

CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Autumn • Winter 2005





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The College System of The Chinese University



The benefits of a university education cannot be thought to consist merely in the acquirement of knowledge, but in the opportunities of society and of forming friends; in short, in the experience of life gained by it and the consequent improvement of character.'

Benjamin Jowatt 1817-93, master of Balliol College, Oxford University, and vice-chancellor, Oxford University

The Chinese University comprises four constituent colleges. New Asia College, Chung Chi College and United College are the founding members, established respectively in 1945, 51 and 56. In 1968, the University received a generous donation of HK\$110 million from the Shaw Foundation for the establishment of Shaw College, its fourth constituent college. These four colleges are each characterized by unique historical backgrounds. New Asia was founded by the late Dr. Ch'ien Mu and a small group of Chinese scholars. Their aim

was to preserve traditional Chinese culture and balance it with Western learning. Chung Chi was founded by Protestant churches in Hong Kong to provide quality higher learning that would be both Chinese and Christian. United was founded with the amalgamation of five private post-secondary colleges which decided to pool resources for the benefit of local tertiary education. Shaw was the first university college founded with private donations in the higher education history of Hong Kong that has an educational goal characterized



by emphasis on computer application and bilingualism.

Each college has its own motto conveying the missions and aspirations of the college and serving as a rule of conduct for its members and students. The motto of New Asia is 'sincerity and intelligence', taken from the *Doctrine of the Mean*, one of the *Four Classics*; it means that intellectual enlightenment and character-building are mutually reinforcing. Both Chung Chi and United took their mottos from the same passage in the *Book of the Great Learning*,

another one of the *Four Classics*, the former being 'resting in the highest excellence' and the latter 'illustrating illustrious virtue, renovating the people'. Chung Chi's motto can be interpreted as the perpetual quest for excellence in acquiring knowledge and in upholding one's moral quality. United's motto means that man can regain his virtuous nature through education and then proceed to contribute to mankind. Shaw's motto 'cultivating virtue, going deeply into learning' comes from *The Analects of Confucius*, the meaning of which is self-explanatory.



They helped bring the University into being: Dr. Choh-Ming Li and Mr. J.S. Fulton (1962)

The college system of The Chinese University can be roughly divided into three periods. The first period witnessed the founding of the University. In 1957, New Asia, Chung Chi and United came together to form the Chinese Colleges Joint Council

with the objective of securing government recognition for their efforts in providing higher education for local young people. After years of negotiation, the government finally appointed a commission in 1962 with Mr. John S. Fulton as chairman to consider and determine whether and how a Chinese university could be created from the three colleges. In April 1963, the Commission published a report, known as the *Fulton Report*, recommending the establishment of a university. The *Report* was approved in principle by the government. In October the same year, The Chinese University of Hong Kong was formally founded.

Reforms were made during the second period. In 1975, the governor of Hong Kong, in his capacity as chancellor of the University, appointed an external commission to review the constitutional arrangements governing the University and its constituent colleges. The next year, the second *Fulton Report* was published. In the *Report*, the commission proposed that the University should strive to

strike a balance between 'subject-orientated' teaching and small group 'student-orientated' teaching, and that the latter should be entrusted to the colleges. The University would be responsible for academic and development policy, financial management, the curriculum, the conduct of examinations, and the award of degrees. The participation of senior academics in the governing bodies of the University would be strengthened. The colleges would take care of teaching designed to help students develop the habits and mindsets required of experts in their chosen fields and to equip them with the necessary skills for meeting new challenges in a rapidly changing world.

In the third period, The Chinese University experienced new development. Two decades after its inception, the University was under pressure to meet the demands of an increasing student population with the facilities of the three colleges. In 1986, the University received a generous donation of HK\$110 million from the Shaw Foundation for the establishment of a new college, named Shaw College after its patron Sir Run Run Shaw. The college admitted its first batch of students in 1988.

Emphasizing the value of non-formal education and whole-person development, the college system of The Chinese University is a unique feature among higher-education institutions in Hong Kong. The colleges are small communities where pastoral care and guidance are provided and teachers and

students are allowed to interact and communicate in an intimate environment. Each constituent college of The Chinese University has its own board of trustees, which is mainly concerned with the management of movable property and college buildings entrusted to it, as well as the promotion of scholastic and cultural activities of the college. Chaired by the college head, the assembly of fellows of a college is responsible for making and implementing decisions on all college matters from academic and cultural programmes to administration and student affairs. Faculty members and full-time undergraduate students can apply for affiliation with different colleges. The students identify themselves with their colleges on campus and feel proud of being Chinese University members outside the campus gates. The four colleges each have their own character. New Asia has a strong Chinese cultural background, while Chung Chi is rich in its religious environment; United is pragmatic and Shaw liberal. Students of the four colleges compete with yet complement each other, demonstrating unity on a campus of immense diversity, which has contributed to the formation of the unique character and spirit of The Chinese University.

In this feature, we interviewed the heads of the four colleges. They expressed their views of the college system of The Chinese University. While we were preparing for the feature, the University set up a Task Force on New Colleges. Headed by Prof. P.W. Liu, pro-

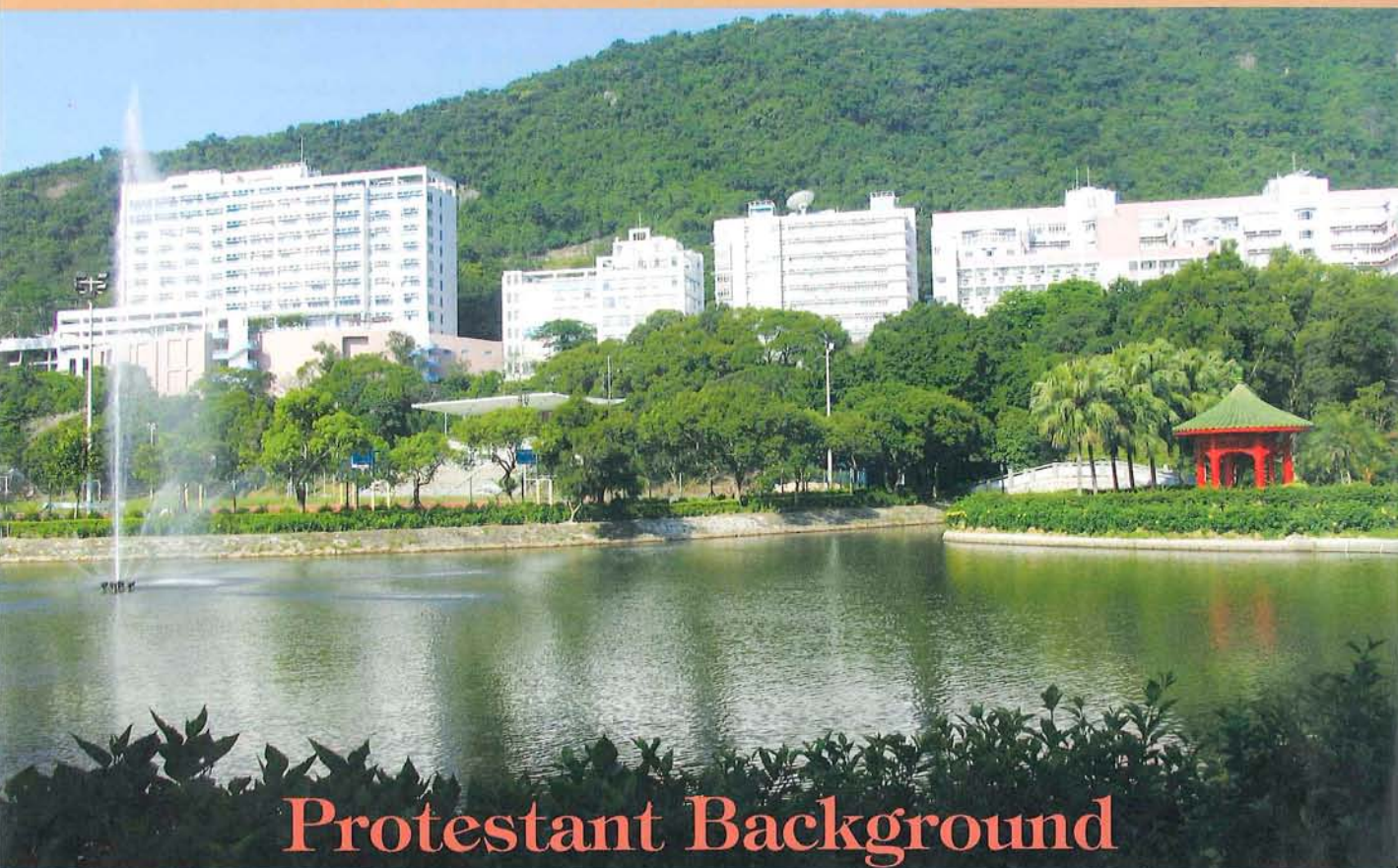
vice-chancellor, the membership of the team included a college head (Prof. P.C. Ching of Shaw College), a teacher (Prof. Jenny So), an alumna (Ms. Yan Hau-yee, Lina), and a student (Miss Chan Sze-wah, Carol). In January, the Task Force visited six overseas universities with a successful collegiate system and met with their staff and students. They were: Claremont McKenna College, Harvey Mudd College, Princeton University and Yale University in the US, and the University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford in the UK. The six institutes represented three different models of college education, but they had three things in common: they are small with most having a student population of 300 to 600, almost all of whom live on campus, and dine together in dining halls. The Task Force has compiled a review report of their findings and observations, and released it to members of the University to solicit their views.

The planning for new college(s) is one of the major features of the University's Strategic Plan. The University has stated explicitly that 'The proposed establishment of any new college must therefore start with the educational mission that the college espouses.' And the mission shall contribute 'to the education and welfare of the students of the college and is consistent with the overall educational objectives of CUHK.' With the addition of new colleges, the college system of The Chinese University will unfold another era of development.

The origin of ancient Chinese colleges can be traced to the royal service that was responsible for the editing and publishing of books, and providing tuition to the emperors and princes in the Tang dynasty (7th to 10th century). Colleges became a place for studies and lectures in the Song dynasty (10th to 13th century), either privately run or set up by the government. Located mostly at sites of beautiful scenery, the Song colleges were managed by professionals many of whom were famous scholars of the time. The Qing dynasty saw the 'corruption' of colleges as the once glamorous institution became centres to train students for the civil examinations.

In the West, collegium meant an endowed residence hall for students in most universities in the later Middle Ages. The colleges grew strongest at the University of Paris and at Oxford and Cambridge in the 13th century. Few students lived outside colleges, which had their own libraries and scientific instruments and offered salaries to scholars and tutors who provided guidance to students. Colleges declined in continental Europe during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. Those at Oxford and Cambridge continued to function and evolved to become a unique higher-education model.

Chung Chi College



Protestant Background Liberal Arts Emphasis

In the early 1950s, China's Christian universities closed down one after the other; at the same time, many young people who had come to Hong Kong wished to continue their studies in the territory. But there was only one university: the University of Hong Kong which was using English as its medium of instruction. This made it extremely hard for graduates of Chinese secondary schools to further their studies locally. Chung Chi College was founded in October 1951 by representatives of Protestant churches in Hong Kong. In 1955 it was formally incorporated under an ordinance of the government.





The Anglican Joseph Charles Hoare Memorial Church



The track leading from the then Ma Liu Shui Station to the Chung Chi campus (late 1950s)

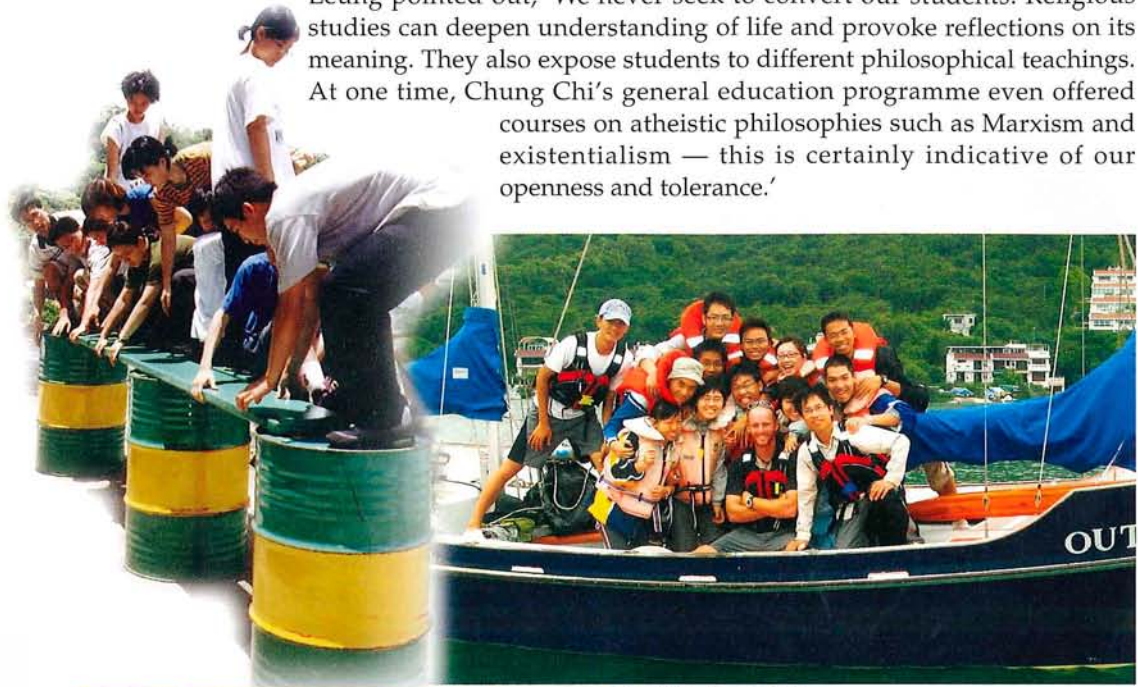
In its earliest days, Chung Chi borrowed the use of St. John's Cathedral Hall and St. Paul's Co-educational College for classes with the sponsorship of the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia of the United States, The Lingnan Foundation in New York, and London's Association of Christian University and Colleges in Asia. Later it set up campus at rented residences in Caine Road and the Anglican Joseph Charles Hoare Memorial Church in Lower Albert Road. In 1956, the college moved to its present site in the Ma Liu Shui valley.

Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, head of Chung Chi College, said, 'Christian education is characterized by an emphasis on liberal arts education: "liberal" referring to the provision of "general knowledge and intellectual skills", also known as "general education"; and "arts" signifying the cultivation of moral character which includes the rendering of social service. Chung Chi naturally inherited this legacy: even in its earliest curriculum, equal weight was given to the arts and science, as well as social service. And students were required to enrol on general education courses; arts students had to choose a science elective while science students had to take an arts elective. This curriculum design does far more than instil professional knowledge: it cultivates different intellectual skills and expands vision through exposure to the ideas and values of diverse academic areas. All this coincide with the University's emphasis on general education.'



Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, college head

Another characteristic of a religion-affiliated university is a religious campus atmosphere and the offering of religious subjects. However Prof. Leung pointed out, 'We never seek to convert our students. Religious studies can deepen understanding of life and provoke reflections on its meaning. They also expose students to different philosophical teachings. At one time, Chung Chi's general education programme even offered courses on atheistic philosophies such as Marxism and existentialism — this is certainly indicative of our openness and tolerance.'



▲ Chung Chi students benefit from a wide offering of visiting and exchange programmes.

With half a century having gone by since its inception, Prof. Leung believes that Chung Chi's tradition remains important although its functions as a college have evolved. 'In the past, the college took care of both teaching and non-formal education. Now departments and faculties have taken over the former, leaving students' non-formal education, in other words, their extracurricular and character development, to the college,' said Prof. Leung.

'The college's non-formal education comprises interest courses and academic activities such as leadership, oratorical and language training as well as overseas summer study. They demonstrate to students that knowledge comes from more than books, classroom and laboratory.' Prof. Leung likened the dichotomy to parental care: parents may play different roles but the intention is the same. 'If students can bask in the love of both parents, wouldn't that



▲ Chung Chi's academic programmes: International Conference on Christian Higher Education in Asia (above); Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow (below).

enrich university life? The functions of the university, colleges and departments share the same core ideas and they are ultimately integrated into each other.

'Life has various dimensions: the emotional, the academic, the professional, to name a few. CUHK enables students to take part in different college activities while pursuing their studies. This adds diversity and colour to their time here.'

Prof. Leung believes that Chung Chi, being a member of the University, should complement its growth. At present, the college's resources, he said, are focused on the development of non-formal education. 'Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah, the former dean of students, shed light on the key activities of the college by categorizing non-formal education into CLIPS: cross-cultural, language, IT, and personal development. But we still try to look at it from different angles to give students new experiences and

challenges; the newly established Flying Service project is a case in point,' Prof. Leung observed.

He reiterated that non-formal education is student-centred, so as long as a programme is beneficial to them, the college would try its utmost to enable its realization. The college also welcomes students, teachers and alumni to express their views on its activities. He remarked, 'Leveraging its Protestant background, Chung Chi set up the Centre for the Study of Religion and Chinese Society 10 years ago to develop religion studies through the college's close mainland connections. Today the centre enjoys an intimate working relationship with mainland institutions: academic conferences have been held frequently and many books have been published. The centre has succeeded in making an impact.'

Chung Chi celebrates its 55th anniversary in 2006. The college has decided to make use of the renovation of the Elisabeth Luce Moore Library to set up a college archive inside the library. Besides written historical records, the archive will have on display photos, identity documents, medals and so on, to map Chung Chi's growth through the decades. Prof Leung said, 'We are inviting alumni to donate or loan out artifacts in the hope that the archive can open in time for the college anniversary celebration in October.'

Translated by Piera Chen



Prof. Henry N.C. Wong,
college head

The Way of Heaven and the Way of Men

New Asia College is the oldest constituent college of The Chinese University. It was founded by the late scholars Ch'ien Mu, Tang Chun-i and Tchang Pi-kai in 1949 with the goal of enhancing traditional Chinese culture and developing research in fields of modern scholarship.



Tchang Pi-kai

Tang Chun-i

Ch'ien Mu

Prof. Henry N.C. Wong, current college head, points out that New Asia is characterized by a New Asia spirit as expressed in the lyrics of the school song: 'My hands are empty and the road is long, no end in sight; hardships I pull through, in weariness I keep my spirit.' The lyrics reflect the difficulties of the early years of the college, and the breadth of mind and deep feelings it expresses are ideals of human life that had impelled students to work for society and strive for the enhancement of Chinese culture. They still resound today.

'The college system is something of which we at CUHK can be proud. It strengthens students' sense of belonging and draws our alumni together. In Hong Kong, university graduates take the greatest pride in the unique identity belonging to a college confers. New Asia's legacy of Chinese culture; Chung Chi's strong Christian background; United's pragmatism; and Shaw College's

spirit of moral cultivation in pursuit of scholarship which produces distinctive individuals who become pillars of society.' Prof. Wong said, 'The college system is of great benefit for student growth.'

He praised the spirit of scholarship practised in Sung-dynasty academies, which was both a way of scholarship and a way of life. Students studied on their own and learnt from each other. To promote a climate of scholarship among New Asia staff and students, and to encourage students to take part in exchange programmes, Prof. Wong has specially allocated grants for holding conferences and forums. New Asia's unique Hui Gallery was set up to support cultural and artistic activities. The college also runs cultural programmes, such as the Ch'ien Mu Lectures in History and Culture, training for teachers of Chinese moral education, and refresher courses in traditional Chinese culture.



▲ Ch'ien Mu Lectures (top left)
Prof. Donald J. Munro (above)
Prof. Fong Wen (below)

◀ The New Asia College/Yale University Student Exchange Programme has been held since 1993.



None of this would have been possible without funding. Prof. Wong said, 'Every year, the amount of funds we raise is more than the total allocation from the University, but minus expenditures for scholarships and college activities, there is very little left over. As we do not have an impressive college endowment fund, it would be very difficult to expand our activities further. We would have to work even harder.'

Prof. Wong is a graduate of the Chemistry Department of United College, does he have the college's pragmatic spirit? He replies with a smile, 'When I was a student, there was no general education at United, so I just went ahead and studied chemistry. In those days no one talked about United students being pragmatic; but with the passage of time, the speech and actions of its graduates have shaped what is referred to as the "college personality" and this has become widely recognized in society. Being the first college to have been founded, New Asia has the greatest number of well-known alumni

New Asia College: A Brief History

New Asia College began life as the Asia Evening College of Arts and Commerce. In its early days, it was very small, holding evening classes in three classrooms rented from Wah Nam Middle School which was then in Waiching Street. The school was formally opened on the evening of 10th October 1949, and the entire school — staff and students — consisted of no more than 40 persons. By the following spring, with financial assistance from Mr. Wang Yueh-feng, the school rented six units on Kweilin Street, registered with the Government, switched to offering daytime classes, and changed its name to New Asia College.



The Kweilin Street Period

During this period, with financial assistance from the Taiwan Presidential Office, the Yale-China Association in the US, and the Ford Foundation, the college built new premises in Farm Road and occupied the new building in July 1956.

Farm Road Days

In 1963, the second and third phase of school buildings were completed. On 17th October of that year, The Chinese University of Hong Kong was founded and New Asia College became one of its constituent colleges.

— in business, academia, the police force, and in cultural circles and the media; the vice-chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, Lap-Chee Tsui, is a New Asia graduate. These things come with time.'

Prof. Wong has a deep appreciation for the college system which is evident when he says, 'The limitation of The Chinese University's college system is that students in the four colleges are all undergraduates. We don't yet have the capacity to attend to postgraduate students. In recent years, the number of postgraduate students has been rapidly growing, but after graduation, they

are scattered all over the place. This is a pity for the University. Also, when the three-year system reverts to four years, the number of undergraduates will increase by 33 per cent and college facilities will feel the strain. The University needs to pay attention to these issues and seek an early solution.' His recommendation? 'If the University is to establish a fifth college, whether large or small, undergraduate, postgraduate, or both, in addition to building student residences, it should retain a portion of the funding as endowment funds.' 📄

Translated from the Chinese original

The Move to Shatin

The Shatin premises were completed and occupied by the college in 1973. In December 1976, a new university ordinance was passed, revising the constitutional arrangements governing the University and the colleges. Under the new circumstances, New Asia pursued a 'student-orientated' educational vision that aims to shape both character and ability through general education, academic lectures, publications and cultural activities, producing graduates who will contribute to both society and to the wider world.



United College



United We Stand: Tall, Strong, Abreast

United College, one of the three founding colleges of the University and the youngest of the three, will celebrate its Golden Jubilee in August 2006.



The Youngest Founding College

United College was founded in June 1956 by the amalgamation of five colleges: Wah Kiu, Canton Overseas, Wen Hua, Kwang Hsia and Ping Jing, members of a group of post-secondary colleges or former private universities based in Guangdong.

The Hon. Wilson T.S. Wang, vice-chairman of the Colleges Board, laid the cornerstone of the college's Commerce and Social Science Building in 1971.



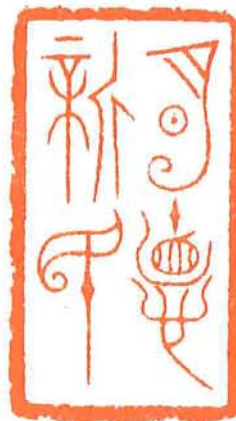
A Strong Local Identity

'New Asia has its traditionalist legacy and Chung Chi, its Christian roots and international connections, and Shaw, its cultivation of moral character. The United spirit is free from and yet embodies the diversity of all three; and it is firmly grounded in its commitment to Hong Kong.' — Prof. Fung Kwok-pui, 8th head of United College.

The new college soon began to receive government subsidy; it also took on strong local colour. While in the early years, there were students from provinces up north, local students soon predominated and the graduates made service to Hong Kong their career of choice. United College committed itself to addressing the unique needs of

Hong Kong and keeping abreast of global trends.

The college's affinity to the Hong Kong community is also reflected in the organization of its early Board of Trustees. The board had 19 members, five of whom were former heads of the member colleges; seven, representatives of other local academic institutions; and seven, prominent leaders of the Chinese community.



Prof. Fung Kwok-pui, college head

College Life

'College life is excellent training for young people and is the stuff of the most wonderful memories. Students, especially the earlier graduates, are highly appreciative of their college. When alumni reminisce about university life, college experience is often the first to come to mind. I am saying this as a member of the first batch of students to live in Adam Schall Residence back in 1972.'— Prof. Fung Kwok-pui.

In the early days, the college was located in rented premises in Caine Road. In the first recruitment held in the summer of 1956, 70 students were enrolled as daytime students while 600, most of whom had transferred from the original member colleges, attended only the evening sessions.

The college's first hostel, Adam Schall Residence, was opened by the then German Consulate-General in March 1971. In December of the same year, the college moved from its rented premises in Caine Road and joined the hostel on its new campus in Ma Liu Shui.



Adam Schall Residence

Moving Forward with Time

'We at United College have always designed our courses to complement the development of Hong Kong society at large. To name a few, electronic engineering was founded at United by Prof. Charles K. Kao in the 1970s; so was biochemistry by Prof. Ma Lin, also in the 70s, and social work in the 60s; teachers in the Department of Government and Public Administration are prominent figures in the local political arena.'— Prof. Fung Kwok-pui.



The Faculty of Science at United College in 1972, before moving from Caine Lane to the Shatin campus

The college also had its eye on the world way before the world saw Hong Kong as a 'world city'. The college's first scholarship agreements for students were signed in the mid-1960s with Williams College and Indiana University in the US. Also in the same era, United and Williams College began jointly organizing summer English proficiency classes for English teachers of local secondary and primary schools, as well as social workers from the Hong Kong Social Service Association.



United and Williams, 40 years of friendship

United College is also a trailblazer of environmental protection on campus, boasting the first solar-powered water heating system — installed in the Cheung Chuk Shan Amenities Building — among Hong Kong's universities; and the first organic farming plot and environmental society among college campuses. Its hostels also run an annual water and energy conservation contest and it prides itself on being a smokeless campus.

A Closely Knit Community

'I'm a hundred percent for the college system. It's extremely beneficial for bonding and networking among students, teachers and graduates. Alumni can maintain lateral contact through both the college and vertical contact through the CUHK Convocation. Colleges make people grow.' — Prof. K.P. Fung.



United College provides support and incentive to its teachers in the form of subsidy for academic and research activities. The college also offers different activities for the all-round development of its students, and it runs a college-based alumni database for communication and programme planning purposes.



International student exchange programme

Mentorship programme

The Golden Jubilee

'A study by the University Grants Committee has shown that our college system complies with Hong Kong's development. I am proud of my college roots and I am certainly optimistic about the future of the system.' — Prof. K.P. Fung.

To celebrate its 50th anniversary, the college has come up with an original fundraising initiative: each of the 50 graduating class is to raise a target of HK\$10,000 which will be used to set up 10 prizes, each of HK\$1,000, to be awarded to outstanding students of the college. And according to Prof. Fung, many classes have already reached the target. 📌

Piera Chen

Shaw College



The Labour and Liberty of Youth

In 1986, Shaw College, the youngest of the four constituent colleges of The Chinese University, was founded with a generous donation from Sir Run Run Shaw; it was officially incorporated in the same year. Shaw admitted its first batch of over 600 students in 1986; 370 of these were freshman and the rest were Year 2 and Year 3 transferees from the other three colleges of the University. Today the college has an enrolment of over 2,500. Shaw College turns 20 in 2006: it may not have come a long way but the sailing has nonetheless been eventful.





Prof. Ching Pak-chung,
college head

Making Steady Progress Towards the Future

Head of Shaw College Prof. Ching Pak-chung believes that the college's development can be viewed from various aspects. 'Resources are not our biggest problem. Of course having more resources would allow us to strengthen our student services and launch new projects and programmes. But as a college that's been around for 20 years, we are now in the period of stable growth. A 20-year history is short. Our earliest graduates are still striving to make something of their careers. Alumni are crucial members of a college: their support for and participation in the college's development are indispensable. At present, we are largely dependent on the zeal of individual alumnus hence the expansion of our alumni network has been relatively slow. However this is something that cannot be rushed.'

Prof. Ching pointed out that teachers' involvement is also important for the healthy

development of a college. But under the current system, they are sometimes too busy with teaching, research and community service to initiate involvement in college activities, even if they wanted to. With regard to students, he said that being a college with a brief history has its advantage and disadvantage. The advantage is that there is no historical burden and students have more room for development. The disadvantage is there are no clearly defined values or, if you will, a college spirit with which they can identify and of which they can be proud. In fact Shaw's college spirit has been a much discussed topic among its teachers and students. Prof. Ching believes that the spirit of a college should be reflected in its character hence Shaw must first build a signature character and style. And in the long run, the cultivation of college spirit requires the concerted efforts of all its members.




Breadth and Depth of Whole-person Education



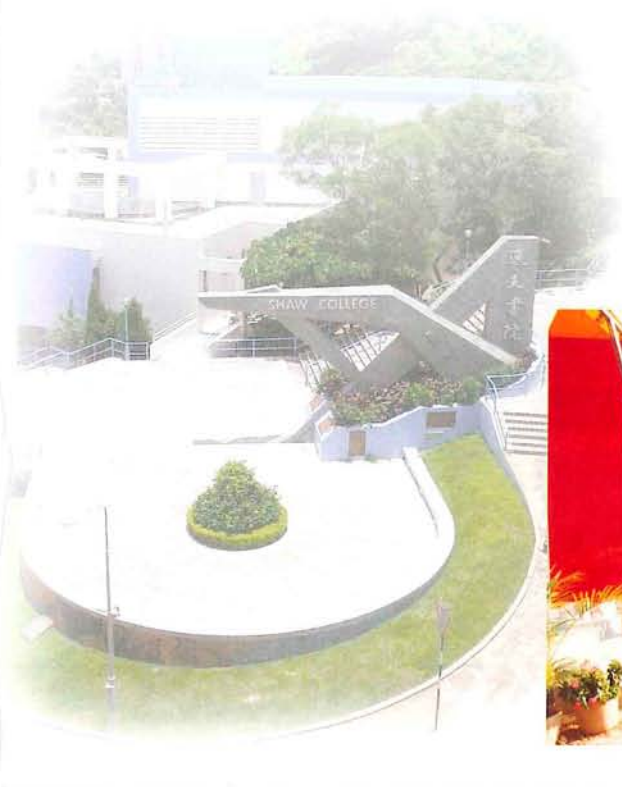
'Our college motto is "Cultivation of virtue; deepening of learning", and this is one of our approaches to sculpting a college spirit. We hope to give students more space and freedom to find their way. We need to emphasize education of the whole person, to provide students with a platform through which they can understand themselves, their surroundings and society.'

'The implementation of whole-person education cannot be limited to Hong Kong; we must aim beyond that. To give our students global perspective, we promote exchange and other programmes emphasizing exposure. We hope to let them experience cultures beyond their own and, in doing so, broaden their vision.'

Prof. Ching is of the view that as members of the University, colleges should, like the University, garner financial support from the public. He believes that despite a few problems, Shaw's development has been good and 'it owes this to the leadership of the University Council and the foundation laid by the two former college heads.'

The University is planning the establishment of new colleges. Prof. Ching, a member of the Task Force on New Colleges, observes, 'My membership of the task force aside, I believe that new colleges would enhance the University's diversity. Nothing stays the same; change brings about competition and that is a good thing. The founding of Shaw College also had an impact on the three more established colleges. Our experience of the last two decades should be a source of inspiration for all.' 

Translated by Piera Chen



▼ Sir David Akers-Jones (left) and Sir Run Run Shaw (right 2) laying the foundation stone.



▲ The site for the future college (1986)

◀ Shaw campus

The 62nd Congregation

for the Conferment of Degrees

The 62nd Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees was held on 8th December 2005. Dr. Donald Tsang, Chancellor of the University, presided at the ceremony.

A Total of 5,204 degrees were conferred at the congregation. This year, honorary doctorates were conferred on six distinguished persons in recognition of their outstanding contributions to academic and cultural advancement, socio-economic progress, the promotion of the well-being of people, peaceful and steady evolution of the community, and the development of the University. They are Dr. Cheng Hoi-chuen, Vincent, distinguished banker and chairman of The Hongkong

and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.; Prof. King Yeo-chi, Ambrose, renowned sociologist and former vice-chancellor of the University; Prof. Li Yihyuan, famous anthropologist, an academician of Academia Sinica in Taiwan and chairman of the Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange; Dr. Lien Chan, a statesman of eminence and honorary chairman of the Kuomintang; Dr. Richard J. Roberts, eminent molecular biologist and Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine in 1993; and Dr. Wang Daohan, a most respected senior statesman and president of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait.

Prof. Ambrose King, Dr.

Lien Chan and Dr. Wang Daohan were conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. Dr. Richard J. Roberts received the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. Dr. Vincent Cheng and Prof. Li Yihyuan were each awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

Their citations were written and delivered by Prof. David Parker, Prof. Serena Jin and Prof. Samuel Cheung. Prof. Ambrose King addressed the graduates. Prof. Li Yihyuan and Dr. Wang Daohan were not able to attend the ceremony due to personal reasons.

In the afternoon, the four constituent colleges held graduation ceremonies for their students.





(From left) Dr. Richard J. Roberts, Dr. Lien Chan, Dr. Edgar Cheng, chairman of the Council, Dr. Donald Tsang, chancellor of the University, Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of CUHK, Prof. Ambrose King, and Dr. Vincent Cheng



The Master's degree graduation ceremony was held on 9th December 2005 at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. It was presided at by Prof. Wong Wing Shing, dean of the Graduate School. Dr. Harry N.S. Lee, managing director of TAL Apparel Limited and chairman of the Textile Council of Hong Kong Limited; Dr. Robert Jih Chang Yang, chief executive officer of the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Company Limited; and Prof. Lo King Man, principal of the Canton International Summer Music Academy were the guests of honour.

Breakdown of Degrees Conferred in 2004-05

Honorary Doctorates	6
Doctor of Medicine	8
Doctor of Philosophy	175
Doctor of Education	3
Master of Philosophy	372
Master of Arts	477
Master of Divinity	3
Master of Fine Arts	1
Master of Music	2
Master of Accountancy	4
Master of Business Administration	300
Master of Professional Accountancy	71
Master of Education	152
Master of Clinical Pharmacy	27
Master of Family Medicine	19
Master of Nursing	20
Master of Occupational Medicine	2
Master of Public Health	16
Master of Science	758
Master of Architecture	43
Master of Social Science	95
Master of Social Work	8
Total	2,562

Bachelor's Degrees

Arts	409
Business Administration	472
Education	70
Engineering	360
Medical Sciences	1
Medicine and Surgery	152
Nursing	103
Pharmacy	29
Chinese Medicine	18
Science	527
Social Science	501
Total	2,642

Total 5,204



Citation



The 62nd Congregation
for the Conferment of Degrees

Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa* Mr. Cheng Hoi Chuen Vincent

From the office of the Chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 34th floor of the HSBC building in Central you look out over one of the great business and financial centres of the world. This office is without doubt the pinnacle of banking in Hong Kong and arguably in the whole region. HSBC is of course a truly global financial institution and the leading bank in the Asia-Pacific, with branches in 22 countries and territories. It is from this office that the affairs of the Asia-Pacific region of the bank are directed. The man who occupies this office is Mr. Vincent Cheng, who stands before us this morning. He is one of the most distinguished alumni of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the first Chinese to be chairman of the HSBC Asia Pacific. Mr. Cheng's rise to great heights in the banking world is intimately bound up in the rise to financial and commercial eminence of Hong Kong itself. It is a moving story of success against the odds.

Looking across the harbour from Mr. Cheng's spacious office you can see the dense, vibrant cityscape of Kowloon, including Shamshuipo, where he grew up in the 1950s. That was a very different world, where families struggled to make ends meet in crowded streets and cramped apartments. Mr. Cheng himself also struggled to overcome adversities in childhood. But it seems as if

this only strengthened his courage and determination, and made him more keenly aware of the sufferings of the poor and the handicapped. As a member of Legco and Exco, he worked tirelessly for the betterment of such people.

One of the turning points in Mr. Cheng's life was when he became a student of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Here he

began to display the qualities of leadership, respect for others and social concern that have marked both his later banking career and his tireless public service to the Hong Kong community. He was an active member of student organizations, becoming Vice-President of the University Student Union in the second year of its existence. He was also chairman of the Society of Current Affairs at New Asia College. He remained close to his professors despite differences of opinion, convinced that respect should prevail over arguments. Along with his teacher friends and fellow students, he helped to set up a new secondary school in Kowloon aimed at providing free education to poor children.

When he describes his career as a banking executive, Mr. Cheng simply says that he was fortunate

to be in the right place at the right time. The right place was the HSBC and the right time was 1978. He rose rapidly to become Chief

Financial Officer in 1994. However much he plays down his own talents, Mr. Cheng is clearly a remarkable man. In his capable hands, Hang Seng Bank — of which he was Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive from 1998 until May this year — reached new heights and won further recognition as a world-class bank. In the *Financial Times'* FT Global 500 top world companies list, Hang Seng ranked 42 by market value when compared with other banks as at 31st March 2005. It was named 'Best Domestic Commercial Bank in Hong Kong' in May 2003 and 'Strongest Bank in Asia' by *Asiamoney* in March 2001, topping the rankings for Asian banks for the second successive year. From 1999 until the end of 2003, Hang Seng achieved a total return of 106.3 per cent for shareholders, as measured by share price appreciation and reinvested

dividends. This was substantially more than the average return of 46.2 per cent recorded by Hang Seng Index constituents over the same period. In absolute terms, the total shareholder value increased by HK\$140.7 billion in the five-year period. Hang Seng's attributable profit to shareholders rose to a record HK\$11.4 billion in 2004, up from HK\$6,788 million in 1998 when Mr. Cheng joined the bank. In 2004, Mr. Cheng received a Director of the Year Award from the Hong Kong Institute of Directors. The outstanding business results, together with these rankings and awards, testify to Mr. Cheng's dynamic and sound leadership of one of Hong Kong's cornerstone financial institutions — as well as his strong emphasis on the importance of excellent customer service.

For him, leadership in any organization involves vision, the power to communicate it, the ability to harness support from colleagues and the ability to adapt to change. But above all leadership involves the capacity to listen to advice and a genuine concern for every member of the team.

Mr. Cheng has brought his preoccupation with service to his new role at HSBC. At Hang Seng Mr. Cheng had transformed the bank's business model from a focus on corporate and mortgage lending to a focus on personal financial and wealth management services. At HSBC his vision is of a bank with which clients and shareholders alike are pleased to be associated, where employees are proud to work — an institution respected for its integrity and known for providing the best solutions to its customers. Given that HSBC operates in so many different cultural and economic environments, this client focus involves operating with local knowledge and sensitivity to local culture. Mr. Cheng encourages bank employees to contribute to the development of the local communities in which they work, working as volunteers and donating to local charities. By getting

involved in this way, a global bank can be also truly local.

Mr. Cheng's personal philosophy, shaped by his early days at CUHK, is that service to others is the secret of success. Success can only be measured, not by how much one takes from society but by how much one contributes to it. For him, leadership in any organization involves vision, the power to communicate it, the ability to harness support from colleagues and the ability to adapt to change. But above all leadership involves the capacity to listen to advice and a genuine concern for every member of the team. One of his proudest achievements at Hang Seng was that he managed to lead the bank through the economic down-turn of recent years without any involuntary redundancies. With him at the helm, HSBC will be known as a compassionate employer.

Mr. Cheng himself has given back a great deal to the Hong Kong community by way of public and community service. He is chairman of various statutory and industrial bodies, including the Process Review Panel for the Securities and Futures Commission and the Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service of the Hong Kong Government. He is a vice-president and chairman of the Hong Kong Institute of Bankers and a member of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was also a member of numerous other key bodies, such as the Land Fund Advisory Committee of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Long Term Housing Strategy Advisory Committee and the Hong Kong Port and Maritime Board. He has also played his part in key Government decisions in Hong Kong, as a member of the Legislative Council and of the Executive Council, and as a Hong Kong Affairs Adviser and a member of the Election Committee (Finance

Subsector). He has been chairman of the Mandatory Provident Fund Advisory Board and a member of the Chief Executive's Commission on Innovation and Technology, the Central Policy Unit, the Economic Advisory Committee and the Industry and Technology Development Council.

Mr. Cheng's community contributions include his chairmanship of the Hang Seng School of Commerce from 1998 to May 2005 and the Board of Trustees of the Lord Wilson Heritage Trust. He is also a vice-patron of the Community Chest of Hong Kong and has served on the Hong Kong Ballet Limited Board of Governors and the Hong Kong Red Cross Advisory Board.

Mr. Cheng has also given a great deal of his time and wisdom to education in Hong Kong as a member of various governing councils, including the Council of the Hong Kong Institute of Education, the University Council of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the Council of St. Stephen's Girls' College. At this University he is on the Board of Trustees of New Asia College, where he has made many contributions of his time, effort and expertise for the advancement of the University. As a visiting professor of Zhejiang University and Shenzhen University and an honorary professor of Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, he enjoys nothing better than sharing his insights in lectures to mainland students.

Mr. Cheng has been honoured with an OBE in 1994 and this year with a Gold Bauhinia Star. He is a Justice of the Peace and was awarded an Honorary Fellowship of this University in 2002.

It is a great honour, Mr. Chancellor, to present to you Mr. Vincent Cheng, distinguished banker and alumnus of this University, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

This citation is written by Prof. David Parker

Citation



Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* Prof. King Yeo Chi Ambrose

Who are living today have the good fortune to stand astride two centuries as witnesses to many earth-shaking historical changes. Yet what significance do these experiences hold for us? Will they become just a part of our memory of the past, now and again raising a smile, or inducing a sigh? Or should we look squarely at these historical events and consider their underlying causes and implications from various angles? To ponder the past and look toward the future from the vantage point of the present: this is a sage's approach to life. Prof. Ambrose Y.C. King is a sociologist, thinker and educator, touching on issues and areas that span over different generations and centuries.

Prof. Ambrose King's academic training began in Taiwan. In the 1950s he gained a Bachelor of Arts from Taiwan University and an MA from Chengchi University. Following this he went abroad to study at the University of Pittsburgh in the United States, where he broadened his intellectual horizons. He was awarded a Ph.D. in 1970. Like many intellectuals of the day, he was concerned about the new developments in China as it sloughed off the old society, and gave his attention to the subsequent course that Chinese culture might take. He employed the theoretical framework of Max Weber, a

western scholar, as a different entry point to formulate a new analysis of this series of political and intellectual issues. Between *From Tradition to Modernity* (1966) and *The Modern Turn of China* (2004), Prof. King devoted almost four decades to the study of the course and pattern of changes that China underwent during the past two centuries and more. From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 21st, following the disintegration of the dynastic order and the collapse of the clan system, China has gradually entered upon a new era. But in these 200 years as China has modernized,

what costs have been endured, and what has been achieved? In today's world, where the major trend is globalization, how can China preserve its own unique identity? Prof. King points out that each of the two cultures, East and West, have their strengths and weaknesses. We should not be complacent, nor should we feel inferior. We must understand Western civilization and reconcile the contradictions and tensions

He pointed out that, in an atmosphere where there was interaction between different cultures and fields of study, the unique internal spirit and external dynamism can better manifest themselves. ...He believes that both western monastic education and the traditional Chinese academy attached equal importance to knowledge and character-building. The ideas of the wise men and philosophers of the past are the life-giving headwaters of today's universities.

between East and West, striving for the construction of a pluralistic world where different cultures co-exist in harmony. Prof. King recognizes that, in this lengthy revolution spanning three centuries, the path of modernization has been enormously difficult and fraught with danger, but the way ahead is growing brighter. Even as we bid farewell to the past, we must respect history and learn from it, finding our own place in this plural and internationalized society, in order to develop our own potential, strive for the future and build a new order of civilization.

Prof. King came to work in Hong Kong in 1970, thereafter publishing a series of theses on Hong Kong society. These include *The Administrative Absorption of Politics in Hong Kong* (1975); *Social Life and Development in Hong Kong* (1981); *The Special Character of Hong Kong's Polity and Its Democratic Prospects* (1987); and *One Country, Two Systems: An Idea on Trial* (1995), and *Hong Kong: A City with the Most Traits of Modernity in Chinese Societies* (2000). He held that in order to understand Hong Kong, one cannot overlook two important threads: colonial rule and capitalism.

It is only upon the tapestry woven from these two that we can attempt a deep analysis: having cast off colonialism, whither the political system and culture of Hong Kong? As China seeks a new order of civilization, how can Hong Kong transform itself from a colonial city into an international metropolis? These are issues that Prof. King has been pondering in recent years, and ones that everyone in the Mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong are concerned about.

In 1975, Prof. King went to Cambridge University in England where he wrote his first essay on university education, entitled 'Two Cultures and Technological Humanism'. He pointed out that, in an atmosphere

where there was interaction between different cultures and fields of study, the unique internal spirit and external dynamism can better manifest themselves. In 1983 he published *The Idea of a University*, a work that was the fruit of many years of reflection and study. Prof. King has been involved with university education for close to forty years, and has set an example of personal involvement by moving forward along this path to make his ideas of a university a reality. He believes that both western monastic education and the traditional Chinese academy attached equal importance to knowledge and character-building. The ideas of the wise men and philosophers of the past are the life-giving headwaters of today's universities. Yet modern universities tend to over-emphasize the teaching of knowledge at the expense of cultivation of the moral character. Therefore, Prof. King eagerly promotes the philosophy of the traditional Chinese academy as a way to enhance moral education, while at the same time emphasizing the global vision and foresight crucial to university education. He has initiated diverse programmes for

visiting scholars, inviting world-renowned academics as visiting lecturers, with the goal of enhancing intellectual exchange to inspire young scholars' thirst for knowledge and to establish a broader platform for intellectual pursuits.

In 1970, Prof. King joined the ranks of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, teaching in the Department of Sociology. In 1974, he was promoted to senior lecturer, in 1979 to reader and in 1983 professor of sociology. From 1977 to 1985, he served as head of New Asia College and in 1989 he became Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University. In 2002 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of this University, and honorably retired in 2004. Prof. Ambrose King and The Chinese University grew to maturity together; he was involved in the University's breakthroughs and every stage of development over these 30 years. This was particularly true of the years he served as Vice-Chancellor, when he set the fifth 10-year development plan for the University, introduced a new mechanism to improve the governance of the University, and successfully established the School of Law. With incomparable energy and an indomitable spirit, he led the University through numerous difficulties: the SARS outbreak and the substantial budget cuts imposed by the government. That The Chinese University of Hong Kong today takes its place among the leaders of world universities is in a meaningful way due to the efforts of Prof. King. In addition to his academic research and administrative work, Prof. King is active in community affairs: he has advised the ICAC, served on the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong, and has been a member of the Central Policy Unit and the Hong Kong Research Grants Council.

Prof. King's achievements have gained him a high academic reputation. In 1994, he was elected a fellow of Academia Sinica in Taiwan, and in the following years he has been honoured by many universities. In addition to his teaching, research and academic administration, the multi-talented

Ambrose King also delights in penning beautiful and profoundly literary essays. *Cambridge Musings* (1977), *Heidelberg Musings* (1986), and *Ever in My Heart* (2005) are the literary creations of a sociologist and the philosophical musings of a man of letters. Recently, Prof. King has been enthralled by calligraphy, pursuing the traditional literati spirit and refreshment for the mind in brush, ink and paper.

Prof. King turned 70 this year, the age to follow what the heart desires. As the Chinese saying goes, it is rare for a person to reach the age of 70. However, with today's medical advances, 70 is no longer a rarity. But in today's world, a man such as Prof. King, with his scholarly cultivation, breadth of mind, attainments and health, is rare indeed. Though Prof. King has retired, he still serves the University, lecturing and chairing the Committee on Bilingualism for the University. He has always striven relentlessly to contribute to the development of the University and to the construction of a new civilization order for China. He hopes to continue to reflect and to engage in such undertakings in the next decade. He once said that history created Hong Kong and Hong Kong created history. He also said, China entered the world and the world entered China. Prof. King, though you did not found The Chinese University, it was under your care and that of its forefathers that it grew and prospered. You strode into Hong Kong and into The Chinese University, together with colleagues, past and present, creating its history. We are confident that affection for the University is deep in your heart. You and The Chinese University of Hong Kong are in perfect harmony and The Chinese University is honoured by your presence in it. Mr. Chancellor, I now respectfully present Prof. Ambrose Y.C. King for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

*Translated from the Chinese citation written by
Prof. Samuel Cheung*



Citation

Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*
Prof. Li Yihyuan

Where did we come from? Why are we here? How did our forebears come to know nature? How were human relationships established? How did clans and communities come into being? Given that every culture differs from the other, why do similarities within those differences persist across time and place? For thousands of years, the benevolent and the wise have pondered these questions. Religion was born of this pondering; philosophy sprang from it. But it is anthropology that has shaped a unique discipline of study, examining patterns of human existence and development from ancient times to the present. It cuts across the academic boundaries with history, archaeology, sociology, language and psychology, and claims its own ground. Yet, despite its intimate concern with all humans, anthropology did not emerge as an independent field of studies in the West until the latter part of the 18th century. In China, it was in the early 20th century that anthropology first became a new subject to study and to teach, a new field to cultivate. Prof. Li Yihyuan was one of the pioneers in opening up this new field and for more than 50 years he has trained a great many outstanding scholars. That anthropology flourishes as it does in China today is due in large part to the good work of Prof. Li.

Prof. Li Yihyuan was born in 1931 in Quanzhou, Fujian. On graduating from middle school in 1948, he went to Taiwan where he studied history at Taiwan University. He later transferred to the newly established Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, where he studied with such famous professors as Li Ji and Ling Chunsheng. In 1958, he went abroad to pursue further studies at Harvard University. In 1960, he returned to Taiwan and began his life-long teaching and research career in anthropology. He retired in 1998. Over the years, Prof. Li has published 18 books and close to 200 articles. His research interests cover a wide range of areas, including the theory of culture, clan structure, comparative religion, mythology. Prof. Li himself was instrumental in opening up many of these fields, which had remained relatively uncultivated until then. Because of his erudition and rigor as a scholar, whatever he lent his hand to during field work flourished. The impact of his efforts on the academic field then and now has been immense.

Prof. Li's research can be viewed in several stages. During his early years at the Academia Sinica, he directed projects that concentrated on the aboriginal tribes in Taiwan. He undertook investigation of the highland cultures, some of which were on the

point of extinction, and published a series of reports on Thao, Paiwan, Pinpu, Yami, Atayal, and Ami. For each of these tribes, he provided a detailed examination of its clan structure, religious beliefs and economic life. In 1982, at the request of the government, Prof. Li launched an anthropological field study and assessed the Kaoshan tribal policies then in force. This study exerted a great influence on the subsequent direction in which the government took to formulate its policy on the aborigines. At the same time, Prof. Li's work induced an indigenous awareness among the tribal population, who began to reckon the significance of their own identity and re-affirm their consciousness as an ethnic community. When Prof. Li returned to Taiwan in 1960 after advanced studies in the United States, his research interests gradually turned from contemplation of other cultures to that of Han Chinese culture. He crossed the sea to Sarawak and Malaysia a number of times to investigate cultural phenomena in the Chinese communities there. In addition, he conducted field work in rural villages in Taiwan. He saw overseas Chinese society in Southeast Asia and Han Chinese society in Taiwan as two models

inquiries into the essence of culture. Prof. Li left the mainland at the age of 17 to study in Taiwan, but decades of separation did not ease his longings for the ancestral home. In 1988 when cross-straits family visits were permitted, Prof. Li returned home, overwhelmed with feelings of joy and nostalgia. Subsequently he made dozens of trips to the mainland, travelling widely south and north. On the one hand, he saw himself as a weary traveller coming home, seeking the land in his memory, while on the other hand he was also a professional anthropologist now on a data gathering field trip. Gazing on the homeland, its mountains and rivers, evoked so many emotions, and so intense, that he was no longer able to distinguish whether he was an observer or a participant. Introspection and emotion surged between lines of print in the research works that Prof. Li published during this period. Since then, Prof. Li devoted his efforts to promoting scholarly exchange between Taiwan and the mainland, bringing Chinese anthropological research to a larger field with greater opportunities, leaping political divisions to achieve a higher level of accord and understanding.

Prof. Li has established a set of theories on traditional Chinese folk culture. Exploration of folk culture had always been separate, by a great margin, from studies of high culture classics, often referred to as the 'Great Tradition'. Prof. Li has taken a different track, beginning with the 'Little Tradition', focusing on the life and culture of ordinary people. He believes that the actions and words, the thoughts and desires of a common person are illustrative of different aspects of the entire cultural gamut. Without understanding the life of the common folk, it would be difficult to gain a full view of the tapestry of Chinese culture, let alone its true spiritual essence. Prof. Li's teachings remain an inspiration for scholars to date.

of transplanted traditional Chinese society. He wrote many papers on the similarities and differences he observed in these two laboratories. For Prof. Li, both study of the indigenous tribal people and investigation of overseas Chinese communities were all parts of a process of reflection on culture. When he found himself amidst an unfamiliar social group in an unfamiliar cultural environment, the interplay between the alien culture and his own culture would spark off a string of ideas that would come to bear significantly on his

For more than half a century, Prof. Li has toiled in the fields, amassing a phenomenal amount of valuable material, a rich source that future scholars can readily tap into. More importantly, through his diligent efforts in research and analysis, Prof. Li has established a set of theories on traditional Chinese folk culture. Exploration of folk culture had always been separate, by a great margin, from studies of high culture classics, often referred to as the 'Great Tradition'. Prof. Li has taken a different track, beginning with the 'Little Tradition',

focusing on the life and culture of ordinary people. He believes that the actions and words, the thoughts and desires of a common person are illustrative of different aspects of the entire cultural gamut. Without understanding the life of the common folk, it would be difficult to gain a full view of the tapestry of Chinese culture, let alone its true spiritual essence. Prof. Li's teachings remain an inspiration for scholars to date.

In 1955, Prof. Li began work in the Institute of Ethnology of the Academia Sinica in Taiwan, becoming its director in 1970. When he retired in 1998, his achievements of the past 43 years won unanimous praise from colleagues both inside and outside the institute. He received the highest academic honour in 1984 when he was elected an academician. That same year, he accepted an invitation to join the faculty of Tsing Hua University to found the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. Naming a college with the humanities and social sciences was an unprecedented move in the history of university education. In six years, Prof. Li established three departments and six research institutes, bringing a refreshing breath of humanities to a campus known for its science and engineering orientation. In 1989, Prof. Li became president of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange and, in 2001, he was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors. The Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation was another example of Prof. Li's administrative talents and vision. He was responsible for setting up the organization from day one and, under his leadership and planning, the foundation has actively brought Sinological studies to the international arena. It is now the most important organization in the world that promotes and awards in-depth research on Chinese culture across the globe.

Prof. Li has received honorary doctorates from the University of Paris, Sorbonne-Paris IV, Griffith University in Australia and Tsing Hua University in Taiwan; university medals from the University of Heidelberg in Germany and from Charles University in the Czech Republic; and the National Culture Award from the Executive Yuan of Taiwan. All these

awards confirm the high status he enjoys in the academic world. For many years, Prof. Li has given support and encouragement on many fronts to The Chinese University of Hong Kong. From 1996-2000, he served on the Advisory Board of the Institute of Chinese Studies at The Chinese University and visited the University many times, offering valuable advice. Twice he came as an external examiner for the Anthropology Department, where some of the professors were his own students. His contributions to the academic development of The Chinese University are indeed many.

It has been claimed that the study of anthropology is a lonely enterprise. Going deep into the countryside for investigations is more than physically challenging. For Prof. Li, field work is taxing at times, but it produces such a joy that never fails to bring him back to it. Field work is a source of refreshment, with all the materials and inspiration coming directly from the real people. However brief each encounter is, he always comes out from it with observations never noticed before. He enjoys being with the villagers and sharing their lives. Only by staying close to what they do on the outside would he gain a deeper understanding of what they think on the inside. And, that understanding, once acquired, is truly precious. Over the decades, Prof. Li has established indigenized anthropological studies with the hope of breaking the clash between eastern and western cultural studies, thereby escaping the traps of stultified research of the past. He proposes new methods and theories with which to better understand the true nature of our own culture, and to build a theoretical model that can be applied to cultures and behaviours of diverse ethnic groups. Prof. Li is a man of wisdom, blessed with the insights of a sage. More importantly he is a man of benevolence, with unequalled compassion and sincerity. Mr. Chancellor, I now respectfully present Prof. Li Yihyuan for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

*Translated from the Chinese citation written by
Prof. Samuel Cheung*

*(Prof. Li Yihyuan was not able to attend the
congregation for personal reasons.)*

Citation



Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa* Dr. Lien Chan

Dr. Lien Chan is an outstanding statesman, a renowned scholar, and currently the honorary chairman of the Kuomintang and the chairman of the Board of Directors of Lien Chan Foundation for Peace and Development. He has devoted himself wholeheartedly and selflessly to matters of the state over the decades, conducting himself with the utmost rectitude, always putting the interest of the people at the forefront. He is a man of the highest integrity, not given to compromises; at the same time he is generous of heart and mind. He has come to be admired both at home and abroad as an elder statesman of the first rank.

Lien Chan's family came from Longxi prefecture in Zhangzhoufu, Fujian province. His forefathers moved to Taiwan at the time of Emperor Kangxi, settling in Bingmaying, Ningnanfang of Tainanfu. In 1895 the Qing Government ceded Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to Japan. Mr. Lien Heng, the grandfather of Lien Chan, was loathe to live under foreign rule, and took his family back to the mainland. Later in his career Mr. Lien Heng completed his masterpiece of a lifetime, *A General History of Taiwan*, an exhaustive study of the history of the place over 1,300 years, from the Sui and Tang Dynasties to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. The author thus wrote in the preface: 'A country may be annihilated, but not its chronicles.' He was trying hard to drive home

to generations of Taiwan people after him that they should not forget their origins and the fact that they are Chinese. Mr. Lien Chentung, the son of Mr. Lien Heng, was a student in Japan at the time, but when the 9.18 Incident occurred he was instructed by his father to return to China, where he was soon to meet, and later marry, Miss Chao Lan-k'un, who came from an illustrious family in Shenyang and a student at Yenching University at the time. Mr. Lien Heng died in Shanghai during the war against Japanese aggression, and his last words were to name his future grandson *Lien Chan*, which connotes a ceaseless and self-strengthening spirit to subdue adversaries and attain victory. That was how Dr. Lien Chan came to be named.

Lien Chan was born in 1936 in the city of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. Deeply influenced by the profound patriotism and public spirit of his grandfather as well as his father's deep affection for his country and native place, the young Lien Chan grew up to be a person of impeccable moral rectitude destined for lifelong service to his people.

In 1957 Lien Chan graduated in political science from the University of Taiwan and proceeded to further his studies in the United States. He obtained a Master's degree in International Law and Diplomacy in 1961 and a Ph.D. in Political Science in 1965, both from the University of Chicago. He then married Miss Fang Yui, a lady blessed with both beauty and talent. After his marriage he took up teaching and research at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Connecticut. In 1968 a strong vocation for public service called him back to Taiwan. He took up a visiting professorship in Political Science at the University of Taiwan, and later became chairman of the department and the Graduate Institute of Political Science. For seven years he contributed significantly to his department, spending his time on teaching, research and administrative work, and from time to time, offering advice to the government on diplomatic issues and international relationships. His views and opinions came to be highly valued by those in authority, and his dazzling, trail-blazing political career took off when he was appointed as ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador in 1975.

In 1976 Dr. Lien Chan was recalled and appointed as the Director of Committee of Youth Affairs, Kuomintang. Two years later he became the Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Committee, and the Commissioner of the National Youth Commission of the Executive Yuan. At this time he worked closely with the relevant authorities to recruit outstanding scholars for various fields and sectors in Taiwan, including the humanities, economics, science and technology, and the industries. Through these efforts he laid the foundation for the rapid social, political and economic growth of Taiwan. His unswerving dedication to nurturing and supporting the development

of young talents has won him the fine reputation of being the Mentor of Youths.

Dr. Lien Chan soon had the admiration and trust of the authorities for conducting business with firmness and flair, and his rise to the upper echelons of the Taiwan government was rapid. Since 1981 he had held the posts of Minister of Transportation and Communications, Vice-Premier of the Executive Yuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Governor of the Taiwan Province, Premier of the Executive Yuan, Vice-President of Taiwan and chairman of the Kuomintang. His political career spans more than 30 years. His experience in matters of state covers both domestic and diplomatic affairs, and he has dealt with both regional affairs and overall policy. On all of these he has accumulated a rich store of experience, and he understands these issues intimately.

Today, as we survey the many policies and measures implemented for the good of the people of Taiwan, we are witnessing the fruit of Dr. Lien's magnificent labours in various public offices over the years. Taiwan is now very advanced in technology and telecommunication. The seeds were planted by Dr. Lien as Minister of Transportation and Communications; at a time when few were aware of the overwhelming importance of such technology, he vowed to bring three million citizens to the internet within four or five years, a decision of the most profound foresight. And as Minister of Foreign Affairs he put into practice a pragmatic diplomacy, taking a steadfast and gradual course that proved effective in improving and fostering external relations. As Governor of Taiwan Province he was a great advocate of the rule of law, and making decisions on the basis of the public will. As Premier of the Executive Yuan he devised innovative and reformative policies in economics, diplomacy, culture and education, environmental protection and social welfare.

As a leader and a senior government official it would not have been possible for Dr. Lien to be conversant with each and every aspect of administrative work for which he was responsible. In going about his business

he was guided by a principle: first grasp the key elements of the operation of a ministry or a department, and through this, achieve a comprehensive understanding of the entire setup. In management he expected delegation of authority through the layers of the hierarchy and a division of labour across different units; but delegation must be accompanied by accountability, and the division of labour must lead to cooperation. With these management concepts Dr. Lien went about the business of state with a light touch, making the gravest decisions with little effort.

be arduous and the journey may be long; but this is our destiny and we must forge on courageously, without looking back.

Dr. Lien Chan is happily married; Mrs. Lien, who holds a Master's degree in biochemistry from the University of Connecticut and an honorary degree from St. John's University in the United States, is well-known for her elegance and refined writings. They have two sons and two daughters, who are all accomplished in their chosen fields of study. Dr. Lien's illustrious public career and the domestic bliss have for a long time been

As a leader and a senior government official it would not have been possible for Dr. Lien to be conversant with each and every aspect of administrative work for which he was responsible. In going about his business he was guided by a principle: first grasp the key elements of the operation of a ministry or a department, and through this achieve a comprehensive understanding of the entire setup. In management he expected delegation of authority through the layers of the hierarchy and a division of labour across different units; but delegation must be accompanied by accountability, and the division of labour must lead to cooperation.

Dr. Lien is a man of cautious words and scrupulous deeds. He has a generous mind and a lofty vision, a vision about what could be achieved in the days to come. As a result he boldly undertook, against all odds, the historical 'journey of peace' to the Mainland on 26 April 2005. The journey inaugurated the first dialogue between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang in 56 years, catching the attention of the whole world. It brought hope for peace across the Taiwan Strait, and pointed a way towards greater prosperity for the Chinese people through collaboration.

The journey of peace lasted only eight days, but its impact is immense. As Dr. Lien said during his public lecture at Peking University, the purpose of his visit to the Mainland was to achieve win-win results through peaceful means. It is not possible to stop the wheels of history and governments should act according to the will of the people on both sides of the Strait. Given the present global context, those in authority should seize the opportunities to create a promising future. Henceforth, the Chinese people are launched on a peaceful path to prosperity. The path may

the cause of admiration and envy, as if Providence has bestowed a special favour. However, such success must also be attributed to his immense efforts over the past decades, boldly meeting challenges and scaling new heights one after another.

Over these years Dr. Lien has shouldered the immense burden of leading the Kuomintang and motivating its growth and development. After the journey of peace and having created an unequalled opportunity for mutually beneficial cooperation across the Strait, he relinquished the helm of the party in July 2005 to assume an honorary chairmanship. He thus set an excellent example for democracy, renewal and reform within his party. Mr. Chancellor, in recognition of his unswerving commitment to the service of the country and its people, his innumerable acts of benevolence when holding various public offices, and his exemplary statesmanship and dedication to the public good, may I present Dr. Lien Chan for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Translated from the Chinese citation written by Prof. Serena Jin

Citation



Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*

Dr. Richard J. Roberts

It is common knowledge that such things as our height, intelligence, even some of the diseases we are prone to, are very largely determined by our genes. Some of us may also know that these genes are located along the twisting double helical strands of the DNA molecule, the basic building block of all life. Up to the mid-1970s, it was thought that a gene was one single continuous segment of the DNA strand — until it was discovered that in higher organisms such as ourselves a gene can consist of several different segments that have to splice themselves together like pieces of edited movie film before they can pass on their information in the growth of new cells. This was a revolutionary discovery, because it allowed for the possibility that the splicing could take place in new patterns, thus creating new genes. Suddenly many of the puzzles that had been confronting scientists could be solved — such as the rapid evolution of higher organisms. Certain hereditary diseases could now be explained by errors in the splicing process, which may, for example, create faulty protein. Gene-splicing gave rise to such a new and fundamental understanding of genetic processes that the men who discovered it were awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine. One of these is the man we are honouring here this morning, Dr. Richard J. Roberts.

As a boy growing up in Bath, in the west of England, Richard J. Roberts had a passion for puzzles and at first wanted to be a detective. When his indulgent father built him a chemistry cabinet, this turned into a passion for experiments. Bored by rote learning, he excelled when his teachers caught his imagination by giving him problems to solve. One person to do this was his professor of organic chemistry at the University of Sheffield, who became his Ph.D. supervisor. Richard J. Roberts worked on some interesting compounds in the heartwood from a Brazilian tree and quickly had enough material for his thesis. This gave him two years in which to follow his other passion, reading. It was at this time he came across a book that changed his life — he became hooked on molecular biology.

Fortunately Dr. Roberts was able to do post-doctoral studies with Jack Strominger, who had just been appointed professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at Harvard. Here he was given the job of sequencing some RNA, and after a trip to Cambridge in England he began using absolutely cutting-edge techniques that were new to the US. His sequencing was successful, which led to two papers in *Nature* — not a bad research performance for a post-doctoral fellow hardly 30 years of age! Soon Dr. Roberts found himself recruited by James Watson, one of the discoverers of DNA. At Watson's Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York, Dr. Roberts began to search for restriction enzymes, the essential tools for genetic engineering. One of his greatest achievements was his collection of new enzymes for cutting DNA. Three-quarters of the world's first restriction enzymes were discovered or characterized in his laboratory. In developing these tools, Dr. Roberts not only advanced his own research but enabled the research of many others.

In 1974, he began working on adenovirus, a germ causing common cold in humans. Because the virus infects the cells of higher organisms such as ourselves, its genome has many properties resembling our own cells, hence its importance in DNA research. It was in working on this virus that Dr. Roberts and his team saw that the messenger RNA did not behave as predicted. As we might expect, the puzzle intrigued Dr. Roberts and drew him into a historic piece of detective work. He began to suspect that different segments of the gene in question were located separately on the DNA helix. He then found the right experiment to demonstrate that this was so and was delighted when at last he could see split genes in the field of his electron microscope. The Nobel Prize winning research on gene splicing had begun to take shape.

It was in sequencing adenovirus that Dr. Roberts began to pioneer the use of computers as another essential tool in DNA research. Here too he paved the way for countless other researchers. At the same time, he saw the need for a company framework in which to manufacture restriction enzymes and to develop the computing power needed for gene sequencing and predicting the properties of new enzymes. He found the right environment for this work at New England Biolabs, where he moved in 1992 and where he is now chief scientific officer. His work now focuses on generating and categorizing new restriction and modification enzymes, and studying how they work. He has one of the world's best databases. Dr. Roberts is at the top of the scientific supply chain, providing the essential tools for some of the basic medical and genetic research going on today — in biotechnology and medical sciences.

Working for the benefit of others has been a consistent theme of Dr. Roberts' career. He has been generous in sharing his

techniques with researchers from developing regions of the scientific world, such as Poland, Pakistan and China. He has promoted international exchange visits to his laboratory, enabling young researchers to return to their own countries to continue the work and to generate high-quality publications of their own. Setting the highest standards in his own work, Dr. Roberts has been a model for others in his field. He is also a passionate believer in open access to scientific journals, publishing an article on the subject this year in *Chemical and Engineering News* (volume 83, pages 37–41). Though it has little to do with its core work, his company has set up a team to do applied research in the fields of vaccines and immunology to help combat diseases in third world countries.

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Dr. Roberts has worked on numerous key international scientific advisory and editorial boards, academies of medicine and grant review committees. These include the Albert Schweitzer Academy of Medicine, the NASA Astrobiology Programme, the Oxford International Biomedical Centre and the International Council of Science. He is a member of many scientific associations and holder of many prestigious fellowships, including fellowships of the Royal Society and the American Society for Arts and Sciences. He has held visiting professorships and lectureships at several important universities, including Princeton, Berkeley and

Illinois. Apart from his Nobel Prize, he has been honoured with doctorates from the universities of Derby, Sheffield, Bath and Uppsala.

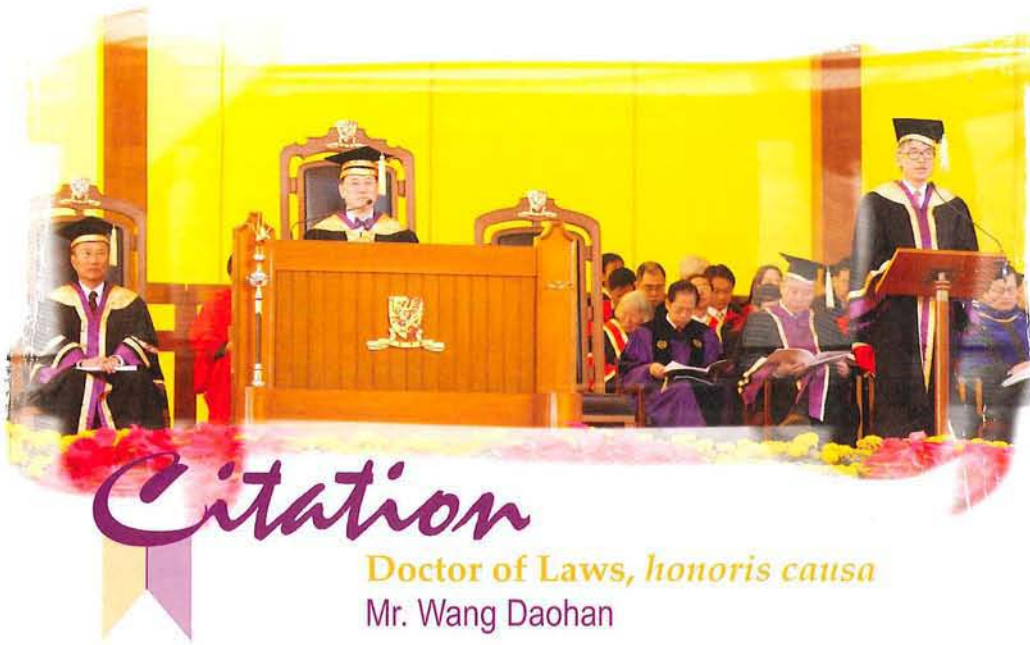
Dr. Roberts has been active in China. In 2004, he gave lectures at the World Hi Tech Forum, visited several universities and received an honorary professorship from the Fourth Military Medical University in Xian, as well as an honorary professorship from the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics. Recently Dr. Roberts has been named vice-chairman of the International Science Advisory Board of James D. Watson Institute of Genome Sciences, Hangzhou, a major centre for genome sequencing in China.

Dr. Roberts has a long association with The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He has been a visiting lecturer here and a keynote speaker in conferences and symposiums. In 1996, he was a Wei Lun Visiting Professor. More recently Dr. Roberts has talked with students of the Molecular Biotechnology Programme on his life in scientific research. Tomorrow, he will provide two lectures, one on 'Novel

Ways of Finding New Restriction Enzymes' and another on 'Friends and Foes: the Unseen Bugs Who Share Our Planet'. He has established close links with our Department of Biochemistry and the Molecular Biotechnology Programme, giving advice on the development of their academic and scientific programmes.

Mr. Chancellor, it is my honour to present to you Dr. Richard J. Roberts, one of the most important microbiologists of our time, for the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

This citation is written by Prof. David Parker



Doctor of Laws, honoris causa
Mr. Wang Daohan

Shanghai today is impressive for its wealth and prosperity. Throughout the bustling city one finds delightful walks along tree-lined boulevards and avenues, in the shades of the foliage. But it had not always been so, certainly not in the 1980s, when Shanghai was just emerging from the devastations of the decades before. It was Mr. Wang Daohan, Mayor at the time, who ushered in changes and reforms that gave the metropolis its new, glorious face, and prepared her for a period of unsurpassed growth and magnificence.

Mr. Wang Daohan is the president of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS). He was born in 1915 and his native place is Jiashan in Anhui Province. Under the influence of his father, he developed at an early age an interest in classical poetry and with his sharp intelligence quickly mastered the ancient art. At the age of 11 he left home for Nanjing, where he enrolled at the secondary school attached to Southeast University. Upon graduation he was admitted to Jiaotong University in Shanghai, where he started in Mechanical Engineering but, on the basis of his high academic results, was later transferred to the Physics Department. When the war against Japanese aggression began, a strong sense of duty called him to

arms and he enrolled in the New Fourth Army. He served in a number of military and civic capacities, seeing action in northern Jiangsu and southern Huainan. After 1949 he was successively the Director of Finance of Hangzhou, the Director of Finance and then of Commerce of Zhejiang, and the Director of Industry in Eastern China. Later he was appointed as the First Deputy Minister for Mechanical Industries, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council on External Economic Relations, Member of the National Import and Export Council, and the Deputy Director of the Foreign Investment Regulatory Board. During this phase of his public service he undertook many overseas trips as the head of various delegations, visiting countries in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

With his immense experience, outstanding capabilities and exemplary virtues, Mr. Wang Daohan was appointed the Mayor of Shanghai in 1981. During his term he put his heart and soul to the opening up of the city and the necessary reforms. All his measures were designed for the greatest benefit of his citizens, and he was quick to accept wise counsel whenever offered. A master planner, he bought in advanced technology, with spectacular results.

Mr. Wang is a visionary. He believed that as the new millennium dawns, China must set her eyes on the future and move with the times in all spheres: political, economic and cultural. Hence he was among the first to recognize that the Chinese economy had to be a part of the global system. He took the initiative to seek opportunities for national economic development and drew up a blueprint for municipal progress in Shanghai. He was receptive to views expressed in open forums, and invited his citizens to freely comment on issues important to the city. He picked the brains of scholars and experts from outside China, whom he enthusiastically invited to contribute to his projects on development and reform. Under his meticulous supervision the grand plan for Shanghai gradually took shape, for example the opening up of Pudong and its elevation to a financial centre. The city also sought advice from the Japanese experience in order to secure an international expo in the near future. These projects, set in motion in the 1980s, are now splendidly bearing fruit.

Mr. Wang Daohan did not limit himself to grand plans; he also paid attention to the many practical and technical aspects of his reform programme. When he first became Mayor, the blight left from the previous decade caused him considerable headache:

housing, food supply, schooling and environmental damage, to cite only a few. All these problems weighed heavily upon the office of the Mayor, but its incumbent likened the burden to a heavy pack put on the back of an athlete — a challenge to test his ability and resolve. So he tackled the problems with determination. His indefati-

gable will and relentless efforts eventually led to effective solutions: the Suzhou River was improved, the first ecological office in the country was established, a large number of research centres were set up for development policies, the Shanghai Airlines Company Limited was founded, and four major international hotel chains were brought in, just to name a few of his achievements.

Mr. Wang completed his term as Mayor in 1985. He became an advisor to the municipal government in 1986, and in the same year was appointed Director of the Shanghai Economic Planning Office under the State Council. He has been a member of the Central Advisory Committee since 1987. He followed the time-honoured Chinese tradition that every person has responsibility for the nation's welfare; with matters of state always on his mind, Mr. Wang selflessly and tirelessly offered his service and wisdom to the country. His own scope and perspective were considerably broadened during this phase of his career through frequent contacts with representatives of various industries and professions as well as business leaders from overseas and from Taiwan. In 1991, the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits was inaugurated in Beijing, and Mr. Wang, the most senior member and the most highly regarded for his wisdom and learning, was elected its president.

In a speech on 'The Civilization of Southeast Asia and Global Trends', he sought to explain the origin of modernization from the perspective of *zhongyong* — the Confucian concept of the way of the mean. He then went on to invoke the Confucian ideals of 'creating peace for posterity' and 'harmony between heaven and man', and suggested that all human civilizations must 'seek dialogue on an equal footing, and pursue enterprises that complement and benefit each other.'

Mr. Wang's achievements as president of the ARATS are illustrious, and the 'Consensus of 2nd September' and 'Meeting on 3rd September' are particularly well known. Mr. Wang has an enlightened mind and his views and opinions are always distinguished. In a speech on 'The Civilization of Southeast Asia and Global Trends', he

sought to explain the origin of modernization from the perspective of *zhongyong* — the Confucian concept of the way of the mean. He then went on to invoke the Confucian ideals of ‘creating peace for posterity’ and ‘harmony between heaven and man’, and suggested that all human civilizations must ‘seek dialogue on an equal footing, and pursue enterprises that complement and benefit each other.’ In peaceful pursuit of mutual benefits, Mr. Wang held talks with the late Mr. Koo Chen-fu, chairman of the Straits Exchange Foundation of Taiwan, in Singapore on 29th April 1993. The historic meeting resulted in four agreements, which have been significant in promoting economic cooperation across the Strait. These talks were clearly defined as ‘non-governmental, on an economic level, practical and utilitarian’ at the time, and were truly reflective of the desire of people on both sides of the Strait for contact, negotiation, cooperation, joint economic development and greater prosperity for the Chinese people as a whole.

Mr. Wang recently said that ‘people on both sides of the Strait are Chinese, of the same flesh and blood. Between brothers no past conflicts are beyond reconciliation, no preconceived ideas are so sacrosanct that they cannot be set aside.’ These comments show Mr. Wang’s lofty ideals and his utmost concern for the welfare of the country and the people. Over the years he has laboured untiringly to promote the cause of cooperation across the Strait, wholeheartedly devoting his time and energy to it. In 1998, as a sequel to the Singapore talks, Mr. Koo Chen-fu headed a delegation on a visit to Shanghai. In 2005 both Dr. Lien Chan, president of the Kuomintang, and Mr. James Soong, president of the People First Party, called on Mr. Wang when their delegations visited Shanghai. These facts testify to the very important role that Mr. Wang has played in bridging the gap between the two sides.

Mr. Wang Daohan is an avid reader who regards visiting bookshops as his best pastime. And he once observed that ‘reading is life’.

To this day reading is still his favourite hobby after work, and there are books everywhere in his office and in his residence. He has a personal library with over a hundred thousand volumes. He reads extensively on a wide range of subjects, from the classics and literature to science, technology, economics and management. He reads quickly but retains all that he has read in his excellent memory. He is now over 90; yet his mind is quick and creative as always. He is stern with himself as a superior and a father, but generous to his subordinates and children. He is a scholar with the highest moral integrity and often says that ‘let us just do our best in what we have to do and leave the judgment to history.’ Such is the way of this modest gentleman so worthy of emulation.

Mr. Wang Daohan is a visiting professor at a number of leading universities including Peking University, Fudan University, Tongji University, and Jiaotong University in Shanghai. In 1985 he received an honorary doctorate in public administration from Tufts University in the United States, and in 2002 was made an honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Hong Kong.

Mr. Wang Daohan is a renowned scholar and a remarkable statesman. As Mayor of Shanghai and the president of ARATS he has contributed substantially to the economic development of China and mutual understanding between the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Over the years Mr. Wang has been very supportive of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and has facilitated academic links between The Chinese University and tertiary institutions in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Mainland. In recognition of his illustrious achievements, Mr. Chancellor, may I present Mr. Wang Daohan for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Translated from the Chinese citation written by Prof. Serena Jin

(Mr. Wang Daohan was not able to attend the congregation for personal reasons. He passed away in Shanghai on 24th December 2005.)



An Address Given by Prof. King Yeo Chi Ambrose

Today The Chinese University of Hong Kong has bestowed upon me the most precious honour I have received in my lifetime by admitting me to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. It is also a tremendous privilege for me to be thus elevated in the company of five distinguished individuals, namely Mr. Wang Daohan, Mr. Lien Chan, Mr. Vincent Cheng Hoi-chuen, Mr. Richard J. Roberts and Mr. Li Yihyuan. On behalf of all the honorary graduates, I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to the University. The honorary degree just granted to me by The Chinese University carries with it a very special meaning. I have worked in this university for 34 years and, like the ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class today, I am experiencing for the first time the joy of receiving a CUHK degree, and the first taste of being a *zhongdaren* (a person from The Chinese University). Now, with your leave, may I say a few words to my fellow *zhongdaren*.



Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, today you are at the threshold of a historic turning point of global dimensions, one that is teeming with challenges and opportunities. From a historical and global perspective, this is the rise of China and the rise of Asia. For Chinese living in Hong Kong, what calls for celebration is the gradual emergence of a Chinese economic entity through economic and cultural cooperation and exchange, and rational political dialogue, among the three Chinese communities on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Graduates of The Chinese University, your future is no longer limited to the confines of Hong Kong. The entire region under Chinese economic and cultural influence is now your stage, and perhaps the entire world as well.

Since its inception in 1963, it has been the policy of The Chinese University to position itself as an international seat of learning where Chinese and Western traditions integrate. It also maintains as its mission the perpetuation and development of Chinese culture. It was very much the hope and wish of its founders that the University should be an institution of excellence both Chinese and international in character. The University's policy in fulfilling this vision has always been a bilingual mode of teaching, with equal emphasis on Chinese and English. Over the past 42 years bilingualism has proven its importance as the principal catalyst of The Chinese University's internationalization, which ensures the University's ascendance in the global competition among tertiary institutions. On the other hand, the bilingual skills so amply possessed by the graduates of this university have given them immense advantage in their career advancement so that, as the saying goes, the world is their oyster, the sky their limit.

As we look forward to the 21st century we see trends towards globalization propelled

by economic forces and scientific and technological advancements and, at the same time, a worldwide tendency towards heterogeneity and pluralism driven by a desire for historical-cultural recognition. The Chinese University, with its strong commitment to both its Chinese cultural heritage and an international outlook, is well positioned to understand the growing importance of bilingualism, which it has encouraged and promoted for so many years, and the strong need for efforts in that direction to be further strengthened.

English is an international language. It is the most commonly used medium for international communication. It is the language of choice in business and, more importantly, in the academic community worldwide. In the spectrum of knowledge at the university, English is the medium for the transmission of knowledge in most disciplines. This is especially true in the sciences. Given that present day economies and societies are knowledge-based, English has become the indispensable linguistic tool for creating and exploiting knowledge. This is why English is preeminent among world languages, while attempts such as Esperanto, despite its wide popularity during the early 20th century, have disappeared from university circles.

Chinese is the language that gives identity to the Chinese people, and the embodiment of Chinese culture itself. It is the conduit through which one may enter the expansive realm of Chinese culture, in which one finds Chinese literature, Chinese art, Chinese history, Chinese philosophy, Chinese architecture, Chinese medicine, Chinese religions, and many others besides. Undoubtedly Chinese is the essential language for Chinese academic studies, and a sine qua non in the development of Chinese-based 'knowledge industry' and 'cultural industry'. The study of the Chinese language, and the

ability to embrace it, is certainly worthy of the effort of an intellectual, even if he is a non-Chinese. In point of fact Chinese is already becoming an international language with the emergence of China in the global community.

Chinese is the language that gives identity to the Chinese people, and the embodiment of Chinese culture itself. It is the conduit through which one may enter the expansive realm of Chinese culture ... In point of fact Chinese is already becoming an international language with the emergence of China in the global community.

My fellow *zhongdaren*, a modern educated person who lives in the present age of globalization has to have at least two

languages at his command. Given the choice, Chinese educated persons living in Hong Kong will, in my view, choose Chinese and English as their two languages. And we may confidently say that the bilingual tradition of The Chinese University, having been in

place for over 40 years, is a policy of great foresight and wisdom and one that deserves to be upheld most steadfastly. *Zhongdaren*, it is with great joy and pride that I see

you richly embedded in such tradition, and I wish you all the very best in your future endeavours, like eagles taking flight.



Research Grants Totalling HK\$40 million for 52 Projects

Grants totalling some HK\$40 million from various local and overseas sponsors for projects undertaken by CUHK researchers were recorded during the period August to December 2005:

Sponsors	Amount Involved*	Number of Projects Supported
Asia-Pacific Educational Policy Research Initiative/ Korean Educational Development Institute	US\$30,000	1
Council for the AIDS Trust Fund	7,590,000	1
Ferring Pharmaceuticals Limited	100,000	1
Fogarty International Centre	US\$20,000	1
Ford Foundation	US\$70,900	1
France/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme	67,750	3
Germany/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme	75,400	3
Health and Health Services Research Fund	1,912,064	5
Health Care and Promotion Fund	899,099	3
Hong Kong Arts Development Council	300,000	1
Hong Kong Lung Foundation	30,000	1
Hong Kong Obstetrical and Gynaecological Trust Fund	55,000	2
Incentive Scheme for Developing Instructional Software	308,000	2
Innovation and Technology Fund	5,000,000	1
National Institutes of Health, US	US\$597,400	2
National Patients Safety Research Programme, UK	£10,000	1
NSFC/RGC Joint Research Scheme	1,176,900	2
Occupational Safety and Health Council	259,785	1
Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board	673,389	1
Quality Education Fund	8,202,700	5
Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases	6,829,190	10
The Bupa Foundation Specialist Research Grants 2005 themed 'Health and Care of Older People'	£12,260	1
The Department of Education and Youth of Macau SAR	239,000	1
The Hong Kong Society of Gastroenterology	800,000	2

* Amount involved is in Hong Kong dollars unless specified.

RGC Research Grants for 2005–2006

A total of 169 research proposals submitted by academic and research staff of the University have been awarded earmarked grants totalling HK\$98.18 million from the Research Grants Council (RGC) this year. The University also received a direct allocation of HK\$14.01 million to finance small projects.

For 2005–6, the government has made available some HK\$404 million for selected research proposals submitted by academic and research personnel in the UGC-funded tertiary institutions, and HK\$65 million for direct allocation to the institutions to finance small projects.

The 169 CUHK projects selected for earmarked grants fall into four subject disciplines: biology and medicine (51); engineering (34); physical sciences (27); and the humanities, social sciences and business studies (57).



Council News

New Council Member

Mr. Richard T.K. Li, chairman of PCCW, has been nominated by the Chancellor of the University as a member of the University Council for three years from 18th October 2005.



New and Re-elected Faculty Deans

- Prof. Paul Lee Siu-nam has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Social Science from 1st August 2005 to 31st July 2008.
- Prof. Lee Tien-sheng has been re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration from 1st August 2005 to 31st July 2008.



Emeritus Professor of Surgery

The University Council has awarded the title of Emeritus Professor of Surgery to Prof. Arthur K.C. Li with effect from 1st August 2005, after his retirement from the University, in recognition of his outstanding academic achievements and distinguished service to the University.

An exceptional educator and surgeon, Prof. Arthur Li joined The Chinese University in 1982 as founding chair of the Department of Surgery. He was twice elected dean of the Medical Faculty. He served as vice-chancellor of the University from August 1996 to July 2002 and laid the foundation for the University's advancement in the new century. Major academic developments during his term included the establishment of the School of Tourism and Hotel Management, the School of Chinese Medicine, the School of Public Health, the School of Pharmacy, and the Nethersole School of Nursing.



In 1996, he was presented the President's Gold Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The award was established by the college to honour surgeons of international distinction. In 2004, Prof. Li was appointed as a regent of the college in recognition of his achievements as an internationally renowned surgeon with an impressive research record and an outstanding contribution to medical education.

Over the years, Prof. Li has held important positions in social service organizations, medical associations, and educational bodies. He has published over 300 articles in international peer-reviewed journals, numerous book chapters and abstracts, and held honorary professorships in many major universities in China.

UNIVERSITY MEMBERS HONOURED

- Prof. Dennis Lo Yuk-ming, Dr. Li Ka Shing Professor of Medicine and professor of chemical pathology, and Prof. Jimmy Yu Chai-mei, professor in the Department of Chemistry, were each conferred a State Natural Science Award, second class, in recognition of the achievements of their projects 'Biology and Diagnostic Applications of Foetal Nucleic Acids in Maternal Plasma' and 'Photocatalytic Degradation of



Prof. Dennis Lo Yuk-ming



Prof. Jimmy Yu Chai-mei

Persistent Organic Pollutants' respectively.

Prof. Dennis Lo's research has important implications for prenatal diagnosis. Many traditional methods of prenatal diagnosis are invasive and constitute a finite risk to the foetus. Prof. Lo breaks new ground by showing that foetal DNA is present in the plasma of a pregnant woman, thereby laying a solid foundation for the use of circulating foetal DNA for non-invasive prenatal diagnosis. He also demonstrated, for the first time in the world, that the foetus releases its RNA (products of gene expression) into the mother's plasma. The detection of circulating foetal RNA, therefore, provides a promising means to monitor the gene expression profile of an unborn foetus. This discovery has greatly enhanced the diagnostic application of plasma-based molecular diagnostics.

Prof. Lo has also been selected as the winner of the 2006 IFCC-Abbott Award for Significant Contributions to Molecular Diagnostics for his fundamental biological observations on the biology of plasma nucleic acids and his development of new and exciting clinical applications based on these observations. The award is sponsored by Abbott Diagnostics and has been created

to honour an individual who has made unique contributions to the promotion and understanding of molecular biology and its application in clinical chemistry and laboratory medicine throughout the world.

Prof. Yu's interdisciplinary project involves environmental science, chemistry, and material science. It aims at developing visible-light photo-catalytic systems for the efficient degradation of toxic organic pollutants which are a serious environmental concern worldwide. It has also overcome the major drawback of the present technology—that photocatalytic processes need to be activated by ultraviolet light, which accounts for only 3 to 5 per cent of the solar spectrum.

The State Natural Science Award is China's most prestigious award in science and technology. It recognizes achievements in various fields of natural science that have brought significant advancement in scientific knowledge, are leading in the world, and have great impact on future research and development. The highly competitive selection exercise involves a three-stage review by panels of experts and the award committee. The first-class award, bestowed only on achievements of monumental significance, was not conferred this year.

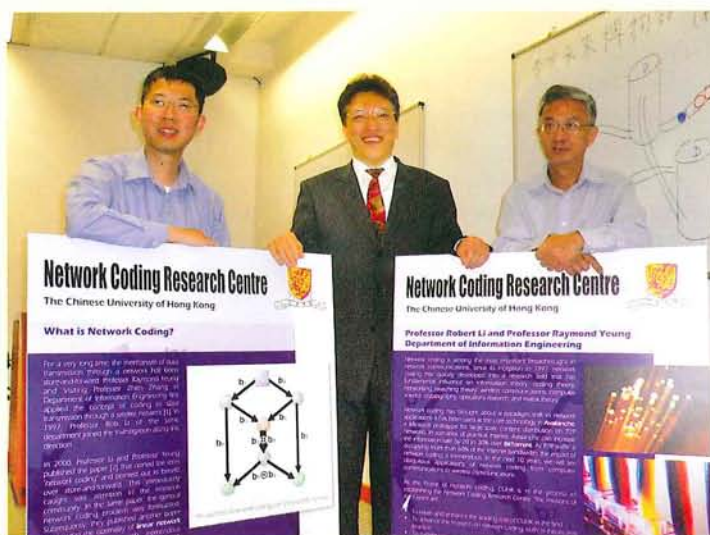
UNIVERSITY MEMBERS HONOURED

- Prof. Robert Li Shuoyen, Prof. Raymond Yeung Wai-ho, and Dr. Cai Ning of the Department of Information Engineering have been awarded the 2005 IEEE Information Theory Society Paper Award for their groundbreaking work entitled 'Linear Network Coding'. The paper proves the optimality of linear network coding, making possible the realization of network coding in practical applications.

The award gives recognition to outstanding publications and aims to encourage interest in and contribution to information theory. This is the first time Hong Kong-based scientists have received the award and the first time in over 30 years that it has been won by Asian researchers.

Network coding theory, being among the most important breakthroughs in network communications, has its birthplace in CUHK. Ever since its initial appearance, network coding has quickly developed into a research field that has fundamental influence on information theory, coding theory, networking, switching theory, wireless communications, computer science, cryptography, operations research, and matrix theory.

- Dr. Yang Yubin, postdoctoral research fellow of the Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science, won third prize at the nationwide Astronautic Innovation Competition 'Flying into the Future' with his project 'Software for Automatic Detection and Tracking of Space Debris Based on Astronomical CCD Image Sequences'. The only entry from Hong Kong



From left: Prof. Raymond Yeung Wai-ho, Prof. Robert Li Shuoyen, and Dr. Cai Ning

and Macau that made it into the finals, Dr. Yang's project was only ranked after Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics and the University of Science and Technology of China.

Coorganized by the Chinese Society of Astronautics and the Heinlein Prize Trust, USA, the contest aimed at promoting astronautic innovation among young scientists and students. The adjudication panel was formed by 20 eminent experts in astronautic science.

- Prof. Michael H. Bond, professor of psychology, and Ms. Sylvia Xiaohua Chen, Ph.D. student in psychology, received the American Psychological Association Division 52 (International Psychology) Awards for Student International Research 2005. Their two papers received the Award of Excellence in the categories of International Comparative Study and Descriptive Research in a Developing Country.
- Prof. Chang Shu-ting, emeritus professor of biology at CUHK, has been selected one of the top five nominees for this year's World

Technology Award in the biotechnology category and, therefore, also elected as a World Technology Network (WTN) Fellow, and part of the global WTN membership of the Most Innovative People in Science and Technology.

- Prof. Jack Cheng Chun Yiu, pro-vice-chancellor and professor of orthopaedics and traumatology, was awarded the honorary title of Fellow of Biomaterials Science and Engineering (FBSE) by the International Union of Societies for Biomaterials Science and Engineering in 2004. Prof. Cheng is one of only 12 biomaterials scientists in China being awarded this honorary title to date.
- Prof. Fanny Cheung, professor of psychology, received the 2005 Distinguished Psychologist Award for significant contributions to global psychology from the APA Division of International Psychology.
- Prof. Hong Youlian, professor in the Department of Sports Science and Physical Education, has been awarded a prize for distinguished and lifelong contributions to the continued development of sports biomechanics in China by the China Society of Sports Biomechanics on 22nd August 2005.
- Prof. Lam Ching Wan Eric, associate professor in the Department of Chemical Pathology, has been awarded the 'Best Oral Presentation Prize' in the 2005 43rd Australasian Association of Clinical Biochemists Annual Scientific Conference on 6th October 2005.
- Prof. Albert Lee, professor in the Department of Community and Family Medicine, has been awarded fellow of Faculty of Public Health by the Royal College of Physicians of the United Kingdom [FFPH(UK)] in 2005, and fellow of Royal College of Physicians in Ireland [FRCP(Irel)] in 2005.
- Prof. Clement Tham Chee Yung, professor in the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Services, is nominated as one of Ten Outstanding Young Persons of Hong Kong 2005 by the Junior Chamber International Hong Kong.
- Prof. Wang Yu, Michael, professor in the Department of Automation and Computer-Aided Engineering, has been elected a fellow of the American Society.
- Prof. Xiao Jin, associate professor in the Department of Educational Administration and Policy, has been awarded the 2004 Richard A. Swanson Research Excellence Award for her article, co-authored with Prof. Mun C. Tsang at Columbia University, entitled 'Determinants of Participation and Nonparticipation in Job-Related Education and Training in Shenzhen, China' by Academy of Human Resource Development, USA.
- Prof. Yan Houmin, professor in the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, and Dr. Tan Sitong, postdoctoral fellow in the department, received the Best Paper Award for Operations Engineering by the Institute of Industrial Engineers in January 2005. Their paper was entitled 'Designing an Assembly Process with Stochastic Material Arrivals' and it was published in *IIE Transactions* (Vol.35, 2003, 803-815). Prof. Yan's other paper in supply chain coordination entitled 'Coordination of Supply Chains with Risk-Averse Agents' was awarded the Wickham-Skinner Best Paper Award by the Society of Production and Operations Management in 2004.
- Prof. Yu Tak Sun Ignatius, professor in the Department of Community and Family Medicine, has been elected to the fellowship of the Faculty of Public Health of the Royal College of Physicians of the United Kingdom [FFPH(UK)] on 1st February 2005.

Professorial Appointments

Professor of Economics

Prof. Suen Wing-chuen has been appointed professor of economics from 2nd July 2005.

Prof. Suen received his Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1988. He had taught at the School of Economics and Finance, University of Hong Kong, from 1989 to 2005, and had served as visiting scholar to the University of Chicago and Harvard University, and as visiting associate professor to Simon Fraser University.



Professor of Law

Prof. Michael J. McConville has been appointed professor of law from 31st August 2005.



Prof. McConville received his LLB from London University in 1971 and his Ph.D. from Nottingham University in 1975. He was Walter E. Meyer Professor at New York University from 1984–85, chairman of the School of Law at

the University of Warwick from 1993 to 2001, and dean of the School of Law, City University of Hong Kong, from 2001–04.

Professor of History

Prof. Billy K.L. So has been appointed professor of history from 1st October 2005.

Prof. So is a CUHK alumnus and received his Ph.D. from Australian National University in 1983. He joined CUHK in 1993 and now serves the University as associate pro-vice-chancellor and registrar.



Professor of Information Engineering

Prof. Raymond W.H. Yeung has been appointed professor of information engineering from 1st October 2005.



Prof. W.H. Yeung received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Cornell University in 1988. He joined CUHK in 1991 and is regarded as a main contributor to network coding.

Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics

Prof. Francis K.L. Chan has been appointed professor of medicine and therapeutics from 1st October 2005.

Prof. Chan obtained his MD from The Chinese University in 1998. He has taught at the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics in various capacities since 1995. He is also an assistant dean of the Faculty of Medicine and an honorary consultant physician of the Prince of Wales Hospital.



Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics

Prof. Juliana C.N. Chan has been appointed professor of medicine and therapeutics from 1st October 2005.

Prof. Chan obtained her MD from the University of Liverpool in 1998. She is assistant dean of the Faculty of Medicine, consultant endocrinologist of the Prince of Wales Hospital, and honorary professor of the Department of Endocrinology of the 301 People's Liberation Army Hospital in Beijing.



Professor of Paediatrics



Prof. Ng Pak-cheung has been appointed professor of paediatrics from 1st October 2005.

Prof. Ng received his MD from the University of Leeds in 1994. He has taught extensively in the UK. He joined the CUHK Faculty of Medicine in 1993 as associate professor in paediatrics and honorary consultant neonatologist at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Professor of Mathematics



Prof. Raymond Chan Hon-fu has been appointed professor of mathematics from 1st October 2005.

Prof. Chan received his B.Sc. in mathematics from The Chinese University, and his M.Sc. and Ph.D. in applied mathematics from the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University. He joined the CUHK Department of Mathematics in 1993.

He is a member of various professional societies.

DONATIONS

Li Ka Shing Foundation Donates HK\$100 Million and Grant First Chair Professorship

The University has received a grant of HK\$40 million from the Li Ka Shing Foundation on top of the earlier commitment of HK\$60 million. The HK\$100 million will be used to support clinical studies and research programmes in health sciences under the Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences at the Faculty of Medicine.



Over 80 per cent of the grant will be directed towards research focusing on integrative transdisciplinary science in health promotion and disease prevention, mechanisms, diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, clinical sciences, and regenerative medicine. The balance will be used to set up a Dr. Li Ka Shing Chair in the Faculty of Medicine — the first chair professorship granted by the Li Ka Shing Foundation under its Chair Professorship initiative. The University considers it a great honour to be the first recipient and has nominated Prof. Dennis Lo, a world-renowned medical scientist and director of the Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences, to hold the chair.

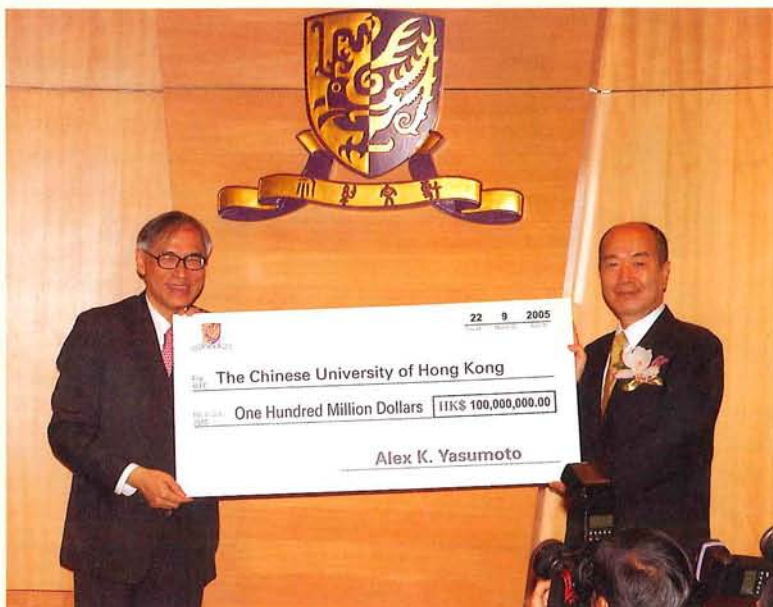
The Li Ka Shing Institute of Health Sciences will be housed in the Li Ka Shing Medical Sciences Building at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Construction of the building is expected to be completed by early 2007. A distinguishing feature of the institute is its innovative and interdisciplinary approach emphasizing research that translates advances in basic and molecular science into tests and treatments that benefit patients and promote health.

DONATIONS

Japanese Philanthropist Donates HK\$ 100 Million

The University has received a generous donation of HK\$100 million from Mr. Alex K. Yasumoto to support its international exchange efforts and academic and research development.

Mr. Yasumoto says he supports the vision and efforts of the University to expand the international horizon of its students and promote cultural exchanges among the young people of Hong Kong, mainland China, Japan, and other regions of the world. He regards CUHK as a 'leading institution with a strong and clear vision of internationalism, and excellent record of academic achievements and outstanding students' and considers CUHK a long-term partner in helping him realize his vision of a better world ahead.



Prof. Lawrence J. Lau (left) and Mr. Alex K. Yasumoto

Lee Shau Kee Foundation Donates HK\$50 Million



From left: Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor, Dr. Lee Shau-kee, chairman and managing director, Henderson Land Development Co. Ltd., and Dr. Raymond Kowk, vice-chairman, University Council

The Chinese University of Hong Kong has received a generous donation of HK\$50 million from the Lee Shau Kee Foundation. The money will be used to set up scholarships and to enhance other areas in the University's pursuit of academic excellence.

Over the years, The Chinese University has benefited immensely from the foresight and staunch support of Dr. Lee Shau Kee who helped found the Three-Year MBA Programme with a generous donation. He has also funded scholarships and sponsored many academic development projects of the University. In 1991, he joined Dr. Cheng Yu-tung in donating US\$6 million to support the CUHK-Yale South China Studies Programme.



Cheng Yu Tung Foundation Donates HK\$30 Million

The Cheng Yu Tung Foundation has donated HK\$30 million to The Chinese University of Hong Kong to support academic and research development, and to promote academic exchange.

The University has benefited immensely from Dr. Cheng's vision and support. He has been the sponsor of many its academic development projects. In 1977, he helped found the three-year MBA Programme and jointly with Dr. Lee Shau-kee donated US\$6 million to support the CUHK-Yale South China Studies Programme.



Dr. Edgar Cheng, Council chairman (left) and Dr. Cheng Yu Tung (right)

New Centre to Improve Care for Seniors

With a generous donation of HK\$10 million from the S.H. Ho Foundation Ltd., the multi-disciplinary S.H. Ho Centre for Gerontology and Geriatrics has been established in the School of Public Health of the Faculty of Medicine. The donation will go towards supporting training programmes and funding research projects.

The naming ceremony of the centre was held on 1st December 2005. Officiating at the

ceremony were Dr. David Ho, chairman of the S.H. Ho Foundation, Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of the University, Prof. T.F. Fok, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. Joseph Sung, chairman of the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Prof. Sian Griffiths, director of the School of Public Health, and Prof. Jean Woo, director of the S.H. Ho Centre for Gerontology and Geriatrics.



CUHK Launches Satellite Remote Sensing Receiving Station

On 5th October 2005, the University launched the Satellite Remote Sensing Receiving Station, an important facility of its newly established Institute of Space and Earth Information Science, on campus. The station collects information useful to Hong Kong, South China, and neighbouring regions in monitoring natural disasters, including landslides, subsidence, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and typhoons, by capturing and processing satellite-sourced remote sensing data.

The first phase of the station is established with the support of the 863 High Technology Research and Development Programme of the Ministry of Science and Technology of the PRC and the Innovation and Technology Commission of the HKSAR government. The second phase is supported by the Fok Ying Tung Foundation with a generous donation of HK\$40 million.

A press conference was held on 5th October in which Prof. Lin Hui, director of the Institute of Space and Earth Information Science, introduced the features and impact of the station. Taking place in the afternoon were the inauguration of Minister Xu Guanhua, Minister of Science and Technology of China, as honorary professor of the CUHK Faculty of Engineering, a ceremony to thank the donation of the Fok Ying Tung Foundation, and the inauguration of the first phase of the station and the institute. Guests in attendance included Dr. the Honourable Henry Fok Ying-tung, Prof. Xu Guanhua, Mr. Yang Wenchang, commissioner of the Ministry



of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in HKSAR, Dr. He Changchui, assistant director-general of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of CUHK, Prof. Yue On-ching, science adviser to the Innovation and Technology Commission, and Prof. Chen Shupeng, chairman of the academic committee of the Institute of Space and Earth Information Science.

The ceremonies were followed by a distinguished lecture by Minister Xu Guanhua (*photo*) entitled 'The Future of Science and Technology Development in China and the Role of Hong Kong'.



Satellite Remote Sensing Receiving Station



CUHK-CAS Partnership in High-speed Connection and Research Collaboration

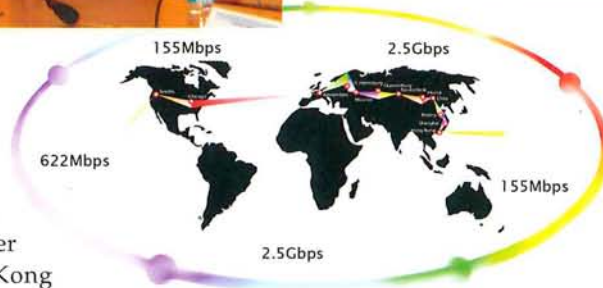


Mr. Philip Leung, acting director of ITSC (left) and Prof. Li Jun, assistant director of CNIC, exchanging agreement



A high-speed connection between the CUHK Campus Network and the Chinese Scientific and Technology Network (CSTNET) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) was launched on 28th October alongside the opening of a Hong Kong mirror site of the Science Museums of China website. At the ceremony held in Cho Yiu Hall, the University's Information Technology Services Centre (ITSC) and the Computer Network Information Centre (CNIC) of the academy agreed on a partnership to promote research collaboration and resources sharing between the mainland and Hong Kong.

Managed by CNIC, CSTNET is known for its pioneering role in the Internet industry and as the leading scientific research network in China. This high speed direct link between the CUHK Campus Network and CSTNET has removed previous connection barriers, enabling researchers to communicate directly with over 100 research institutes in China. Academic discussions, research collaborations, real-time demonstrations, and distance learning can now take place in a smoother video-conferencing



environment with higher image resolution. CUHK has also been authorized to access the online scientific database of CAS which hosts over 400 important databases, covering environmental studies, remote satellite imaging, high energy nuclear science, astronomy and marine life. It also makes the sharing of resources in scientific research a reality.

The mirror site of the Science Museums of China website (<http://kepu.itsc.cuhk.edu.hk>) was set up to promote scientific knowledge. It is a web-based museum that aims to make scientific knowledge available to all and to cultivate a scientific culture. With contents provided by the databases of CAS and other research institutes across the country, the museum opens doors to science learning for local primary and secondary students.

CUHK Deepens Collaboration with HKIEd New CUHK-HKIEd Programme in English Introduced

The Chinese University and the Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd) signed an agreement on deeper collaboration in teacher education in July 2005, with the objective of improving the quality of teacher education and the professional standards of the teaching profession. The first collaborative project is the launch of a joint degree programme in English studies and education.

Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of CUHK and Prof. Paul Morris, president of HKIEd, represented their respective institutions to sign the agreement on 9th July. It will form a basis upon which collaborative projects in teacher education will be considered, planned, and implemented.

The combined strengths of CUHK and HKIEd is expected to create synergy and to cross-fertilize ideas, which will improve the quality of teacher education and the teaching profession in Hong Kong and ensure that the two institutions remain leaders in the area of teacher education in the territory and the region. The partners agree to preserve and enhance their respective roles and traditions in future collaborations.

The aim of the partnership is academic and professional enhancement of teacher education in Hong Kong and the region. Discussions will initially focus on the 2005–8 and 2008–11 triennia, during which several levels of cooperation, other than a full merger, will be developed. The institutions will continue largely with their own governance and operate on their respective campuses. Appropriate adjustments may be

adopted in the second triennium subject to mutual consent. As the two are aware that greater benefits may be derived from a higher level of synergy, discussions will seek to arrive at an eventual model that will benefit all stakeholders.



The curriculum of the joint degree programme is well integrated and customized to train professional and caring teachers with a solid foundation in English language and literature, as well as strong pedagogical knowledge and skills. Graduates of the programme are eligible for registration as qualified English teachers in primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong.

Students of the four-year programme will spend two years at each institution and will have a wide choice of courses from which to choose. They will also spend one semester in an English-speaking country and practise teaching in local schools in the last two years of their studies.



CHINESE ASTRONAUTS VISIT CUHK

Astronauts of Shenzhou VI, Fei Junlong (left) and Nie Haisheng (right), shared their experience in space with over 1,000 students and academics of local tertiary institutions at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall on 28th November 2005 when the delegation of China's first manned space flight mission visited Hong Kong.

Sun Hung Kai Properties Nobel Laureates Distinguished Lectures

Jointly organized by The Chinese University and Sun Hung Kai Properties (SHKP), the Sun Hung Kai Properties Nobel Laureates Distinguished Lectures were held in June and December 2005.

On 3rd June, six distinguished economists, including three Nobel laureates, shared their insight with an audience of over a thousand in Hong Kong on the topic of 'Emergence of China in the World Economy' at the Kowloon Shangri-la. The speakers were Nobel laureates in economic sciences Prof. Edward C. Prescott (2004), Prof. Robert A. Mundell (1999), and Prof. Sir James A. Mirrlees (1996), as well as world-class economists Prof. F. Alesina and Prof. Robert J. Barro from Harvard University, and Prof. Edmund S. Phelps from Columbia University. Government economist Mr. Kwok Kwok Chuen, and Dr. Victor Fung, chairman of the Li Fung Group, were the other panelists.

The Hon. Henry Tang, Acting Chief Executive of the HKSAR, Dr. Raymond Kwok, vice-chairman and managing director of SHKP, and Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of the University, presided at the opening ceremony. The lectures were coordinated by the newly established Institute of Economics of The Chinese University.



Prof. Sir James A. Mirrlees

Prof. Edmund S. Phelps

Prof. Robert A. Mundell

Prof. Alberto F. Alesina

Prof. Edward C. Prescott

Prof. Robert J. Barro

Dr. Richard J. Roberts, 1993 Nobel Laureate in physiology or medicine 1993, hosted the lecture on 'Friends and Foes — the Unseen Bugs Who Share Our Planet' on 9th December at the lecture theatre of Shaw College.

Dr. Richard J. Roberts is an eminent molecular biologist who is currently research director at the New England Biolabs in Massachusetts, USA. His current research is in bioinformatics and the discovery and mechanism of restriction-modification systems from bacteria.



Dr. Ri
1993 Nobel Laureate

New Centres of Religious Studies

Centre for Catholic Studies

The Chinese University has received a generous donation from the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong to set up the Centre for Catholic Studies at its Department of Cultural and Religious Studies. The Most Reverend Joseph Zen Ze-kiun, Bishop of Hong Kong and Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of CUHK, officiated at the centre's inauguration ceremony on 3rd November 2005.

The centre will invite prestigious scholars to lecture and conduct research on Catholic studies at CUHK and support research postgraduate students to further their studies and research. The Department of Cultural and Religious Studies will offer a stream in Catholic studies within



the Master of Arts Programme in Religious Studies as well as other undergraduate and general education courses in the field. The centre will also organize academic conferences, lectures for the public, and produce academic publications.

Centre for Studies of Daoist Culture

The Chinese University of Hong Kong has received the generous support of the Daoist Fung Ying Seen Koon to set up the Centre for the Studies of Daoist Culture at its Department of Cultural and Religious Studies.

The centre's inauguration ceremony was held on 4th January 2006. Officiating guests included Mr. Qi Xiaofei, vice-director of the State Administration for Religious Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Dr. Patrick C.P. Ho, Secretary for Home Affairs of the Government of the HKSAR, Master Ren Farong, president of Chinese Daoist Association, Master Lai Hin Wa, permanent chairman of Daoist Fung Ying Seen Koon, and Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of the University.



The centre will produce publications on the research of Daoist culture and studies, produce teaching materials for the use of secondary schools, and publish newsletters and academic journals. There are also plans to introduce a certificate programme on Daoist culture for the general public and organize summer intensive courses and field trips for Daoist masters and followers.

New Milestone in Collaboration for CUHK and University of Aberdeen

The University signed a memorandum of understanding with the University of Aberdeen on 2nd June 2005 to promote academic and research collaboration and student exchange.

Prof. Lawrence J. Lau (*right*), vice-chancellor of CUHK, signed the memorandum with Prof. C. Duncan Rice (*left*), vice-chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, on CUHK campus. Under the agreement, the two partners will engage in collaborative research, faculty and student exchange, and organize academic conferences and symposia.

Founded in 1945, the University of Aberdeen is Scotland's third oldest university



and the fifth oldest in the UK. Its research excellence has allowed it to secure its position as a leading research-led institution and attract some of the world's most distinguished scholars.

First Virtual Plant Study Trails Launched

With support from the Quality Education Fund (QEF), the University's Department of Biology and 63 secondary schools jointly created the world's first virtual plant study trails. The three virtual trails were launched on 26th November 2005. Guests of honour were Mr. Wong Kwan-yu of the QEF Steering Committee, Prof. Hu Shiu-ying of CUHK, and Dr. Kan Wing-kay of Hong Kong IT Joint Council.

Through the Internet (website: http://hkflora.com/qef/index_c.php), viewers can visit the three trails which are located respectively at Victoria Peak, Pui O Beach and CUHK Campus (*photo*). When they move the mouse sideways, they would see the plants as if they are actually strolling along these trails of over a kilometer long each. When the mouse pointer touches a

plant on the screen, its name would appear. Besides, viewers can look up old photos and literary works concerning these three places in the archives.

The project team, headed by Prof. Paul But, creatively combined web technology and botanical knowledge to create these three virtual plant study trails. Secondary students took photos of plants at those sites and wrote reports, through which they learned how to identify plants and the techniques for field studies. Teachers and students as well as parent-teacher associations can make use of these trails to formulate outdoor activities. The literary and historical entries in the archives are useful for general studies. The trails would also be of interest to the local ecotour industry.



CUHK Spearheads Programme for Holistic Education

Academics from the Department of Social Work and the Department of Educational Psychology of the University have been invited by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust to lead a research team to develop a multi-year universal positive youth development programme. The programme will promote holistic adolescent development in Hong Kong. The HK\$29.65 million programme is part of the P.A.T.H.S. to Adulthood: A Jockey Club Youth Enhancement Scheme, with P.A.T.H.S. representing Positive Adolescent Training

through Holistic Social Programmes. The scheme has been launched with HK\$400 million from the Jockey Club Charities Trust.

The three-year programme, beginning in 2006/07, comprises two tiers. Tier 1 is a universal positive youth development programme involving students from Secondary 1 to 3; tier 2 is a selective programme provided to at least a fifth of the students of each grade who have greater psychosocial needs.

Members of the CUHK team are Prof. Daniel Shek, Prof. Patrick Lau and Prof. C.M. Lam.

Three Hong Kong Schools Show Health is Gold

Three schools in Hong Kong were presented the gold award in the Hong Kong Health Schools Award Scheme by the University's Centre for Health Education and Health Promotion and the Education and Manpower Bureau of the HKSAR. The schools have attained standards set by WHO and performed excellently in six key areas for health promoting schools. They have also assisted a partner school to develop into a healthy school in the six key areas.

The scheme encourages, through health promotion, educational achievement, better health and emotional well-being, thereby helping students to improve life quality. It is the first territory-wide healthy schools movement recognized as meeting WHO standards by the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office. 57 primary schools, 35 secondary schools, and 11 special schools have joined the scheme. In the past two years, 27 schools were presented silver and bronze awards. This year, 26 schools were presented a total of three gold, nine silver, and 14 bronze awards at a ceremony held on 6th November 2005.

The gold-winning schools are Po Leung Kuk Fong Wong Kam Chuen Primary School (photo), SKH Bishop

Baker Secondary School, and Tsung Tsin College.

A health survey conducted by the Centre indicates that the health condition, eating habits, hygiene practices, and living environment of pre-school children in Hong Kong leave much to be desired. The Healthy Schools (Pre-school) Award Scheme was launched by the centre to promote collaboration among parents, schools, and the community in building a healthier future for the next generation.

The Health Schools (Pre-school) Award Scheme is supported by the Quality Education Fund with the Hong Kong Institution of Education (HKIED) being a major collaborator. It has the endorsement of WHO's Western Pacific Regional Office and is the first health promoting school movement in pre-school education. The centre, the Education and Manpower Bureau of the HKSAR and the HKIED are the awarding bodies.





Student Achievements

▼ First and Second Prizes E-Challenge Business Plan Competition

Two teams of Chinese University students from different countries and disciplines won the first and second prizes in the E-Challenge Business Plan Competition with their innovative electronic designs.

Over 180 teams of some 800 students from the eight local tertiary institutions took part in the E-Challenge 2005 Business Plan Competition organized by the Young Entrepreneurs Development Council.

The champion was a team from The Chinese University which consisted of MBA students Carol Fan, Tony Liu, and Arion Maniatis, as well as Ph.D. candidates in electronic engineering, Carmen Poon and Johnson Yan. The team developed an

easy-to-use, portable and patented blood pressure device which allows blood pressure data to be transferred via blue tooth technology, enabling doctors to monitor the conditions of remote patients.

The first runner-up was another team from CUHK which comprised MBA students Albert Climent, Angela Li, Selina Wu, and Ph.D. candidate in automation and computer-aided engineering Shi Guang Yi. Their product can electronically capture handwritten information on an ordinary white-board and transmit it to any computing platform using blue tooth, thereby allowing users to store meeting and teaching notes in real-time.

▼ Accountancy Graduates Bag Top Three Awards of CPA Examination

Three graduates of the School of Accountancy made a sweep of the gold, silver and bronze awards of this year's CPA Qualification Programme of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA). Another CUHK graduate won the gold award in another session of the exam in 2004.

The top three candidates of the Final Professional Examination (FPE) for the June 2005 session are Teresa Lee Chui-shan, (gold), Elsa Tang Yan (silver), and Li Miu-yee (bronze), all CUHK graduates of 2004, while the gold award in FPE for the December 2004 session went to Edith Wong Hoi-ting, a 2003 CUHK accountancy graduate. The four now work in PricewaterhouseCoopers Hong Kong.



From left: Edith Wong, Elsa Tang, Teresa Lee and Li Miu Yee

▼ CUHK Team Wins CPA Qualification Programme Case Analysis Competition 2005

A team of accounting students from The Chinese University beat seven other teams from four universities at the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accounts' Qualification Programme Case Analysis Competition on 26th November 2005. The team members were Chan Chong Hei (*right 1*), Fung Shuk Fun (*left 1*), Hsu Li Fei (*left 2*), and Mok Sze Wai (*right 2*).



Now in its fourth year, the CPA QP Case Analysis Competition aims at developing business skills and professional judgment of undergraduates, preparing them for the CPA QP.

Out of the 118 entries from eight universities, teams from CUHK, HK PolyU, Shue Yan College, HKUST, and HKU had been shortlisted to enter the finals.



Student Achievements

▼ Ph.D. Student Honoured with IEEE Graduate Student Fellowship

Mable Fok Mei-po, Ph.D. student in the Department of Electronic Engineering, has been awarded a graduate student fellowship by the Laser and Electro-Optics Society (LEOS) of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) of



the US. This year, only 12 fellowships were awarded. Mable was one of two recipients from Asia and the other recipient was from the University of Tokyo. The other awardees included students from Stanford, U.C. Santa Barbara, the California

Institute of Technology, University College London, and Technische Universität Berlin.

The Graduate Student Fellowship Programme was set up in 1999 to provide fellowships to outstanding graduate students in electro-optics, lasers, photonics, optics and related fields. The international competition is open to student members of LEOS which, in 2005, number around 1,500.

Mable obtained her Bachelor of Engineering and Master of Philosophy from the Department of Electronic Engineering and is currently pursuing Ph.D. studies in the same department.

Under the supervision of Prof. Chester Shu, she has successfully demonstrated the generation of a multi-wavelength pulsed source with individual channel rate operating up to 80 GHz. Her work finds potential application in the speed enhancement of fibre communication which is the backbone of Internet traffic.

▼ CUHK Students Bag Top Award in National Technological Competition

Students of The Chinese University captured the Hong Kong and Macau Cup in the 9th Challenge Cup held at Fudan University, Shanghai, from 19th to 23rd November 2005. The challenge cup, which pools innovative talent from all over China, is considered the premier biannual national competition of extra-curricular technological projects of university students. The University also won the top award in the previous competition held in 2003 in Guangzhou. The University held an exhibition of the six winning projects in January 2006 at the University Library Exhibition Hall.

Of the six CUHK projects entered into the competition, three were awarded the first prize, namely, 'Virtual Acupuncture V', 'Bio Diesel to Alleviate Energy Crisis', and 'A

Novel Wireless Multifunctional Device for Tele-monitoring of Physiological Signals'. 'Nano Guardsman of Public Health' was presented with the second prize, while 'Virtual Mouse' and 'The Chinese University Plagiarism Identification Engine System (CUPIDE)' won third prize.



▼ CUHK Researchers Honoured with Young Scientist Award

Researchers from the Department of Physiology and the Department of Electronic Engineering were awarded the Young Scientist Award by the Hong Kong Institution of Science (HKIS) in recognition of their outstanding achievements in their respective fields.

The Young Scientist Award was established by HKIS to give recognition to young scientists demonstrating great promise in the areas of life science, engineering science, and physical/mathematical science. The aim is to enhance scientific development in Hong Kong, encourage knowledge discovery, and improve quality of life. Dr. Petti Pang and Dr. Liang Tak-keung of CUHK were respectively winners of the life science and engineering science categories. Dr. York Chow, Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food, officiated at the award presentation ceremony which took place on 29th October 2005.

Dr. Petti Pang

Dr. Pang's award-winning research 'Regulation of Late-phase Long-term Potentiation



Dr. Petti Pang (right) with her supervisor Prof. W.H. Yung

in Hippocampus', was a collaboration project with the National Institutes of Health of the US. She identified the very key molecular players in late-phase long-term potentiation, the candidate for long-term memory formation in the brain. The results

provide the answer to a long-standing problem in neuroscience and also form the basis for further exploration into the nature of learning and memory. Dr. Pang, who received her Ph.D. from the Department of Physiology in 2004, has worked at the National Institutes of Health in USA as a postdoctoral fellow. She joined the research team of Prof. Susumu Tonegawa, Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine, in November 2005.

Dr. Liang Tak Keung

Dr. Liang Tak Keung is an expert researcher at the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology. His research on 'Optical Amplifiers and Nonlinear Switching Devices on Silicon



Waveguides', conducted under the supervision of Prof. H.K. Tsang, developed novel functional elements for silicon-based photonic devices. This breakthrough in understanding the importance of nonlinear absorption losses has allowed the realization of the world's first optical amplifier using silicon as the optical gain medium, resulting in the creation of an ultrafast picosecond optical switch on submicron size silicon wire waveguides.

▼ Honours for Two Ph.D. Students

Mr. Chen Hon Fai, a Ph.D. student of the Department of Sociology, has won the first prize in the *Journal of Classical Sociology* (JCS) 2005 Prize Essay Competition. The prize-winning article 'Self-reference, Mutual Identification and Affect: The Parsonsian Problem of Order Reconsidered' was previously published in JCS. This marks the first time the prize is awarded to a Chinese student.

Mr. Wang Junqi, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Biology under the supervision of Prof. Jiang Liwen, was awarded the 'Best Student Oral Presentation' at the 8th International Workshop on Seeds, held from 8th to 13th May 2005 in Brisbane, Australia. His presentation was on 'Molecular Mechanism of Protein Mobilization in Germinating Seeds: The Roles of Vacuolar Sorting Receptor Proteins and Multivesicular Bodies'.



Student Achievements

▼ CUHK Teams Shine at National University Sports Championships

One Gold and Three Silvers at National Badminton and Tennis Tournaments

In the National Badminton Championship, the CUHK was the champion of the men's teams in Group B (Division A), the first runner-up in the mixed double and men's double (both Division A), and the second runner-up in the men's single and ladies single (both Division A). In tennis, CUHK was first runner-up in the men's double

(Division B), fourth of the women's teams (Division A), and seventh in the men's single (Division B). Both teams received the Sports Ethics and Fair Play Prize.

The Ninth National University Students Badminton Championship took place from 25th to 30th July 2005 at Liaoning University of Petroleum and Chemical Technology. There were 43 participating teams and some 300 athletes. The Tenth National University Tennis Championships took place from 25th to 31st July at the China University of Mining and Technology in Xuzhou. Close to 600 athletes from 57 institutions participated in the event.



Second Runner-up in Men's Handball Championships

The Chinese University handball teams outperformed their opponents at the 21st National University Handball Championships. The CUHK men's team was 2nd runner-up of Division A and the women's team, fifth in Division B. Four CUHK handball players also received the Sports Ethics and Fair Play Prize.

▼ CUHK Men's Team Clinch Intersarsity Rowing Championship for Fifth Consecutive Year

The 19th Annual Intersarsity Rowing Championships were held on 18th September 2005 at the Shing Mun River Rowing Centre. The two contestants — CUHK and HKU — competed in a total of five events, which included the men's coxed four, mixed quadruple and four, as well as the women's coxed four and men's coxed eight races. For the fifth year in a row, CUHK won the men's coxed eight and lost to HKU by only one second in the women's coxed four.





Medical News

New Centres

• S.H. Ho Foundation Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke Centre

The Faculty of Medicine of The Chinese University has set up, with a donation of HK\$10 million from the S.H. Ho Foundation, the S.H. Ho Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke Centre. The centre will further the collaboration between researchers in cardiology and neurology at CUHK and those from world famous research centres to advance diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment of the diseases.

The Division of Cardiology of the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics of the University is one of the world's top cardiovascular research centres. Since 1999, it has been Asia's most comprehensive and experienced biventricular

pacings therapy centre for heart failure patients. The division was the first in the world to adopt advanced echocardiographic technology to select patients for biventricular pacemaker therapy, and the first in Hong Kong to introduce the three-dimensional electroanatomical mapping system on patients with heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia.

The Division of Neurology of the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics has been a leader in research in intracranial atherosclerosis — the most common cause of stroke in Asians. It was the first research group in the world to predict the risk of stroke with the use of transcranial Doppler, microembolic signal detection and micrbleeds.

• New Minimally Invasive Surgical Skills Centre Opens



The Faculty of Medicine has established the first multi-disciplinary surgical skills training centre in the Asia Pacific. The CUHK Jockey Club Minimally Invasive Surgical Skills Centre (CUHK JC MISS Centre) is equipped with cutting-edge technologies designed for comprehensive modern surgical training and skills development, in particular, for the full range of minimally invasive surgery (MIS). These revolutionary training methods in surgery will greatly improve the quality of patient care.

The opening ceremony of the centre was held on 18th November 2005. The HK\$50-million centre is funded by a generous donation of HK\$28.2 million from the Jockey Club and support from Kai Chong Tong, the University, and the community-at-large. It will house a surgical skills laboratory, a virtual reality laboratory, two state-of-the-art endo-surgery operating theatre suites, a simulated operating room, the only leading-edge robotic surgical system in Hong Kong, a microsurgical and endoscopic surgical laboratory, and a seminar room all linked by teleconferencing facilities.

American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography Sets up Asian Test Centre

The Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging of the University has been nominated by the American Registry for Diagnostic Medical Sonography (ARDMS) to set up a satellite test centre at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

The ARDMS, founded in 1975, is the largest academic organization administering examinations and awarding credentials in diagnostic medical sonography for doctors, radiographers,

nurses and other health care professionals. The registry has certified over 45,000 individuals from within and outside North America. Credentials awarded by the ARDMS are widely accepted in the medical community.

Located at the Postgraduate Education Centre of the Prince of Wales Hospital, the centre conducted its first examination on 8th August 2005 and similar examinations will take place monthly.

Medical News

HK\$31 Million for Research on Treatment of Irritable Bowel Syndrome with Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine

The National Institutes of Health in US is allocating US \$3.96 million (HK\$31million) for the establishment of an International Center for Research on Complementary and Alternative Medicine to research on the use of traditional Chinese medicine to treat irritable bowel syndrome. The research will be led by The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Partner institutions are the University of Maryland and the University of Illinois in the US, and the University of Western Sydney in Australia.

Irritable bowel syndrome, characterized by frequent attacks of abdominal pain and change in bowel habits, is a common disorder among Asia's young adults and one which, because of the need for repeated examinations and treatments, is highly disruptive to daily life. And there is no Western medication with proven efficacy for its treatment.



From left: Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, chairman, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, CUHK, Prof. Brian M. Berman, professor, Centre for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland, Prof. Chun Tao Che, director, School of Chinese Medicine, CUHK, and Prof. Harry H.S. Fong, professor emeritus of pharmacognosy, University of Illinois at Chicago

A team of gastroenterologists from CUHK and the University of Maryland was formed two years ago to investigate the use of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. Their initial findings, using a rat model experiment, showed that by applying acupuncture on four acupoints (Zusanli 足三里 ST36, Zhongwan 中脘 CV12, Pishu 脾俞 BL20, Tinsu 天樞 ST25) in the body, the pain receptors in the animal were down-regulated and the abdominal muscle relaxed. The group is now conducting clinical trials on the safety and efficacy of herbal preparations.

University-Industry Collaboration to Treat Insomnia with Herbs

Insomnia, characterized by difficulty falling asleep and staying asleep, waking too early, or experiencing non-refreshing sleep, affects between 30 to 50 per cent of the adult population worldwide.

The University and Bright Future Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. announced on 11th October 2005 the key findings of a HK\$9 million, three-year research project to develop globally marketable herbal products for treating insomnia. The project was conducted by researchers at the CUHK Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre and jointly funded by Bright Future and the Innovation and Technology Commission of the HKSAR. Its

objective was to identify and characterize the action mechanism, efficacy and safety of a certain herb-derived sedative so that an alternative treatment for insomnia may be developed.

Using advanced technologies including DNA array, telemetry EEG recording, and brain slice recording, the CUHK research team demonstrated the effectiveness of the herb in treating insomnia. They also identified the active components of the herb and their molecular targets in the brain. This enables the development of tailor-made formulations that would provide alternative treatments to insomnia as well as pharmaceuticals with a global market.

Protocol for Evaluating TCM Treatment for Osteoporosis

To ensure the effectiveness and efficacy of the use of traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) to treat osteoporosis, CUHK scholars and their mainland counterparts worked with the World Health Organization to set up *Guidelines on TCM for Preclinical Evaluation and Clinical Trials in Osteoporosis*, which evaluate TCM treatments for osteoporosis using the evidence-based approach. They provide a protocol for academia, health service providers, and pharmaceutical companies

to evaluate the drug effectiveness of TCM and, in doing so, contribute to the modernization and internationalization of TCM.

Clinical studies by the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology showed that a 12-month oral administration of a herbal formula with Yin Yang Huo (*epimedium leptorhizum*) as the main component registered an average increase of two per cent in bone mineral density at sites with high risk of fractures.

New Treatment

• CUHK Pioneers Treatment of Gastric Cancer

Gastric cancer ranks fourth as a cause of cancer-related death in Hong Kong. Early gastric cancer (EGC), defined as stomach cancer involving only the mucosa or submucosa, is hard to recognize. Over the years, the Faculty of Medicine has introduced a wide range of new endoscopic and laparoscopic techniques for the management of EGC.

In 2004, the faculty introduced the endoscopic submucosal dissection technique to

treat EGC. Recently the faculty applied chromoendoscopy and magnifying endoscope to the assessment of suspicious gastric lesions. The new magnifying endoscope has a magnification power of 80 times which allows endoscopists to examine the glandular pit structure and pattern of the gastric mucosa. Early cancers having an ulcerative morphology or invading into the submucosa need to be surgically excised.

• CT-guided Radiofrequency Ablation for Hypertension Caused by Functional Adrenal Neoplasm

High blood pressure is one of the most common diseases in Hong Kong, affecting approximately one million people. Over 90 per cent of the cases are primary hypertension without cause. The rest are hypertension secondary to underlying pathologies such as functional adrenal gland neoplasm. It is estimated that one to two per cent of all hypertension cases are secondary to a functional adrenal neoplasm which produces excessive aldosterone or corticosteroid.

The Faculty of Medicine has recently introduced a novel technique of treating the disorder. Since August 2004, 18 patients with secondary hypertension due to a functional adrenal tumour were treated by CT-guided radiofrequency ablation (RFA) under local anaesthesia at the Prince of Wales Hospital. RFA uses high frequency current delivered by an electrode to generate heat energy which destroys tissue in a predictable volume. Imaging-guided RFA offers a minimally invasive approach to

ablate neoplasm without external wound.

The initial results of CT-guided RFA in functional adrenal gland neoplasm are encouraging. All patients have shown improvement in blood pressure control with two-thirds now completely drug-free. The serum aldosterone or cortisol levels as well as potassium concentration are normalized in all 18 patients with an overall success rate of 94 per cent.



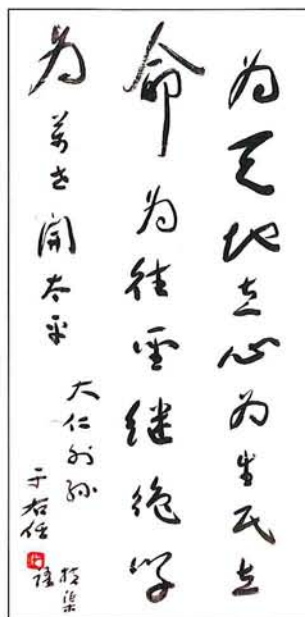
EXHIBITIONS

Art Museum Exhibitions

- 'Master of Cursive Calligraphy: Yu Youren 1879-1964' took place from 9th July to 4th September 2005.

Among the five basic scripts in Chinese calligraphy, the cursive script is characteristic for the linked brush strokes and the most varied and simplified form of the characters. While the writing could be rapidly rendered, the disadvantage of cursive calligraphy is that it could be somehow illegible. In the 1930s to 40s, Yu Youren (1879-1964) promoted the standardization of the cursive script, and he himself became a well-known master of cursive calligraphy. This exhibition has assembled Yu's representative works from various sources to demonstrate the great accomplishments of the master. The majority of the exhibits are drawn from the collections of Yu's descendants, including those of his grandson, Prof. Lawrence J. Lau, vice-chancellor of the University.

As a protean figure, Yu was celebrated in political, literary, educational and artistic circles. He had been the president of the Control Yuan of the Nationalist Government for over three decades. In the art world, Yu was hailed as the master of cursive calligraphy in modern China. He concentrated on the study of the cursive script and finally developed a powerful and fluent personal style which came to be known as the 'Yu style'.



- 'Ink Rubbings: Gifts from the Family of Professor Shang Chengzuo' ran from 16th September to 27th November 2005 at the West-wing Galleries.

Shang Chengzuo (1902-1991), scholar and calligrapher, was a native of Panyu, Guangdong.



He taught at many prestigious universities across China, spending his final years at Zhongshan University, Guangzhou. In a lifetime spent researching inscriptions on oracle bones, bronzes and steles, he produced voluminous academic publications and amassed a sizable and important collection of ink rubbings from these subjects.

Recently, Prof. Shang's descendants donated the entire family collection of rubbings to the Art Museum of The Chinese University. This exhibition therefore, not

only commemorates Prof. Shang's scholarship but also honours the generosity of his family. The rubbings are as rich as extensive, with a great variety of pictorial images taken from bronzes, stones and bricks, as well as inscriptions from epitaphs, steles, tiles, seals, potteries and coins. The highlights include two-dimensional rubbings of bronze vessels, rubbings of steles from the Xi'an Stele Forest, and epitaphs of the Wang and Xie family burial site in Nanjing, which date from the Eastern Jin dynasty.

- ‘Elegance in Relief: Carved Porcelain from Jingdezhen of the 19th to Early 20th Centuries’ was held from 28th October 2005 to 5th February 2006 at the East-wing Galleries.

The exhibition featured masterpieces by Chen Guozhi, Wang Bingrong and Li Yucheng, and so on which demonstrate the flourishing art of carved porcelain at Jingdezhen in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Objects for the scholar’s studio encompassing brush pots, vermilion boxes and paperweights; decorative items such as fragrance holders, vases and table screens, and snuff bottles, the trendiest personal accoutrements of the time, occupied the major categories of the display. Most pieces are unglazed porcelain showing an off-white biscuit, but some are applied with a monochromatic glaze covering the low relief decoration done by carving, applique or moulding and dabbling. The exhibits are selected from private and public collections both locally and worldwide. Highlights include selections from the collections of Mr. & Mrs. Tony Miller and Mr. Humphrey Hui, and loans from other private collectors, as well as the prestigious public collections from the Baur Collections in Geneva and the Shanghai Museum.



- ‘The Art of Chen Hongshou: Painting, Calligraphy, Seal Carving, and Teapot Design’ ran from 10th December 2005 to 12th February 2006 at the West-wing Galleries. The exhibition was jointly organized by the Shanghai Museum, the Nanjing Museum, and the Art Museum of the Chinese University, and sponsored by the K.S. Lo Foundation.

Qing scholars turned their attention to textual studies of the classics in the eighteenth century and established the Qian-Jia School of Scholarship, making encouraging advances in the interpretation of words in Confucian classics, textual criticism, philology, epigraphy and phonology. Among others, Chen Hongshou (1768–1822), one of the Eight Masters of Xiling (Hangzhou), was also a practising epigraphist. He was well-



versed in poetry,



the classics and the four basic calligraphic scripts, especially clerical script and painted flowers with a ‘boneless style’. In seal carving he followed the Qin and Han traditions and was inspired by senior Xiling Masters. Chen collaborated with Yixing potter, Yang Pengnian, to make *zisha* teapots of original designs and with inscriptions composed by him and a peer group of scholars.

Close to a hundred items including paintings, calligraphy, seals and Mansheng teapots of Chen Hongshou from public and private collections in Shanghai, Nanjing and Hong Kong were exhibited. An accompanying monograph on his life, circle and artistic pursuits has been published by the Art Museum.

Conferences / Workshops / Seminars

May to December 2005

- The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Hong Kong and Shenzhen Forum, 24th May, organized by the Center for Entrepreneurship;
- Summer Course in Microbiology, 1st to 15th June, organized by the Department of Microbiology;
- International Symposium on Post-meiotic Approaches to Male Contraception, 8th to 10th June, jointly organized by the Department of Physiology, and the Hong Kong Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Reproduction;
- Regional Meeting of the Nippon Foundation-funded Project 'Practical Dictionaries of Asian Pacific Sign Languages', 17th and 18th June, organized by the Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies;
- Women Entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Shenzhen Forum, 23rd June, organized by the University's Centre for Entrepreneurship, and the Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association;
- Open Forum on RFID-enabled Supply Chains and Logistics in Asia, 30th June, organized by the Centre of Cyber Logistics;
- Fourth Seminar on Moral Education 'Sincerity and Intelligence', 4th to 12th July, organized by New Asia College and Beijing Oriental Morality Institute;
- Joint Conference of Chinese Poison Centres, 9th July, organized by the Centre for Food and Drug Safety, and Department of Medicine and Therapeutics;
- Fifth Seminar on Traditional Chinese Culture, 15th to 21st July, co-organized by the New Asia College;
- K. Wah Hotel and Tourism Forum 'Hotel Investment 2005', 25th July, organized by the School of Hotel and Tourism Management; sponsored by the K. Wah Group;
- Symposium on Hong Kong Breast Cancer 2005, 27th and 28th July, organized by the Department of Social Work and California State University, East Bay;
- Panel discussion on 'Corporate Governance and Accounting Research in Asia and China', 9th August, jointly organized by the Centre for Institutions and Governance and the School of Accountancy of CUHK, and the Chinese Accounting Professor Association of North America (CAPANA);
- The Seventh Hong Kong Diabetes and Cardiovascular Risk Factors — East Meets West Symposium, 1st and 2nd October, organized by the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics;
- Research Incubator Camp, 4th and 5th November, jointly organized by the Centre for Institutions and Governance, the School of Accountancy, and the Shanghai National Accounting Institute;
- The Second Asia-Pacific Conference on Health Promotion in Conjunction with the Second International Conference on Tai Chi Chuan, 5th and 6th November, jointly organized by the CUHK-WHO Collaborating Centre for Sports Medicine and Health Promotion, and Yan Chai Hospital Social Services Department;
- Symposium on 'Mood Disorders in Women', 13th November, jointly organized by the Department of Psychiatry of the University and Harvard University Massachusetts General Psychiatry;
- Brain 2005, the Third Asia Pacific Multidisciplinary Meeting for Nervous System Diseases, 2nd and 3rd December, jointly organized by neurologists, neuropathologists, neurosurgeons, neuro-oncologists, and neuroscientists of the Faculty of Medicine, supported by the Hong Kong Neurosurgical Society, the Hong Kong Neurological Society, the Hong Kong Society of Neurosciences, and the Hong Kong Division of the International Academy of Pathology;
- The Second Cyberport Venture Capital Forum, 6th December, jointly organized by the CUHK Centre for Entrepreneurship and the Faculty of Business Administration, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer, Hong Kong Cyberport Management Company Ltd., Hong Kong Venture Capital and Private Equity Association, and Monte Jade Science and Technology Association of Hong Kong;

- The 20th International Workshop on Therapeutic Endoscopy, 6th and 7th December, organized by the Endoscopy Centre;
- Conference on the Art of Chen Hongshou: Painting, Calligraphy, Seal Carving and Teapot Design, 10th December, jointly organized by the Art Museum and the Hong Kong Museum of Art, sponsored by the K.S. Lo Foundation;
- The Croucher Advanced Study Institute — Advances in Protein Sciences meeting, 12th to 17th December, organized by the Department of Biochemistry, sponsored by the Croucher Foundation;
- The 13th International Symposium on Intelligent Signal Processing and Communication Systems, 13th to 16th December, organized by the Department of Electronic Engineering, sponsored by United College and the IEEE Hong Kong Chapter of Signal Processing.
- Prof. Thomas E. Brown, associate director of the Yale Clinic for Attention and Related Disorders of the Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, delivered the 40th Anniversary Lecture of Faculty of Education on 'Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)' on 4th October 2005.
- Mr. Yang Wenchang, Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR, delivered a lecture entitled 'China's Road of Peaceful Development and Foreign Policy of Peace' on 12th October 2005.
- Mr. James B. Cunningham, US Consul General of Hong Kong and Macau delivered a lecture entitled 'Hong Kong and the Mainland: New Stage, New Roles' on 9th November 2005.
- Mr. Stephen Bradley, British Consul-General in Hong Kong, delivered a lecture entitled 'The UK in the EU' on 1st December 2005.

Lectures

- Prof. Hau L. Lee, Thoma Professor of Operations, Information and Technology at the Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, delivered a Li & Fung Lecture on Commerce and Industry on 30th May 2005. The lecture was entitled 'Value-creating Supply Chain Management'.
- His Excellency Mr. Shaukut Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan, delivered a distinguished lecture entitled 'Pakistan's Vision for the Asian Century: Promoting Cooperation for Peace and Development' on 12th August 2005.
- Prof. Charles Hard Townes, the inventor of the laser and Nobel laureate in physics in 1964, delivered a lecture entitled 'The Laser' on 18th August 2005.
- Prof. Robert J. Barro, professor of economics at Harvard University, delivered a lecture entitled 'Rare Disasters and Asset Prices' on 2nd September 2005.
- Prof. Andrew John Wiles, winner of the Shaw Prize in Mathematics 2005, delivered a lecture entitled 'Solving Equations' on 3rd September 2005.

Visiting Scholars

- The Hon. Dr. Carolyn Bennett, Canadian Minister of State for Public Health, and a Canadian delegation visited the School of Public Health of the University on 8th August 2005.
- Prof. Stanley N. Cohen, Kwoh-Ting Li Professor of Genetics and professor of medicine, Stanford University, visited United College in early November as the college's first Distinguished Visiting Scholar 2005–06. During his visit, Prof. Cohen delivered two public lectures respectively on 'Knowledge and Fear of Knowledge: Dual Legacies of the New Genetics' and 'Discovering and Inactivating Host Cell Genes Exploited by Infectious Microbes'.

Obituary

As confirmed by DNA testing, Prof. Dennis Lo Yam Kuen of the Department of Physics passed away in the tsunami in Thailand in December 2004.

