

中文大學校刊  
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Number One 1985





# Chinese University Bulletin

## Number One 1985

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## Contents

### *News*

Twenty-Eighth Congregation . . . . .	1
International Conference on Sung China . . . . .	5
Symposium on 'The Development of New Fertility Regulating Agents from Plants' . . . . .	6
Report of the Special Panel on Curriculum Review . . . . .	7
Donation from the Shaw Foundation . . . . .	8
News in Brief . . . . .	8

### *Recent Developments*

<b>Paintings by Yangzhou Artists of the Qing Dynasty from the Palace Museum . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
The First Four Years — Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. . . . .	20
Statistical Consulting Services Unit Established . . . . .	23
Donations to the Alumni Education Foundation . . . . .	24

### *Academic/Cultural Events*

Seminars . Exhibition. . . . .	25
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<i>Profiles</i> . . . . .	28
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<i>Personalia</i> . . . . .	29
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<i>Gifts and Donations.</i> . . . .	31
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*Cover: Luo Pin, Mountain Pass in Sichuan*

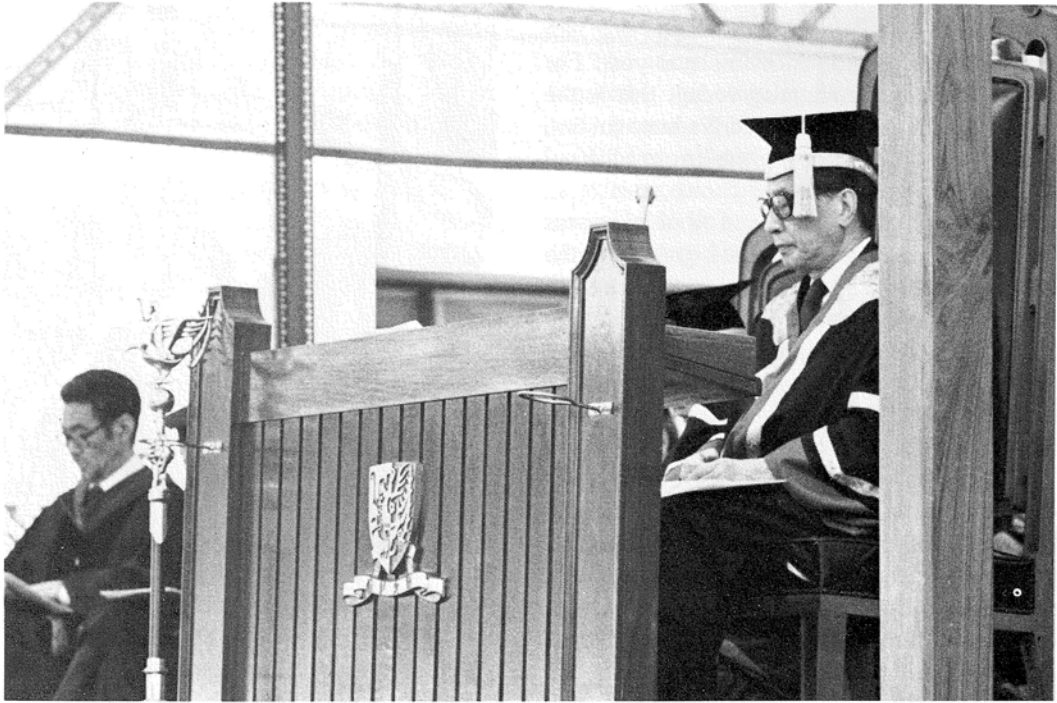
### **Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin***

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## Twenty-Eighth Congregation



*The Twenty-Eighth Congregation for the Conferment of First Degrees was held on 6th December, 1984 at the University Mall. In the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde, who was away from Hong Kong, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, the Pro-Chancellor, officiated at the ceremony. This Congregation is significant in that it saw the graduation of the first batch of Part-time Degree undergraduates, all six of whom were in Social Work.*

*This year, a total of 1,039 graduates received their bachelor's degree: 248 the Bachelor of Arts, 212 the Bachelor of Business Administration, 254 the Bachelor of Science and 325 the Bachelor of Social Science.*

*In his address to the congregation of over 4,000 graduates, parents and guests, Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, exhorted the graduates to 'choose to adopt a longer view and wider perspective of the world around them and realize they too have responsibilities beyond the advancement of their personal careers'. He also urged that as the future of Hong Kong and its people becomes closely intertwined with the destiny of China, it is important that Chinese intellectuals in Hong Kong should carefully re-examine their attitude and reassess their responsibility to Hong Kong and China, as well as keep in close touch with events and changes throughout China.*

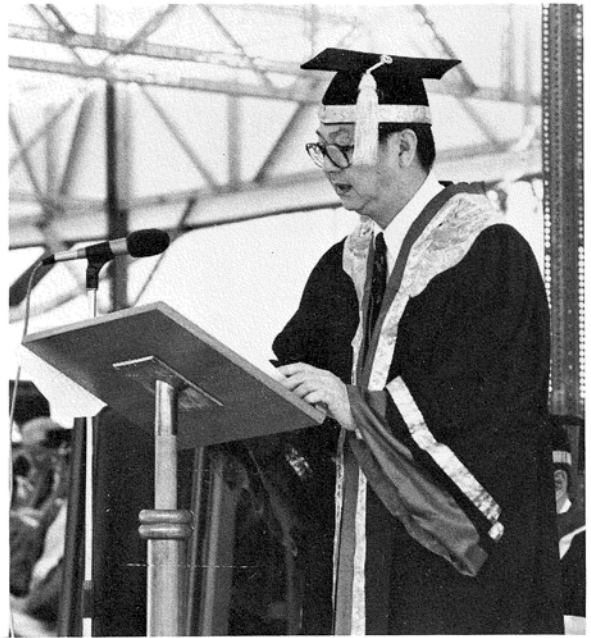
## Address by Dr. Ma Lin

*Mr. Pro-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

The year 1984 has been a most unusual year. For those of you who are graduating today, this is the year when, having finished your undergraduate studies, you will start working life or venture into specialized advanced studies. Whatever your choice, this is an important milestone in your life, and all of us present — your teachers, relatives, honoured guests of the University and myself included — will want to congratulate you on reaping the rewards of four years of hard work and wish you a bright and propitious future. For Hong Kong, this is the year when its own future is being decided, and its fate reaches a turning-point. From this point onward, Hong Kong will have to gradually evolve from its present mode of governance into a position at which it can, step by step, take on the responsibility of managing most of its own affairs. Naturally, such a major change with effects reaching into every single family would generate a great deal of discussion and speculation. The fact of the matter is, the real significance and result of this change will probably not be known for another five, ten or even many more years to come.

If we cast our sights further and look at the whole of China, it will be seen that 1984 is undoubtedly a crucial year for China as well. It has now been decided that the reforms which have proved successful in the countryside would be introduced in the cities and in the industries, and that the experience gained from the Special Economic Zones would be extended to fourteen coastal cities; it has also been announced that the entire economic structure, including price, wage, monetary and managerial systems, is now to be overhauled. Will these major and far-reaching reforms be really carried through and thus lead to stable, rapid progress and bring long sought prosperity? Or will they yet once again run aground in policy shifts? This must be a question which is constantly being asked by everyone in Hong Kong, including our colleagues and our students who are graduating today. In fact, it may be said that the future of all of us here and the future of Hong Kong as well have become closely intertwined with the destiny of China. If that is so, then at this crucial moment it is of importance that Chinese intellectuals in Hong Kong should carefully re-examine their attitude and reassess their responsibility in relation to Hong Kong and China, and that is what I propose to discuss here today.

During the past two years, many Hong Kong



people in all walks of life have spoken out on the future of the Territory, in particular what its future socio-economic-political system should be like. Many views and suggestions have been put forward, most of them advanced in the interest of safeguarding the present rights of the local people and preserving existing systems and institutions. Many of these views have subsequently been incorporated into the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong. Therefore, although legally the future of Hong Kong has been decided at the negotiating table between the Chinese and British Governments, in actual fact the efforts of the Hong Kong people to fight for their rights through voicing their views have not been wasted. This is an experience from which we all should take heart. Hong Kong will soon be faced with yet more major political issues, as for example, the development of representative government and the formulation of the Basic Law of Hong Kong. Given the valuable experience that has been acquired, our people will no doubt gain political maturity in due course, and learn to view these issues in long-term perspective and cope with them by more suitable and effective means. I fully believe our interests would be in good hands.

Still, many far-sighted people have pointed out that whatever the prescription for Hong Kong's future political system, it will be unrealistic to expect that its actual operation and development can be isolated from major political trends in China. Therefore, to care for the long-term interest of Hong Kong, one really cannot afford to confine one's attention

to Hong Kong alone, but must rather keep in close touch with events and changes throughout China. Besides, it would also be unworthy of us, who even though residents in Hong Kong nevertheless have grown up and have been educated as Chinese, to think of but our own rights, and forget that we also owe something to our people and our culture.

In fact, there have always been a number of people in Hong Kong who have concern for China and have made contributions to China. During the past five or six years, China has adopted an open-door policy in order to pull in outside resources and expertise for accelerating her economic and technological development and expanding her manpower training programmes, thus providing the entrepreneurs, professionals and intellectuals in Hong Kong with fresh opportunities of further expanding their activities and fully utilizing their talents. While in a country of one billion people their influence cannot but be limited, they have nevertheless by drive and enthusiasm started a great deal. Witness, for example, the investing in and building up of hotels and industries in many different areas, including the Special Economic Zones, a number of coastal cities and even areas in the remote northwest; the building of schools and universities through generous donations; expanding academic cooperation and exchange; as well as providing assistance in the training of management personnel at many levels. Some results have already come out of these endeavours, and indeed it may be said that this is the way in which the people of Hong Kong have demonstrated their sense of responsibility towards China. From now on, as the relationship between Hong Kong and China further grows, this kind of work will no doubt increase in importance and variety, and inevitably so will our responsibility.

However, for China to become truly modernized, it would not be enough to simply increase investments, improve industrial enterprises, expand education and introduce new technology. Efforts at a more fundamental level are called for: she would have to achieve no less than the transformation of her ethos and of her institutional framework. This crucial point first dawned on the far-sighted thinkers of the country as early as the end of the last century, when attempts to catch up with the West through direct industrial and arms build-up proved a failure. Yet China being an immense country with a strong tradition stretching over several millenia, it has been difficult for her to quickly respond to the challenges of modern civilization, which is itself making progress at ever increasing speed at the same time. That is why China is still underdeveloped today in her institutions and ideas despite the continuous effort of many thinkers to

wake her up throughout the better part of a century. It is therefore of great significance that China recently announced the adoption of a 'long-term open-door policy' as a cardinal and irrevocable state policy; that she emphasized time and again the importance of 'liberating one's thinking', and the need for reassessing the essence of socialism and its course of development. This shows that China has learned the painful lesson from her recent history, and has come to fully realize the disastrous effect of a close and inward-looking mentality. She is therefore now determined to learn from others and seek change in the most fundamental way. Indeed it may be said that recent reforms in economic and management policies have all sprung from this realization and determination.

The people of Hong Kong are well aware of the significance of this major transformation, and they are truly heartened by this change. The fact that the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future has been accepted by the majority of the local people is no doubt closely related to the inevitability of historical and political developments, but surely it must also owe something to the contents of the Joint Declaration which are both reasonable and detailed, as well as to the innovative and dynamic new face of China which we now witness.

Will this determination to reform persist and reach every area of national life? How can it gain sufficient support to launch China into a new and modern era? These are questions which concern every single Chinese, and the search for their answers is surely a task from which the Chinese intellectual cannot escape.

This is not to overlook that for many years China has been under a highly centralized political system, within which many intellectuals were conscious that not much weight would be attached to their humble views, and some even felt they really had no right to make themselves heard. I believe this situation is now changing. A modern society must value the intellect. It must therefore be an open society which is decentralized in decision-making, in order that it can draw upon the talent and wisdom of all of its educated people in the most effective manner. In such a society, the value of an intellectual does not merely lie in his ability of solving practical problems by use of specialized knowledge, but also arises from the fact that he can, on strength of his learning and foresight, voice opinions and take stands on major national issues. While such opinions and stands may not always be correct, and may not have direct bearing on the political process, nevertheless in the long run they may well shape the overall

political and cultural development of society as a whole. To exert such influence can be said to be the most fundamental responsibility of an intellectual, and to create the conditions in which the intellectual can exert this influence can also be said to be the most pressing task facing a country which seeks to modernize.

China has now reversed the previous tendency of relegating the educated class to a minor role. She has, in fact, affirmed the value of intellectual labour and recognized the crucial role of education and knowledge in the process of modernization. Furthermore, the devolution of power, the separation of state leadership from enterprise management, and the drive for bringing in a younger and better educated leadership have now all been given high priority as part of an overall reform. These changes have been set in motion only relatively recently and as yet cannot be expected to show significant results, especially since entrenched practice as well as sheer inertia are providing considerable resistance. Still there is no dispute that the role of the intellectual is now on the rise, and their views and opinions are being given much greater attention than before. And it is reasonable to expect that they will shoulder even greater responsibilities in more areas and at many different levels in future.

There have always been very many well educated people in Hong Kong whose heart lies with China. They frequently contribute their views and comments on major developments of China, either through publication in academic journals, magazines or newspapers, or otherwise through talks, interviews and

personal contacts of various sorts when they make visits to the Mainland. And I might say that their voice has now earned attention and respect. Undoubtedly they are highly conscious of their unusual responsibility as Chinese intellectuals at this particular juncture, and I am sure they would spare no effort in sharpening their own intellect and striving for ever greater depth and substance in what they can contribute towards the modernization of China. I am also hopeful that more university graduates and professionals in Hong Kong would now choose to adopt a longer view and wider perspective of the world around them, and realize they too have responsibilities beyond the advancement of their personal careers. Indeed I would think it is only thus that Hong Kong can hope to have long-term prospects in its future.

In saying all this, I have not for a moment lost sight of the fact that Hong Kong is but a minute speck of sand in the ocean that is China. On the other hand, we must not forget, either, that throughout history a new idea or a wind of change often starts in a small, imperceptible way, then it gradually builds up its strength and eventually turns into a prevalent, irresistible movement which surprises us with its magnitude. Now that major changes in pursuit of modernization have already been set in motion in China, should not the people of Hong Kong, who have such a nose for following the wind ahead of the entire world, also rise to the occasion and contribute their share of zeal and spark? These are the thoughts that I wish to share with you, my colleagues and students, when this momentous year of 1984 is drawing to a close.



# International Conference on Sung China

*by Chang Chun-shu*

The Sung dynasty (960-1279) in Chinese history is on the one hand a period of selective renewal of ancient traditions and on the other an age of tremendous innovation. Its developments in many areas – government, social structure, economy, military, diplomacy, philosophy, literature, art, and science – have been crucial and their influence has literally extended to the present age. In recent years, not only have Chinese historians been very active in the study of Sung history, Western scholars have also shown an increasing interest in Sung studies. Many symposia and conferences on Sung studies have been held – a manifestation of the importance given to the history and culture of the period by the international academic community.

The International Conference on Sung China, held by the History Department of the University on 18th - 20th December, 1984, is yet another effort of the scholars. Following the University's aim to promote cultural interflow between China and the West, the History Department invited well-known scholars in the field from all over the world to attend the Conference. At the opening ceremony, Professor Chang Chun-shu, Chairman of the History Department, made the welcoming remarks and Professor Bay-sung Hsu, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, delivered the opening address.

The Chairman of the Conference was Professor Chang Chun-shu. The invited panelists included Professors Deng Guangming (Beijing University), Chen Lesu (Jinan University, Guangzhou), Li Jiaju and Wang Zengyu (Institute of History, The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing), Qi Xia (Hebei University, Baoding, Hebei), Zhu Ruixi (Institute of Modern History, The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing), Sung Shee (Chinese Culture University, Taipei), Wang Te-yi and Liang Keng-yao (National Taiwan University, Taipei), Huang K'uan-ch'ung (Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Taipei), Chang Yuan (Soochow University, Taipei) from Asia; Professors James T.C. Liu (Department of East Asian Studies, Princeton University), Chan Hok-lam (University of Washington), Tao Jing-sheng (Department of Oriental Studies, University of Arizona), Winston W. Lo (Department of History, Florida State University), Brian McKnight (Department of History, University of Hawaii), Hoyt Tillman (Department of History, Arizona State University) from the United States; Professor Klaus Flessel

(Institut für Sinologie, Universität Erlangen) from West Germany; Professor Wang Gungwu (Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University) from Australia; as well as scholars in Hong Kong: Chuan Han-sheng of New Asia Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies, and Chang Chun-shu, Lo Chiu Ching, Thomas H.C. Lee, Wong Yuk Tong and Chao Hsiao-hsuan of this University.

The Conference has indeed seen the gathering of world-renowned scholars, most of whom have published significant works on Sung studies. We were particularly honoured by the presence of Professor Deng Guangming, the foremost authority on Sung history, who presented an important paper at the Conference.

Altogether twenty-five papers were presented and discussed during the three-day Conference, and a wide-range of topics were covered: historical literature, historiography, thought, education, governmental institutions, economy, society, military system, wars, diplomacy, science, and so forth. Some of the papers present real breakthroughs in the study of Sung history. The Conference was a tremendous success in many respects. It expanded the domain of international Sung studies, made significant contributions to many special fields of Sung history and culture, and opened new frontiers for future research. The Conference also provided a unique opportunity for the participants to learn in detail about the state of Sung scholarship outside their respective parts of the world. For those scholars who were long separated from one another for non-academic reasons, the Conference gave them the first chance in more than three decades to meet each other and paved the way for further intellectual contacts. The proceedings of the Conference will be published as soon as possible.

In his concluding remarks, Professor Chang Chun-shu pointed out that research methods and approaches of the social sciences should also be employed and be integrated with those of the humanities for future studies on Sung history and that scholars all over the world should join hands to strive for new breakthroughs. At the end of the Conference, participants suggested that the next International Conference on Sung China be held at the University of Hawaii.

Apart from the University, financial support was provided by the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia.

## Symposium on 'The Development of New Fertility Regulating Agents from Plants'



A Symposium on 'The Development of New Fertility Regulating Agents from Plants' was held at the University on 25th January.

The Symposium was co-sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Biochemistry Department of the University. It reviewed the progress, particularly in the area of chemistry, made by WHO's seven collaborating centres on the Multi-centred Collaborative Research Programme for the isolation of fertility regulating agents from plants. The University is one of the seven collaborating centres established since 1978 by WHO under its Special Programme of Research, Development, and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

In his opening address, Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, said that population explosion is a serious threat which dilutes and even impedes efforts in the improvement of agricultural production, health care, and other economic outputs. He emphasized that it is of paramount importance to attain a balance between population size and the world resources, since such a balance is not just a matter of quantity but also a matter of quality. The use of technically and culturally appropriate means of fertility regulation for family planning is a way to achieve such balance, he said.

Dr. P. Corfman and Mr. P.D. Griffin, both of the WHO, recounted WHO's research activities on family planning. They disclosed that more than 350 plants were selected through computer analysis, collected, extracted and bioassayed, using protocols developed by the Task Force, and a number of these plants were shown to be active.

Dr. N.R. Farnsworth of the University of Illinois, Chicago, reviewed the computer databank,

NAPRALERT (Natural Products Alert), and the rationale and procedures in selecting the plants that were used in the Programme. Guidelines and protocols for chemical analysis and biological tests were reviewed by Dr. V. Reutrakul of Mahidol University in Bangkok and Dr. A. Flint of the Institute of Animal Physiology in Cambridge.

Highlights on the active components isolated from plants in Hong Kong, China, India, and Sri Lanka, were reported in the afternoon sessions by Dr. Y.C. Kong of this University, Professor J.X. Xie of the Institute of Materia Medica in Beijing, Dr. S. Kapil of the Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow, and Dr. M. Bandara of the University of Peradeniya in Peradeniya respectively. A novel compound, yuehchukene, was isolated from *Murray paniculata* and subsequently synthesized by Dr. Kong and his collaborators. This compound is at present the most notable result developed from the WHO Programme. Professor Xie revealed the presence and chemistry of fertility regulating agents from *Aristolochia mollissima*, *Iris pallusii*, *Sophora japonica*, *Pseudolarix kaempferi*, and *Trichosanthes kirilowii*, as well as gossypol from cottonseed oil. Dr. Kapil and Dr. Bandara also discussed the active compounds isolated from plants in India and Sri Lanka.

Strategies to use plant tissue culture as an additional source for the production of fertility regulating agents were discussed by Professor J.P. Kutney of the University of British Columbia. Professor G.A. Cordell of the University of Illinois in Chicago also spoke on 'The Past, Present, and Future of Plant Fertility Regulating Agents'. Dr. E. Diczfalusy of the Swedish Council of Research made the concluding remarks.



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# Report of the Special Panel on Curriculum Review

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The undergraduate programme of The Chinese University of Hong Kong has gradually evolved from several traditions under the guidance of our educational ideal but in accordance with practical considerations. It therefore embodies a range of purposes rather than a single goal, and it has resulted in a relatively complicated academic system. The co-existence of the credit unit system and the Degree Examination, and the multiplicity of requirements from Major, Minor and General Education programmes are but evident examples of this complexity. Undoubtedly, these requirements and systems all have their respective rationale and usefulness, yet they have not been sufficiently integrated and harmonized. There has not been a formal overall review of the University's curriculum since the University came into being. Over two decades, the University has accumulated valuable experience and gained a better understanding on how its curriculum works. During the same period there have also been rapid developments in higher education both locally and abroad and circumstances have changed. It is imperative that the University re-examine the effectiveness of its curriculum in the light of further developments, new challenges and changing circumstances. The University therefore finds it an opportune time to thoroughly review its curriculum after being in existence for twenty-one years, noting that it is common practice in overseas universities to restructure their curricula once every decade or two.

To improve upon the entire curriculum is not a simple matter. During the process of review and formulation, it is essential to keep to purely educational and academic considerations and the common goal of the entire University. Only such an objective and comprehensive study can lead to a proposal for genuine improvement. Since the proposal will have a wide and deep impact, it must be discussed thoroughly before it can be successfully implemented.

Hence, at the second Senate meeting (1982-83), the Vice-Chancellor announced the appointment of a Special Panel on Curriculum Review to look into the problems of general education and the related aspects of the overall curriculum and to advise him thereon. The Panel was composed of the following members who served in their personal capacities:

Professor Ambrose Y.C. King (Chairman)  
Professor D.C. Lau  
Dr. Kenneth Young  
Dr. Lee Kam-hon  
Dr. Liu Pak-wai (Secretary); and

Other observers which the Panel may appoint

Under the chairmanship of Professor King, the Panel met a total of fourteen times over the period from December 1983 to September 1984. Towards the end of the series of meetings, a discussion session with a small group of teaching staff was arranged to solicit their initial reaction to the preliminary recommendations of the Panel. In all, the Panel had devoted considerable time to a careful and thorough discussion of the principles, the different possible viewpoints and the alternative solutions to a number of rather complex issues, leaving aside technical details to be considered by those who will be responsible for implementation at a later date.

The Panel's report was submitted to the Vice-Chancellor in November 1984 and was distributed to members of the University in January 1985 in a booklet form. Ample time would be allowed for careful consideration in the coming months. The proposals therein contained will then be referred to the Senate for consideration.

This comprehensive curriculum review is an important task as it will lay a firm foundation for the future academic development of the University. The University looks forward to the active and constructive participation of its staff and students in this major exercise.

# Donation from the Shaw Foundation

The largest single donation ever made to the University at any one time is the HK\$10 million from the Shaw Foundation HK Ltd. It is part of a magnanimous HK\$106 million donation from Sir Run Run Shaw earmarked for medical, educational and cultural bodies in Hong Kong and overseas.

The University is thankful to Sir Run Run for the support which will contribute significantly to its future development. The donation will be used for building projects, campus development, staff development, academic research as well as an endowment for

a senior academic position.

At a special tea reception held at the Government House on 11th January, Sir Run Run presented the donation to the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, who later handed over the cheques to representatives of the various recipient institutions in Hong Kong. The University was represented by the Council Chairman, Dr. the Hon. Q.W. Lee, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ma Lin and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor G.H. Choa.



By courtesy of the Government Information Service

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## News in Brief

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### *New Members of Advisory Boards*

\* Mrs. Anson Chan, Director of Social Welfare, has been invited to serve as a member of the Appointments Board of the University from November 1984 to 31st July, 1986.

\* Miss Annie Wu, Managing Director of the World Trade Centre Club Hong Kong, has been invited to serve as a member of the Advisory Board on Extramural Studies for a term of two years with effect from 1st December, 1984.

### *Press Tender Committee Established*

A Tender Committee of The Chinese University Press

was established on 1st January, 1985. Professor G.H. Choa, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman. Other members of the Committee include: Mr. T.L. Tsim, Director of Chinese University Press (Secretary), and Mr. Terence Chan (representing the Bursar).

This new Committee is to work as the link between the University Press and the University Tender Board, and to recommend to the University Tender Board the award of photo-engraving, typesetting and printing contracts of books approved for publication by the Senate Committee on University Press or its Editorial Sub-Committee.

### *UPGC News*

\* Mr. Colin Phipps, former Secretary of the Government's Engineering Development Department,

has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC), replacing Mr. David Wong, who has taken up the appointment as Secretary of the Customs and Excise Department.

\* The UPGC Medical Sub-Committee, accompanied by staff of the UPGC Secretariat, visited on 8th January the Faculty of Medicine. At the Prince of Wales Hospital, they had meetings with staff of the Faculty and of the Government's Medical and Health Department as well as with students. The Sub-Committee also toured the Hospital.

#### *Professorial Inaugural Lectures*

\* Professor J. Vallance-Owen, Professor of Medicine, delivered his inaugural lecture on 'Patients, Pupils and Problems' on 14th December, 1984.

\* Professor P.C. Leung, Professor of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery, delivered his inaugural lecture on 'Orthopaedic-Traumatic Surgery – the Promises and the Reality' on 8th February, 1985.

#### *'Scholar's Pavilion' Opened*

The Scholar's Pavilion, a gift from the *Wah Kiu Yat Po*, was opened on 26th November, 1984 by Sir Kenneth Ping-fan Fung, Vice-Chairman of the newspaper's Scholarship Foundation Committee. Also present at the brief ceremony was Mr. Wong Shek-yeung, Chief Reporter of the newspaper.

The Pavilion, costing HK\$120,000, is a big rain shelter built next to the University Train Station.

#### *Beijing University Delegation*

A ten-member delegation from Beijing University was invited for a ten-day visit to this University from 7th January. Headed by Professor Sha Jiansun, Vice-President of Beijing University, the delegation held meetings with officers, teachers and administrators of this University, with a view to develop closer links and establish a formal exchange programme between the two universities at a later stage.

#### *Second Ming Yu Foundation Professor*

Professor C.N. Yang, Einstein Professor and Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, arrived in Hong Kong on 2nd January for a month-long visit to New Asia College as the College's second Ming Yu Foundation Professor.

#### *S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow*

Professor Tang You-qi, Director of the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Beijing University, visited New Asia College from 17th January to 7th February as

the College's S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow. Professor Tang was accompanied by his wife, Professor Zhang Li-zhu of Beijing Medical College.

#### *Former Professor Honoured*

Dr. Charles Kuen Kao, the first Professor of Electronics of this University, and presently an Executive Scientist at the International Telephone & Telegram Corporation (ITT) in New York, has been awarded the eleventh Marconi fellowship by the Marconi International Fellowship Council, administered by the Polytechnic Institute of New York. Dr. Kao, who helped to set up the Electronics Department of this University, is regarded as a key figure in pioneering the work on optical fibre communication, which has contributed significantly towards the transformation of our society into an information-based society.

#### *1984 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament*

The 1984 Vice-Chancellor's Cup Staff Sports Tournament was held in November. The overall champion was the Administration Team, which won the table-tennis and soccer matches, with the Science and Computer Services Team and the Business Administration Team coming second respectively. The Social Science and Education Team beat the Medicine and University Health Service Team in the basketball final.

The presentation ceremony was held on 18th November, at which Dr. and Mrs. Ma Lin and Professor and Mrs. G.H. Choa presented the Cup and the trophies.

#### *University Basketball Teams invited to National Varsity Tournament*

The men's and women's basketball teams of the University were invited to compete in the Jin Ling Cup National Basketball Varsity Tournament, held at Nanjing University from 5th to 13th February. This was the first time the University sent its teams to a nation-wide tournament.

The leader of the University's teams was Mr. Aaron Lee, Director of Physical Education of the University; and the coach for the men's team was Mr. Joe Poon and that for the women's was Mr. M.H. Lo.

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#### **Obituary**

Mrs. Lilian C. Lee, former Executive Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, passed away on 30th January at the age of sixty-eight.

Mrs. Lee joined the University in February 1964 and served the University for more than sixteen years as an assistant to its two Vice-Chancellors.

# Paintings by Yangzhou Artists of the Qing Dynasty from the Palace Museum

— by Mayching Kao

The *Exhibition of Paintings by Yangzhou Artists of the Qing Dynasty from the Palace Museum* was held at the Art Gallery of this University from 24th November, 1984 to 9th January, 1985. All of the one hundred paintings by eighteen Yangzhou artists on display were selected from the fabulous collection of the foremost museum in China. The exhibition featured not only works that have enjoyed great popularity for some time, but also many that were introduced to the Hong Kong public for the first time. 'The mounting of this exhibition,' as Mr. Yang Boda, Deputy Director of the Palace Museum, pointed out in the 'Foreword' of the accompanying exhibition catalogue, 'not only represents the culmination of many years of academic exchanges between the Palace Museum and The Chinese University of Hong Kong, it also signifies the beginning of more comprehensive collaborations between the two institutions.' Indeed, we hope that the success of the exhibition will be the basis for closer cooperation between the Palace Museum and The Chinese University, so that we may contribute more to the enrichment of the cultural life on campus and in Hong Kong.

Exhibitions of the Art Gallery have invariably been organized to lend support to teaching and research, and this exhibition was no exception. It served to demonstrate the comprehensive development of painting in a major artistic centre at a high point in the history of the Qing dynasty. It was also our hope that the exhibition would help to promote a better understanding of Chinese painting and to encourage research and creative activities in this field. We have published a fully illustrated catalogue, which includes detailed notes on the paintings and a long article on painting in Yangzhou. Specialists from the Palace Museum were invited to give lectures and their exhibition staff stayed at the University throughout the exhibition period of one and a half months and exchanged views with many of the local and overseas collectors, artists and art teachers who visited the exhibition. The Gallery staff gave guided tours to groups from schools and organizations. Teachers of the Fine Arts Department have made good use of the exhibits as illustrations for their courses in 'Appreciation of Art', 'Art Theory', 'History of Chinese Art' and 'Chinese Painting'. The postgraduate students in Chinese art history also took advantage of this occasion to conduct first-hand research on certain paintings. Close to 15,000 visitors

were attracted to the exhibition. In particular, the local and overseas art educators, over seventy in number, who congregated at The Chinese University on the occasion of the 8th Regional Congress of the International Society for Education Through Art, graced the exhibition with their presence. All those involved in the organization of the exhibition were gratified by the favourable response from the visitors and their enthusiasm for the paintings on display.

The more important of the eighteen artists were the famous 'Eight Eccentric Masters of Yangzhou' (*Yangzhou baguai* 揚州八怪). The names of the *baguai* first appeared in the *Record of Paintings and Calligraphy Passing before My Eyes (Ouboluoshi shuhua guomu kao* 歐鉢羅室書畫過目考) by Li Yufen (李玉綰) in 1894. They were Li Shan (李鱣), Wang Shishen (汪士慎), Jin Nong (金農), Huang Shen (黃慎), Gao Xiang (高翔), Zheng Xie (鄭燮), Li Fangying (李方膺) and Luo Pin (羅聘). Yet other artists like Hua Yan (華岳), Gao Fenghan (高鳳翰), Min Zhen (閔貞), Bian Shoumin (邊壽民), Chen Zhuan (陳撰), Li Mian (李勉) and Yang Fa (楊法) have also been referred to as the 'Eccentric Masters' at different times, resulting in a total of fifteen names. Some modern scholars like Fu Baoshi (傅抱石) and Yu Jianhua (俞劍華) were inclined to label this group of artists with stylistic affinities as the 'Yangzhou School' or 'School of the Eight Eccentrics of Yangzhou'. However, the problem of nomenclature remains unresolved.

The congregation of the 'Eight Eccentrics' and other innovative artists in Yangzhou in the eighteenth century may be explained by the artistic currents of the age and the socio-economic situation of Yangzhou. The 'Orthodox School' led by the 'Four Wangs' which dominated the early Qing period was gradually losing its inherent vitality from adherence to ancient models by the end of the Kangxi era (1662-1722). Yet followers of this tradition, represented by the Loudong School (婁東派) and the Yushan School (虞山派), continued to prevail in Beijing and the Suzhou-Taihu region, and new trends would stand a better chance of survival outside their sphere of influence. As for subject matter, the Orthodox Masters and their followers attached paramount importance to landscape painting. The innovators turned to a much broader spectrum of subject matter, including landscapes, figures, flowers and birds, insects

and animals, mostly executed in the free and spontaneous (*xieyi*) styles.

The fact that Yangzhou developed into a vital artistic centre in the Qing dynasty was closely related to its prominence as a commercial metropolis and the emergence of the merchant class. Yangzhou, situated at the junction of the Yangzi River and the Grand Canal in the Jiangsu province, enjoyed tremendous economic prosperity because of its thriving salt trade. The rich salt merchants emulated the life-style of the literati and the gentry. They became the new patrons of art, attracting a steady flow of artists and scholars from all over the country to this city, and thus they were instrumental in making Yangzhou an important cultural centre.

In an atmosphere less inhibited by the ideals of the literati tradition, novel experimentation and individuality were encouraged. The Eccentric Masters' freedom from established canons and expressive calligraphic brushwork captured the imagination of the Yangzhou merchants and won the support of the officials and scholars there. Their art developed into a major force in the Qing dynasty, exerting influence until this day.

The term 'eccentric' was used to criticize these innovative artists, who were thought by the orthodox painters to have deviated from the proper path. An example can be found in Wang Yun (汪鏊) who said that 'they painted with brushstrokes sweeping across the picture surface much like politicians Su (Qin) and Zhang (yi). The long-cherished rules of Xu (Xi) and Huang (Quan) were thrown away. Hastily painted in three to five strokes . . . (their paintings) do not lack a strange charm, yet they had actually gone astray. Hence their paintings may be a novelty for a while, and would be popular only within a region of one hundred *li*.'

To many of us in the modern era, these paintings are far from eccentric or bizarre. In fact, these artists have been considered the most creative artists of the middle Qing period, their expressive and lively styles overshadowing the current taste for refinement and antique flavour. Their art was further developed since then by such great artists as Zhao Zhiqian (趙之謙), Ren Bonian (任伯年), Wu Changshuo (吳昌碩), Chen Shizeng (陳師曾), Qi Baishi (齊白石), Pan Tianshou (潘天壽) and Li Kuchan (李苦禪). It all goes to show that the 'Yangzhou Eccentrics' were not a passing phenomenon and their art has stood the test of time and has come across regional boundaries.

Few of the 'Eccentric Masters' were natives of Yangzhou; instead, they came to this cultural metropolis from diverse parts of the country and at different

times, so that their activities spanned through almost a century. Most of them came from the lower-middle stratum of the society, often with unsuccessful careers as officials of the Qing government. They had to sell their art under the patronage of the rich merchants, yet only succeeded in finding a meagre living in an age when amateurism in art was the accepted norm. Some even suffered personal tragedies: Wang Shishen lost the vision in his left eye at the age of fifty-four and became blind at sixty-seven. Gao Xiang was crippled in his right arm in his old age, as was Gao Fenghan. Yet all three overcame their handicaps and persisted in their artistic pursuits. Such strong determination and indomitable vitality provided substance to their paintings and testified to the unity of men and their art.

Another common characteristic of the 'Eccentric Masters' is their affirmation of the ideals of literati painting. With their literary accomplishments, they combined painting, calligraphy, poetry and sometimes seal-engraving in their artistic pursuits. They also emphasized the importance of tradition, claiming to be spiritual heirs of Chen Chun (陳淳) and Xu Wei (徐渭) of the Ming dynasty and exposing themselves to the influence of Ming Loyalist Shitao (石濤) and Bada Shanren (八大山人). Yet they maintained their own individuality because they refrained from slavish imitation of the ancient masters. With their original inventions they collectively enriched the artistic tradition of China.

Of the 'Eight Eccentric Masters', the life and artistic achievements of Zheng Xie (1693-1765) may be considered a typical case. A native of Xinghua near Yangzhou, Zheng obtained the *xiuca*i degree in the reign of Kangxi (1662-1722), then the *juren* degree in the Yongzheng period (1723-1735), and the highest (*jinshi*) degree in the following Qianlong period (1736-1795). He served as district magistrate in the Shandong province for some years. Even though he was only a lowly official of the seventh rank, he had great compassion for the sufferings of his people. One often cited example is an inscription found on one of his paintings of ink bamboo, which reads:

Lying inside a room in the *yamen*, I listen  
to the rustling sounds of the bamboo leaves.  
I almost mistake them for the sounds of  
suffering of the people.  
A lowly official though I am,  
Even a branch or a leaf would arouse in me  
sentiments of concern.

So it was not surprising that he was later dismissed

for aiding the victims of natural calamities against the interest of the district authorities. Thereafter, he lived in Yangzhou where he made his living on painting. He attracted a great deal of attention because of his unorthodox manners, especially by posting a price list of his works on the door and openly declared his preference for cash in exchange for his paintings. It could be a violation of the gentility of the so-called amateurism of the scholar-artists, yet in Yangzhou in the eighteenth century, such actions were probably tolerated as a form of eccentricity.

Zheng specialized in painting bamboo, orchids and rock and was considered to have attained the 'ultimate' in the three sister arts of painting, calligraphy and poetry. The painting *Orchids, Bamboo and Rock* (Plate 1) is an outstanding example. The artist skilfully combined the three motifs in one composition and with the addition of a meaningful inscription his intentions were manifest. Zheng followed the literati tradition to present a humanized and moralized conception of nature. While orchids, bamboo and rocks were often used to symbolize purity, integrity or detachment from the vulgar world, to Zheng and other 'Eccentric Masters', these motifs assumed even greater significance as a personal expression of indomitable spirit and unyielding vitality. This painting was dedicated to a friend who, according to Zheng, was 'as vigorous as the bamboo, as pure as the orchid, and as firm as the rock', thereby forming what Zheng considered to be the 'Four Perfections'.

Yet the painted images hardly match with these lofty ideals. Zheng was himself aware of this, as he observed in the inscription that the bamboo had no stalk, the orchids grew at a slanting angle and the rock was placed obliquely. Instead,



Plate 1 Zheng Xie; *Orchids, Bamboo and Rock*; Hanging scroll, ink on paper, 127.8 x 57.7 cm



Plate 2 Li Fangying: *Bamboo and Rock*, (dated 1753); Hanging scroll, ink on paper, 139.5 x 54.5 cm

the artist has succeeded in conveying an impression of luxuriant growth in nature, achieved through the density of the orchid plants sprouting forth from the rock and the intermingling of young branches of bamboo. The rich gradation of ink tones and the elegant calligraphic brushwork further enhance the aesthetic expressiveness in this painting.

A long inscription adorns the painting at the left, its lines of varying lengths echo the shape of the rock. Zheng was also known for his calligraphy which combines the characteristics of different calligraphic scripts like 'clerical' (*li*), 'standard' (*kai*), 'running' (*xing*) and 'cursive' (*cao*), in addition to brush techniques of orchids and bamboo. Zheng called this distinct style of calligraphy 'six-and-one-half tenths' (*liufenban shu* 六分半書), yet some compared it to 'irregular stones covering the street', perhaps referring not only to the intermingling of different script types, but also to the variations in size, shape, speed and movement. In this way, Zheng explored the abstract pictorial potential of calligraphy on one hand, and the calligraphic expressiveness of the pictorial elements on the other. For Zheng, painting and calligraphy fuse to become one as a vehicle of his individuality and originality.

Li Fangying (1695-1755) was another of the 'Eight Eccentric Masters' to excel in painting pines, bamboo, prunus and orchids. Li, a native of Nantong of the Jiangsu province, also led a long yet unsuccessful official career in the Shantung and Anhui provinces. He retired to Nanjing and Yangzhou, where he earned a meagre living from selling his paintings.

*Bamboo and Rock* (Plate 2) is a work from his late years while living in Nanjing. It shows a powerful personal style quite distinct from



Plate 3 Li Shan; *Album of Miscellaneous Subjects*, (undated); 2 album leaves, ink and light colour on paper, each leaf 28.2 x 36.4 cm



the elegant expression of Zheng Xie and his disregard for formal likeness also went one step beyond Zheng. That is why his paintings have been described by some critics as 'not abiding by any rules'. In this painting, the artist thoroughly explored the abstract quality of the calligraphic brushwork and the sharp contrast of dark and pale ink in depicting the sturdy bamboo growing behind an irregularly shaped rock. It looks as if the artist was venting his anger and frustration from life through the thrusting, blunt strokes of the bamboo leaves, conveying a dynamic and powerful feeling. The suggestion of a wind blowing through the bamboo, a treatment of the bamboo motif commonly found in Li's paintings, not only reflects the artist's unyielding character, capable of withstanding hardships in life, it also corresponds to the inscription at the left, which informs us that the artist compares himself to a refreshing breeze which sweeps away the vulgarity of the dusty world.

The most outstanding achievement of the 'Yangzhou Eccentrics' is the painting of flowers and birds in the free and spontaneous *xieyi* styles — an achievement in which they were able to inject new feelings into traditional themes and at the same time explore new frontiers. Their attention was also drawn to the humble wild flowers and grass, vegetables and fruits from daily life. They discovered beauty in the commonplace and an air of intimacy and casual charm pervaded their paintings. There are many such works in the exhibition and we cite Li Shan's *Album of Miscellaneous Subjects* (Plate 3) as an example.

Li Shan (1686-after 1760), was a native of Xinghua, like Zheng Xie. He passed his *juren* examination at the relatively early age of twenty-five and served as 'painter-in-waiting' (*gongfeng*) at the Qing court. His

official career was also full of frustrations and even when he had returned to his native place and was struggling to earn his living as a professional painter in Yangzhou, he made attempts to re-enter official service. Often he used free and bold brushwork in the paintings to give vent to his indignation and bitterness.

Li Shan was best known for his 'splashed ink' renditions which the Qing critic Zhang Geng (張庚) described as 'galloping freely and quickly like a horse. He was independent of any rules and achieved a spirit of artlessness.' Quite often his brush manner became so excessive in the eyes of more conservative critics that he was criticized for not being able to rid himself of 'an air of vulgar audacity'. The *Album of Miscellaneous Subjects*, dated to 1734, belongs to his middle period. Li Shan depicted for us some familiar things from daily life, including fish, scallions and ginger in one leaf, and lotus roots and water caltrops in the other. These objects are accomplished in a few curvilinear lines that move in a playful rhythm. The composition in the second leaf, with the long lotus root dissecting the painting almost diagonally into two and the long inscription in the 'running' script filling up the upper part, has an interesting contrast of solid and void that reflects the artist's ingenious conception. The painting is made very appealing by the use of colour, either applied as a wash over the sketchy lines or used directly to create form, as in the depiction of the water caltrops. Such masterful treatment of colour betrays his early training under Jiang Tingxi (蔣廷錫), a noted flower-and-bird painter in the detailed and decorative style.

The youngest member of the 'Eight Eccentric Masters' was Luo Pin (1733-1799), who had studied

under another 'Eccentric Master' Jin Nong (1687-1764). Luo was born of an Anhui family who had settled in Yangzhou. He did not enter an official career but practised as a professional painter all his life. Luo was a versatile artist, equally proficient in figures, landscapes, flowers and birds. He was best known for his paintings of ghosts which he claimed to see in the daytime but were in fact used as a means to satirize the injustice that he saw around him.

Landscape paintings by Luo Pin were quite highly regarded. The style was dense and heavy, so that his contemporaries Yuan Mei (袁枚) and Weng Fanggang (翁方綱) compared him respectively to Fan Kuan (范寬) of the Song dynasty and Wang Meng (王蒙) of the Yuan. However, it is evident that his real achievement lies in freeing himself from the stereotypes of the 'Four Wangs' and in painting from his personal experience. Paradoxically the landscape painting in the exhibition, *Mountain Pass in Sichuan* (Plate 4 and cover) is entirely executed from imagination. The artist informed us in the long inscription that this painting was done for a friend, Shuiwu Xiansheng (水屋先生), who was about to go to Sichuan to assume an official post. The painting was subsequently inscribed by his friends on the mounting silk, including Zhang Wentao (張問陶), Zhao Huaiyu (趙懷玉), Shao Jinhan (邵晉涵), Song Baochun (宋葆淳), Jiang Jian (江健), Wu Xiqi (吳錫麒) and Weng Fanggang at a later date. Shuiwu was the literary name of Zhang Daowo (張道渥) who was an official posted to Yangzhou and Sichuan. He enjoyed meeting with men of literature and art and was himself known for his poetry, calligraphy and painting. The painting with its many colophons can be considered a souvenir of his friend-

ship with contemporary artists and scholars and is a valuable historical document. Moreover, it goes to show that the traditional communion of scholars through art and literature was still thriving in spite of the commercialization of art at that time.

The painting was not dated by Luo Pin. Yet the colophons written by Wu Xiqi, Zhao Huaiyu and Jiang Jian all carried a date corresponding to the year 1794, while Weng Fangang added two poems to the painting in 1806, saying that it was already 'thirteen years after the poetry and painting by the various gentlemen were done.' Therefore, it is highly possible that this painting was painted in 1794 when Luo Pin was sixty-two years old.

Even though Luo Pin had travelled extensively over China, he confessed in his inscription to this painting that he had never been to Sichuan. Therefore, in trying to portray the most inaccessible natural barrier in Sichuan, Luo turned to Li Po's *Hard Road to Shu* (李白《蜀道難》) to spark off his imagination. Indeed, what Luo Pin rendered in the painting is like the pictorial counterpart of Li Po's poetic expression. With dense and solid brushstrokes and subtle combination of washes, the artist has succeeded in realizing before our eyes Li Po's words:

'The interlocked peaks are barely a foot below heaven  
While withered pines hang, top down, from the hedges precipitous.  
Foaming torrents and plunging cataracts out roar one another;  
Thundering down myriad ravines, they lash the cliffs and roll the rock.'

(translation by Liu Wu-chi)

However perilous and mighty the Jianmen mountain pass from the hands of Luo Pin appears to be, it does not aim to capture the



Plate 4 Luo Pin; *Mountain Pass in Sichuan*, (undated); Hanging scroll, ink and colour on paper, 100.3 x 27.4 cm

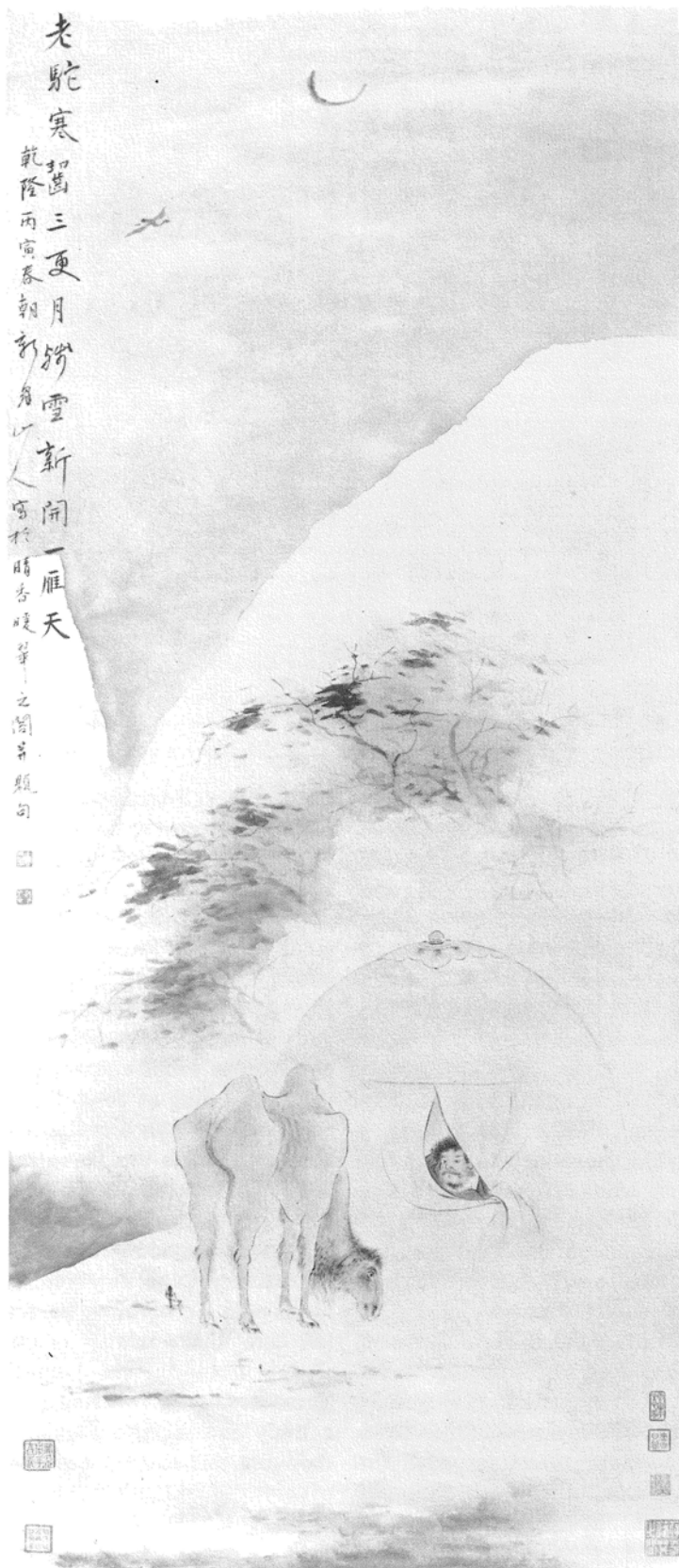


Plate 5 Hua Yan; *Snowy Landscape with Camel*, (dated 1746); Hanging scroll, ink and colour on paper, 139.5 x 59 cm

feelings of desolation and horror found in Li Po's poem. Instead, he used delicate colours to tint the trees growing luxuriantly on the cliffs and added many vivid details of travellers among mountains or resting in tea houses and wineshops. It goes to show that Luo Pin was firmly rooted in the visually appealing taste of the eighteenth century.

Hua Yan (1682-1756), a native of Shanghang, Fujian province, lived mainly in Hangzhou, Zhejiang and spent some years in Yangzhou. Hua Yan was friendly with the 'Yangzhou Eccentrics' Gao Xiang and Jin Nong and shared similar artistic aims. Therefore, Hua Yan has been occasionally grouped with the 'Eight Eccentrics'. In spite of his professional status, he 'read books to broaden his knowledge, practised self-cultivation to correct his moral behaviour.' Thus Hua Yan did not only possess the technical proficiency and versatility expected of a professional painter, he had also acquired that special expression in brush manner that was unique to scholar painting. In this way Hua Yan stood apart from the 'Eccentric Masters' and occupied a special place in the development of painting in eighteenth-century Yangzhou.

Of the eight paintings by Hua Yan included in the exhibition, *Snow Landscape with Camel* (Plate 5) is by far the most outstanding. The painting was dated to 1746 which belongs to the artist's late period. The focal point of the painting is the old camel, which Hua Yan brought to life with dry lines that are vigorous and precise. Its companion, who wears a bright red cloak that captures one's eyes easily, peeks out from a yurt. The artist captured for us a rare moment of sympathetic interaction between the man and the animal. A bleak evening scene was created by means of light ink washes for the darkened sky and a solitary wild goose flying



Plate 6 Yuan Jiang; *Landscape with Pavilions among Pines and Bamboo*, (dated 1723); Set of 12 hanging scrolls, ink and colour on silk,

past a new moon above. The composition is made interesting by the masterful interplay of solids and voids. Indeed Hua Yan has demonstrated that he was a consummate painter.

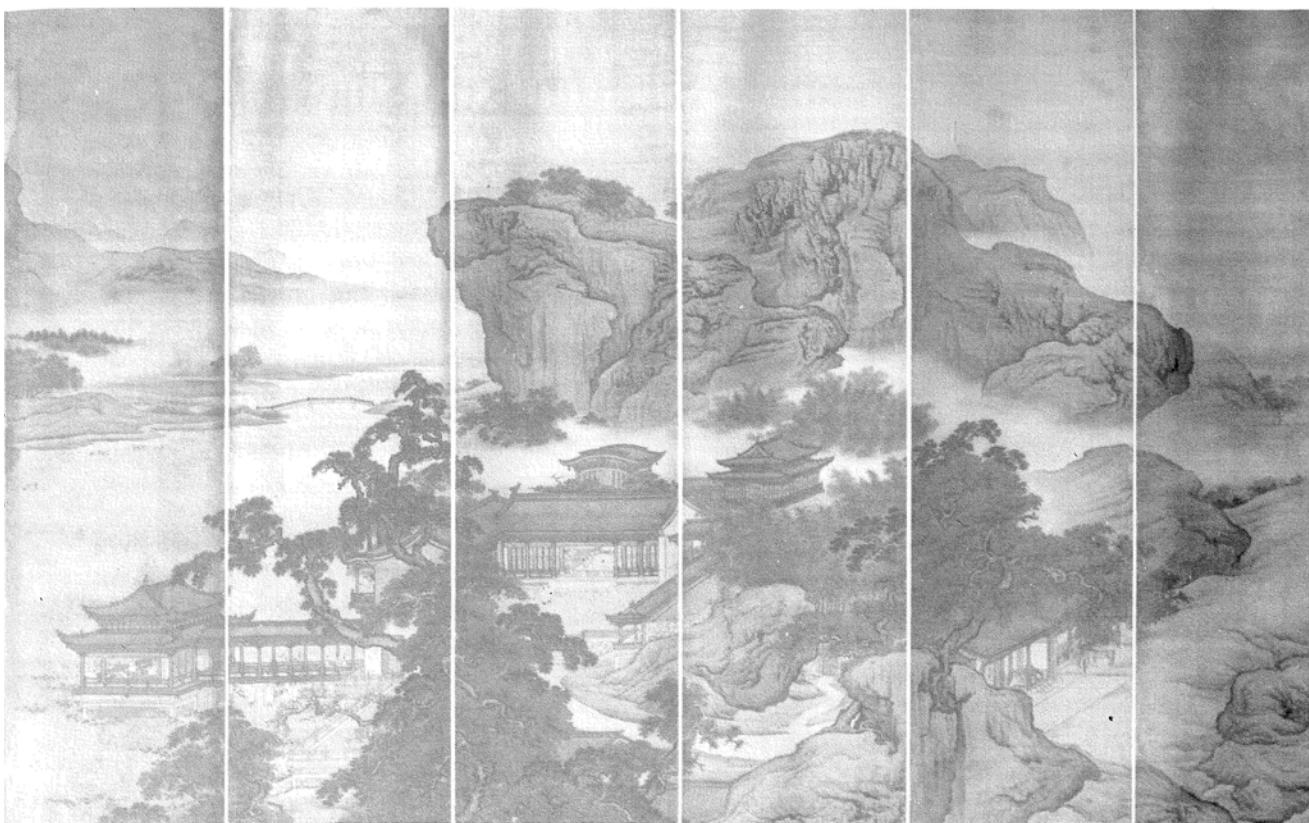
In addition to the circle of the so-called 'Eight Eccentric Masters', there were quite a number of professional artists in Yangzhou whose works were included in this exhibition. Among these artists we find Yu Zhiding (禹之鼎), who was well-known for his paintings of figures and portraits. Then there were Li Yin (李寅), Xiao Chen (蕭晨), Yan Yi (顏嶧), Yuan Jiang (袁江) and Yuan Yao (袁耀), who gained recognition for their monumental landscapes with pavilions and palaces. Their art displays a high degree of technical discipline and virtuoso performance, capable of holding their own against the brilliant inventions of the 'Eccentric Masters'. Their achievement might have been over-

looked in the past when the literati tradition reigned supreme. The current exhibition provided an opportunity for their reevaluation and overdue appreciation.

The most outstanding artists among this group are Li Yin and Yuan Jiang. Li Yin, who was active in late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, derived his art from the Song tradition, particularly Li Cheng (李成), Guo Xi (郭熙) and Guo Zhongshu (郭忠恕). It is evident that the artist has drawn from this tradition in painting the massive mountains and gnarled trees in *Landscape with Travellers* (Back cover). Even the theme of carts on a winding mountain road can be traced to the Five Dynasties and the Song periods. However, Li Yin has created something new from this ancient tradition, especially in the composition which is intercepted by long, transverse arcs of the distant shorelines in the upper part. The lower portion is occupied by mountain ranges that overhang

one another. Together they create in the painting sweeping and winding movements and ambiguous spatial relationships that are quite modern and abstract. The artist used undulating lines that demarcate the rock masses sharply and highlighted the rock surfaces with textural strokes and ink washes. These form stark contrasts of solids and voids, conveying a feeling of desolation in a cold, bleak winter scene. Lest the scenery becomes too fantastic, the artist incorporated groups of travellers that wind through the composition in and out as many as four times, until they reach the lower right corner where the travellers and their animals are seen resting from the hard journey. These details are rendered in such a lively and realistic manner that they give this painting a great deal of earthly charm.

Yuan Jiang and his son Yuan Yao are credited with bringing about the flourishing of grandiose landscapes and meticulous palace



232 x 730 cm

scenes in the Qing dynasty. Yet, because of their professional status, very little information on their lives can be found. Even when their names appear in painting histories, they are mentioned only briefly. Being prolific painters during their respective lifetimes, a fair amount of their works has survived to this day and bears testimony to their contribution to Yangzhou painting in the eighteenth century.

The most spectacular painting from the Yuan Jiang school in this exhibition is a twelve-panelled panoramic *Landscape with Pavilions among Pines and Bamboo* (Plate 6) by Yuan Jiang himself. Measuring 232cm in height and 730cm in width, the painting takes up almost the entire wall in our exhibition gallery.

The continuous panels unfold a wide vista of natural splendour, convoluting mountain masses merge in a way that defy logical spatial relationships. They frame the garden scenery in the foreground, in which

we see pavilions and multi-storeyed buildings emerging from luxuriant trees and slender bamboo clusters. There is a lucid pictorial order that is a firm statement of the artist's technical assurance. Moreover, the beautiful gardens depicted in the painting also bring before our eyes vividly the splendour of this prosperous city.

Yuan Jiang used the 'axe-cut' textural strokes to give vigour and animation to his mountain ranges which merge in the most novel and imaginative way. The buildings present an almost inexhaustible variety in format and amazing technical precision in construction. In addition, the artist enriched the painting with all kinds of human activities like listening to the zither in a water pavilion, gazing at the distant scenery on a balcony, or reading by the window. There are two large buildings in which many children, women and elderly people are seen. It seems that the artist

was finding parallels between the luxuriant growth in the natural world and the flourishing of families in the human one, expressing an auspicious wish of the people.

Paintings as this one were intended for decoration of the large mansions of the rich salt merchants. To those connoisseurs well accustomed to the literati tradition, they may be prejudiced to consider them as mere 'craftsmanship'. Yet even they cannot deny that this kind of painting has its place in the history of Chinese painting. As for Yuan Jiang and his son, they rose to prominence in Yangzhou at a time when the survival of this style of painting was threatened by the dominance of literati painting. They carried on this venerable tradition and extended it to new heights by their magnificent creations that are also expressions of their individuality. Their achievements have a historical significance that should be duly acknowledged.

# The First Four Years — Sir Run Run Shaw Hall

The Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, which was opened in May 1981, is now in its fourth year of operation. During the past three years, it has made contributions towards the performing arts and the general education of the students, and has rapidly become the cultural centre of the University, responding to its various needs.

## The First Three Years

### 1981-82

The first year's programme began at the end of May 1981, soon after the Hall was inaugurated. The first programme was the Exhibition of Paintings by Mr. John Li Tung Keung, Lecturer of the Department of Fine Arts, followed by the New Asia College Farewell Assembly in Honour of the 1981 Graduates held in June. New Asia College soon became the most frequent user of the Hall as its Bi-weekly Assemblies were held there. Fifty-two films were shown in the year, forming the bulk of entertainment programmes in the Hall. Contributing to this figure were the Chinese University Film Association, which had weekly screenings, and a number of student societies. The first programme the Hall presented was the '1st Orchestral Concert in Sir Run Run Shaw Hall' by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra on 15th October, 1981.

From the variety of the first year's programmes, the University's need for an ideal place to hold its various activities is reflected. Of course, it is understandable that some of those that booked the Hall did it out of curiosity. In any case, it was also the intention of the Hall to offer as a start a wide variety of programmes so that the real cultural interests could be identified.

### 1982-83

If the first year was a year of experimentation, then the second was a year of growth. Most of the student organizations were eager to offer some good programmes in the well-equipped auditorium and their ambition was shared by the Hall Management. The kinds of programmes offered were still experimental and it turned out that the responses were not as good as expected. Obviously, much effort is still needed to promote a widespread interest in the arts.

The Festival of Chinese Arts, held in October 1982 and lasted for nearly a month was by far the biggest event of the year. Though it was a joint

presentation of The Chinese University Student Union, the Office of Student Affairs and the Hall, most of the planning and work were carried out by the students themselves. The programme of the Festival was fairly comprehensive. Apart from the students' own performances, many local professional art troupes such as the Hong Kong Repertory Company were invited to participate. The highlight of the Festival was the performance of the young artists from the Beijing Dance Institute and Chinese Conservatory of Music, who came here specially for the occasion.

Student groups which had been active in organizing programmes included United College Music Society, New Asia College Folk Song Club, the Chinese University Choir, Oriental Folk Dance Society, etc. The newly formed Cantonese Opera Society of New Asia College presented a famous local company, the Chor Fung Ming Cantonese Opera Troupe, in 'The Story of Emperor Li'. Moreover, the new Folk Dance Club and the Oriental Dance Society joined hands in presenting 'Dance Performance '83', in which various dance troupes including the Hong Kong Academy of Ballet, some post-secondary college dancing teams and the two Chinese University Clubs themselves were featured.

Film-shows remained the largest programme category and sixty-four films were shown this year. The Chinese University Film Association was still the major single presenter but the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall also started its own film presentation programmes, twice a month at first. However, because the number of student-organized film-shows also increased greatly, the Hall later reduced its film presentation programmes to once a month only.

The main thrust of the Hall's presentation programmes was drama. Apart from producing its own plays and introducing quality productions by external artists to the University campus, the Hall also sponsored this year's Intercollegiate Drama Competition and organized the 'Drama Workshop and Summer Theatre '82'.

For music programmes, the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall saw no point in duplicating what was being done by the student music societies or the Music Department, and therefore limited itself in presenting only large-scale concerts. In the course of the year, four concerts were organized. Among these, the second visit of The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra was packaged with the debut of the Hong Kong Chinese

Orchestra under the 'Month of the Orchestras' in February 1983. For the benefits of staff's children, a cultural programme, 'Children's Talent Quest', was jointly sponsored by the Hall, the Staff Common Room and the College Staff Associations.

Bookings by the University and Colleges remained more or less the same as last year's.

### 1983-84

In the third year, the Hall entered a period of adjustment. For non-entertainment programmes, bookings by the University and Colleges had some sizeable increase. For cultural and entertainment programmes, this was a much more gratifying year in terms of audience attendance although there was a decrease of fifteen programmes compared with last year's.

The recurrent programmes of the Hall were closely associated with the annual cycle of events of the University. Some examples were orientation functions, course registrations, New Asia College Bi-weekly Assemblies, Civil Service Careers Exhibitions, Vice-Chancellor's Receptions for New Staff, Drama Workshop Course of the English Department and various examinations. New bookings of this year were made for the monthly Assemblies and the weekly General Education Lectures of United College, and the Congregation for Honorary and Higher Degrees. Bookings for non-routine activities also went up steadily, resulting from the increasing number of slide-shows for University visitors, exhibitions held in the Foyer, and rehearsals and trainings held in the Rehearsal Room. In addition to these, the last two of the University's Twentieth Anniversary Lectures were also held in the Hall as special programmes.

In the opinion of the Management, film-shows are not necessarily good cultural activities in terms of creativity and participation, and too many film-show programmes may affect the development of performing activities. For the sake of a more balanced and healthy development, it was resolved that no more than three film-shows per week should be shown in the Hall. This quota further reduced the total number of sixty-four film-shows in the second year to about fifty this year. At the same time, a Student Performing Arts Subsidy was set up to encourage the students to become more involved in the performing arts.

The key area of interest of the Hall was still drama. Altogether ten plays were staged this year and half of them were the Hall's presentation programmes. The Hall also organized two workshops — the Dram Workshop '83' and 'The World of Drama'.

As for audience attendance, this year's Inter-collegiate Drama Competition received tremendous

support from the Colleges and about 1,000 people, which were twice as many as last year's, turned up at the function. Also reaching 100% growth were the two concerts in the Month of Orchestras, which were being presented for the second year.

The highlights of student programmes were the variety shows of the Chinese University Open Day. Student music programmes were limited to folk and popular music and dance programmes diminished. On the whole, the standard of the students' performance and production has been raised after gaining two year's experience.

The last programme of the year, the 'Drama Workshop '84' held in August, was organized by the Hall, which decided to make it a biannual event from this year onwards.

### 1984-85

#### *Activities of the First Term*

The most impressive programme of the first term was again the Festival of Chinese Arts, which was held in October and presented by the Chinese University Student Union and jointly sponsored by the Office of Student Affairs and the Hall. Occupying nearly a month, this year's Festival was larger in scale than last year's and the programmes were more comprehensive. The performance of the Liaoning Singing and Dancing Troupe in 'The Pearl Lake' was superb. The Hall's programme contribution in the Festival were the 'Symposium on the Development of Chinese Drama', which is an introduction to the history of Chinese drama over the past thirty-five years, and the photo exhibition on the TV documentary, 'Heart of the Dragon' and the screening of Part One.

In view of the mounting enthusiasm in drama, the Hall decided to regularize the programmes — to hold the drama competition in the first term and present a big-scale performance in the second. The 1984-85 Intercollegiate Drama Competition was therefore held in mid-November, and students' participation was so keen and the standard of performance was so high that it became a crowning achievement in these years.

From its development during the first term of 1984-85, it may be said that the Hall has entered a period of consolidation. Everything is running smoothly now, with added manpower and equipment and a streamlined structure. University members, especially the students, are able to make the best use of the Hall's facilities. Undoubtedly the activities of the Hall will continue to boom and the cultural life of the University will be further enriched.

## The Second Term

Programmes in the second term will include:-

28th January	'Month of the Orchestras': A Concert by the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra.
29th January- 9th February	An exhibition of Water-Colour Paintings by Tse Shun Kai.
31st January	'Li Po - A Tribute in Dance Images and Imageries' by the City Contemporary Dance Co.
14th February	'Month of the Orchestras': A Concert by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra
14th March	An Evening of Traditional Chinese Operas: featuring five excerpts from Peking, Kunju and Cantonese operas.

21st March

Dance Multiplicity: a variety of dance performances, East and West, modern and traditional.

28th-30th March

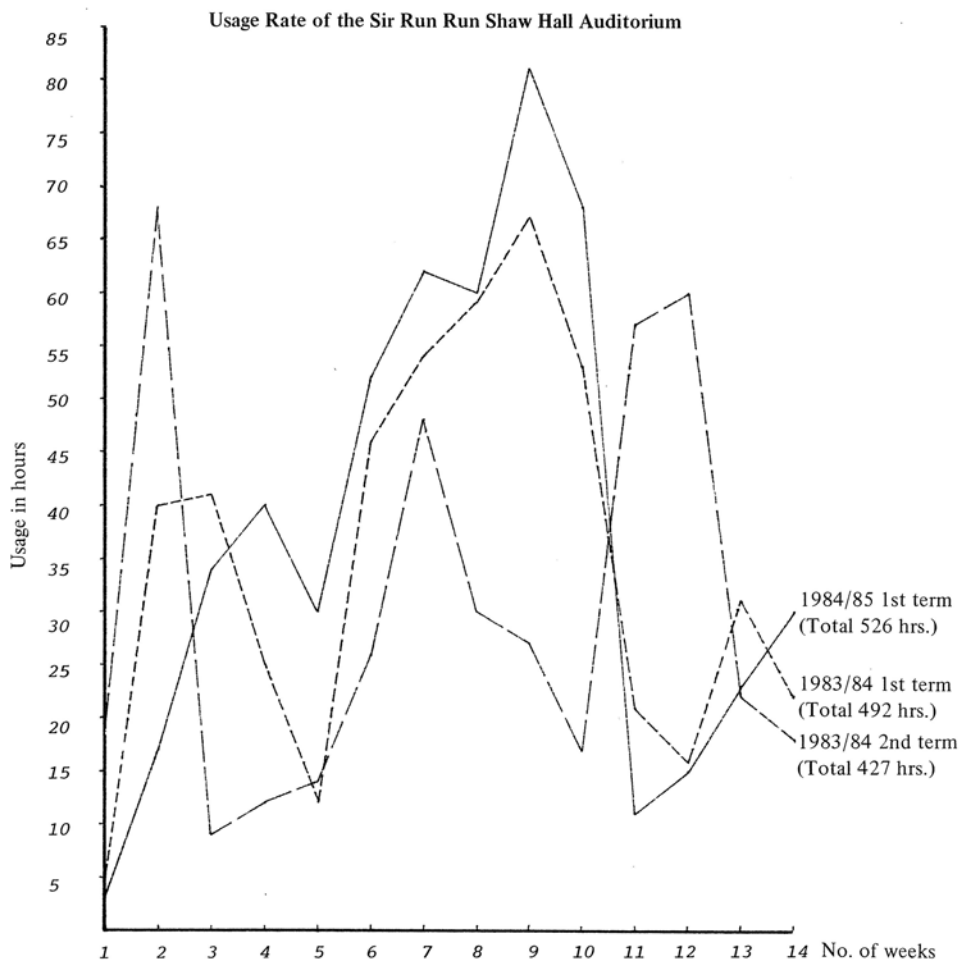
Molière's 'Scapino' staged by the Chinese University Drama Club.

5th April

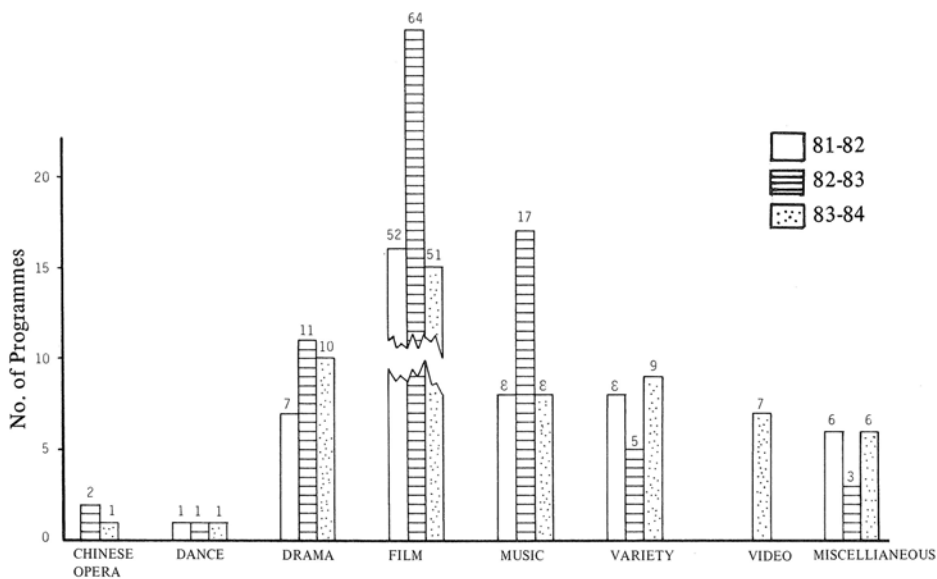
Children's Talent Quest

It can be seen that the efforts of the Hall in promoting the cultural activities are made along the following line: first, to initiate more presentation programmes and provide more support for students' programmes; and secondly, to introduce new categories of programmes and strengthen those that are less popular such as dance and visual arts.

As far as non-entertainment programme booking is concerned, it has already been confirmed that Chung Chi College will hold its Valdictory Service for the first time in June at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.







Cultural and Entertainment Programmes From 1981 To 1984

## Statistical Consulting Services Unit Established

The Statistical Consulting Services Unit (SCSU), operating under the umbrella of the Department of Statistics, was set up with the objective to encourage the proper use of statistical methodology and to provide a channel whereby statistical expertise may be made available to colleagues on campus and to outside organizations. The provision is made within the constraints imposed by the Department's limited manpower and its teaching commitments.

The Chairman of the Board of Studies in Statistics is concurrently the Director of the SCSU. A Deputy Director is also appointed to assist the Director in the general management of the SCSU, and its members include all teachers of the Department of Statistics and members of other Departments approved by the Director of the Unit. Current membership of the Unit is as follows:

### *Director*

Professor Howell Tong

### *Deputy Director*

Dr. S.Y. Lee

### *Members*

Professor S.P.B. Donnan

Dr. N.N. Chan

Dr. Y.V. Hui

Dr. H.K. Lam

Dr. Y. Lam

Dr. Y.M. Lam

Dr. C.Y. Leung

Users of the SCSU may approach individual members of the Unit or the Departmental Secretary of the Department of Statistics, from whom a list of SCSU members may be obtained. Formal approach should be made to the Deputy Director of SCSU in the first instance.

### Conditions of Provision of Services

The SCSU may accept projects from inside and outside the University which attract consultation fees. In the provision of statistical consulting services, there are certain conditions:

- (i) Although SCSU members will try their best to be of assistance, they reserve the right not to provide their expertise.
- (ii) The SCSU bears no responsibility for consequences arising from this statistical advice.
- (iii) It is only equitable that adequate acknowledgement be made to SCSU members who have given advice. This may take the form of a joint authorship of published papers in learned journals if the services of the SCSU members are fairly substantial. However, individual SCSU members reserve the right to dissociate their names from any publication.

# Donations to the Alumni Education Foundation

The Education Foundation of the Federation of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Alumni Associations was inaugurated in 1982. One of its objectives is to establish and maintain a non-profit-making school or schools where students may obtain a sound education.

The office-bearers of this Foundation for the years 1984-86 are as follows:

*Chairman:*

Mr. Lee Kam Chung

*Vice-Chairman:*

Ms. Mok Sau Hing

*Hon. Treasurer & Chairman of Fund Raising Committee:*

Mr. Lau Sai Yung

*Hon. Secretaries:*

Mr. Peter Lung

Mr. William H.C. Wan

*Members:*

Mr. Thomas Cheung

Rev. Cheung King Man

Mr. Ho Man Sum

Mr. Kwok Tsun Kee

Mr. Lee Chun Hang

Mr. Lyon Lee

Mr. Wong Kam Cheung

Mr. Heung Shu Fai

Mr. Leo Liu

Mr. Chan Ka Kwun

In response to an appeal by this Committee to raise funds for the establishment of a primary school in Shatin or Tai Po District, Mr. Thomas Cheung (Dip. in Economics, 1958) has generously donated HK\$300,000 and Mr. Lee Kam Chung (BA, 1964) HK\$100,000 to the Foundation. In addition, a number of alumni and friends of the Federation have pledged various donations. The Federation has decided to name its first primary school after Mr. Thomas Cheung.



*Mr. Thomas Chang (second from right) is pictured at the presentation ceremony with (from left) Mr. Lee Kam Chung, Chairman of the Education Foundation, Mr. Heung Shu Fai, Chairman of the Federation and Mr. S.Y. Lau, Chairman of the Fund Raising Committee.*

## Seminars • Exhibition

\* **Mr. J.L. Law**, Senior Research Chemist, North Carolina Power Co., U.S.A., spoke on 'Chemical Aspects of Nuclear Electricity Generation' on 3rd December, 1984. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Hong Kong Chemical Society and the Department of Chemistry.

\* The Department of Geography presented the following lectures and seminar in December 1984:

- a public lecture on 'Current Situation of the Study, Research, Development and Utilization of Natural Resources in China' by **Professor Lee Wenhua** of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on 3rd December.
- a public lecture on 'Problems and Prospects for Environmental Impact Assessment', a seminar on 'Aspects of the Residential Environment in Asian Cities' and a lecture on 'Urban Noise Problems' by **Dr. Lex Brown**, Lecturer of the School of Environmental Studies, Griffith University, Australia on 11th, 18th and 19th December respectively.

\* **Professor Samuel Edward Finer**, 1984 Distinguished Visiting Scholar of United College, delivered a series of three Distinguished Visiting Scholar Lectures on 'The Theory of Military Intervention', which include the following topics:

1. **Intervention** (4th December)
2. **Power** (7th December)
3. **Abdication** (11th December)

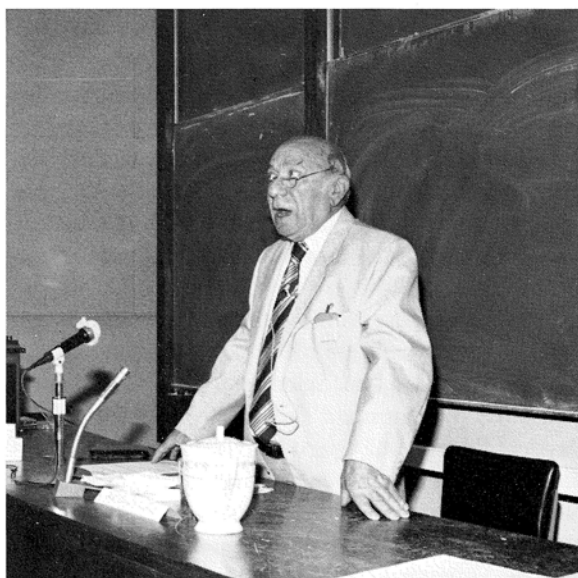
Professor Finer, an internationally renowned political scientist, was Chairman of the Political Science Association of the United Kingdom between 1965 and 1969. He was appointed in 1974 to the prestigious Gladstone Chair of Government and Public Administration at All Soul's College, Oxford, and was made Professor Emeritus after his retirement two years ago.

\* The Institute of Chinese Studies organized the following seminars:

- 'Recent Archaeological Finds in Hubei' by **Mr. Shu Zhimei**, Deputy Curator of the Hubei Museum on 5th December, 1984.
- 'Kang Yu-wei, the Reformer' by **Mr. Tang Zhijun**, Deputy Director of the Institute of Historical Research, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences on 10th January, 1985.

\* The Department of Chemistry organized the following seminars:

- 'NMR Spectroscopy and Other Experimental Methods for Determining the Structures of Bacterial Polysaccharides' by **Professor G.G.S. Dutton** of the Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Canada on 7th December, 1984.



*Professor Samuel Edward Finer, 1984 Distinguished Visiting Scholar of United College*

- 'Research in Inorganic Chemistry in Hong Kong University in the Past Decade' by Professor C.K. Poon of the Department of Chemistry, University of Hong Kong on 14th December, 1984.
- 'Crystal and Surface-structural Studies at Peking University' by Professor Tang You-qi, Director of Physical Chemistry, Beijing University on 25th January, 1985.

\* Professor Nathan Sivin of the Department of History and Sociology of Science, University of Pennsylvania spoke on 'Ailment and Cure in Traditional China - An Anthropological Study of Classic and Popular Medicine before Modern Times, with Implication for the Present' on 17th December, 1984. This was the second lecture presented by the History of East Asian Science Foundation in conjunction with the Institute of Chinese Studies.

\* Professor Deng Guangming, Professor of History of Beijing University, delivered a lecture on 'Reflections on the Current State of Sung Studies' on 21st December, 1984. The lecture was organized by the Department of History.

\* Mr. Wang Bomin, Professor of the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts and a Chinese art historian gave a lecture on 'The Development and Characteristics of Chinese Painting' on 2nd January. The lecture was presented by the Department of Extramural Studies.

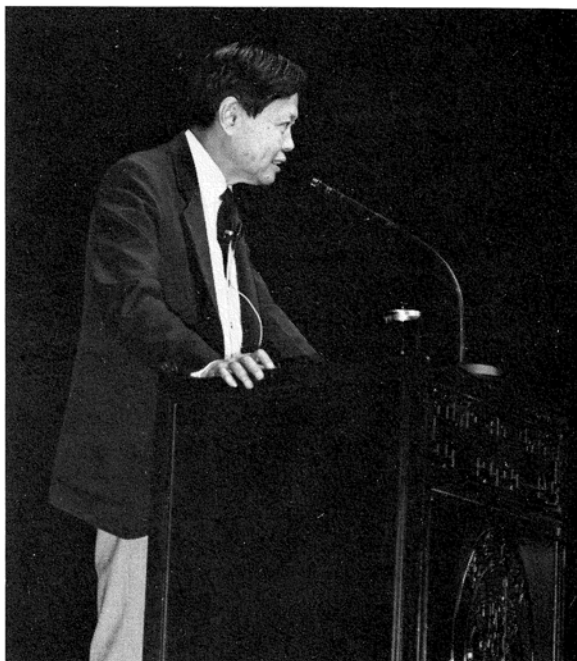
\* United College held its Annual Workshop for 1985 on 4th January. The theme of the Workshop was 'From High School to University', and participants examined important topical issues concerning Hongkong's education at the secondary and tertiary levels. These issues include rural development, promotion of civic consciousness, hidden curriculum and extracurricular activities. Professor T.C. Chen, Head of the College gave the opening remarks.

\* A 'Workshop in Selected Sports for Physical Education Teachers and Coaches', presented by the Physical Education Department in collaboration with the Hong Kong Post-Secondary Colleges Athletic Association, was held at the University Sports Centre between 5th January and 9th February in six sessions. Invited speakers came from the Beijing Institute of Physical Education, Taiwan Normal University, the U.S. Professional Tennis Association,

and local institutions such as Chu Hai College, Hong Kong Jubilee Sports Centre and this University.

\* New Asia College organized the following lectures:

- Professor C.N. Yang, the second Ming Yu Foundation Professor of the College, gave his Ming Yu Foundation Lecture on 'Inspiration and Creativity' on 9th January.
- Professor Tang You-qi, the College's S.Y. Chung Visiting Fellow, gave 'A Random Talk on Symmetry' on 22nd January.



*Professor C.N. Yang, the Second Ming Yu Foundation Professor of New Asia College*

\* Professor Qian Wei-chang, President of Shanghai University on Technology, and Chung Chi College's 1984/85 Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow, delivered:

- a public lecture on 'Tertiary Education and Adult Education in a New Era' on 11th January;
- a talk on 'Experiences in the Villages of the Chang Jiang River Delta' on 22nd January; and
- a lecture on 'The Responsibility of University Students' at the Chung Chi College Assembly on 25th January.

\* Chung Chi College held its Annual Educational Conference on 19th January. The theme was 'Univer-



*Professor Qian Wei-chang, 1984/85 Siu Lien Ling Wong  
Visiting Fellow of Chung Chi College*

sity Education in the Next Century', and a panel of three speakers – Professor Qian Wei-chang, Professor Chan Shu-Park, President of China Experimental University and Dr. John Chen, President of Lingnan College – addressed the Conference. In conjunction with the Conference, an **Exhibition on Books on Higher Education** was mounted by the Chung Chi College Library from 10th to 26th January.

\* **Mr. Joel Thoraval**, Visiting Scholar of the Department of Philosophy, gave a second talk on 'What is so French in French Philosophy? – Michel Foucault and/in Contemporary Philosophy' on 14th January. The lecture was organized by the Department of Philosophy.

\* The Centre for Hong Kong Studies presented:

- A lecture on 'A Study of the Leisure Activities of the Youth in Guangzhou' by **Mr. Wu Junjie**, Chairman of the Guangzhou Youth Research Society and another on 'The Influence from Foreign Culture and the Change of Guangzhou Youth's Value Concept' by **Mr. Yu Yonjin**, Vice-Chairman of the Society on 15th January.
- A public lecture on 'Media Use and Opinion Survey for 1997 Issue' by **Professor L. Erwin Atwood**, Deputy Director, School of Journalism, Southern Illinois University on 18th January.

\* **Dr. J.Q. Fang**, Department of Mathematics, Beijing Medical College, spoke on 'Multistate Survival

Analysis with Time-dependent Covariates and Censoring' on 22nd January. The seminar was organized by the Department of Statistics.

\* **Professor Hu Shouwei**, Vice-President and Professor of History of Zhongshan University, Guangzhou gave a public lecture entitled 'On Professor Chen Yinque's Contributions to the Study of Classical Chinese Literature' on 23rd January. The lecture was organized by the Department of History.

\* **Mr. Zenqi** of the Anthropology Department, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou spoke on 'Chinese Neolithic Culture' on 25th January. The seminar was jointly organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies and the Department of Anthropology.

\* The Departments of Biochemistry and Biology jointly presented a public lecture on 'Biotechnology – a New Engineering Science?' by **Professor B.S. Hartley** on 26th January.

Professor Hartley is a Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Biochemistry at the Imperial College in London. He was on a two-month visit to the University as the **Kan Tong-Po/Royal Society Visiting Professor** to advise on the development of a biotechnology programme in Hong Kong.

\* **Professor Feng Xianming**, Honorary Professor of the University and Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Research Unit, Palace Museum, Beijing spoke on 'Recent Discoveries of Important Chinese Pottery and Porcelain' on 29th January. The seminar was organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies.

\* The Department of Psychiatry presented the following seminar/lecture by **Professor Ranan Hilel Rimon** of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Helsinki, Finland:

- A seminar on 'Psychosomatic Aspects of Rheumatoid Arthritis' on 29th January.
- A lecture on 'Monoamine Metabolites in the CSF of Patients with Schizophrenia' on 30th January. This lecture was organized in collaboration with the Hong Kong Society of Neurosciences.

\* The Department of Religion organized three public lectures by **Dr. Frederick Sontag**, Professor of Philosophy and Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Pomona College, U.S.A.

- (1) 'The God's Return' (1st February)
- (2) 'The Rebirth of Meaning' (2nd February)
- (3) 'Anthropodicy or Theodicy' (4th February)



Professor Yat-wah LAM



Professor LEE Cheuk Yu

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## Profiles

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### Professor Yat-wah LAM

#### *Professor, Department of Electronics*

Professor Yat-wah Lam, 51, graduated from the Hong Kong Technical College in 1950. After spending a few years in the local service industry, he left for England for further experience, becoming a Chartered Engineer in 1961. While in full-time employment in England, Professor Lam engaged in part-time studies and gained his BSc in Physics from London University in 1962, his MSc in Electrical Engineering from Birmingham University in 1965, and his PhD in Electronics from Manchester University in 1971. From 1965 to 69, Professor Lam was Lecturer in Electronic and Electrical Engineering at Birmingham University, and from 1969 to 71 he was the Mullard Research Fellow at Manchester University. In 1971, Professor Lam returned to Hong Kong to join this University as Lecturer of the then newly established Department of Electronics. He was promoted Senior Lecturer two years later, Reader in 1979 and Professor in 1984. From 1974 to 77, Professor Lam was the Head of the Electronics Department, and on many occasions also served as Acting Head of United College. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Science in 1982.

Professor Lam is a Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Physics of the United Kingdom. Professor Lam's research interest lies in the field of semiconductor devices and technology. He has written numerous professional papers and his works appear frequently in international learned journals of electronics and applied physics.

### Professor LEE Cheuk Yu

#### *Professor, Department of Biochemistry*

Professor Lee Cheuk Yu, forty-five, studied Biochemistry at the University of British Columbia in Canada, receiving his BSc in 1963, MSc in 1965, and PhD in 1968. After spending a year as a post-doctoral fellow at the New England Institute in the United States, he worked there for three years as an Assistant Professor before returning to Hong Kong in 1972 to join the Department of Biochemistry of this University as a Lecturer. He was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1978 and Reader in 1981, and was appointed Professor in January 1985.

Apart from teaching and research, Professor Lee has rendered a wide range of services to the University. He was appointed Chairman of the Board of Studies in Biochemistry in 1978 and has on many occasions been Acting Head of United College since 1981.

Professor Lee is a member of the Federation of Asian and Oceanian Biochemists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and New York Academy of Science. His research interests are largely centred on action of polypeptide hormones and metabolism of tumour cells. Professor Lee is a prolific writer and his professional papers appear frequently in learned journals of international repute, including *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (USA)* and *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

### Professor Yue-man YEUNG

#### *Professor, Department of Geography*

Born and raised in Hong Kong, Professor Yue-man Yeung attended Queen's College and Belilios Public School (first year with admission of boys) before entering the University of Hong Kong. After obtaining a BA (Hons) degree and a DipEd, he taught in secondary schools in Hong Kong for a short period of time. He then proceeded for postgraduate training in Geography in North America. He took an MA



Professor Yue-man YEUNG

degree at the University of Western Ontario and a doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Professor Yeung was appointed Lecturer in Geography at the University of Singapore in 1969. He remained there until 1975 when he began almost a decade of international development work with the International Development Research Centre, Canada, based in Singapore and Ottawa. He was Associate Director of the Social Sciences Division of the Centre before joining this University.

Professor Yeung's research interests lie in Asian cities, markets, the informal sector, and low-cost housing. He has published four books and numerous articles on these subjects.



Dr. Pak-chung CHING

### Dr. Pak-chung CHING

*Lecturer, Department of Electronics*

Dr. Pak-chung Ching received his BEng degree with first class honours in Electronics in 1977 and his PhD degree in 1981 from the University of Liverpool, U.K. He then worked as a research officer at the School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Bath, U.K. for one year. He was appointed Lecturer in the Department of Electronic Engineering of the Hong Kong Polytechnic in 1982, and joined the Department of Electronics of this University as Lecturer in September 1984. His current research interests are digital signal processing, speech encoding techniques, speech recognition and adaptive filtering.

## Personalia

(From 16th November, 1984 to 15th January, 1985)

### I. Appointments

#### Academic Staff

##### *Faculty of Business Administration*

Professor Vance F. Mitchell  
Visiting Professor of General Business Management & Personnel Management

##### *Faculty of Medicine*

Dr. Robert L. Brearley  
Senior Lecturer in Clinical Oncology

Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Cavor  
Senior Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Lai Kar-neng  
Senior Lecturer in Medicine

Dr. Valerie J. Betham  
Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Cheng Ngok  
Lecturer in Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Dr. Hilary A. Noble  
Lecturer in Anaesthesia

Dr. Mark Farrington  
Visiting Lecturer in Microbiology  
Dr. Stephen M. Short  
Visiting Lecturer in Anaesthesia  
Dr. Francis Joseph O'Kelly  
Honorary Clinical Lecturer in Community  
Medicine

*Faculty of Science*

Dr. Archie Y.C. Chan  
Lecturer in Electronics  
Dr. Wong Sai-peng  
Lecturer in Electronics

*Faculty of Social Science*

\*Mr. Alex Y.M. Tang  
Lecturer in Social Work  
\*Mr. Au Chor-fai  
Field Instructor in Social Work  
Ms. Kan Shin-yu  
Field Instructor in Journalism & Communication  
Mr. Luk Yim-fai  
Assistant Lecturer in Economics

*Chinese Language Centre*

Ms. Chu Hsiao-mi  
Instructor

**Administrative Staff**

Dr. So King-yiu  
Locum Resident Physician, University Health  
Service  
Dr. So Kee Long, Billy  
Administrative Assistant, Office of Student  
Affairs  
Mrs. Lois Jones  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library  
System  
Mr. Lee Chee-leung  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library  
System  
Mr. Wu Heng-yu, John  
Assistant Librarian II, University Library  
System  
Mrs. Lam Chan Wai-kwan  
Probationary Assistant Librarian, University  
Library System  
Mrs. Chan Lau Yuk-shuen, Gloria  
Executive Officer II, University Health Service  
Mr. Cheung Chi-kong  
Executive Officer II, Office of Student Affairs

**Research Staff**

Professor Cheng Tsu Yu  
Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Chinese  
Studies  
Professor Pang Bingjun  
Research Fellow, Research Centre for Trans-  
lation  
Mr. Lee Ming-kwan  
Honorary Research Fellow, Centre for Hong  
Kong Studies  
Mrs. Carolyn J.O. French  
Honorary Research Associate, Centre for Hong  
Kong Studies  
Dr. Ng Sek-hong  
Honorary Research Associate, Centre for Hong  
Kong Studies

**II. Promotions**

**Academic Staff**

*Faculty of Arts*

Dr. Chou Ying-hsiung  
Senior Lecturer in English

*Faculty of Business Administration*

Mr. Patrick S.T. Chan  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance  
Mr. Victor K.L. Leung  
Lecturer in Accounting & Finance

*Faculty of Medicine*

Professor Lee Cheuk-yu  
Professor of Biochemistry  
Dr. James D. Young  
Reader in Biochemistry

*Faculty of Science*

Dr. Hung Hing-sum  
Reader in Computer Science  
Dr. Kenneth Young  
Reader in Physics

**Administrative Staff**

Mr. K.K. Li  
Senior Assistant Registrar, Admission &  
Registration Section, Registry  
Mr. Stephen Tiong  
Senior Assistant Secretary, College Office, New  
Asia College

*\*Part-time Degree Programme teacher*



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# Gifts and Donations

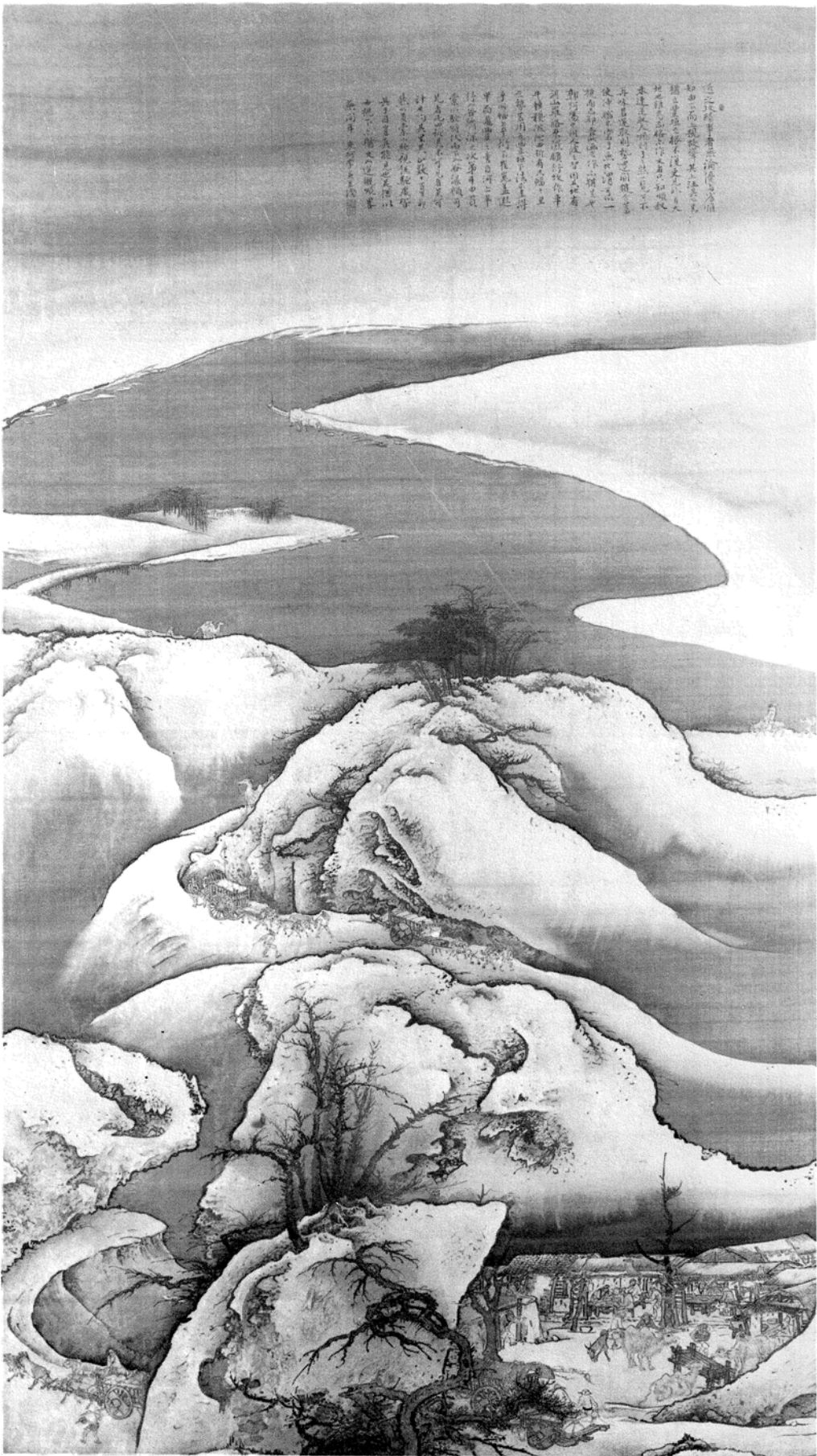
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*As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's development, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously to support the University's physical development programme, research projects, publication project, fellowship and scholarship schemes, and have presented the University with equipment and antiques. The University has recently received the following gifts and donations:*

- (1) From the American Women's Association of HK Ltd. a donation of HK\$2,700 for a scholarship in Social Work for 1984-85.
- (2) From Caterpillar Far East Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$2,500 with effect from 1984-85 for a scholarship in Business Administration.
- (3) From the Chase Manhattan Bank NA a donation of HK\$8,000 for the Chase Manhattan Bank Scholarship for 1984-85.
- (4) From Dataproducts Components (HK) Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$10,000 with effect from 1984-85 for four scholarships in Electronics.
- (5) From Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd. a scholarship of HK\$6,000 for a student of the MBA Programmes for 1984-85.
- (6) From Duty Free Shoppers Ltd. a scholarship of HK\$6,000 for a student of the MBA Programmes for 1984-85.
- (7) From Exxon Chemical Asia Pacific Ltd. a donation of HK\$16,000 for two scholarships for the MBA Programmes for 1984-85.
- (8) From Health Medical Diagnostic Centre Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$2,700 for six prizes to students of the Faculty of Medicine.
- (9) From the Japan Foundation a donation of HK\$431,000 for a Staff Expansion Project at the Japanese Studies Section for three academic years from 1984-85.
- (10) From John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$60,000 for six scholarships for three years with effect from 1984-85.
- (11) From Kiangsu & Chekiang Residents (HK) Association a donation of HK\$80,000 for scholarships and bursaries to the School of Education for 1984-85.
- (12) From Mrs. Lina Leung a donation of HK\$12,000 for setting up the 'Lee Chu Ho Memorial Scholarship' at HK\$3,000 per annum for four years for a medical student.
- (13) From Ning Po Residents Association (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$14,000 towards the 'Ning Po Residents Association T.Y. Tung Memorial Bursaries' for 1984-85.
- (14) From the Overseas Alumni Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong a donation of US\$200 for a scholarship for 1984-85.
- (15) From San Miguel Brewery Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$40,000 with effect from 1984-85 for four San Miguel Scholarships for the Faculties of Arts, Business Administration, Science and Social Science.
- (16) From the Society of Community Medicine in Hong Kong an annual donation of HK\$800 for a prize to students in Community Medicine.
- (17) From Squibb (Far East) Ltd. an annual donation of HK\$10,000 for four Squibb Prizes to students of the Faculty of Medicine.
- (18) From Dr. Y.L. Yong an annual donation of HK\$500 for the 'Margaret Yuen-ming Pun Memorial Prize in Paediatrics', beginning from 1985.
- (19) From Younger Managers' Club a donation of HK\$5,000 for a Younger Managers' Club - Barclays Bank Scholarship for the Three-year MBA Programme for 1984.
- (20) From Arthur Anderson & Co. a donation of HK\$9,600 for the publication of the second edition of *For First Job Seekers*.
- (21) From Boots Company a donation of HK\$4,000 in support of research activities of the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (22) From Hong Kong Surgical Society a donation of HK\$6,434.50 in support of the research and general activities of the Department of Surgery.
- (23) From Lee Foundation a donation of HK\$36,000 for the first of three annual grants in support of research at the Institute of Chinese Studies in 1984-85.

- (24) From Lotus Tours Ltd. a donation of HK\$66,000 for research fund.
- (25) From Nestle's Products (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$6,000 in support of a research to be conducted by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- (26) From Swire Loxley Ltd. a donation of HK\$4,000 in support of medical research at the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (27) From World Health Organization two donations of US\$80,000 and US\$19,500 in support of research projects to be conducted by the Department of Biochemistry.
- (28) From the following contributors donations in support of the Cardiac Seminar organized by the Department of Medicine:
- (a) HK\$5,000 from Astra Pharmaceuticals;
  - (b) HK\$5,000 from Bayer (China) Ltd.;
  - (c) HK\$5,000 from ICI Ltd.; and
  - (d) HK\$5,000 from Medtronic Co. Ltd.
- (29) From Astra Pharmaceuticals a donation to support the Symposium on Recent Advances in Chest Medicine organized by the Department of Medicine.
- (30) From Banque Nationale de Paris a donation of HK\$72,000 towards the Joint Universities Creative Works Exhibition.
- (31) From the following contributors donations towards the expenses for the two University teams to take part in the 1985 National Ginling Cup Basketball Tournament held in Nanjing, China in February:
- (a) HK\$20,000 from British American Tobacco Co. (HK) Ltd.;
  - (b) HK\$5,000 from Mr. K.C. Cheng;
  - (c) HK\$5,000 from Mr. M.K. Ching;
  - (d) HK\$4,000 from Mr. H.P. Kong; and
  - (e) HK\$10,000 from Mr. Y.C. Wong.
- (32) From Mr. 陳奕能 a donation of HK\$3,665 in support of the International Symposium on Chinese Medicinal Material Research organized by the Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre in June 1984.
- (33) From the following contributors donations towards research and staff training funds for the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery:
- (a) HK\$7,000 from Mr. Cheung Ming; and
  - (b) HK\$2,000 from Mr. Ng Wang-chi.
- (34) From Chou's Foundation a donation of HK\$20,000 for setting up a Student Campus Work Scheme for 1984-85.
- (35) From a group of visiting anaesthesiologists and nursing anaesthetists from the United States a donation of US\$600 towards research and staff training funds for the Department of Anaesthesia.
- (36) From Dr. Ho Tim a donation of HK\$100,000 in support of the International Asian Studies Programme.
- (37) From Hong Kong College of General Practitioners a donation of HK\$100,000 for the establishment of a Visiting Professorship in General Practice at the Faculty of Medicine.
- (38) From Johnson & Johnson (HK) Ltd. a donation of HK\$4,000 towards the expenses in connection with Dr. Joshi's visit to the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery.
- (39) From the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia a donation of US\$500 to the Department of English for the purchase of books and journals for PRC scholars/institutions.
- (40) From Yale-China Association a donation of HK\$1,200 towards the Chinese Society Programme.
- (41) From Edward Keller Ltd., Glaxo Hong Kong Ltd., Mr. W.L. Ko and the Swire Systems Limited, various equipment for medical research.
- (42) From Motorola Semiconductors HK Ltd. ten pieces of MC68000 computer boards for the Department of Electronics.
- (43) From Bei Shan Tang, Beijing University, Dr. Chan Pak-yong, Professor & Mrs. Cheng Te-k'un, Mr. Chiu Chuk-ting, Guangdong Provincial Museum, Mr. Hsu Po-chiao, Mr. Ko Shih-chao, Mr. Simon Kwan and Zhi Rou Zhai a collection of books and art items.





Li Yin; *Landscape with Travellers*, (undated); Hanging scroll, ink and colour on silk, 133.5 x 73.5 cm