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Chinese University Bulletin

Number Two 1985

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Cover: University Administration Building (photo by Michael Leung)

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International Conference of Philosophy on Harmony/Strife



An International Conference of Philosophy on Harmony/Strife, jointly organized by the Department of Philosophy and the Goethe Institut, was held at the University from 11th to 16th March, 1985. The Conference focused on the ideas of harmony and strife and the development of culture.

Attending the Conference were about fifty scholars from many parts of the world, including America, Australia, Germany, Japan, Beijing, Taipei and Hong Kong. The following papers were delivered at the Conference:

Professor Karl Otto Apel (Frankfurt): *Harmony and Strife, and the Problem of Natural and Cultural Evolution*

Professor John E. Smith (Yale): *Mediation, Conflict, and Creative Diversity*

Professor Hajime Nakamura (The Eastern Institute): *The Significance of Harmony in Buddhist Thought*

Mr. Yung-wei Lao (CUHK): *On Harmony – The Confucian View*

Professor Genjun H. Sasaki (Otani): *The Changing Phases of Conflict in the History of Buddhist Thought*

Dr. Yuk Wong (CUHK): *On Taoist View of Strife*

Professor Shu-hsien Liu (CUHK): *A Study of Chu Hsi's Strife after the Way to Realize Equilibrium and Harmony*

Professor Paul Jiang (Macquarie): *Some Reflections*

on the 'Unity of Heaven and Man' in Neo-Confucian Thought

Professor Dieter Henrich (Munich/Harvard): *Philosophy and the Conflict between Tendencies of Life*

Professor Robert C. Neville (Stony Brook): *Between Chaos and Totalization*

Professor David J. Kalupahana (Hawaii): *The Buddha's 'Middle Way' as a Vehicle of Culture*

Dr. Robert E. Allinson (CUHK): *The Concept of Harmony in Chuang Tzu*

Professor Xiu-shan Ye (Beijing): *Measure, Reality, Philosophy*

Dr. Gregor Paul (Kumamoto): *The Idea of Measure and Its Relation to the Furthering of Knowledge and Humaneness*

Professor You-zheng Li (Beijing): *The Necessity of a Meta-theoretical Approach to Cultural Understanding*

Professor Yi-jie Tang (Beijing): *The Problem of Harmonious Communities in Ancient China*

Professor Thaddeus Tui-chieh Hang (Chengchi): *Unity of Yin and Yang – a Philosophical Assessment*

Professor Chung-ying Cheng (Hawaii): *On Harmony as Transformation: Paradigms from the I Ching*

Dr. Yuan-kang Shih (CUHK): *Conflict, Contract, and the Principles of Justice*

Professor F.C.T. Moore (HKU): *Do Higher-order Desires Resolve Conflict?*

Professor Shu-hsien Liu, Chairman of the organizing committee, has kindly written, at the request of the Editor, an article on the Conference, from conception to conclusion.

About two years ago, Dr. Dieter Stollwerck of Goethe Institut asked me to consider the possibility of organizing an international conference of philosophy at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. For the suggestion of a possible theme of the conference he had put it in a rather humorous way: 'Let us not just talk about *Xiao-ping*, we may also talk about *Tai-ping*.' As you know well, *Xiao-ping* is the given name of the Chinese leader Deng, meaning small peace, while *Tai-ping* means great peace. This gave me an inspiration. I proceeded to design an International Conference of Philosophy on Harmony/Strife in consultation with my colleagues. In order to have a broad appeal to philosophers of different nationalities and scholars in related fields, we decided to call for four different kinds of papers as stated in our proposal:

- (1) Purely conceptual analysis of ideas of harmony and/or strife;
- (2) Different schools of thought on ideas of harmony and strife, such as Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Hegelianism, Marxism or Existentialism;
- (3) The influence of such ideas on actual development of intellectual history or culture;
- (4) Comparative studies of ideas of harmony and strife.

In the summer of 1983 I went to Toronto and Montreal to attend two international philosophy meetings and got enthusiastic responses from professors Cheng, Neville, and Smith. After I came back to Hong Kong, we decided to go ahead with the project. Finally we have put together a programme which spanned seven days, from 10th to 16th March, 1985.

As this was the first international conference on such a big scale ever organized by the Department, naturally we were hampered by inexperience. Although the participants had to put up with all kinds of inconveniences, and we had to go through the disappointing moments to learn that some scholars could not come to the conference, as well as the moments of anxiety for waiting and suspense, yet all seems to be well that ends well. Now I am happy to report that we have earned far more positive than negative remarks both in terms of the form and the content of the conference. Indeed we have made history, as this is the first time ever that an international conference of philosophy held in Hong Kong

had involved scholars from four continents: North America, Asia, Australia and Europe, representing various philosophical traditions, East and West.

At the short opening ceremony on Monday the 11th, Professor Shu-hsien Liu, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, outlined how the conference was conceived and organized. Then Dr. Erhard Staedtler, Director of Goethe Institut, was asked to speak a few words, and Dr. Lin Ma, the Vice-Chancellor, gave his opening address. Dr. Staedtler's reference to Leibniz and Dr. Ma's reference to East and West were thought to be most appropriate.

Although the topics of the papers were chosen by the individual participants, yet the programme emerged to be a rich and balanced one as if under the guidance of an invisible hand. Professor Karl Otto Apel provided us with a broad spectrum to start with, and he was immediately followed by Professor John E. Smith of Yale who offered his reflection on mediation as a possible way to resolve conflicts and to bridge over differences. After such a rousing start, the momentum of the conference was built up. In the afternoon, two papers by two senior scholars from the East were presented. Although Professor Hajime Nakamura could not come in person to present the Buddhist view of harmony because of delicate health, Dr. Robert E. Allinson had ably given a synopsis of his paper. Then Mr. Yung-wei Lao of the Department of Philosophy discussed three Confucian views of harmony from a critical point of view. The first day's programme was thought to have hit the right note.

The second-day programme offered further exploration of the Oriental perspectives. Professor Genjun Sasaki discussed the changing phases of conflict in the history of Buddhist thought. He was to be followed by Professor David Kalupahana's paper on 'Buddha's "Middle Way" as a Vehicle of Culture'. However, because of some misunderstanding in communication, Professor Kalupahana did not arrive at the campus until Tuesday morning. Hence Dr. Yuk Wong was asked to present the Taoist view of strife which turned out to be just the right complement to Professor Sasaki's paper. His paper was commented by Professor Mei-Lai Choy from Taipei. In the afternoon, Professor Shu-hsien Liu made an attempt to give an in-depth study of Chu Hsi's (1130-1200) strife after the way to realize equilibrium and harmony. Chu Hsi was the most influential Neo-Confucian philosopher since Sung dynasty, his was nothing short of a paradigm case for a Chinese approach to the problem. Then Professor Paul Jiang from Australia gave his reflections on the central theme of 'Unity of Heaven and Man' in Neo-Confucian thought. The

happy surprise of the day was that Professor Yi-jie Tang of Beijing University unexpectedly turned up at Cho Yiu Hall in the afternoon.

On the third day we shifted back to consider some of the Western approaches to the problem. We were disappointed to learn that Professor Dieter Henrich (Munich/Harvard) suddenly fell ill and could not attend the conference. But he sent in his paper on 'Philosophy and the Conflict between Tendencies of Life' by telex. Mr. Yung-wei Lao read the paper for him which was original and rich in implications, and would certainly need more time to digest. During the longer break in the morning, scholars paid a visit to the Art Gallery of the Institute of Chinese Studies and took a look at the mini-exhibition of a hundred items of works by the participants on the ground floor of the University Library. After coffee break, Professor Robert C. Neville of Stony Brook presented his paper on 'Between Chaos and Totalization'. His discussion happened to be Mr. Mark Fisher of the University of Hong Kong, our counterpart across the harbour. He is an Irishman educated under the analytic tradition of Oxford University. He made a scathing attack on the kind of axiomatic metaphysics proposed by Professor Neville. However, he was confronted by an equally hard-headed Missourian who was difficult to be persuaded. Professor Neville's calm manner in his rebuttal was truly a disarming performance. The fire kindled by hot debates between scholars continued at the lunch table; it gave us the best illustration of a statement by Karl Popper cited by Professor Apel on the very first day in his presentation that 'Let theories die, not us!' The ice between scholars had long since been broken; the time to eat at noon was also time to carry on creative interchange, as scholars were busy engaging in argumentative discourse which the philosophers mostly enjoyed. In the afternoon, there was a much needed break. The scholars would need to do some shopping and to see the bustling life in the city, and they would also need some rest to prepare for the programmes in the next few days.

On Thursday we reverted to discuss the Eastern perspectives. Professor Kalupahana started the programmes by presenting his viewpoint; he intended to build a bridge between Buddhism, William James and Confucius. He was followed by Dr. Allinson, who provided an analysis of the concept of harmony in Chuang Tzu. He argued that only by taking into consideration the development of the Taoist sage that the apparently conflicting views of harmony in Chuang Tzu could be resolved. In the afternoon, it was originally scheduled that the two scholars from Beijing's Chinese Academy of Social Sciences would

present their papers. Unfortunately, however, they could not get their visas in time to attend the conference. We therefore arranged for Dr. H.H. Yuan, the chairman of the session, to give a synopsis of Professor Xiu-shan Ye's paper: 'Measure, Reality, Philosophy', and Dr. Gregor Paul, a German scholar now doing research in Japan, to read his paper: 'The Idea of Measure and Its Relation to the Furthering of Knowledge and Humaneness'. Both papers happened to be comparative studies of ancient Chinese and Greek philosophies. Finally, Dr. Ying-hsiung Chou gave a synopsis of as well as his own comments on Professor You-zheng Li's paper: 'The Necessity of a Meta-theoretical Approach to Cultural Understanding'. After coffee break, the lone representative from the Chinese Mainland, Professor Yi-jie Tang of Beijing University, presented his paper on 'The Problems of Harmonious Communities in Ancient China'. The paper was originally written in Chinese, Dr. Yuk Wong was asked to translate and read the article for Professor Tang. The discussions were also conducted through translations. Professor Tang is a very dynamic scholar, as he has established research centres on Chinese philosophy in both Beijing and Shenzhen, and he has helped to found the first private College of Chinese Studies in Beijing.

On Friday, the venue of the conference was changed to the lecture theatre of the Institute of Chinese Studies because of a conflict of schedule with the Graduate Council. In the morning, Professor Thaddeus Tui-chieh Hang from Taipei presented his paper on 'Unity of Yin and Yang, a Philosophical Assessment'. He was followed by Professor Chung-ying Cheng's paper: 'On Harmony as Transformation: Paradigms from the *I Ching*'. Professor Cheng's paper is eighty pages long, it is a chapter in his new book. Surely the insights of the paper could not be readily absorbed by the audience. Dr. Lawrence Goldstein did a remarkable job of commenting on the paper within the time limit, only there was no time left for general discussion. The last paper session was devoted to the analytic perspectives. Dr. Yuan-kang Shih presented his paper on 'Conflict, Contract, and the Principles of Justice'. He used John Rawls' theory as a point of departure and criticized the contractual theory as failing to provide a foundation for morality. His paper was commented on by Professor Marilyn Smith of Hartford. The very last paper was Professor F.C.T. Moore's paper on 'Do Higher-Order Desires Resolve Conflicts?' which was commented on by Dr. Tien-ming Lee. This session drew a large number of audience and also the most laughs from the participants.

It is really amazing that scholars with such

diversified backgrounds could hotly debate with one another and at the same time laugh heartily with one another. As a group we seem to be able to find harmony in strife which far exceeds the wildest of our expectations. An idea was actualized not by prearrangement, but by the cooperation of intellectuals of high calibre from different parts of the world through the exercise of their good will. We had scheduled a round table discussion on Saturday morning for the following purposes: to enable everyone of us to have a further chance to express our opinion, and to voice whatever criticisms we had of the conference. The discussions started on totally uncarved courses and again they proved to be most helpful and fruitful. I think everyone shares Professor Apel's observation that in a conference like this you find so many things novel which are beyond your own field of competence and feel the challenges from a great variety of sources, however, you do not easily give up your own ideal, but rather have to commit yourself to make even greater effort to expand your ideal in such a way that it can meet these challenges in the open field. And the final remarks made in the session by Professor Richard Hocking, an observer in the Conference, are equally memorable. He is Professor Emeritus at Emory University, and the son of the distinguished Harvard idealistic philosopher, William Hocking. He had attended the Fourth East-West Philosophers' Conference held in Honolulu in 1964, and found that the spirit of that Conference has been revived in this conference and hoped that it will find further expressions in the future.

At the closing ceremony, Professor Shu-hsien Liu as the organizer gave a summary statement and paid tribute to all parties and individuals who had helped the idea of the conference materialized. Goethe Institut had shared the operation cost with this University. The Vice-Chancellor had used the D.H. Chen Fund to help us pay for the expenses for a Buddhist scholar from Japan. The American and Australian scholars had to pay their own way to come to Hong Kong. Not only had the Ming Yu Foundation of New Asia College helped to pay for the operation cost, but the College would also bear the exorbitant cost to publish the proceedings in a special issue of *New Asia Academic Bulletin*. And the contributions of our own colleagues, graduate assistants, secretaries and workers were all duly acknowledged. Dr. Dieter Stollwerck of Goethe Institut expressed complete satisfaction at the achievement of the conference and paid special tribute to Dr. Tu Li, to whom he first mentioned the idea of organizing an international conference of philosophy at CUHK. Dr. Li could not attend the conference because of ill health and all

hoped that he will recover soon. Finally, Professor Ambrose King, Head of New Asia College delivered his closing address. He emphatically struck the keynote: harmony in strife, which was demonstrated over and over again during the whole conference, and would surely be remembered by all the participants for a long time to come. As the conference drew to a close, we were sad that we had to part so soon, and happy that we were parting in the spirit of Harmony and were able to leave Strife aside in the background.

The scholars will be allowed three months to revise their papers before submission to the conference for consideration for publication. No doubt many insights they learned from the conference will be incorporated in their papers. But strife in views will never come to an end. In spite of the diversity in viewpoints, there does emerge a certain consensus which may be summarized as follows:

- (1) that the concept of strife is not to be slighted: harmony through conformity without any strife may not be a desirable thing; perhaps the conference has not probed deep enough into the concept of strife which should receive equal attention as the concept of harmony;
- (2) that harmony is the regulative idea towards which we must strive after, however, criteria for good harmonies must be spelled out so that harmony will not be sought for its own sake and at any costs.

Several patterns of thought can be discerned during the conference exchanges:

- (a) The relativistic approach: there is not much choice between harmony and strife, and we are simply the products of our own time and environment. This is not a very popular position as anyone with any ideas to make changes in things in a voluntary way will be dissatisfied with this viewpoint;
- (b) The empirical approach: empirical evidences are cited to show that good harmonies are preferable to strifes, but the problem of the gap between *Is* and *Ought* remains the major stumbling block to this view;
- (c) The transcendental approach: harmony is considered to be a regulative idea only, if such is the case, then it remains a profound mystery how such an idea can ever be actualized in the real world! and
- (d) A transcendental approach combined with a pragmatic approach: a transcen-

dental idea is meaningful only if it can in principle produce a pragmatic difference in the world; a certain ontological possibility seems to be implied by this approach, only such an ontological presupposition is not to be confused with classical ontologies in the past.

This last approach seems to be somewhat promising and it should be worthwhile to explore further in the future. And this age is indeed a transitory stage which desperately needs all the intellectuals in different fields to work together in order to find a path to lead us out of the labyrinth of our

own days. Whatever outcome may grow out of the conference, at least we can be sure that a significant scholarly work will be published within a couple of years which may serve as a point of departure for future studies. Certainly we cannot claim that other conferences will not produce papers with quality equal or even superior to that of the papers presented in this conference, but very few conferences can demonstrate in concrete the spirit of harmony in strife as this one. It is here that lies the ultimate success of the conference.

— S.H. Liu

News in Brief

Reappointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellors

The University Council reappointed Professor Baysung Hsu and Professor G.H. Choa as Pro-Vice-Chancellors, both for a further term of two years upon the expiry of their present term on 28th February, 1985.

Membership of Academic Equipment Grant Committee

The membership of the University's Academic Equipment Grant Committee for the period from 14th February, 1985 to 30th June, 1986 is as follows:

Chairman:

Professor D.J. Riches

Members:

Dr. C.L. Choy

Dr. J.J. Deeney (or another member to be co-opted from the Faculty of Arts)

Mr. D.A. Gilkes

Dr. Stanislaus Hu

Professor Rance Lee

Chairman of the Science Centre Management Committee

Secretary:

Mr. Terence Chan

New UPGC Member

Mr. Timothy Har Wing-Ho, Principal of St. Paul's College, has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor a member of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) from 8th February, 1985 to 31st December, 1987. Mr. Har is to replace Dr. Joyce Symons, who retired at the end of 1984.

University Members on Government Training Boards/Committees

The following members represent the University on various Government Training Boards and Committees of the Vocational Training Council for a term of two years beginning 1st April, 1985:

Professor Y.T. Chung, on the Accounting Training Board

Dr. Richard Ho Yan-ki, on the Banking Training Board

Dr. Chack-kuen Chan, on the Electronics Industry Training Board

Dr. Joseph Wong, on the Journalism Training Board

Professor K.C. Mun, on the Wholesale/Retail and Import/Export Trades Training Board



The new Integrative Basic Studies Resource Centre of Chung Chi College

Dr. Chan Yiu Keung, on the Committee on Electronic Data Processing Training
 Professor A.L. Minkes, on the Committee on Management and Supervisory Training
 Dr. Kelvin K.C. Chan, on the Committee on Technical Education
 Dr. J.S. Dahele, on the Committee on Training of Technologists
 Dr. Ho Hin-hung, on the Committee on Translation

Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery Supports Rotary Medicare Project

The Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery is joining hands with the Rotary Club of Kowloon East at the latter's invitation to launch an international vocational and community project, known as the 'Rotary Medicare to Southeast Asia'. Under this project, the Rotary Club provides fund for the Department to send Travelling Scholars for short-term visits to Bangladesh to engage in the teaching and demonstration of traumatic and reconstructive surgery.

The first Travelling Rotary Scholar from the Department, Dr. K.M. Chan, Senior Lecturer, departed for Dhaka on 28th February for a two-week visit to the National Training Centre for Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery. The second Scholar from the Department is expected to follow up the progress there in about six months' time. Subsequently, Bangladesh will send a trainee to continue his training in Hong Kong as the third and final phase of this annual project.

New Resource Centre of Chung Chi College Opened

A new Integrative Basic Studies Resource Centre, established to promote the Integrative Basic Studies programme and to provide resources and aids for self-education, was formally opened at Chung Chi College on 15th March. The opening ceremony was officiated by Dr. Philip Fu, Head of the College, Dr. Philip Shen, Chairman of the new Centre, as well as Dr. C.H. Yong Chao and Mrs. Siu Lien Ling Wong.

Located on the ground and third floors of the College Library, the Centre has an audio-visual room and a seminar room. It has a good collection of printed and audio-visual materials on such topics as concepts of university education, university life, Chinese and Western cultural traditions, perspectives in different disciplines, alumni information and other materials for general education.

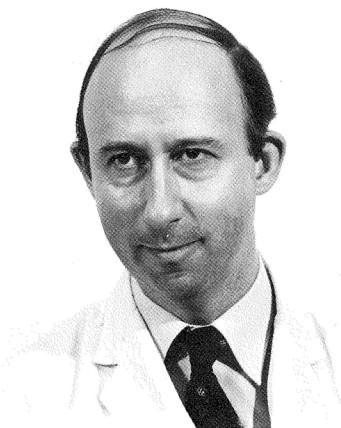
College's Visiting Scholars

* Mr. Cheng Shifa, President of the Chinese Painting Academy in Shanghai, arrived on 26th February with Mrs. Cheng for a month-long visit to New Asia College under the College's S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow Programme.

* Professor Georges Condominas from Ecole Des Hautes Etudes En Sciences Sociales, France, arrived on 16th March for a two-week visit to New Asia College as its S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow.

* Professor Chang Peng Yuan, Professor of the Research Institute of History, Taiwan National Normal University, and Research Fellow of the Research Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, was invited to visit The United College under the 1984-85 Distinguished Visiting Scholar Programme. He arrived on 8th April with Mrs. Chang.

New Professors of the Medical Faculty



Profiles

The Chinese University Bulletin has, in previous issues, introduced readers to fourteen of the Professors/Department Heads of the Faculty of Medicine, as well as their aspirations and plans for the respective Departments. We are introducing in the present issue two more Professors of the Faculty, who took up their post this academic year. They have also written on the tasks they see lying ahead of them and their Departments.

The 'Profiles' of the fourteen Professors/Department Heads and their articles on their 'Tasks Ahead' may be found in the following issues of the Chinese University Bulletin: (1) Supplement 2, which is a special issue on the 'Opening of Choh-Ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building' – Professors C.N. Chen (Psychiatry), S.P.B. Donnan (Community Medicine), J.E. Gardiner (Pharmacology), W.C. Hamann (Physiology) and D.J. Riches (Anatomy); (2) Number Two, 1982 – Professors D.P. Davies (Paediatrics) and A.K.C. Li (Surgery); (3) Number Three, 1983 – Professors A.M.Z. Chang (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), G.L. French (Microbiology), J.C.K. Lee (Morbid Anatomy), P.C. Leung (Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery), J. Vallance-Owen (Medicine), and J.A. Thornton (Anaesthesia), and Dr. R. Swaminathan (Reader in Chemical Pathology).

– Editor

Professor W.M.C. Martin

Professor of Clinical Oncology

Professor W.M. Craig Martin studied Mathematics and Medicine at Clare College, Cambridge and then Queen's University, Belfast, graduating MB BChir in 1970. After internship he worked in various medical specialities and became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1973. He took up Radiotherapy and Oncology under Professor Bill Duncan in Edinburgh and then worked at the Middlesex Hospital and Mount Vernon Hospital, London, where he took his DMRT and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Radiologists of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland and a Fellow of the Royal College of Radiologists, between 1976 and 78. At Mount Vernon, he became very interested in the pioneering work on radiosensitizers being done by Dr. Stan Dische and was involved in several clinical trials using these drugs in lung cancer and carcinoma of the cervix. In 1978, he had an opportunity to work at the Gray Laboratory of the Cancer Research Campaign as a Medical Research Council Fellow in Radiobiology and stayed there until 1981. His research was on two laboratory projects, one studying some of the factors which cause tumours to become resistant to chemotherapy, and the other looking at the remarkable potentiation of certain cytotoxic drugs by otherwise inactive sensitizers. He proceeded PhD in 1981, and in the same year was appointed Consultant in Radiotherapy and Oncology at Belvoir Park Hospital, Belfast. During his time in Belfast, he had a wide clinical experience and continued his research, not only on sensitizers but also in the use of altered fractionation schemes in radiotherapy to improve results in head and neck cancer.



Professor C. Metreweli

Professor of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging

Professor Constantine Metreweli studied natural sciences and physical anthropology in Cambridge, then went on to clinical medical studies at Oxford University. From 1968 to 1973, he practised General Surgery, General Medicine, Intensive Care, Paediatrics and Neonatology in several hospitals in the South of England. He finally chose to specialize in Radiology. In this, Dr. Metreweli was trained in the Hammersmith Hospital Royal Postgraduate Medical School under Professor Robert Steiner. At the Hammersmith, he developed a particular interest in ultrasound diagnosis and subsequently published one of the early textbooks on the subject.

After obtaining his Fellowship of the Royal College of Radiologists, Professor Metreweli joined The Royal Free Hospital, well-known for its Liver Unit. In 1978, he was offered the first consultant appointment as Paediatric Radiologist at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London where he helped pioneer the application of ultrasound diagnosis in childhood diseases. This led to his other publications on the use of ultrasound in paediatric diagnosis and extensive lecturing around the world on this, which was new at that time.

In 1982, the lure of the desert took him to Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, where he gained first-hand experience of the significant differences in diseases and attitudes to disease in a different ethnic population. From the solitude of the desert, Dr. Metreweli came to the ultimate gregariousness of Hong Kong to take up the Chair in Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging.

Ultrasound diagnosis has much to offer to medical care. It is safe, kind, rapid, very inexpensive

and ideal for many of the common diseases found in Hong Kong and China. Its major drawback is that it is 'expensive' in terms of the time to train radiologists and clinicians to use and understand it. Professor Metreweli's dream is to establish a Department capable of utilizing, demonstrating and teaching the use of this amazing diagnostic modality not only to the staff of the Medical Faculty of the University and the medical profession of Hong Kong but hopefully to radiologists and clinicians of the medical schools in The People's Republic of China, where the benefits to the Chinese population could be immeasurable.

Tasks Ahead

Department of Clinical Oncology

Clinical Oncology is the non-surgical management of cancer and thus includes both Radiotherapy and Cancer Chemotherapy. A Clinical Oncology Department should at once provide a first-class service for patients with malignant disease and also conduct both clinical and laboratory research in an endeavour to produce a higher rate of tumour cure. There have been many exciting developments in Oncology in the past ten to twenty years. Despite the fact that one in five persons in the Western world dies of cancer, many medical schools have inexplicably regarded the subject as too specialized. Thus, there is a tendency for even the very best general practitioners to be unaware of the potential of cure or good palliation in certain cancers.

For example in Radiotherapy, a major advance in Hong Kong has been an excellent cure rate in carcinoma of the nasopharynx, a disease common in the Southern Chinese. Unfortunately owing to inadequate knowledge in the general public of the advantage of early treatment, some cases come rather late. Also in cancer of the cervix uteri and early laryngeal cancer excellent cure rates are obtained. As regards Chemotherapy, tremendous advances have been made in the management of acute lymphatic leukaemia in children and in testicular carcinoma which, from being usually lethal only fifteen years ago, have gone to an overall seventy to eighty per

cent cure rate in the best centres.

It is my wish that the Clinical Oncology Department will offer the best service possible to cancer patients in the New Territories. Since the number of patients is high, this needs not only technical expertise but also an exercise in logistics. It also involves caring for the patient as a whole and having sympathy for and understanding of his tragic condition. One of our goals is to improve public awareness of the possible symptoms of cancer and of the advantage of early treatment.

In addition, the Clinical Oncology Department hopes to undertake research in several areas. One of these will involve epidemiological studies with other Departments of the frequencies and patterns of distribution in the community of certain cancers. We will also hope to study methods for improving results of cancer treatment, such as the use of multiple-fractions-per-day radiotherapy, as well as the use of new drugs and combinations of chemotherapy and radiation in the management of certain tumours such as lung cancer. I hope also that we shall study the use of hyperthermia (heat treatment) in certain clinical tumours not cured by other methods and carry out laboratory research, growing tumour cells in tissue culture and examining the cytotoxic action of chemotherapeutic agents.

– *W.M.C. Martin*

Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging

The Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging (DROID) is responsible for carrying out investigation of diseases by different processes, all of which produce an image of the internal organs of the body.

The basic methods used are: Radiography, using the transmission of X-rays with or without selective contrast addition or injection; Computerized Tomography which also uses X-rays but effectively represents slices of the body as X-ray attenuation values; Scintigraphy in which special radiopharmaceuticals are injected and images obtained of the emitted gamma rays from the organ systems selected by the specific radiopharmaceutical; and Ultrasound, whose images, like Computerized Tomography, are

of slices of the body but are obtained by utilizing the reflected echoes of high-frequency mechanical vibrations.

Although many of the images can be interpreted by clinicians, the practicality of image acquisition, the complexity of choice of appropriate investigation strategy and the trained interpretation of the images necessitate specialization in the field. Because the origins of such diagnostic skills have long been the prerogative of Radiologists, most of these investigative modalities tend to come under their control as is the case in the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Radiologists are medically trained and work hand in glove with Radiographers whose training is more technical, and are assisted by radiological nursing staff in the performance of invasive procedures. The large amount of diagnostic data handled each day would of course be lost without an efficient secretarial, clerical and records staff who are essential to the smooth running of the departments.

The last few years have seen an explosion in the modalities available, which has resulted in increased definition and identification of disease processes virtually unimaginable even ten years ago. Radiologists are now becoming increasingly involved in patient management decisions and in interventional radiology. This is the application of imaging techniques in obtaining biopsies, draining abnormal collections of fluids and occluding or dilating pathological blood vessels. So there is, and will be, an increasing therapeutic role being played by the DROID.

Such a considerable portion of diagnosis decision making and monitoring of patient's progress now falls on the service specialities, of which DROID is one, that an inefficient use and overload of these departments creates bottlenecks in patient management with its resultant waiting lists, inefficient use of hospital beds filled with patients waiting for investigations, and attendant distress of patients and their relatives.

It is hoped that the DROID can be developed into an aggressive and efficient diagnostic unit serving the community, the clinical staff and the University to equal the best standards possible in the world today.

– *C. Metreweli*

Department of Social Work

by John F. Jones

The Department of Social Work is perhaps the largest Department in the Faculty of Social Science. It offers a Bachelor's of Social Science degree with a major in social work, a Master's degree and a postgraduate Diploma in Social Work.

The student enrolment of the Department is approaching 500. This year (1984-85) it has approximately 300 full-time and 150 part-time students in its undergraduate programmes. Relatively speaking, its graduate programmes have a smaller student population. It has eleven students presently enrolled in its Master's programme and twenty-three students in its Diploma programme.

The Department is served by a staff of thirty-three, including one Professor, four Senior Lecturers, ten Lecturers, six full-time and twelve part-time Field Instructors. Even though the number seems large, the Department is still very much under-staffed. The situation is expected to improve gradually in the coming triennium.

Undergraduate Programmes

The full-time Bachelor's programme is a four-year programme of two terms each year. The length of study of the part-time programme is longer but usually not more than six 3-term years. Both programmes have the same aims and share similar curriculum content but are designed for different types of student.

The objective of the undergraduate programmes is the training of social workers capable of independent, professional practice in a changing society. The means to achieve this are:

- (1) the promotion of critical and analytical thinking,
- (2) the cultivation of professional values,
- (3) the provision of professional knowledge,
- (4) the training of basic skills in social intervention, and
- (5) the provision of practice training in local agencies.

One of the Department's strengths is the emphasis on small-group teaching which is an effective means of teaching and learning. In spite of the manpower strain, the Department has successfully deployed staff in maintaining the operation of Student-Orientated Teaching, Field Laboratory and Field Instruction in small groups.

Student-Orientated Teaching is closely related to the Social Work curriculum but not formally tied to any particular course. The main purposes are to help students to take initiative in their own learning through active participation in library research, presentation of material, sharing of personal experience, and to contribute towards their own personal, intellectual, and professional development.

Field Instruction is an integral part of the undergraduate curriculum. Beginning with the intake of students in 1984, Social Work majors in the full-time programme are required to undertake 90 hours of laboratory training and 800 hours of practice training in local agencies over their last two years. Students of the part-time undergraduate programme will have the same requirement in due course.

The Field Laboratory is the first step towards practice training in local agencies. It teaches students, through a series of laboratory sessions, basic practice knowledge and skills essential for rendering service in agencies.

The Graduate Programmes

Recognizing the need for advance training for Social Work graduates who have had years of practice experience in local agencies, the Department established its Master's programme in 1977. The main objective is to give advanced training to experienced social workers in the profession so that when they graduate, they can move on to more responsible positions in the field. In 1981, the Department began to admit part-time students into its Master's programme.

The full-time Master's programme is two years in length and consists of four semesters of graduate work, including a field practicum and dissertation. The length of the part-time programme is slightly longer, taking three years to complete. Otherwise, the two programmes are identical.

In response to the Government's determination to recruit non-social work trained graduates to take up social work posts in the social welfare field, the Department established its fifth programme in September 1984. Admission into the postgraduate Diploma is less stringent than to the Master's. The programme is designed for non-social work trained graduates who are already employed in social agencies. It is a part-time course which lasts for two 3-term years. At the end of the Diploma course, some

students may be admitted into the third year of the part-time Master's programme.

Research Activities

Research plays an important part in the life of the Department. Staff and postgraduate students, and to some extent undergraduates, are engaged in studies on social services, social work practice, problems of youth, and the status of the elderly in our society. The Department believes that research and teaching go hand in hand, and that social work practice demands constant evaluation. Increasingly, there is among students as well as staff an interest in Chinese social services, and members of the Department are involved in this new area of research.

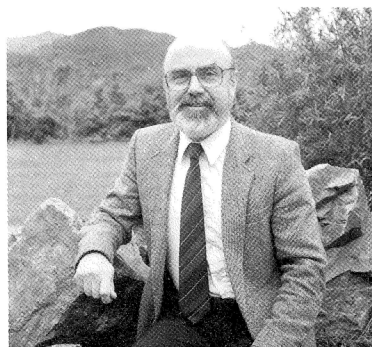
Community Involvement

Since social work is an applied social science which demands integration of theory with practice and at the same time, owing to the continuous request by the Government and voluntary agencies for consultation and assistance, the social work staff spend a somewhat higher proportion of time in the field than is common among other academic disciplines. The staff make their contributions to the social service sector and the social work profession by serving on various government advisory committees and agency boards, consultation with the social welfare agencies, active participation in professional organizations at the local, regional, and international level, and giving talks and seminars both locally and abroad.

Future Development

After rapid expansion over the last few years, the Department looks forward to a period of consolidation. Student enrolment will in all likelihood be held fairly steady. This breathing space will allow staff to concentrate on teaching, especially field instruction, and research. The Department has been advocating for some time greater freedom for students in their choice of courses to encourage a broad general education in addition to professional training. The proposed curriculum revision of the University should make this more feasible, and the Department greets the development enthusiastically.

Postgraduate education will receive increasing emphasis, a trend throughout the University as it grows in maturity. The Department plans to start a small doctoral programme in 1986. The programme will be primarily research-oriented, culminating in a PhD dissertation. A doctoral programme contributes not only to strengthening postgraduate studies but indirectly provides greater depth and breadth to undergraduate education.



Professor John F. Jones

Professor of Social Work

Professor John F. Jones (b.1929) is a native of Ireland where he received his early education at Clongowes Wood College, made famous before his time by James Joyce, and at University College Dublin. He did his postgraduate studies at the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota, where he earned his master's degrees in Social Work and in Public Administration, and his doctorate. Professor Jones first came to Hong Kong in the 1950s, when he taught at Wah Yan College. Returning a decade later, he lectured at the University of Hong Kong and the old United College on Bonham Road.

Just prior to coming to Hong Kong — for the third time — nine years ago, Professor Jones was Dean of the University of Minnesota's School of Social Development, which he founded in 1971 and to which he gave the focus of integrated development involving economic, political and social progress. His interest in this area is summed up in a book which he and Rama S. Pandey edited, *Social Development: Conceptual, Methodological and Policy Issues*.

His other abiding research interests are group process and small group teaching. He is at present engaged in research with colleagues in his Department on the teaching function of social group work. Professor Jones has authored or edited half a dozen books, among which is one on Hong Kong's social services, *The Common Welfare*, published by The Chinese University Press in association with the United Nations Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

Professor Jones has held office in many international and national professional bodies, including the International Council on Social Welfare and the (U.S.) National Association of Social Workers. He has held senior visiting posts at the University of Wisconsin and Case Western Reserve University.

His hobbies are those of his six- and nine-year old children, Kiki and Sean — computers and story books. With Lois his wife, a librarian, he plays tennis regularly.

Department of Sociology

The Department of Sociology has its origin in the three smaller Departments of the Foundation Colleges. These smaller Departments were in existence before the establishment of the University and offered different programmes to students of their own College. Intercollegiate teaching was introduced in 1969 and complete integration of the Departments was implemented in March 1977.

Before the Departments of Anthropology and Psychology became full-fledged Departments in 1979 and 1982 respectively, they were sections of the Sociology Department.

Programmes of Studies

The Department offers a major and a minor undergraduate programme and the courses are organized around six major areas: Social Problems, Collective Behaviour, Social Organization, Sociology of Development, Chinese Society, and Applied Social Research.

The MPhil programme, started in the early 1970s, requires the students to devote the first year to course work and the second to thesis writing. So far, about forty students have graduated from this Programme. The PhD programme, which is basically a research-oriented programme, was introduced in this academic year.

In the undergraduate programme, there are currently about 230 major students and more than 320 minor and elective students. There is also a total of thirteen graduate students, twelve in the MPhil programme and one in the new PhD programme.

Research Activities

Staff of the Department have all along been very active in empirical research, previously under the Social Research Centre, and now under the Centre for Hong Kong Studies and the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.

Most of the research is carried out along two different lines: one is on the study of various social phenomena in Hong Kong; the other on the study of

traditional and modern China, particularly her changing commune, urbanization and small town development. These research programmes have been financially supported by both local and foreign institutions including mainly the Lottery Fund of Hong Kong Government, Hong Kong Training Council, The Asia Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Harvard-Yenching Institute, Trustees of Lingnan University, International Development Research Centre, United Nations, and, of course, the University itself.

Major projects completed include the following:

- (1) Kwun Tong Industrial Community Study
- (2) People of Kwun Tong Study
- (3) Hawker Study Programme
- (4) The Impact of Industrialization on Fertility in Hong Kong
- (5) Chinese and Western Medical Care Systems
- (6) Utilitarianistic Familism and Traditional Families
- (7) Corruption Study
- (8) Chinese Commune Study
- (9) Participatory Urban Services Delivery in Hong Kong
- (10) A Study of Adolescent Mentality in Hong Kong
- (11) Family Life Cycle and Community Life in Shatin

On-going projects include:

- (1) The Uses of Television and Other Mass Media in Hong Kong
- (2) Peer Group Integration, Leisure, and Life Satisfaction of Secondary School Youths in Hong Kong
- (3) Modernization and Family Change in Hong Kong
- (4) Chinese Society Programme
- (5) Chinese Population Study Programme

Career of the Graduates

Since Sociology Department does not offer

professional training, the careers of the graduates have not been confined to any particular profession. Over the years, graduates have competed successfully in various career fields. Employment surveys conducted by the Appointments Service for the past three years have shown that as their first career destinations, about fourteen percent were in civil service, forty-four percent in education, sixteen percent in commerce and industry, and fifteen percent in further studies.

Future Development

With the introduction of the Applied Social Research programme at the undergraduate level and the PhD programme at the graduate level, the Department will be entering a period of consolidation in the coming years. However, areas not yet covered will be explored; these include the areas of criminology, sociology of law, and social demography.

Over the past few years, the Department has spent considerable effort in working together with Zhongshan University to re-establish their Sociology Department, particularly in the training of their teaching staff. It is now felt that it is time to explore possible exchange programmes with other institutions or universities, both in China and overseas.

Professor Ambrose Yeo-chi King

Professor of Sociology

Professor Ambrose Yeo-chi King obtained his BA (Law) from the National Taiwan University in 1957, MA (Political Sciences) from the National Chengchi University, Taiwan in 1959, and PhD (Public and International Affairs) from the University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. in 1970.

Before coming to Hong Kong, Professor King had worked as Associate Editor of the Taiwan Commercial Press, Ltd. and Editor-in-chief of *The Eastern Miscellany* (東方雜誌), taught at the National Chengchi University, and undertaken post-doctoral research at the Centre for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh.

Professor King joined The Chinese University in 1970 as Lecturer in Sociology at New Asia College. He was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1974, Reader in 1979 and Professor in 1983. Since 1977, he has been Chairman of the Department of Sociology. Besides teaching, he also served concurrently as Director of the Social Research Centre from 1972 to 73. During his sabbatical leave in 1975-76, he went to England on a Leverhulme Fellowship and spent nine months at the University of Cambridge



Professor Ambrose Y.C. King

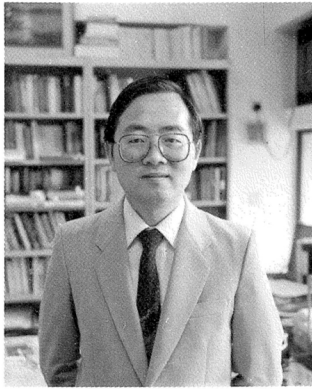
as an Associate of Clare Hall, and then to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Visiting Fellow of its Centre for International Studies. He has been appointed Head of New Asia College since 1977.

Despite his heavy administrative commitments, Professor King is still actively engaged in teaching and research. His current research interest is in organizational analysis and Chinese socio-cultural development. His publications include (in Chinese) *The Historical Development of Chinese Democratic Thought, From Tradition to Modernity: An Analysis of Chinese Society and Its Change, The Ecology of Public Administration, The Modernization of China and Intellectuals, Some Reflections on Cambridge, The idea of the University, The Predicament and Development of Democracy in China*, and (in English) *Social Life and Development in Hong Kong* (co-edited with Professor Rance P.L. Lee). He has published numerous articles in such international academic journals as *The British Journal of Sociology, The Journal of Social and Political Affairs, Asian Survey, Modern Asian Studies* and *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Sciences*. He has also rendered professional services to the international community by serving as an International Consulting Editor of *The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science* and as a member of the Editorial Board of *The China Quarterly*.

Professor Rance P.L. Lee

Professor of Sociology

Professor Rance Lee, 41, graduated from The Chinese University with the degree of BSSc in Sociology in 1965. He then took up doctoral studies in Medical Sociology and Methodology at the University of Pittsburgh, USA. On obtaining his PhD in 1968, Professor Lee returned to Hong Kong to take up a Lecturership in Sociology at his *alma mater*. Prior to his return to Hong Kong, he was also on the research staff of Harvard University School of Public Health from 1967 to 68.



Professor Rance Lee

Professor Lee has been active in teaching, research and administration since his appointment at this University. He was appointed Deputy Director of the Social Research Centre in 1969 and became its Director in 1973. He was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1975, Reader in 80 and Professor in 84. From 1980 to 83, Professor Lee was Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, and has also been Director of the Institute of Social Studies since 1982.

Professor Lee has a distinguished record of public service in Hong Kong. He was an Unofficial Member of the Shatin District Advisory Board and then the Shatin District Board from 1977 to 82. He is now a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Community Relations of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and Convener of the same Committee's Community Research Sub-committee, a member of the Kwun Tong Community Health Management Committee of the United Christian Medical Service, as well as a member of the Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Professor Lee has published numerous scholarly papers in learned journals of international repute, including *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science*, *Asian Survey*, *Social Science and Medicine*, and *World Health Forum*. He is the author/editor of seven books and sits on the editorial board of several international journals. He has been elected to serve as member as well as Secretary-Treasurer of the Research Committee on Medical Sociology of the International Sociological Association.

Social Research Project

Programme of Research and Teaching on Chinese Society

The programme of Research and Teaching on Chinese Society was launched in 1976 by the Department of Sociology and the former Social Research Centre with financial support from the Trustees of Lingnan University. The Programme's coordinator since 1982 has been Dr. Pedro Ng, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Sociology, and the Programme is now affiliated to the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies.

The main objective of the Programme is to promote the understanding of contemporary Chinese society with the aid of empirical research wherever possible. Such understanding is increasingly important for enriching the teaching programmes of not only Sociology but also various other social science disciplines.

One central concern of the Programme is the study of the changing social life and development of rural China. A group of faculty members, largely in Sociology, has studied a few communes in Guangdong Province in some detail, particularly Doushan Commune in Taishan County. Both field data and documentary information were used in the study of

such topics as population, education, family life, health care, agricultural technology and commune industries. Findings have been published in academic journals as well as in a book on Doushan Commune published by the Chinese University Press.

Urban-rural relations is another important area of study. Included for special examination is the development of small towns, which are playing a significant role in China's current modernization efforts. With the facilitation of the Jiangsu Academy of Social Science, a group of Sociology and Psychology colleagues went on a field trip to various towns in southern Jiangsu Province in the summer of 1984.

The Programme has also supported studies of Chinese society initiated by other social science colleagues. For example, some teachers and students of the Anthropology Department conducted a field study, in the summer of 1984, of the Yao people, an ethnic minority in Liannan in northern Guangdong. About the same time, colleagues of the Geography Department launched a project on the Special Economic Zones in southern China (e.g., Shenzhen,

Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen). Aspects under study include the environment, land utilization, planning, settlement, population distribution and economic potential. In December 1984 a field study of tourism and socio-economic development in Hainandao was conducted by teachers of the Departments of Geography and Sociology.

In addition, the Programme has sponsored our colleagues in Sociology and other Departments in their visits to China for the purposes of establishing professional contacts, exploring research possibilities, consultation and attending conferences. Recently the programme also sponsored a graduate student in Sociology to visit the Universities of Zhongshan, Shanghai, Nankai, and Beijing in connection with his research on the development of Sociology in China.

The Programme has played its part in promoting academic exchange between educational institutions in China and The Chinese University. Since 1982, one of the emphases of the Programme has been exchange between our Department of Sociology and its counterpart at Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. Most of our Sociology colleagues have, over the past few years, contributed to summer workshops held at Zhongshan at which special courses on basic concepts, research methods, and other selected topics in Sociology were offered. Some of Zhongshan's Sociology faculty members visited us on a number of occasions. Several of their younger teachers spent periods of special study with us, and two of them were admitted in 1984 to the MPhil programme in Sociology. One emerging development in the process of these activities is the

possibility of collaborative research between the two Sociology Departments. General guiding principles have been identified and specific efforts are expected to develop in the near future.

At the invitation of the Programme, Professor Fei Xiao-tong, the prominent Chinese sociologist and anthropologist, visited The Chinese University in July 1984 and conducted a symposium on 'The Social Significance of the Development of Small Towns in China'. During his visit, Professor Fei also met many colleagues and students of the University at informal gatherings. In February 1985, Mr. Shen Guanbao from Shanghai University's Sociology Department visited the University for research purposes as well as to promote closer ties between sociologists of the two Universities.

To cater for research needs, the Programme has established over the years a collection of resource materials on contemporary Chinese society. The collection now includes some fifty periodical titles, eleven major newspapers published in China, and over 2,200 volumes of books and documents.

With the Programme's support, colleagues of the Department of Sociology are currently revising the *English-Chinese Glossary of Sociological Terms*, which was first published in 1980. The purpose of the *Glossary* is to help standardize the Chinese translation of sociological terms. This is instrumental for the dissemination of sociological knowledge through the Chinese language, and hence would be beneficial for the communication of social research and probably the development of sociology itself in China.

- P. Ng



Miao tribes, one of the minorities in Hainandao

Participatory Urban Service Delivery in Hong Kong

The research project on Participatory Urban Service Delivery was started in late 1981 by Dr. Lau Siu-kai of the Department of Sociology, Dr. Kuan Hsin-chi of the Department of Government and Public Administration and Dr. Ho Kam-fai of the Department of Social Work. It is funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and under the auspices of the Centre for Hong Kong Studies.

The project is part of a cross-national project bearing the same theme, though the specific phenomena studied differ among the particular societies. Still, the broad comparative framework designed would enable meaningful comparisons to be made on a number of items among Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, South Korea and the Philippines. In fact, several cross-national seminars have already been held to discuss issues of common concern.

The main purpose of the project in Hong Kong is to look into the inter-relationships among local officials, local leaders and residents in four selected localities in Hong Kong – Tuen Mun, Tai Hang Tung, Kwun Tong and Sai Ying Pun. These inter-relationships are conceptualized to be grounded in a context characterized by the following features: (1) a bureaucratic government increasingly responsible for the delivery of urban and social services; (2) a thin and weak layer of local leaders; (3) a population increasingly dependent on public resources for the satisfaction of personal and social needs; and (4) a political setup where the channels of political participation are meagre and minimally effective.

As a tightly organized bureaucratic government encounters a society with minimal political organization in the process of service delivery, the lack of effective intermediate leadership is sorely felt. While the government is adopting a more tolerant posture towards activist grassroots leaders, it has yet to undertake more active efforts at leadership cultivation and organization building via sharing with them

information, power and other resources requisite for participatory service delivery.

What is urgently needed in Hong Kong at the present is information on the factors essential to the establishment of a more participatory service delivery system. More specifically, the variables that can explain the occurrence of active and organizationally involved leaders would be extremely useful to policy making. In pursuance of these ends, the project adopted a research design which would 'maximize' the availability of differences among the localities studied, in order to enlarge the possibility of locating the relevant factors for leadership behaviour. And the choice of Tuen Mun, Tai Hang Tung, Kwun Tong and Sai Ying Pun has these considerations in mind.

In 1981 and 82 the investigators interviewed the officials, leaders and residents of the four localities. During the process, the following kinds of information were obtained: (1) the normative and behavioural orientations of the three categories of people; (2) their perception and evaluation of the roles of themselves and others; (3) the ways they structure their relationships to others; (4) their perception of and feelings for their communities and the major problems affecting them; and (5) the collective efforts undertaken to improve community conditions and solve community problems. In short, the data collected should allow the investigators to locate the patterns of interactions among officials, leaders and the people, as well as the factors which underlie these patterns.

The data collected thus far are still under analysis. Up to now two reports on the preliminary findings have been published by the Centre for Hong Kong Studies. They are: 'Leaders, Officials, and Citizens in Urban Service Delivery: A Comparative Study of Four Localities in Hong Kong,' and 'Organizing Participatory Urban Services: The Mutual Aid Committees in Hong Kong.' A book-length report on the project will be completed by the end of the summer of 1985.

– S. K. Lau

The Chinese University Press: Exploring New Possibilities

by T.L. Tsim

At a certain stage in a university's development, the need for its own publishing house will become apparent. When a growing number of academics see a need for the publication of their research findings and when the result of these research efforts can no longer be adequately dealt with in the form of academic papers, the establishment of a university press to publish, in book form, works of academic merit will be a logical development. At The Chinese University of Hong Kong, such a point was reached in 1977, fourteen years after the University first came into being. Hitherto, the publication activities of the University had been taken care of by the Publications Office.

While the decision to establish a Chinese University Press was straight-forward and taken without difficulty, the task of giving effect to such a decision was by no means easy. Two major problems confronted the University Press in the early days and these are still with us today, albeit in a somewhat diminishing scale, thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Richard Lai, former Director of the Press, and thanks also to the guidance that was given him by the Senate Committee on University Press, whose Chairman is the Vice-Chancellor.

The two problems in question are the problem of selection and the problem of finance. Naturally, the two are not unrelated in that inadequate financial resources will almost preclude the publication of some very worthy but highly specialized academic books of very limited appeal. I use the word 'almost' advisedly because we, The Chinese University Press, do publish a number of books which must be judged to be in this category. And we would like to be able to do more if we could. As an academic publisher, we should really only be guided by two principles in considering whether or not to publish a manuscript. These are: firstly, whether the manuscript is a work of academic merit, and secondly, whether its publication will be a credit to the University, bearing in

mind its special character and strengths. Unfortunately, economic realities being what they are, The Chinese University Press, like many academic publishers all over the world, has had to introduce a third consideration, and that is whether the manuscript in question is likely to be well received in the book market. We do not insist that a book has to do spectacularly well in terms of sales volume, but neither can we go on publishing books which only sell fifty copies. I am happy to say that these cases are now few and far between. The finances of The Chinese University Press today are better than at any time in the past. The Revolving Fund which was established in 1978 as a separate account with a capital of \$300,000 to finance our publishing activities has grown to \$2,316,116 at the end of the last financial year. This Fund is a good indicator of the state of health of the University Press as all costs, with the exception of salaries, are charged to this account and all sales income is ploughed back into it. If the Revolving Fund is on the increase, as it has been doing in the last four years, it means The Chinese University Press has managed to produce academic books which sell reasonably well in the market.

To return to the problem of selection, it is clear that the editorial staff at The Chinese University Press should not be in a position to judge whether a manuscript has academic merit, the publication of which will bring credit to the University. The responsibility for this is vested with the Editorial Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on University Press, which in turn is answerable to the Senate. In practice, even the Editorial Sub-Committee does not feel it is competent to sit in judgment of every manuscript that has been submitted to it and so, outside scholars or specialists in their respective fields are called upon to read the manuscripts and give an evaluation on each. Based on the reader's comments, the Editorial Sub-Committee will decide whether to accept or reject a manuscript. Normally, every manu-

script is read by at least one specialist in the field; second and third opinions are invited when these are considered necessary. This reviewing process normally takes three to six months, but may take longer if the manuscript in question is highly specialized.

The procedures at The Chinese University Press have the beauty of simplicity. After a manuscript has been approved for publication by the Editorial Sub-Committee, the author of the work will be offered a standard contract with a standard royalty of ten percent of net receipts. We offer all our writers the same terms irrespective of their academic standing and the size or complexity of the publication. Once the contract is signed between the author of the manuscript and The Chinese University Press, the editorial and production departments take over and start work on preparing the manuscript for typesetting. The author will be involved in the subsequent proof-reading and will be consulted on editorial matters. From that point on, he can expect to see the manuscript published in book form within twelve months. Taking into consideration the reviewing time of three to six months, this means that the whole process from manuscript to book will take approximately one and a half years. This amount of production time is considered very reasonable by North American standard; over there this process normally takes two years.

When I took over as Director from Mr. Lai, I found a university press which is highly regarded by the community on the outside and which, on the inside, is firmly established and tightly structured. My job as I see it, then, is to continue the good work of my predecessor and to introduce changes only when changes are called for as a result of different circumstances.

I think most people will agree that circumstances have changed somewhat since 1983. To begin with, since the publication of the Llewellyn Report, the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration which formalized the transfer of sovereignty to China in 1997, and since the first report of the Education Commission recommended concrete measures to induce more secondary schools to teach in the medium of Chinese, the need for good quality textbooks written in the Chinese language for secondary schools has become urgent. The Chinese University Press had hitherto published textbooks in Chinese but only in two subjects, namely, Biology and Buddhism, and only for use in senior forms. This year we will publish a third. This is the textbook in Physics commissioned by the Chinese Teaching Material Development Committee. The book has been submitted to the Education Department and approved for use in

secondary schools. It will be available to students and teachers before the new school term begins in September. It is our intention to do much more in this area and plans are afoot to expand this part of our operation. If these plans come to fruition, the University Press will probably go through a period of expansion in order to cope with the extra work involved in the publication of secondary school textbooks in a much bigger scale than hitherto envisaged.

Today, eight years after The Chinese University Press first came into existence, we are in the happy position of being regarded as a good publisher by the international academic community. It is obvious that our strength, judging from our list of some two hundred titles, is in Chinese Studies and Southeast Asian Studies, including those with a focus on Hong Kong; together they account for some seventy percent of the books in our catalogue. This strength is now widely recognized by other universities. In order to increase the sales potential of our publications, it seems to me it is to our advantage to enter into joint publication with overseas institutions which are also strong in these same areas. The price advantage of having the typesetting done in Hong Kong has been brought to the attention of an increasing number of potential co-publishers and this will be an important aspect of our work in the future. The number of joint publications will, in all probability, increase in the next few years as a result of this promotional effort. We have gone into such arrangements with the university presses of Harvard, Columbia, and Washington in the past. This year we will increase the list with co-publication agreements with London University and Westview Press. This is in addition to our usual co-publisher in the United States, which is St. Martin's Press.

Finally, with the opening up of China and a revived interest in academic writing on the part of Mainland Chinese researchers and writers, there has been a steady increase in the number of manuscripts by authors who live in the Mainland. There have also been preliminary enquiries from university presses and other publishing houses in China regarding co-publication possibilities. These will of course be considered on their own merit as we do with all offers to publish. In time, I expect, the opening up of China will also make its impact on the publishing industry of Hong Kong as it has on the other sectors. Savings in cost and additional earnings from higher sales are not to be dismissed off hand. Neither is the prospect of being able to reach a wider reading public. In 1985 and looking at the future, the publishing arm of the University is confident that there will be many changes and even more opportunities ahead.

Profile of 1984 Freshmen

The University admitted 1,394 undergraduates in September 1984. A profile of the freshmen could be drawn from the 'Survey of the First-year Students', which was conducted by the Office of Student Affairs and received a high response rate of 98.3%.

The overall male to female ratio among the freshmen is 1.7:1. Male students form the majority in the Faculty of Science (83.3%) while about two-thirds of the first-year students of the Faculty of Arts are female. The average age of the students is 19.1 years, which is slightly higher than that of the previous year. The male and female averages are 19.2 and 18.9 respectively. Seventy-two percent of the students surveyed profess no religious beliefs. Those who do are mainly Protestants (21.4%) and Catholics (4.8%).

Prior to admission to this University, about 64% of the freshmen had completed Form/Middle 6 and 14.6% Form 7. 3.4% of them had attended post-secondary schools and 15% had undertaken private studies. In general, the students (98.4%) were active in extra-curricular activities at school and 68% had travelled outside Hong Kong. Approximately 63% of the freshmen had had some form of paid employment before entering the university.

The majority of the 1984 freshmen indicated that they had confidence in adapting to university life. Of the different areas in which they anticipated difficulty, the ones in which they showed the most concern were adaptation to the University's teaching method (22.2%), coping with the tutorials (20.9%), and understanding reading materials in English (19.5%).

Possibly because of the anxiety caused by the long series of examinations they had to go through, close to 80% of the freshmen were troubled, to various extents, by emotional problems during the three months before entering university. The problems were deemed serious in the case of another 10.5% of the students.

The educational standard of parents this year is similar to that of last year: about 8.5% of the fathers and 4.5% of the mothers have received education at tertiary level. 24.9% of the fathers and 16% of the mothers were educated to secondary standard. About half of the parents have completed primary school education. As for the fathers' occupation, 21% are semi-skilled workers, 9.8% store-owners and 8.9% service workers, while 12.9% of them are in retirement. A majority of the mothers (63.2%) are housewives, while 18.5% of them are employed as semi-skilled workers. The Survey revealed that 15.5% of the freshmen came from families with a monthly household income of \$9,000 or above, while the average was \$5,949. The average monthly household income per head was \$1,067.9, an increase by some 16% over the previous year's figure (\$919.7).

The majority of the freshmen (57.2%) live in Kowloon. About 22% of them live in the New Territories and 18.9% on Hong Kong Island. Slightly less than half (49.5%) of them live in public housing estates, with a living area of 2.6 to 5 square metres per person. This suggests that many of them (36.5%) live and study in rather congested conditions. The average size of household of the students is 5.8 persons. Nearly three quarters of the freshmen expressed a strong need for campus accommodation. Another reason for such a need is the time taken to commute between campus and home (more than two hours for 58% of them).

About 66.1% of the students expected to obtain some form of financial support for university education from Government grants and loans and that about 40% of them intended to take up summer or part-time jobs to help provide for their education expenses. Close to three quarters of the freshmen had to rely in varying degrees on their families for financial support.

An overwhelming majority of the freshmen (97%) selected their major field of study because of

their interest in the subject. Roughly 74% of them believed that their chosen fields of study would lead to promising career prospects. Some 15% of the students reported that family expectations had played a part in their choice of subjects.

Nearly all the students expected a university education to provide them with specialized training in their subjects of interest and assistance in perfecting their characters. Some 79% of them think that an all-round education is important. Most of the students expressed an interest in a large variety of extra-curricular activities at the University.

According to the survey, the five most preferred areas of employment are: Teaching (48.1%), Admin-

istration/Management (33.6%), Research (32.4%), Social Services (22.3%), and Computer and Data Processing (13.2%). As regards the employment sectors the freshmen preferred to join upon graduation, Business would be their top priority among their first choices (26.2%). This was followed by the Civil Service (24.6%) and the Education sector (22.6%) respectively.

Students surveyed claimed that they were not competent in adaptability, analytical ability, self-confidence and Chinese communication skill. On the other hand, they indicated deficiency in English communication skill, leadership abilities and social skills.

Career Destinations of 1984 Graduates

The 1984 annual employment survey, conducted by the Appointments Service, covered all first and higher degree graduates and diplomates. Out of a total of 1,033 first degree graduates, 903 returned completed and valid questionnaires, giving a response rate of 87.4%. The response rate of higher degree graduates and diplomates was 86.6%.

By the time the graduates of 1984 launched themselves into employment, the Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong were drawing to a close and there were clear indications that a settlement congenial to the territory's continued development would be concluded. The speculations and anxiety that had prevailed for some time and which had indirectly affected the supply of jobs in the local labour market were to a very large extent allayed, and there was a general recovery of confidence in the future, especially in the business sector.

The pattern of career destinations of 1984 graduates was highlighted by a continued increase in the number of graduates entering the business sector. This increase was particularly noticeable among graduates in the non-business disciplines. A more diversified choice of career fields was also in evidence, suggesting a greater awareness among the graduates of the range and variety of employment opportunities that were open to them.

The open-door economic policy adopted by the Chinese government in the last couple of years

has given rise to a spectacular increase in China's business activities with Hong Kong. The growth in both volume and variety of China-related business has created a substantial demand for manpower in the labour market, and the graduates of this University were among the first to recognize this as an area where they might profitably develop their careers. This interest in China trade and its ancillary activities was prominent among the graduates of 1984, and a considerable number of them took up trainee positions with PRC-funded organizations. Others availed themselves of the openings offered by local or foreign firms trading with China. It is expected that the demand for Hong Kong graduates will persist as long as China continues to pursue her present policy of modernization and economic development.

On the whole, the career destinations of the 1984 graduates presented a picture that was satisfactorily diversified.

First Degree Graduates

By early December 1984, that is, six months after graduation, 725 (80.3%) respondents were known to be engaged in full-time employment. The rest consisted of 155 (17.2%) who continued with their studies, 1 (0.1%) who emigrated abroad, 2 (0.2%) who were travelling, and 2 (0.2%) who were ill and therefore not seeking employment. Eighteen (2%) were still seeking suitable employment at the time

of analysis.

There was a decrease in the percentage of graduates entering the Education sector but there was a corresponding rise in the percentage of graduates entering business. Graduates who opted for a Civil Service career was on the decline.

The percentage of graduates entering the Business sector has continued to grow since 1982: from 36.6% in 1982 to 39.9% in 1983, and 45.6% in 1984. There was a significant increase of 13.1% among the Social Science graduates who entered the Business sector (44.1% in 1984 and 31% in 1983). Among those who were employed in the Business sector, 37.5% were working in local companies, 21.5% were employed by American firms, and about 17% joined PRC-funded firms. The rest were working for companies owned by British (8.2%), Japanese (6.6%) and other (9.6%) interests.

The number of graduates entering the Education sector decreased from 46.5% in 1983 to 40.3% in 1984. There was a considerable drop in the numbers of Social Science and Science graduates joining the Education sector, by about 17% and 6% respectively. Among those opting for a career in education, a vast majority (85.6%) was teaching in secondary schools while roughly 9% were teaching in tertiary educational institutions. Most (92.4%) of those who were engaged in secondary school teaching worked in subsidized or caput schools.

As the Government continued to maintain zero-growth in its workforce, the number of graduates joining the Civil Service further decreased from 10.5% in 1982 through 6.8% in 1983 to 5.4% this year.

The following fields accounted for the first jobs of about 88% of the respondents: Teaching (39.8%), Banking and Finance (9.8%), Marketing (7.9%), Administration/Management (7%), Social Services (7%), Computer/Data Processing (5.4%), Electronic Engineering (5.2%), Accounting (4%) and the Disciplined Services (1.9%).

Graduates who took up Marketing positions increased by roughly 3% (7.9% in 1984 and 4.8% in 1983). The increase among the Social Science graduates, by 6.1% was particularly noticeable.

As there were more Social Work graduates (66 in 1984 as compared to 46 in 1983) this year, the number of graduates engaged in the Social Services increased.

As in the previous years, Electronics and Computer Science graduates were mainly engaged in jobs directly related to their training. Roughly 83% and 95% of the graduates in Electronics and Computer Science were employed as electronic engineers and programmers/system analysts respectively.

The median monthly salary for graduates entering the Government, the Education sector and the Commerce and Industry sector were \$5,819, \$5,720 and \$3,956 respectively.

Close to 50% of the graduates received an initial pay above \$5,500 per month. Slightly more than one percent of them, most of whom serving in the Disciplined Services, received over \$8,000 per month.

On the average, the initial salary of 1984 graduates appreciated by 9.2% in Government, 10.2% in Education and 11.5% in Commerce and Industry.

Half of the graduates were substantively satisfied with their current employment while roughly 34% reported average satisfaction. Generally speaking, graduates were interested in their work and enjoyed amicable working relationships with their colleagues. However, about a quarter (26.9%) of the graduates were not entirely happy with the management styles of their employers, and 26.6% felt that the training provided was inadequate. 23% expressed concern about their prospects for advancement.

Nearly 76% of the graduates secured employment by the end of August. There were 37% of them who received two or more offers. About 15% were on their second or third job at the time of the Survey.

The number of graduates pursuing further studies immediately after graduation rose considerably from 118 (13%) in 1983 to 155 (17.2%) this year. About 28% of them entered overseas universities. Among these graduates, 6.5% were on full scholarships while 16% of them were partially financed by teaching assistantships.

Part-time Degree Graduates

The first batch of part-time degree graduates in 1984 were all Social Work majors. They continued to work in the same organizations which they had been serving during their part-time studies. Some of them had signed contractual arrangements with their employers prior to entering university that required them to continue serving in the same organizations for a specified period of time after graduation.

Two of the graduates were promoted from the rank of Social Work Assistant to that of Assistant Social Work Officer, while the others kept their original positions, which were all within the graduate grade. Although there were no immediate incremental benefits for these graduates, all felt that the degree would be a useful asset in their career development. They also suggested that their university studies, which had direct relevance to their work, were a valuable help to the efficient discharging of their professional duties.

Higher Degree Graduates

Of all higher degree graduates who responded to the Survey, 81 (77.1%) had commenced work, 23 (21.9%) were engaged in further studies and 1 (1%) was pregnant and not seeking employment at the time of analysis.

Roughly 29% of the higher degree graduates (not including MBA graduates) continued with their studies (17% in 1983). About 83% of these graduates were in the Science disciplines. Most of those who pursued higher studies received financial aids in the form of scholarships or teaching assistantships.

Roughly 64% of the graduates in employment were engaged in teaching at secondary or tertiary level. About 11% of them joined the Civil Service.

Most of the graduates (87.3%) received a monthly salary above \$5,500 and about 32% of them, who had previous working experience or who were reinstated in their original jobs upon completion of study leave, were earning over \$10,000 a month.

Most of the MBA graduates (96.2%) entered the commercial sector upon graduation. Banking and Finance (27%), Marketing (19.3%), Administration/Management (11.6%), Computer/Data Processing (11.6%), Market Research (7.7%) and Research (7.7%)

were the fields which attracted most of the MBA graduates. A large majority (80.8%) of the MBA graduates had an initial monthly salary in the range of \$5,501 to \$7,000. The average monthly salary appreciated by 7% as compared to last year's figure.

On the average, each MBA graduate had 2.5 appointment offers and 11.5% of them were in the second job since graduation at the time of analysis.

Diplomates of the School of Education

The majority of the diplomates (94.8%) were employed in the field for which they had been trained. Almost all of those who took up teaching positions were serving in Government or aided schools.

The commencing salary for about 70% of the diplomates was in the range of \$6,001 to \$6,500 per month. The average appreciation over last year's figure, by 4.1% was slight. This may be attributed to the fact that there was a substantial number of diplomates this year who had little pre-qualification teaching experience, and who therefore entered the teacher's salary scale closer to the starting point than many of the diplomates of 1983, who had relatively more pre-qualification experience and therefore with proportionally higher salary.

Recent Publications of the University

The following books and journal were published by the Chinese University Press in the last six months:

(Titles in Chinese)

Chen Zuyan: *The Chronological Biography of Zhang Yue* (vii + 91 pp., paperback)

T.I. Jao & H.T. Tseng: *Studies on the Inscriptions of the Bells and Chimes from the Tomb of Marquis Yi of the Tseng State at Sui-hsien* (vi + 175 pp., hardcover)

Poon Ming-sun (comp.): *Chinese Classical Fiction: A Bibliography of Articles in Collections (1912-1980)* (207 pp., paperback)

Y.P. Tse & H.W. Yau: *Palaeolithic Sites in China* (xxi + 165 pp., plates, hardcover)

Byron Weng (ed.): *Essays on the Constitution of the People's Republic of China* (320 pp., paperback)

Zhu Guangqian: *Vico's Scienza Nuova and Its Influence on Chinese and Western Aesthetics* (116 pp., paperback)

(Titles in English)

T.K. Cheng: *Studies in Chinese Ceramics* (x + 316 pp., hardcover)

David Flux: *Hong Kong Taxation – Law and Practice* (1984-85 edition) (xxix + 449 pp., hardcover)

Sydney S.K. Fung & Lai Shu-tim (comp.): *25 T'ang Poets – Index to the English Translations* (xxviii + 696 pp., hardcover)

D.C. Lau (tr.): *Mencius*, Vols. 1 & 2 (xl + 384 pp., hardcover)

Stephen C. Soong & John Minford (eds.): *Trees on the Mountain* (396 pp., hardcover)

Paul Yang, S.J.: *Chinese Lexicology and Lexicography: A Selected and Classified Bibliography* (xlvi + 361 pp., hardcover)

Journal

Hong Kong Journal of Business Management, Vol. 2 (98 pp., paperback)

Seminars · Concerts · Exhibitions

* The Department of Economics organized the following seminars:

- ‘**International Trade, Finance and Debt Crises**’ by **Professor Robert M. Stern**, Professor of Economics and Policy Studies, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, on 5th February.
- ‘**Speculative Effects on the Level of Interest Rates**’ and ‘**Speculation and Foreign Exchange Market**’ by **Professor E. Streissler**, who is the Professor of Economics, University of Vienna, and New Asia Ming Yu Visiting Scholar, on 11th and 13th February respectively.

* The Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Anthropology jointly presented the following seminars:

- ‘**Recent Ethnological Studies in Southwestern China**’ and ‘**Studies on the Yi Nationality**’ by **Mr. Li Shaoming**, Director, Sichuan Institute of National Minorities, China, on 6th and 8th February respectively.
- ‘**The Pai-yao and Kuo-shan-yao Peoples of Guangdong**’ and ‘**The Yao People in Guangdong**’ by **Mr. Zhao Jiawang**, Vice-President of the Institute of Guangdong Minorities, on 1st and 5th March respectively.

* The Institute of Chinese Studies organized the following seminars:

- ‘**Chinese Medicine and the Ways of Healthy Living**’ by **Dr. Ji Liangchen**, Deputy Director of Internal Medicine, Beijing Chinese Medical Hospital, on 7th February.
- ‘**Important Archaeological Finds of Ch’u Culture**’ by **Mr. Liu Binhui**, Research Fellow of Hubei Museum, on 26th March.

* **Professor Ye Shunzan**, Research Associate of the Institute of Geography, Academia Sinica, Beijing,

spoke on ‘**Regional Perspectives on the Relationships of Development of Two Metropolises: Beijing and Tianjin**’ on 8th February. The seminar was organized by the Department of Geography.

* The Department of Marketing and International Business presented a lecture on ‘**New Situation on the Introduction of Technology in the Trade between China and Hong Kong**’ by **Mr. Liu Chi-keung**, Managing Director of Chaining Development Ltd., on 11th February.

* **Professor George F. McLean**, Secretary of Council for Research in Values and Philosophy, The Catholic University of America, conducted a seminar on ‘**Moral Education**’ on 4th March. The seminar was organized by the Department of Philosophy.

* New Asia College and the Department of Fine Arts presented the following lectures and demonstrations by **Mr. Cheng Shifa**, a famous painter from China and New Asia S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow:

- ‘**Flower and Bird Painting**’ on 5th March
- ‘**Landscape Painting**’ on 14th March
- ‘**Figure Painting**’ on 23rd March

* **Professor Ji Zhongpu**, **Professor Chen Keji** and **Professor Shen Ziyin**, Chinese medical experts from China, delivered a popular science lecture on ‘**Research and Clinical Applications of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in China**’ on 10th March. The lecture was organized by the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre.

* The Department of Chemistry presented a lecture on ‘**Conversions of Alpha-Hydroxy and Alpha-Amino Acids with Self-reproduction of the Centre of Chirality**’ on 12th March by **Professor D. Seebach**, Laboratorium für Organische Chemie, Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule, Switzerland.

- * **Mr. Michael Thomas**, Attorney General delivered a public lecture on **'Legal Reform in Hong Kong Prior to 1997'** on 14th March. The lecture was jointly organized by the Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies and the Department of Government and Public Administration.
- * A Symposium on **'Clinical Application of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)'** was held on 16th March. The symposium was organized by the Department of Psychology and the Centre for Hong Kong Studies in collaboration with the University of Minnesota.
- * **Dr. W.I. Milne** of the Department of Engineering, Cambridge University, U.K., gave a lecture on **'Amorphous Silicon and Its Applications'** on 22nd March. The lecture was presented by the Department of Physics.
- * **Dr. Catherine Jones**, Senior Lecturer in British and Comparative Social Policy, University of Birmingham, spoke on **'From Bureaucratic to Populist Social Policy: The Prospects for Development between Now and 1997'** on 22nd March. The seminar was organized by the Department of Social Work.
- * A Sports Conference entitled **'From Theory to Practice'** was held on 23rd March. The conference was jointly organized by the Physical Education Unit, the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and the Department of Extramural Studies, and sponsored by The Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong. It highlighted the practical implication of recent research methods and findings in Exercise Science and hopes to narrow the gap between researchers and practitioners. More than ten speakers from U.S.A., China and Hong Kong gave talks on the work in their respective countries.
- * The United College presented:
 - A public lecture on **'Computer in China'** by **Mr. Ou Yishan**, Associate Professor of Computer Science of the South China Institute of Technology, on 27th March.
 - A panel discussion on **'Constitutional Development of Imperial China: The Role of Eunuchs'** by **Professor Samuel E. Finer**, Professor Emeritus of All Soul's College, Oxford University and United College Distinguished Visiting Scholar, on 29th March.
 - A public lecture on **'Management of Foreign Investment and Investment Environment in China'** and **'Rural Industrialization in China'** by **Professor Yi Tingzhen**, Professor of Economics and History of Nankai University, on 1st and 22nd April respectively.
 - A public lecture on **'Political Leaders in Modern China'** and a seminar on **'The Theories, Trends and Prospects of Historical Research on Modern China'** by **Professor Chang Peng-yuen**, Professor of History, Research Institute of History, Taiwan National Normal University and Research Fellow, Research Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, on 10th and 11th April respectively. The latter was organized in conjunction with the United College History Society.
- * The Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies presented a seminar on **'The Advantages and Potential of Economic Development in China's Special Economic Zones'** on 28th March. Speakers of the seminar included lecturers of South China Normal University and this University.
- * **Professor Russel J. Reiter**, Professor of Neuroscience, Department of Cellular and Structural Biology, The University of Texas, U.S.A., spoke on **'The Pineal Gland: Pineal Indoleamine Metabolism and Reproduction'** on 4th April. The seminar was organized by the Department of Biochemistry.
- * The Music Department staged a series of concerts from February through April in celebration of (1) The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Department; (2) the 10th anniversary of the installation of the pipe organ by the renowned organ builder from Germany, Mr. Detlef Kleuka, in the Chung Chi Chapel, and (3) the 300th anniversary of the births of J.S. Bach, Handel and Domenico Scarlatti.
 - **Bach Organ Recital** by **Dr. Sheila Chin** and **Mr. Peter Stevenson**, Lecturers in Music on 28th February.
 - **Mozart Oboe Concerto** by the Chinese University Orchestra with **Peter Cooper** (oboe) as soloist on 5th March
 - **Bach Organ Recital** by **Ho Chung-kwong**, **Fung Kit-me**, **Tong Do-yuen** and **Mak Yung-cheung** on 13th March
 - A **Special Concert** by the **Academy of Performing Arts Orchestra and Choir and Chung Chi Choir** on 14th March
 - A **Lecture-Recital** on **'Viol da Gamba'** by **Alison Crum** with **Marilyn Watson** accompanying on the harpsichord on 18th March

- A Student's Concert by Chan Suk Yee and Tsang Kwan Li on 21st March
- A Bach Organ Recital by Professor Werner Jacob on 25th March
- A Lecture-Recital on 'Fugues of J.S. Bach' by Professor Klaus Boerner on 27th March
- A Student's Concert by Helen Yang and Grace Sun on 28th March
- Violin and Piano Recital by Dr. Harrison Ryker and Professor David Gwilt of the Music Department on 9th April

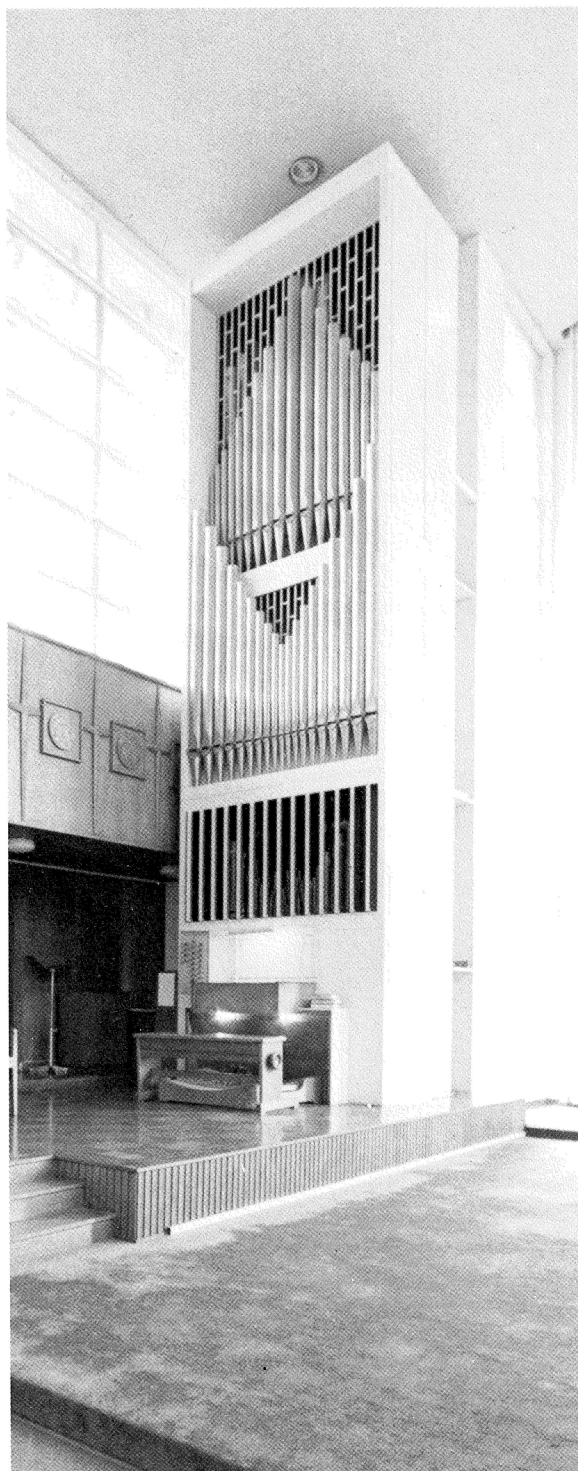
Other concerts staged by the Department include:

- The Third Year Student's Concert on 15th February
- A Harp Recital by Ms. Linda Ayella-Semes on 27th February
- The Second Year Student's Concert on 7th March
- A Student's Concert – Chinese Instruments on 8th March
- A Chinese Music Concert by Gloria Ku (Pipa) and Lau Chor Wah (Gu-qin) on 11th March
- A Piano Lecture-Recital on 'The Development of the Variation' by Professor John Clegg on 2nd April

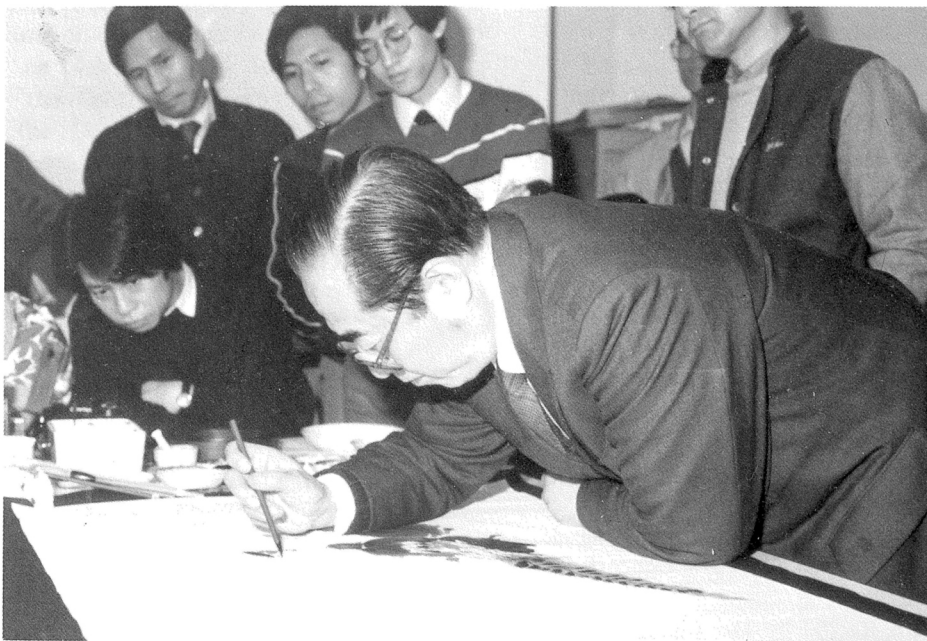
* The Art Gallery is mounting an Exhibition of the Art of Song and Yuan Ceramics until 14th May. The exhibits consists of celadon, qinbai, northern white wares, temmokus, brown painted wares, and blue and whites.

* An Exhibition featuring about one hundred books and reprints by participants of the 'International Conference of Philosophy on Harmony/Strife' and the teaching staff of the Department of Philosophy was held in the University Library from 8th to 18th March.

* The Chinese University Press and the Hong Kong University Press jointly organized A Joint Exhibition of University Publications from 15th to 31st March at the Commercial Press Book Centre. The Department of Extramural Studies of this University and the Commercial Press Limited also collaborated in the event. Academic and general books, self-learning courses and cassette tapes were displayed at the Exhibition.



The Pipe Organ of Chung Chi College



Demonstration by Mr. Cheng Shifa after his lecture at New Asia College



*Pillow with moulded design green glaze, Henan type, N. China; Jin 12th to 13th Centuries
(Exhibition of the Art of Song and Yuan Ceramics)*

Personalia

(From 16th January to 15th March 1985)

I. Appointments

Academic Staff

Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Clive Stewart Cockram
Senior Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Henry Graham Stanley Murray
Senior Lecturer in Microbiology
Dr. Jacob S.O. Loke
Visiting Senior Lecturer in Medicine
Dr. Lam Tai Kwan
Lecturer in Paediatrics
Mr. Charles Andrew Van Hasselt
Lecturer in Surgery
Dr. Michael John Glavina
Visiting Lecturer in Anaesthesia
Dr. Christopher John Haines
Visiting Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology

School of Education

Miss Chan Shu Yuk, Janice
Instructor
Dr. Law Kwok Chuen
Honorary Lecturer
Mr. Lee Yu Tai
Honorary Lecturer

Administrative Staff

Dr. Wang Chi
University Librarian, University Library System
Mr. Lai Hei Wing
Services Engineer, Technical Services Unit
Mr. Lau Yee-fui
Assistant Librarian II, University Library System

Mrs. Wan Tam Kit Chi
Assistant Librarian II, University Library System
Mr. Lum Yee Chung
Executive Officer II, Registry
Mr. Ma Kwai Hung
Executive Officer II, University Press
Mrs. Chan Suen Kai Min, Alice
Chinese Secretary, Department of Extramural Studies
Mr. Lam Chi Wing
Probationary Assistant Librarian, University Library System

Research Staff

Dr. Cheng Kwok Ping
Research Associate, Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre
Mr. Tang Chung
Research Associate, Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art
Dr. Anabella Levin-Freris
Honorary Research Associate, Department of Morbid Anatomy

II. Promotions

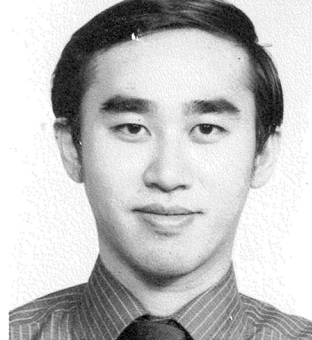
Administrative Staff

Mr. Edward Lau Yiu Kwong
Assistant Secretary, Personnel Section, Secretariat
Mr. Yuen Kin Chung
Assistant Secretary, Personnel Section, Secretariat
Mr. Lee Shu Wing
Assistant Registrar, Academic and Examination Section, Registry

Profiles



Professor CHENG Tsu-yu



Dr. Kar Neng LAI

Dr. WANG Chi

University Librarian

Dr. Wang Chi was educated in America, receiving his BS from the University of Maryland in 1957 and his MA and PhD in 1965 and 69 respectively from Georgetown University. In 1958 Dr. Wang joined the Library of Congress in America, thereby began his lifelong career in library management while establishing himself as a scholar specializing in Asian studies. He was the Oriental Specialist at the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress from 1960 to 67 and served as Assistant Head of the Chinese and Korean Section from 1969 to 75 before becoming its Head. While on leave from the Library of Congress (1970-72), he took up a two-year appointment as the University Librarian at this University. In addition to library work, Dr. Wang has been teaching Chinese History at Georgetown University as Professor on a part-time basis since 1969. Dr. Wang joined this University again as the University Librarian on January 1985.

Dr. Wang is a member of the American Library Association, Association for Asian Studies, American Historical Association, Phi Alpha Theta, American Association of University Professors, and National Committee on US-China Relations.

Professor CHENG Tsu-yu

Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Chinese Studies

Professor Cheng Tsu-yu, a well-known scholar from Singapore, specializes in the study of Chinese Rhetoric, and was awarded a Certificate by the Institute of Language Teaching, Waseda University, Tokyo. He delivered a paper at a conference on Sinology in England in 1971, and has been invited to give lectures and conduct research in various universities and research institutes in Japan and the United States since the 1960s. He was appointed Professor of the Graduate School of Waseda University in 1964 and a Full Professor in Chinese Rhetoric of Daito Bunka University from 1978 to 1980.

Professor Cheng's major publications include: *Changes in Chinese Rhetorics, A Textual Examination of the Collected Poems of Huang Ts'ung-hsien,*

Selected Works of Cheng Tsu-yu, Posthumous Conversational Notes between Huang Ts'ung-hsien and His Japanese Friends (Co-editor: Saneto Keishu), *On Chinese Poetics and Poetical Notes, A Draft History of Chinese Rhetoric* (the first of its kind), *In Remembrance of My Japanese Friends*, and *Lectures Given in Tokyo*, etc., some of which have been translated into English and Japanese.

Apart from being a scholar of classical Chinese literature, Professor Cheng is also a literary writer and critic. He has published countless proses, essays, poems and literary criticism in various journals in China and abroad. His name appears in *A Dictionary of Literary Figures in China, A Dictionary of Chinese and Foreign Writers*, and *Who's Who in Japanese Universities*.

Professor Cheng is now Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Chinese Studies.

Dr. Kar Neng LAI

Senior Lecturer, Department of Medicine

Dr. Kar Neng Lai graduated MB BS from the University of Hong Kong in 1975 with distinction in Medicine and won the C.P. Fong Gold Medal in Medicine. He worked as a lecturer in Medicine at his alma mater from 1976 to 78. He went to Australia the following year, and received his training in Nephrology at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Adelaide, South Australia. He also worked at the Prince Henry Hospital, Sydney before returning to Hong Kong in late 1982. He joined this University in 1983 as Lecturer in Medicine and was appointed Senior Lecturer in 1985.

Dr. Lai became a member of the Royal College of Physician (United Kingdom) in 1980, and received his Doctorate in Medicine from the University of Hong Kong in 1983 for his thesis entitled 'Observation of Left Ventricular Function in Uraemic Patients'. His research interest in Nephrology include IgA nephropathy, uraemic cardiomyopathy and haemofiltration therapy. He has been elected members of various international organizations including the Australasian Society of Nephrology, International Society of Nephrology and the New York Academy of Sciences.

尚寒心
新院
乙丑
畫



A figure painting by Cheng Shifa



*Mallet vase in celadon glaze, Zhejiang Longquan ware; S. Sung to Yuan, 12th to 14th Centuries
(Exhibition of the Art of Song and Yuan Ceramics)*