The Chinese University of Hong Kong today.

I ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Major Charles Frankland MOORE, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.



## CITATION

**Dr. the Honourable SZETO Wai, CBE, CEng,  
FICE, FStructE, FASCE, MIMechE, FIPHE,  
MConsE, FHKIE, DSc (Hon)**

Dr. the Hon. SZETO Wai is a man whose career defies conventional description, for he is a civil engineer, a mechanical engineer, a structural engineer as well as a public health engineer. In Dr. SZETO four separate engineering careers have all rolled into one. In recent years, he is also increasingly being referred to as an architect. The truth about Dr. SZETO is that he is one of those rare people who show an ability to succeed in many directions from an early age and whose subsequent careers more than fulfil their early promise. For such distinguished people, narrow professional lines do not apply.

Shortly after he arrived in Hong Kong in 1948, Dr. SZETO began to run a highly successful consulting practice and quickly established himself as a leading civil and structural engineer. Hard work, professional expertise and creative energy combined to elevate Dr. SZETO to a position of eminence in the engineering and architectural world. In 1960 he became the President of the Hong Kong Society of Architects. Another year later, he was elected Chairman of the Hong Kong Joint Group of Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institution of Electrical Engineers. In 1965 he became an unofficial member of the Legislative Council and subsequently a member of the Executive Council as well.

To Dr. SZETO the University in particular is in great debt. As the University's Architect since its inception in 1963, he is the brain behind our Master Development Plan. The beautifully landscaped campus, the appropriately spaced buildings and the magnificent Science Centre in front of which the Congregation is taking place today owe a great deal to the professional and artistic talent of Dr. SZETO.

For his long and inspiring association with The Chinese University as much as for his invaluable contribution to the engineering and architectural professions, I now ask you, Mr. Chancellor, to confer on Dr. SZETO Wai the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.





## Professor Bin Cheng's Address

Your Excellency the Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honour for me to be asked to address this distinguished Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates. This is a task which I approach with trepidation for at least two reasons. First, I am conscious of my own inadequacy. Secondly, I am sensible of the responsibility of having to speak also for my two fellow honorary graduates, whose contributions to this University, to Hong Kong and to many other communities in the world, as the Public Orator has pointed out with consummate charm and eloquence, are so numerous and manifest in terms of, among other things, exchange scholars and architectural landmarks, that one can truly say of both of them: *Si "testimonium" requiris circumspice* (If you seek their Citation, look about you).

### Appreciation and Gratitude

However, I am sure that I am expressing the sentiment not only of myself, but also that of my fellow honorary graduates, when I say that we are all extremely appreciative of, and grateful for, the high honour which The Chinese University of Hong Kong has done us in conferring upon us this afternoon the University's honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws. We are proud to be thus made members of this University, which, in a relatively short time, has, through dynamic and imaginative leadership, wonderful teamwork, and strong community and official support, built itself into a shining beacon of learning at a unique junction of Chinese and Western cultures and civilizations. Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of all of us who have just been granted this privilege, may I tender our warmest thanks to Your Excellency and to the University.

### Moving Occasion

If, for a moment, I may strike a rather personal note, I would like to say that, although my own ties with Hong Kong may not be immediately apparent, they are nevertheless extremely strong, which make this occasion a particularly moving one for me. In the first place, my wife, who is here with me this afternoon, was born and grew up in Hong Kong. Furthermore, our fathers and grandfathers were all closely connected with Hong Kong.

### China's Past Efforts to Westernize Her Laws as Illustrated by the Careers of the Speaker's Father and Father-in-Law both Closely Connected with Hong Kong

It was from these very shores that my father seventy-one years ago, after having sold his business here, set sail for England to study law, where nine years later, he became the first Chinese to obtain the LL.D. degree from the University of London. On his return, he was admitted to the Hong Kong Bar. But, out of a sense of duty, he went soon afterwards to Peking to serve in the Law Codification Commission and the international Commission on Extra-territoriality in China, before going subsequently to the Ministry of Justice in Nanking and the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

My wife's father had even closer links with Hong Kong. He was among the first batch of engineers who graduated from your sister University, the University of Hong Kong, which later in 1931 conferred on him an honorary LL.D. But his connexion with the law was not merely honorific; for, among other things, as Convenor of the Chinese Civil Law Codification Commission, Foo Ping-sheung played no small role in the drafting of the Chinese Civil Code of 1929-1930.

Your Excellency, I hope you will forgive this brief excursion into family history. But what happened in the case of my father and my father-in-law serves to illustrate the part played by law or the concept of law at a crucial moment in the history of China's relations with the West. As one of the special interests of this University is the confluence of civilizations, and as furthermore it appears to be the tradition of this University that the response on behalf of the honorary graduates should touch on some theme of interest to the University, may I, with your permission, avail myself of this opportunity of saying a few words on the subject.

### Law as a Technique of Social Regulation

There are many ways in which a society can be regulated: through witchcraft, religion, custom, law, morality and so on. Law involves a system of pre-established rules of conduct, through which the law-giver, be he the prince or the people, ensures the protection of individual and collective interests which he considers worthy of protection. Such rules are addressed in the generality of cases to all the subjects

of the legal system impersonally and, except as provided for in the rules themselves, are to be obeyed irrespective of persons and individual circumstances. Law's prior, impersonal and objective character ensures certainty and impartiality, and prevents unauthorised arbitrariness. It can achieve order even in a heterogeneous society. In this sense, law is an intrinsically value-free technique of social regulation with a great deal to commend it. Which values or interests it protects depends, however, upon the law-giver.

### Social Values Reflected in Legal Rules

As distinct from law as a technique, the legal rules within a legal system reflect always the wishes and values of, by the nature of things, the prevailing section of the community in which the system operates, by which is meant simply that section of the community who have the intention and, in conjunction with all those who support them through fear or favour, the ability of making their will effective. Legal rules are always man-made. Whether the law-giver has been inspired by God, natural reason, love of mankind, greed or any other motive is a different matter and must depend on the man and the community in question.

Unless the prevailing section of a community have only newly found themselves in that position, there is a natural bias for the laws of a society to favour the *status quo*. This *status quo* reflects what the prevailing section regard as a just and reasonable balance of the diverse interests in society, a view which, depending on the society in question, may or may not be shared by the rest of the community. Ideally, one should seek the maximum consensus, and aim at bringing about the greatest happiness for all members of the community, and not (*pace* Jeremy Bentham) merely for the greatest number.

### In the West as the Primary Means of Social Regulation

In the West, notwithstanding occasional dissents, law has, almost from the beginning, always been regarded as indispensable as a means of social regulation (*Ubi societas ibi jus*: where there is society, there is law), and given an exalted place in the hierarchy of

normative values. Law comes second, one may almost say, only to the will of God. When thus elevated to become the primary means of social regulation, law can also have the effect of greatly simplifying human relations in dividing all human actions clearly between, on the one hand, those which are unlawful and prohibited, and, on the other hand, those which are lawful, permissible and, therefore, protected by law. Government by law, besides reinforcing the other qualities of law as a means of social regulation, has thus the added virtue of affording those who have not infringed the law an assurance of security.

As a result of the importance attached to law, legal institutions and the science of law have reached in the West a degree of development and sophistication unrivalled elsewhere.

### China's Traditional Attitude towards Law

Historically China, notwithstanding the urgings of the Legalists, preferred a different system. Society, instead of being regulated primarily by rules which were, so to speak, exterior to each individual, relied first and foremost on the innate or acquired sense of socio-moral duty which each member of the community felt or should feel within himself. In traditional China, the smooth operation of such a method of social regulation was helped by a fairly structured system of human relations, divided into those between sovereign and subjects, parents and children, husband and wife, brothers and sisters, and friends.

Society also expected certain values and interests to be protected, but instead of being given pre-established rules, each individual was to fulfil, within such a social framework, his "natural" duty. Resort to law was regarded as essentially an admission of failure in human and societal relations. Law, instead of being used directly to protect individual interests, served much more as a deterrent against a recurrence of such breakdowns. Such a system works only in a homogeneous society.

The relegation of law to only a secondary role inevitably inhibited the development of legal institutions and legal science in China.

## Extra-territoriality and Law Reform in China

In the nineteenth century, the difference between Chinese and Western legal traditions was used by Western Powers as the reason or excuse for imposing on and maintaining in China the system of extra-territoriality, which had the effect of virtually reducing China to the status of a semi-sovereign State. Thus European text books on international law written before the First World War regularly doubted whether countries like China, Persia and Siam were full members of the international society.

In this light, it is not difficult to see why many Chinese of a previous generation studied Western legal systems, worked on the revision of Chinese laws and legal institutions, strove for the abolition of the much-resented system of extra-territoriality, and generally tried to put China on the legal map of the world.

### The Attitude of Some New and Developing States towards International Law

The Second World War brought not only the end of extra-territoriality in China, but also many other changes throughout the world. In 1945 fifty-one States signed the Charter of the United Nations, with China heading the list of signatories. These States represented, in the words of the International Court of Justice, "the vast majority of the members of the international community" at the time. But since then over twice that number of new States, coming almost without exception from what were formerly non-self-governing territories, have joined the international community. Save what they have acquired from the West, it is doubtful if many of them in their own culture and civilization share the Western attitude towards law.

However, their stance towards international law is in general quite different from that of China between the two World Wars. China then, as we have seen, was only too glad to accept the system of international law which had grown up in the West, and was in fact trying hard to achieve equality before it with the Western nations. But many of the new States tend to distrust or even reject what they regard as an

alien legal system, in the making of which they have not taken part. In this, they are often joined by some Western developing countries, so that together they frequently form numerically a majority.

### Real and Apparent Causes of Alienation

The real and apparent causes of this alienation are complex.

There is first the major political one, namely the needs and aspirations of the developing countries which are now much more in evidence on account of the large number of such States having become full members of the international society. But international society is notoriously slow in responding to social changes. Those who are anxious to change the *status quo* and are impatient for reform are from time to time tempted to overthrow the entire legal system. However, it would be well to bear in mind that international law serves to regulate the co-existence of States in international society, and that life would be very chaotic without it and might prove particularly hard for the small Powers.

From this point of view there is ground for suspecting that much of the present disaffection is not really attributable to the actual rules, but is due rather to the fact that such States frequently feel themselves to be always losing out to the industrialised and better organised Western States whenever the law is invoked, even when they are convinced that justice is on their side. This grievance can be quite genuine, and there may be several explanations. One of the factors, for want of a better description, may be called material; the others are primarily cultural.

More than one may be said to be related to the fact that, as developed in the West, law becomes always an extremely complex system, with a great deal of emphasis on formalities, procedures and other technicalities, which not infrequently are, possibly for very good reasons, treated as being more important than the rights and wrongs of an individual case.

Materially, what this means is that many new or developing States do not always have the requisite

bureaucratic organisation or expertise at all relevant levels to cope with such a system. There is in fact an analogous gulf which often exists between the law and the under-privileged sections of the community in national societies, and which schemes like community law centres struggle valiantly to bridge with only relative success. The problem is of course even more complex in the international society.

### Cultural Differences

Culturally, in the first place, in the West, even though there may occasionally be dissents expressed with varying degrees of forcefulness, people, on the whole, have, in the course of many centuries, learnt to accept the technicalities and complexities of the law, as either inevitable or a price to be paid for the rule of law. Indeed certain procedural rules, such as those under the notion of due process, have an aura of sacrosanctity surrounding them. The non-Western world, on the other hand, is much more likely to look merely at the substance of each case.

Secondly, the Western emphasis on rights, coupled with the bias in favour of the adversary procedure, risks encouraging the parties, especially those which have, or have access to, the requisite expertise, to push their claims as far as they think the law would allow them and perhaps a little more, whilst, for instance, the Eastern stress on duties may well lead them to take a more passive attitude and simply to wait for the other side to do the right thing. When this fails to happen and there is no Portia to play Judge Balthazar, the blame is then laid on the law.

Such grievances, whether genuine or unfounded, can be further aggravated by the Western tendency to make law the sole arbiter of the normative correctness of one's actions, especially in the international arena. The non-Western world may well not be used to the sharp distinction drawn between law and morality, and the low priority the West appears openly prepared at times to assign to the latter, notwithstanding the Roman law dictum *Non omne quod licet honestum est* (Not everything which is lawful is honourable). Thus not very long ago, the Secretary of State of a great nation sought to assuage the fears of his country that

it might be called upon to redeem what had been referred to as its "solemn commitments" to a collapsing ally by saying that such commitments as existed were not legal, but only moral. In this connexion, it may be of interest to observe that one of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's strictures of the West in his Harvard speech in the summer of this year was its legalistic approach to life.

### Subject May be Worth Pursuing

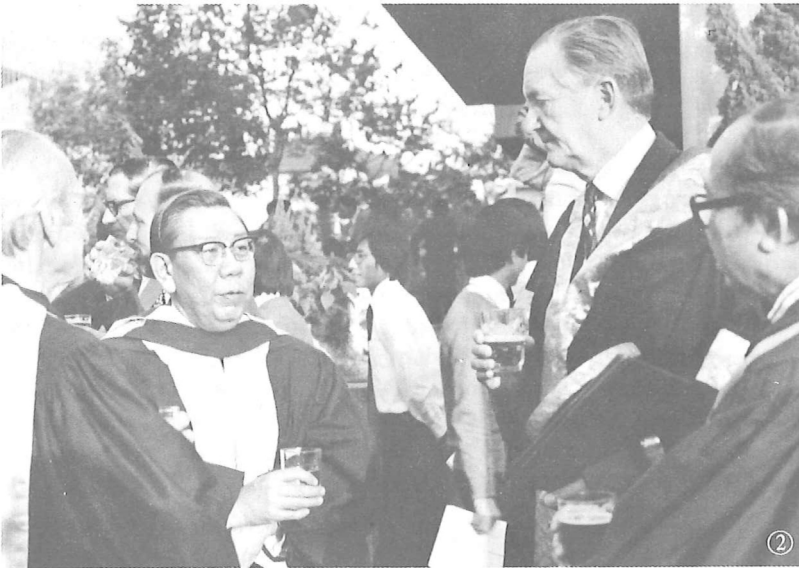
To sum up, perhaps the problem, if one hopes to bring about a fuller acceptance of international law by all the States of the world, is to find a way whereby it is possible for international law to retain its character of law with all its virtues and yet for it to be at the same time more responsive to social needs and aspirations, accessible to even the most under-privileged in the community, shorn of its excessive technicalities and the premium it tends to put on assertiveness, and nevertheless not the be-all and the end-all of values upheld by society and mankind. In the solution of this problem social scientists may well wish to be involved. In particular, the experience and cultures of non-Western nations which have traditionally applied different methods of social regulation do seem to offer a subject for comparative study which is worth pursuing. It is for this reason, Mr. Chancellor, that I have taken the liberty of drawing attention to this topic this afternoon, perhaps at excessive length, at this multi-cultural academe with its flourishing Faculty of Social Science, in the hope that the issues it raises may find some interest in its midst.

### Thanks and Good Wishes

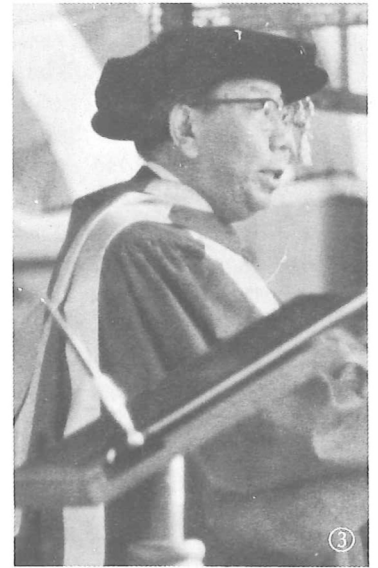
Your Excellency, I have spoken for far too long. Before I sit down, however, I hope you will allow me just enough time briefly to return to my main mission which is to render thanks, on behalf of the honorary graduates, to you, Sir, and to our new University. In doing so sincerely and gratefully, I would like at the same time, as would, I am sure, everyone present, to convey all our good wishes first to this University which celebrates this year its fifteenth anniversary and secondly to its new Vice-Chancellor who last month took over the helm of this splendid ship. We bid them both Godspeed.



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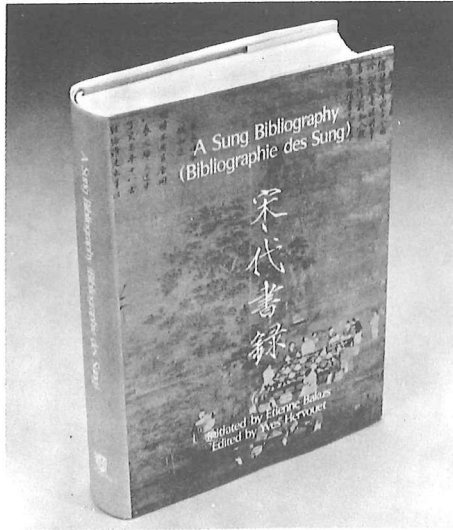
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- ① *The Chancellor conferring a Master's degree on a graduate*
- ② *The Chancellor with the Honorary Graduates*
- ③ *Professor Bin Cheng addressing the Congregation*
- ④ *(From left) Professor Te-K'un Cheng, Mr. T. C. Cheng, Dr. the Hon. Szeto Wai, Professor Bin Cheng, Dr. Charles Frankland Moore, Sir Murray MacLehose, Dr. Ma Lin, Sir Yuet-keung Kan*



④

# Publication of *A Sung Bibliography*



*A Sung Bibliography* was recently published by the Chinese University Press and will be distributed in Europe, United States and South America by Columbia University Press of New York.

The publication of *A Sung Bibliography* brings to fruition the important international project for the dynastic handbook started by Professor Etienne Balazs of Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in 1954. The editing work of *A Sung Bibliography* was carried on by Professor Yves Hervouet of the College de France, concurrently Director of Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, when Professor Balazs died in 1963. The book was completed in 1976, culminating a joint effort of 80 international sinologists over a quarter of a century.

The project arose from the idea that it is impossible to meet a modern and scientific inventory of the most voluminous history of humanity without (a) adequate works of reference, which are practical enough to meet the needs of present day scholars; and (b) without the coordination of individual research. Among the most urgently needed reference books are dynastic handbooks, which for practical rather than methodological reasons, would make available to those engaged in research all that it is useful to know about a given period.

The Sung Dynasty was selected for various

reasons, the most important being: (1) most of the Chinese imperial institutions took on their definitive form during this period, which can be considered as the beginning, in China, of what corresponds to modern times; (2) the intrinsic importance of the period in widely different domains such as printing, navigation, technical skills, science, literature and philosophy; and (3) the vast amount of material available, which can be quite alarming for anyone engaged in individual research.

The Sung Dynasty handbook comprises three parts. The first part, "Introduction—Generalities", consisting of several titles, was started by Professor Balazs and completed by Mme. Françoise Aubin, and published by Mouton of Paris, 1971; the second part, "Biographies", was completed by Professor Herbert Franke and a book in 4 volumes entitled *Sung Biographies*, was published by Frank Steiner Verlag, 1976; and the third part is *A Sung Bibliography* which has now been published.

The Bibliography includes 660 items arranged according to the order of the Ssu-K'ü Ch'üan-Shu (四庫全書): Classics, Histories, Philosophers, Belles-Lettres and Ts'ung-shu. The system used in Classifications of Chinese Classics by the Kyoto University is adopted. There is also a 3-part index consisting of Index of Titles of Books, Index of Names and Index of Subjects.

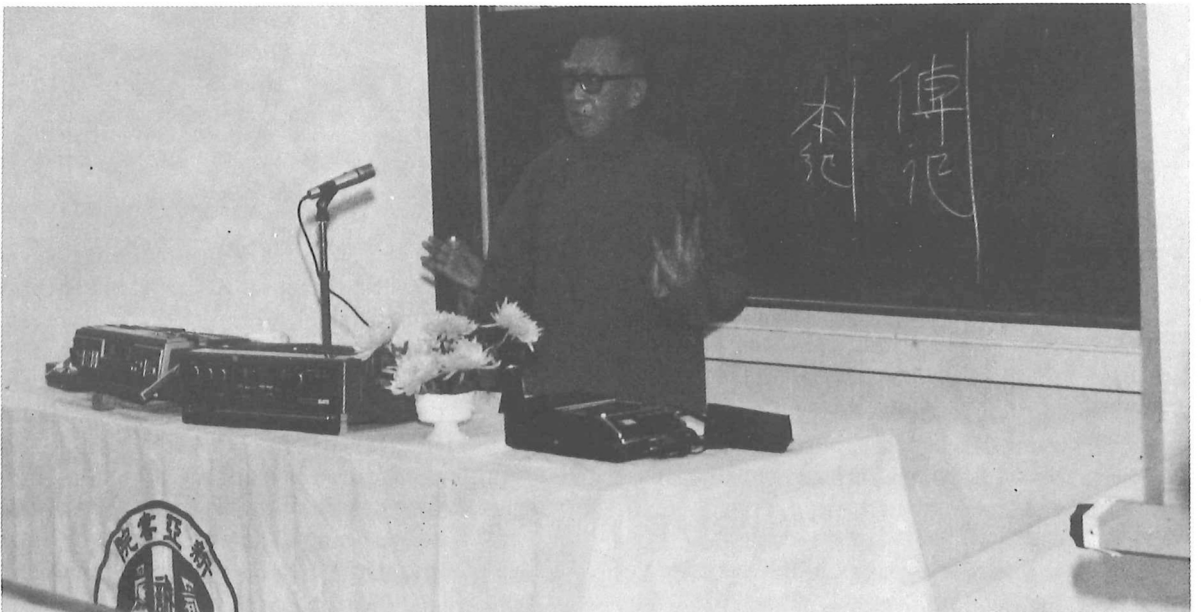
# Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture

New Asia College has recently set up the "New Asia College Scholastic Fund", which enables the College to invite scholars of international standing every year to lecture for periods ranging from two weeks to one month. These "Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture" aim to promote Chinese culture and preserve the tradition of the College. Dr. Ambrose King, Head of New Asia College, has put it more clearly,

- (1) By inviting overseas scholars to lecture at the College every year, not only will students' outlook be broadened, but staff members will also have a chance to discuss problems and exchange views with them, so as to promote international cooperation;
- (2) Although the scholars are all specialists, their lectures will, if possible, be on general cultural, social and philosophical problems, transcending the narrow confines of their own specialities. It is hoped that the lectures may strike a responsive chord among the audience and our General Education programme may also be enriched;

- (3) All the lectures will be open to the general public. Although we believe that universities should keep a distance between 'town' and 'gown' in order to retain their objectivity in the pursuit of truth, yet distance is not alienation, and the application of scholarship to society is in fact the ultimate aim of research. Therefore public lectures may increase the contact between the university and the society; and
- (4) The series of lectures will be edited for publication, possibly in both Chinese and English, so as to serve as a bridge between the two cultures and stimulate the exchange of ideas among scholars of different nations."

The Inaugural Lecture "Chinese National Character and Culture in Historical Perspective", which consisted of a series of six lectures, was delivered by Dr. Ch'ien Mu, founder of New Asia College and a distinguished historian of international repute.



# Office of Student Affairs

The Office of Student Affairs was established in September 1978 to take over the work of the Student Affairs Section of the University Secretariat and the Appointments Service.

The Director of Student Affairs is an academic who holds the appointment concurrently. He is assisted by the Deputy Director (Student Activities) and Deputy Director (Appointments Service).

The Director shall report to the Vice-Chancellor.

## News on Committees

### Working Group on Part-time Degree Programmes

The Senate has approved the setting up of a Working Group on Part-time Degree Programmes to prepare proposals for part-time degree courses.

The composition of the Working Group is as follows:

Professor T. K. Cheng (Chairman)  
Mr. Brian C. Blomfield  
Dr. John T. S. Chen (Secretary)  
Dr. Philip Fu  
Mr. T. C. Lai  
Dr. Y. W. Lam  
Professor D. C. Lau  
Dr. Rance Lee  
Dr. Liu Shu-hsien  
Professor L. B. Thrower

### Committee on Student Affairs

The terms of reference of the Committee on Student Affairs are:

- (a) It shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the overall co-ordination on all matters relating to student welfare, such as scholarships and bursaries, student amenities, student union matters, temporary hostel matters, liaison with alumni, and appointment services.
- (b) It shall give direction to the operations of the Office of Student Affairs.

The Committee shall report to the Administrative and Planning Committee through the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

The Committee shall consist of 5 to 7 members, including the Deans of Students of the three Colleges.

### New Asia — Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre Management Committee

The membership of the New Asia — Yale-in-China Chinese Language Centre Management Committee for the academic year 1978/79 is as follows:

Chairman: Dr. John T. S. Chen  
Members: Mr. S. H. Chang  
Mrs. Serena Fung  
Mrs. Alice Wong  
Dr. Charles W. Hayford  
Bursar or his representative

Member and  
Secretary Mr. Liu Ming

The terms of reference of the Committee are to oversee the Centre's operation generally and to make recommendations to the University on:

- (a) the Centre's annual budget;
- (b) the appointment of teaching and administrative staff of the Centre;
- (c) regulations governing the operation of the Centre; and
- (d) the academic organization and the courses of study of the Centre on the advice of an Academic Committee.



# Senate Committee on Instructional Development

The Administrative and Planning Committee set up the Committee on Instructional Development (CID) in 1976 with a group of amateur but enthusiastic academics as its members:

Mr. John Gannon (Chairman)  
Dr. H. H. Ho  
Mr. P. T. McGuire  
Dr. Pedro Ng  
Dr. T. C. Wong  
Dr. Leo Yam  
Professor Timothy Yu  
Dr. R. F. Turner-Smith (Secretary)

The Committee met every two or three weeks throughout the academic year 1976-77 and laid the groundwork for all future developments, both in Instructional Development and in Audio-Visual Services.

The Committee on Instructional Development was re-organized under the Senate in October 1978 as the Senate Committee on Instructional Development (SCOID) with the following terms of reference:

- (1) to promote activities designed for the improvement of teaching and learning;
- (2) to make recommendations and policy decisions concerning instructional development and media services;
- (3) to coordinate the provision of instructional development services; and
- (4) to oversee the running of the University Instructional Media Services.

The membership of this Senate Committee is:

Chairman:

Mr. J. B. Gannon (appointed by the Senate upon the recommendation of the Senate

APC)

Ex-officio Members:

Bursar (or his representative)  
Director of the Centre for Communication Studies (or his representative)  
Director of the School of Education (or his representative)  
Librarian (or her representative)

Other Members (appointed by the Senate upon Senate APC recommendation):

Dr. Y. T. Chung  
Mr. Jerome J. Day  
Dr. Chan Chack-kuan  
Professor G. H. Choa  
Dr. H. H. Ho  
Professor John F. Jones  
Mr. T. C. Lai  
Dr. Leo Yam  
Mr. Yu Kwang-chung

Member & Secretary:

Dr. R. T. Turner-Smith (Instructional Development Officer)

Observer:

The Audio-Visual Officer

## Instructional Development Activities

Almost as soon as it was formed in 1976, the Committee became deeply involved in the debate on Student-Orientated Teaching and Subject-Orientated Teaching, triggered by the Fulton Report. An I.U.C. visitor from Oxford, Dr. Marjorie Reeves, led a five week series of workshops on *The Relationship of Student-Orientated Teaching to the Major Subject*. This culminated in papers on "A Working Description

of Student-Orientated Teaching” and “The Place of General Education in The Chinese University.” Further workshops and visits from overseas specialists have followed. The Committee’s policy has been to hold a limited number of instructional sessions of general interest and to place particular emphasis on cooperative ventures in conjunction with Departments and Faculties. Examples of the former are the series of seminars on *Methodology—The Lecture and Small Group Teaching* and on *Audio-Visual Aids* held in September, 1978. Two typical cooperative ventures were the workshop consultation with Professor Colin Eaborn and the Registrar and others on *The Government Green Paper* (on Senior Secondary and Post-Secondary Education, January, 1978) and the Seminar led by Professor J. J. Sparks on *Setting up Laboratories for Undergraduate Courses in the Physical Sciences* (May, 1978).

Instructional Development activities are by no means confined to running seminars and workshops, however (Figure 1). The setting up of the present Audio Visual Services (UIMS) began with discussions, surveys and, eventually, Triennium Planning documents from the Committee on Instructional Development in response to teachers’ problems and requests for improved facilities. A first move towards the implementation of these services, on a very small scale, began with the appointment of Dr. R. F. Turner-Smith as Instructional Development Officer in 1977/78, when he commenced the compilation of film catalogues and other arrangements for an ordering and delivery service for films from lending libraries in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The service has been operating since September 1978 and is to be handed over to the UIMS as soon as manpower becomes available.

One way to encourage staff to step out and try new teaching methods, to develop new teaching materials or to approach old courses from a fresh perspective is to provide small grants of ‘seed money’ to teachers who have a project that is well conceived but cannot be covered by normal departmental funds. The Committee has a programme of Minigrants for this purpose, and in two years of operation has awarded 10 grants of between \$450 and \$2,000 for projects ranging from the preparation of tape-slide programmes to the development of a course involving undergraduate research as part of one Department’s programme in Student-Orientated Teaching. The results have more than justified the investment in the programme.

There is a world-wide and growing interest in making university teaching and learning more professional. Understandably, therefore, a particular function of the Committee is to stay in touch with developments in other parts of the world and to act as a channel for the exchange of information and resources, both at institutional and departmental level. As a corollary, the Committee is anxious to encourage research into both teaching and learning at the university level.

### University Instructional Media Services

The University is fortunate in the well-trained and efficient staff recently appointed to the UIMS. The Audio-Visual Officer, Mr. Pow Pui-lam, and the Audio-Visual Technician, Mr. Heung Sai-ho, took up their duties during the summer of 1978. They immediately assumed the task of systematising the provision of AV Services and installing new equipment, the purchase of which had been arranged by the Committee on Instructional Development earlier in the year. Mr. Russell Towns, Director of the Audio-Visual Aids Unit of the University of Surrey, visited the University last summer to advise on the setting up of this Service. The key concept at the initial stage has been to equip four Audio-Visual Rooms at various points on the campus with most of the equipment that might be required under normal circumstances. Thus by booking one of these rooms the teacher can have at his or her disposal virtually any kind of projector, a cassette recorder, television and video recording facilities and so on. If an Audio-Visual Room is not available, most types of equipment can be booked out of a central store when necessary. (Figure 2).

Audio Visual equipment is of no use without software—the programmes, and materials for the communication of which the machines exist. The University is building up a useful collection of films and other AV materials, but also the UIMS is working to provide services for the production of materials specifically designed by the teachers’ for their own courses. The present staff have already begun to do a certain amount in this direction, for example with photography, copying of video tapes, off-air recording and overhead transparency-making. These are already in heavy demand, and manpower is insufficient at the moment to provide further services. It is in this area that developments are being planned for the immediate future.

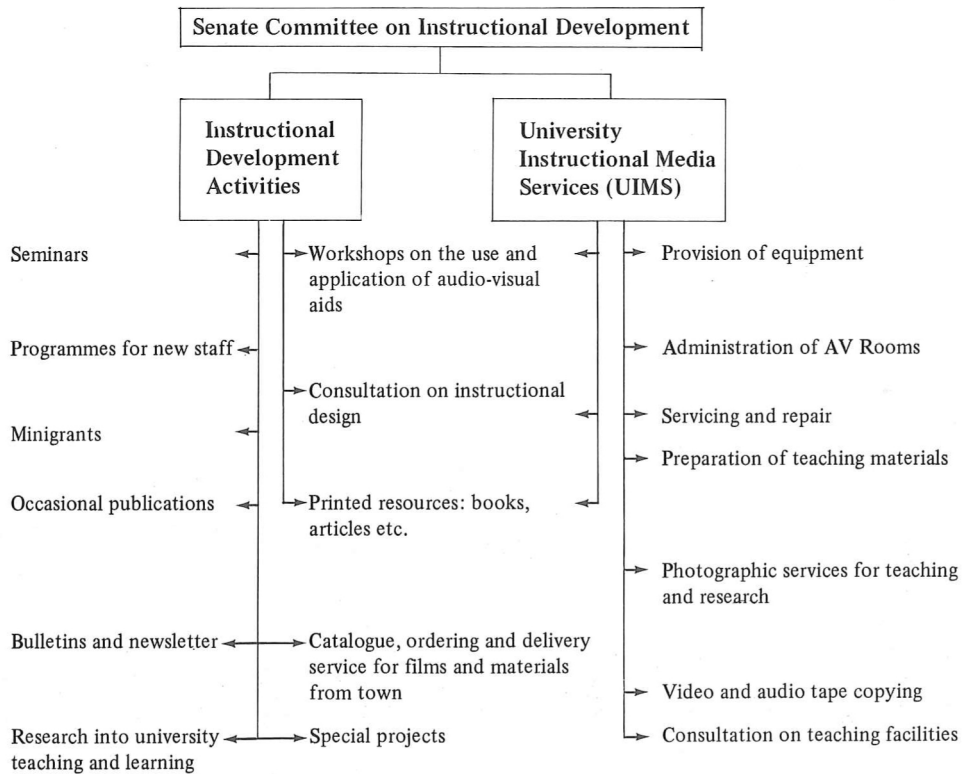
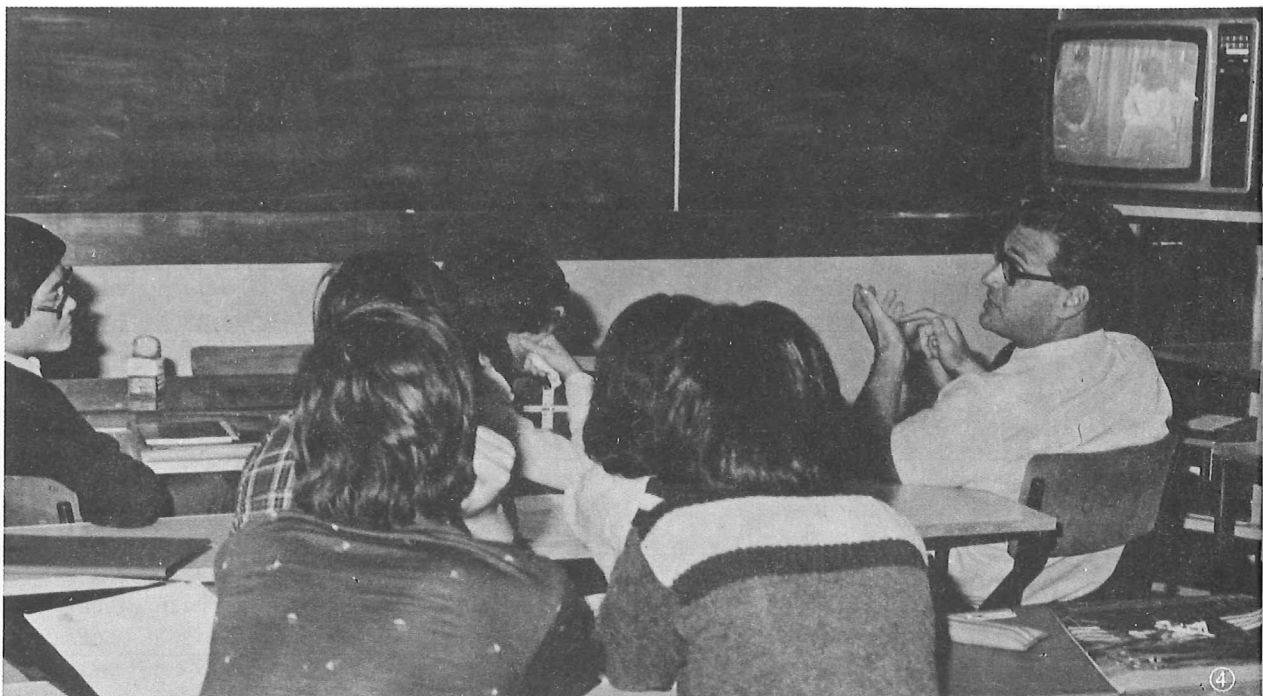
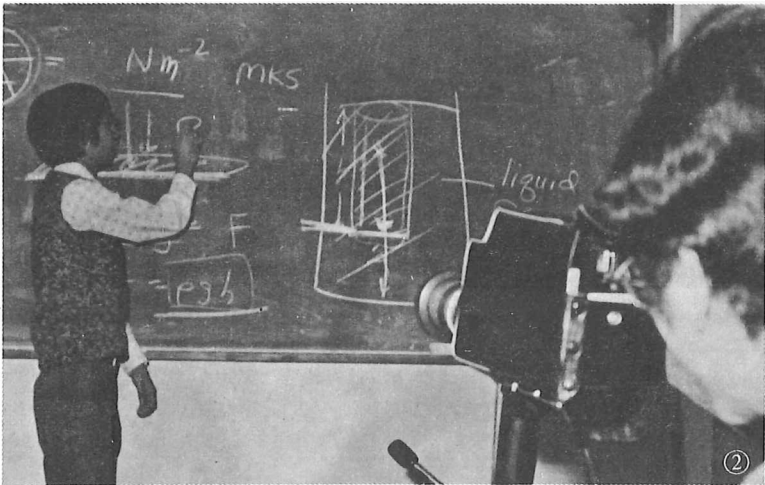
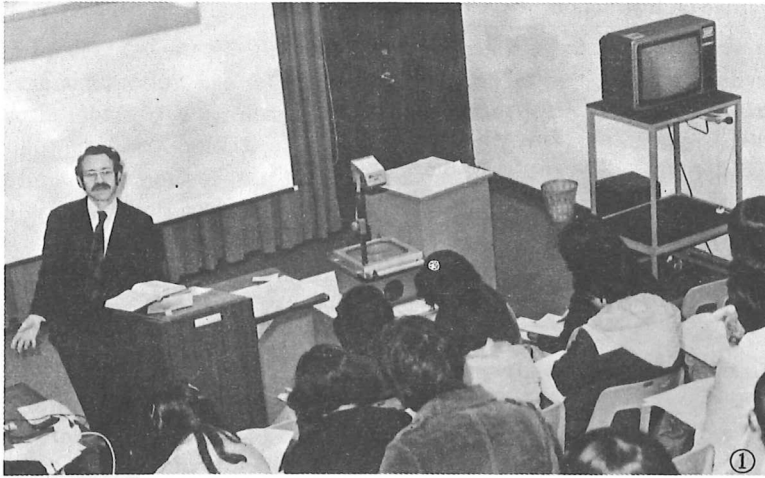


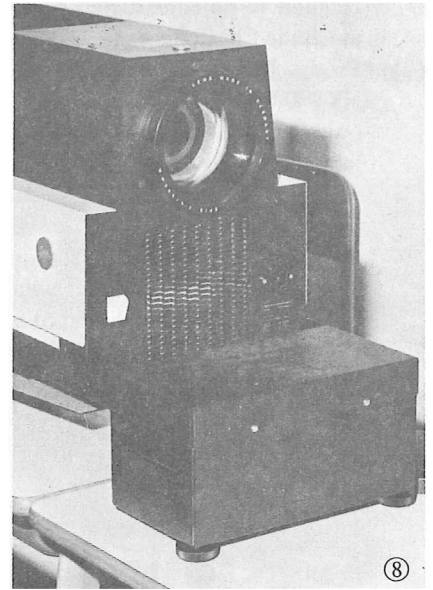
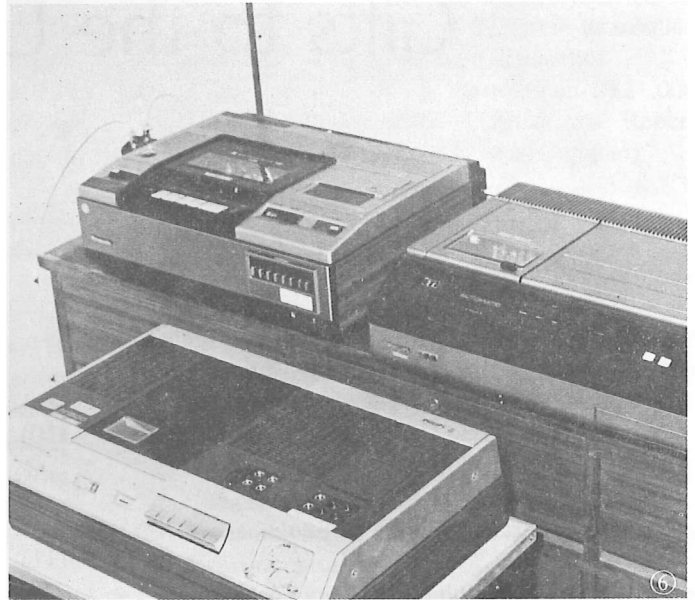
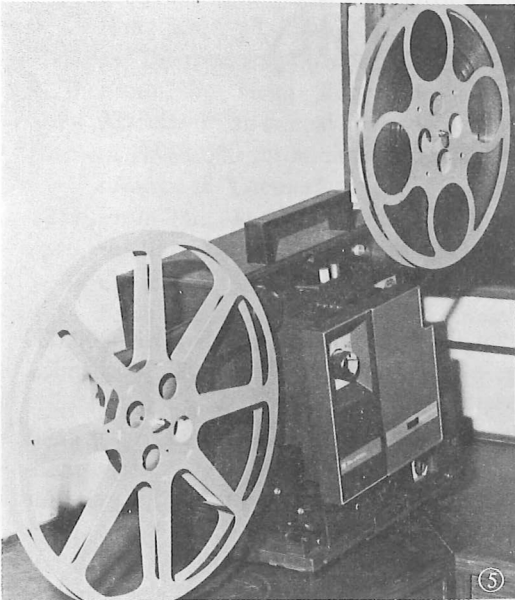
Figure 1: SCOID Related Activities

Figure 2. Availability of Equipment

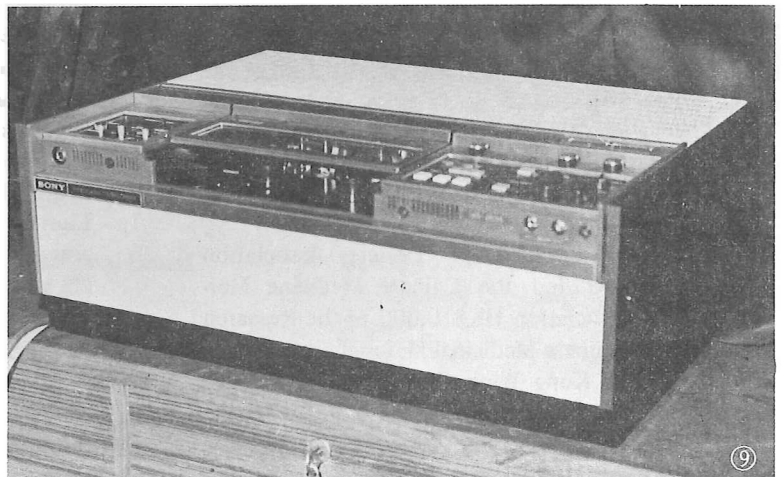
Equipment	AV Rooms				Library	UIMS (for loan)
	C.C.*	N.A.	U.C.	S.C.		
16mm Film Projector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Super 8 Film Projector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Overhead Projector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slide/Cassette Projector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cassette Tape Recorder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portable P.A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Film Strip/Cassette Projector		✓			✓	✓
Opaque Projector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Video Playback (VHS, PAL signal only)	✓	✓	✓			
Video Playback (American signal possible)				✓	✓	✓

\*The Chung Chi Room will be fully operational for the 1979-80 session.





- ① ② ④ Faculty members making use of AV aids during lectures
- ③ The AV Technician fixing up AV equipment
- ⑤ 16 mm film projector
- ⑥ VHS 8 video cassette recorders
- ⑦ Portable TV equipment
- ⑧ Opaque projector
- ⑨ U-matic video cassette recorder



# Gifts to the University

This University has received in 1978 various generous donations from local and overseas individuals/foundations, to sponsor its physical development programmes, research projects, scholarship schemes, etc. Other gifts to the University include books and records.

## Physical Development /Equipment

- (1) From Lions Club of Kowloon Central a Chinese Pavilion to be constructed beside the lily pond at Chung Chi College
- (2) From Professor and Mrs. Cheng Te-K'un HK\$70,000 for a University Crest to be placed on the wall of the Science Centre Lecture Block facing the Mall
- (3) From the Hung On-to Memorial Fund HK\$500,000 in support of the University's Machine (Computer) Translation Research Project. \$400,000 of the sum will be utilized for the purchase and installation of a mini-computer system. The remaining \$100,000 will be used for research activities
- (4) From Dah Chong Hong Ltd. a Honda Civic engine for the Department of Electronics
- (9) From the late Mr. Ko Fook Son HK\$200,000 for the sole purpose of promoting biochemical research
- (10) From the Asia Foundation a second-year grant of HK\$22,800 in support of the straw mushroom research programme of the Research Unit on Food Protein Production from Wastes
- (11) From The Asia Foundation a grant of HK\$46,500 in support of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre's project to prepare a Chinese-English Dictionary of Chinese Idioms and Clichés, and another grant of HK\$22,519 for certain projects of the Comparative Literature Division of the Centre
- (12) From the Harvard-Yenching Institute US\$16,450 in support of research projects and to meet other needs
- (13) From Mr. Henry H. Hsu HK\$20,000 for research purposes
- (14) From the Council for Asian Manpower Studies of the Philippines US\$4,200 for a study on "Dependent Development and the Reproduction of Inequality: Young Female Workers (Age 15-19) in Hong Kong"

## Research Projects

- (5) From Dr. C. Y. Chen and his friends HK\$2,000,000 to establish the "Dr. C. Y. Chen's Research Fund for Chinese Medicines", in support of scientific research on Chinese medicines
- (6) From the Population Council US\$17,200 in support of studies on the isolation of the abortifacient protein from *Trichosanthes kirilowii*
- (7) From the Nam Hoi Traders Association HK\$30,000 and the Chinese Medicine Merchants Association HK\$10,000 to the Research Unit on Chinese Medicinal Material
- (8) From Mr. Kong Wing On, J.P., of On Hong Ning Drug Company HK\$400,000 for the establishment of "The Chinese University of Hong Kong Medical Research Fund"

## Scholarships

- (15) From The Cheng Foundation an annual donation of HK\$50,000 scholarships and bursaries
- (16) From the Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery an annual donation of HK\$6,000 from 1978-79 for the establishment of the "Miu Fat Buddhist Monastery Scholarship"
- (17) From the John Swire & Sons (Hong Kong) Limited a further donation to increase the amount of the 6 Swire Scholarships from HK\$5,000 to HK\$6,000 each with effect from 1978/79
- (18) From Squibb (Far East) Limited HK\$5,000 as the Squibb (Far East) Prize in Pharmacology to be awarded to the student attaining the best results in Pharmacology in the third year of the medical curriculum

- (19) From the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong an annual donation of HK\$1,000 as "The American Chamber of Commerce Prize"
- (20) From the Hong Kong Cheung Clansmen's Association an annual donation of a scholarship of HK\$1,000 for an outstanding student whose surname is "Cheung"
- (21) From Mr. Ho Yiu-kwong two special awards totalling HK\$1,000 for outstanding work in Chinese painting
- (22) From the Rho Psi Brothers Foundation, Inc. two additional annual secondary awards (in connection with Rho Psi Service-Leadership Scholarship) of US\$100 each, to be awarded on the basis of outstanding service in a leadership capacity in student or community activities, academic achievement and financial needs
- (23) From the Tak Shing Investment Company Limited an additional annual donation of HK\$500 as the "Ko Fook Son Prize" and the renewal of all current grants to United College for 1978/79

#### Miscellaneous

- (24) From Messers. Li Ki-cheong, Li Ho-cheong and brothers HK\$1,500,000 in memory of their late father, Mr. Li Ping, J.P., to establish a medical library to be named "Li Ping Medical Library"
- (25) From members of the community HK\$400,000 to set up a "New Asia College Scholastic Fund", to finance lectures, publications and other activities related to Chinese culture and humanities
- (26) From the Nomura International (HK) Limited HK\$250,000 to set up the "Nomura International (HK) Foundation" in commemoration of the Company's Tenth Anniversary; the interest incurred will be used to finance projects beneficial to the students
- (27) From Ning Po Residents Association (H.K.) Ltd. HK\$35,000 to the Senate Committee on Staff-Student Relations for the purpose of encouraging students to serve the community

- (28) From the Sino-British Fellowship Trust an annual gift, beginning 1978/79, of £1,000 to be handled at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor
- (29) From the Yale-China Association US\$1,000 through the generosity of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lundeen and The Dow Chemical Company

#### Books/Records

- (30) From Mr. Y. C. Hu a collection of books to the Library at the Institute of Chinese Studies
- (31) From the German Research Association and The Goethe Institut, Munich 178 and 364 volumes of books respectively; the German Consulate in Hong Kong a series of books, records, tapes and journals; The Goethe Institute, Hong Kong, a series of music tapes
- (32) From The Japan Foundation a gift of books on Japanese culture
- (33) From the Consul-General of Switzerland nine volumes of books by Heinrich Pestalozzi and Hermann Hesse
- (34) From the Consul-General of Pakistan a Chinese translation of the revolutionary poems of Allama Iqbal, a poet and philosopher of Pakistan



(From left) Dr. H. M. Chang, Director of Research Unit on Chinese Medicinal Material, and Dr. C. Y. Chen

### Chinese University Bulletin

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