

CHINESE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Spring • Summer 2001

King Lear

And here I take Cordelia by the hand,
Obedience, I'll have none: I am not
Lear: "I am sorry that you have wept so
little."

That you must love a foolhard
father. Hence be with respect to
Lear. That you must love a foolhard
father. Hence be with respect to
Lear. That you must love a foolhard
father. Hence be with respect to
Lear.

Act III, Scene 2

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

Enter

King Lear

DRAMA
MUSIC
ART • LIT

LITERATURE • DRAMA • MUSIC • ART • LITERATURE



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Contents

- 2** **Hong Kong Culture: A Multiplicity of Colours**
- 4** For the Sake of Hong Kong Literature
 - 11** Hothouse for Local Drama
 - 16** Tracking the Development and Changes in Hong Kong's Musical Culture
 - 23** Propelling the Creation and Study of Art
- 29** **Research News**
- 30** Asparagine Synthetase Genes: Their Roles in Plant Growth and Development
 - 34** Turbulence: A 19th Century Problem with a Challenge for the 21st
- 37** **The 56th Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees**
- 51** **News in Brief**



Hong Kong

Culture:

A Multiplicity of *Colours*



Art and culture are the 'superstructure' of society, a reflection of the taste and lifestyle of those who live in it. Hong Kong people come from all over the world, largely from the mainland. They have different backgrounds and have lived under the influence of Western culture. Hence Hong Kong has always been very open to different forms of artistic expression and cultural influences, whether traditional or contemporary, Eastern or Western. There is also great tolerance of the different schools, and virtually no political pressure. People can appreciate, criticize, and express themselves freely. This environment gives rise to an intercultural style that is uniquely Hong Kong. All literature, drama, music, and art that spring forth from this city carry within them this intercultural dialogue.

Yet, in the process of social development, art and culture have not been given as much attention as they deserve. With the aim of preserving valuable cultural assets, members of the University have embarked on various research projects. They spend a lot of time collecting and processing data and setting up databases, to pave the way for more in-depth studies and to preserve local history and culture. They have been actively creating, giving voice to our times and our generation. They have also been promoting literature and the arts, striving to expand the cultural space both on and off the campus.

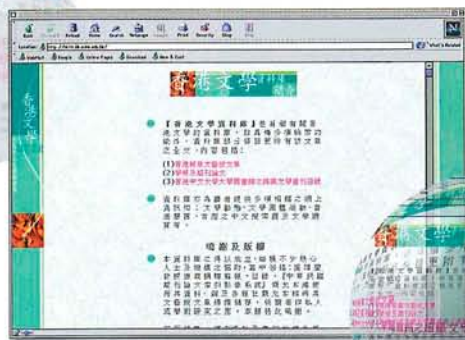
The last issue of the *Bulletin* introduced to the readers the University's research into the history, social and political development, mass media, religion, and architecture of Hong Kong. In this issue, we will focus on its hard work and achievements in the field of literature, drama, music, and art.

For the Sake of Hong Kong Literature

Hong Kong literature has seldom been accorded the attention it is due. Prior to 1997, it was hardly ever studied by local scholars, and rarely directly addressed by the works of mainland scholars living in Hong Kong. The pace of Hong Kong society and its value system also render preservation of literary materials difficult. Yet there are exceptions — scholars who have steadfastly engaged in research and creative writing rich in local colour. Many teaching staff at The Chinese University have made enormous contributions in this regard.

Building the World's Most Uniquely Hong Kong Literary Website

The Faculty of Arts has since 1999 been working on a large-scale project to put a massive volume of data about Hong Kong literature on the Internet. The building of the Hong Kong Literature Database is jointly undertaken by the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, with Prof. Lo Wai-luen as the department representative, and the University Library System (ULS). This website (<http://hklit.lib.cuhk.edu.hk>), developed by the ULS and now in operation, is the most uniquely Hong Kong literary website in the world. Its contents cover books, journals, theses, and literary pages from newspapers, drawn largely from the ULS collections and a precious collection of early Hong Kong newspaper clippings donated by Prof. Lo herself. There are also donations in kind from local writers' associations, which include back issues of relevant publications. Approval from journals such as *Hong Kong Literary Monthly*, *Fresh Poetry*, *Hong Kong Writer* has also been obtained to include their material on the website. The ULS has also been granted the right by newspaper publishers to provide teachers and students of the eight tertiary institutions with full text images of their cultural and literary pages. Such contents go as far back as the 1930s. The participants of the project also comb through other sources to salvage lost literary treasures.



The index of the database currently has some 500 entries and will continue to expand. The successful operation of this project has relieved many scholars of much tedious research into primary sources. They can now plunge themselves into a sea of words, effortlessly finding what they need, and saving their energy for more sophisticated and in-depth studies. Prof. Lo said this is a very good beginning. And because the website is maintained by the ULS, all precious data will remain in the University system, and copyrights can be conveniently obtained, allowing readers to have access to the originals.

Prof. Lo Wai-luen and Hong Kong Literature

Data collection is a tedious job. Way before we are able to bask in the luxuries brought about by the Internet, Prof. Lo Wai-luen slowly and laboriously went through thousands of card catalogues, verifying them and examining their interrelationships, in order to uncover and salvage valuable data. Her efforts have laid a solid foundation for Hong Kong literary history research. What motivated her to work so hard?

'I found out HKU had opened a Hong Kong Archive when I attended their extramural classes in the mid-70s. The archive has information on Hong Kong society and economy, but none, the teacher told me, on literature. This came as a shock to me. Famous writers such as Mao Dun, Yeh Ling-feng, Xiao Hong, Dai Wangshu had all left their footprints in Hong Kong. Why was such information not recorded? I decided to take it upon myself to meticulously collect relevant information from newspapers and magazines. To gain access into the HKU library, I even enrolled in its graduate programme. Every day after work, I would go to the HKU library to read newspapers. I read every page of every newspaper in that library, I took notes. In order to have more time for research, I quit my job and became a teaching assistant for half the pay,' says Prof. Lo.

Prof. Lo Wai-luen compiling data on Hong Kong literature in her study



'My first taste of success came with the discovery that many researchers who studied Xiao Hong had missed a lot of information on her time in Hong Kong as they had not gone through old newspapers. And I filled this gap.

'After a period of time, I had dug up a decent amount of information on the activities and works of mainland writers in Hong Kong. There were over 300 primary figures, and over 600 secondary ones, including well-known reporters and teachers, and some local writers. With the open door policy in the early 80s, many mainland writers who had lived in Hong Kong wanted to publish memoirs or biographies, and some of them actually found materials they lacked in my collection. It made me feel my efforts were worth the while, and therefore I persisted in my work. ...My work is significant because no one else does it. And what I've done has made things more convenient to other researchers.'

Prof. Lo is of the view that inaccurate information can do great damage to academic research. To the many suggestions made to her to write Hong Kong's literary history based on the information collected over the years, Prof. Lo responds with her usual caution: 'It's precisely because I know a lot that I understand that I haven't mastered enough.' In recent years, she has been publishing catalogues, and, jointly with Profs. Wong Kai-chee and William Tay, annals of Hong Kong literature. She believes that information has to be disseminated to be useful, and it is only when accurate information is released that researchers have hopes of finding the truth.

Consequent upon the increasing wealth of materials, Prof. Lo has launched new courses in recent years, including the Hong Kong literature section of 'Tourism Literature', and 'Meandering in Hong Kong Literature'. In the coming academic year, Prof. Lo will offer another new course — 'Special Topics on Hong Kong Literature'.



One of the activities of 'Meandering in Hong Kong Literature' is to take the students out of the classroom to experience and observe the traces left by mainland writers in Hong Kong (above). This year, the activity was held jointly with the Curriculum Development Division of the Education Department at the latter's request. As a result, an outing for one class turned out to be a tour involving six coaches (right).



Today the users of the Hong Kong Literature Database are no longer a small circle of mainland writers, but the entire Hong Kong community, including researchers, scholars, and anyone who is interested in Hong Kong literature. With knowledge comes the ability to critique with intelligence and advance Hong Kong literature. Prof. Lo says, 'I will continue with this work after my retirement, because,

for one, my mind cannot be at peace until I've found certain missing material. But more importantly, I started something and I hope the flame will be kept burning forever.'

Chinese Creative Writing

Besides teaching and research, the University's teachers are very active in creative writing. Their essays, poems, and short stories can be found in various publications, and many have been published as collections. From the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Profs. Lo Wai-luen, Tay Lian-soo, Tsui Chee-yee, and Wong Juen-kon have published essays and articles, and served as columnists in newspapers. The poems of Dr. Tu Chia-chi and Dr. Chan Kit-ye have appeared in literary publications and poetry magazines. Dr. Chan also publishes short stories from time to time. Published essay collections include Prof. Lo Wai-luen's *Cheng jiao xiao ji* (承教小記) and *Xianggang gu shi* (香港故事), Prof. Tay Lian-soo's *Rang Xianggang ren ji xu zuo meng* (讓香港人繼續做夢), Prof. Chiang Ying-ho's *Wen ren de Xianggang* (文人的香港), Prof. Fan Sin-piu's *Mechanics/[]* (力學/[]), Dr. Tu Chia-chi's *Wo zai/wo bu zai* (我在/我不在), etc. Prof. Tay has also had a collection of short stories entitled *Xianggang da xue* (香港大學), while Prof. Richard Ho Man-wui and Prof. Wong Kuan-io both have collections of poetry written in traditional form with Hong Kong as the theme, to their names. These examples are but part of the University's literary creativity, which is not confined to the teachers of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature. *Jianqiao yu si* (劍橋語絲) and *Haidebao yu si* (海德堡語絲) by Prof. Ambrose King of the Department of Sociology and *Qiao pan xian tiao* (橋畔閑眺) by Prof. Serena Jin of the Department of Translation are widely quoted and well respected essay collections.

Young CU Writers Turned Teachers

Prof. Fan Sin-piu, who joined the teaching ranks of the University in 1997, is an alumnus. Even as a student, he had won the Chinese Literary Prize of the then Urban Council several times. He was champion of the essay division in 1987, second runner-up in the same division in 1991, and first runner-up in the poetry division in 1994. Prof. Fan's *Mechanics/[]* is a collection of those of his essays and poems he is most pleased with. Prof. Fan notes that while many writers focus on the contents, or the 'flesh' of a work, he is more keen on exploring the forms of expression. His is a new stylistic endeavour, as testified by his personal favourite, the first chapter in *Mechanics/[]*. In this chapter, the contents are compressed to leave space for stylistic experimentation.



Dr. Chan Kit-ye, also an alumna of the University, was the first runner-up of the short story division of the Youth Literary Award organized by the University of Hong Kong and The Chinese University, and of the literary criticism division of the Urban Council Chinese Literary Award. Works of her college days were mostly carried in the literary pages of *Sing Tao Daily*, while her recent works have appeared in publications including *Su Yeh Literature*, *Hong Kong Literary Monthly*, and *Hong Kong Writer*. Dr. Chan says, 'Creative works are the result of things you simply have to say.' She believes that in today's society, creative writing is the activity of a small circle of people, sometimes even an individual. She defines a decent creative environment as one which allows creators' voices to be heard in their true forms.





Prof. Fan Sin-piu is the editor of *Fresh Poetry*. He and Dr. Chan Kit-ye, Prof. Hoyan Hang-fung, and Dr. Tu Chia-chi also write frequently for *Su Yeh Literature*, which also carries works by many Chinese University students.

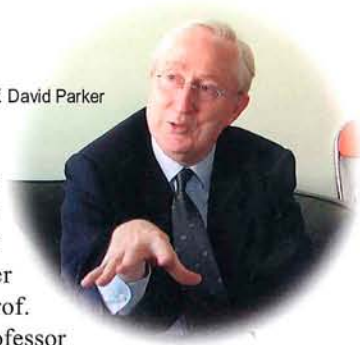


The works in *Hong Kong Literary Monthly* come from more diverse sources including south-east Asian writers and writers related in some way to CUHK. Over the past year or so, there has been a proliferation of poetry magazines and poetry writing in the local literary scene. Members of the University are involved in many of these activities.

English Creative Writing

Creative writing is also taught by the Department of English, with a focus on Hong Kong's unique cultural background. Chair of the department, Prof. David Parker teaches reading and writing short stories, as well as autobiographical writing. He encourages students to capture their own experience of Hong Kong, including shifts in self-perception and identity as they move between Cantonese and English, and, in the cases of immigrants from mainland China, among putonghua or other dialects, Cantonese, and English. The works of such poets as Prof. Andrew Parkin, former chair of the department and emeritus professor of English, and Prof. Louise Ho are reflective of the unique qualities of Hong Kong culture.

Prof. David Parker



Prof. Tam Kwok-kan has written about Hong Kong drama and film, and edited a volume of short stories by writers from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the mainland, and Singapore, translated from Chinese by members of the Department of English. Other members of the department such as Prof. Jane Jackson and Prof. Joseph Boyle have also studied, taught, or written on cultural identity formation in postcolonial Hong Kong, cross-cultural communication, and cultural imperialism in Hong Kong.



English-born Prof. Andrew Parkin taught in Hong Kong in the 60s. He then emigrated to Canada in 1970, returning to Hong Kong in 1991 to serve as professor of English at the University. Evident in his writings about Hong Kong is the hybrid and diasporic quality of the Hong Kong experience. His collaboration with Prof. Lawrence Wong, *Hong Kong Poems* (1997) offers the poets' perceptions of what Hong Kong had been and was in the year when Hong Kong returned to Chinese sovereignty. Prof. Parkin's numerous other works include two books of poetry, *Dancers in a Web* and *Yokohama Days, Kyoto Nights*. His more recent publications include

an anthology of Hong Kong Chinese poetry in English, *From the Bluest Part of the Harbour*, and *At Chinese University*, a poem accompanied by a Jacqueline Ricard original engraving, all hand-printed. His works have been widely anthologized and appeared in publications the world over. He has also organized and participated in numerous poetry readings.

Born in Hong Kong, Prof. Louise Ho is a poet of international acclaim. Soon after completing her undergraduate studies, she had two poems published by the *Asian Magazine Annual International Writing Journal*. Since then she has published two collections of poetry, *Local Habitation*, which deals with Hong Kong and other topics, and *New Ends Old Beginnings*, which focuses on Hong Kong approaching 1997 and her life between Hong Kong and Australia. Her works have been included in many anthologies. She has also given readings in the US, Australia, Ireland, the UK, and Austria. She is now working on a book of poems on the day, or the very hour of the handover ('As the clock strikes twelve, we become "Chinese"').



Prof. Ho says English is her functional language, her literary tool. She writes from the main English literary tradition but uses it to talk about the Hong Kong entity. Her poetry contains many allusions to English and European literature and culture, but they are sometimes applied to the Hong Kong context ('I stand in no man's land, so I can play games across borders between English text and Cantonese subject.').

Promoting and Preserving Hong Kong Culture

Global Youth Chinese Literary Award for the New Century

To kindle interest in literature among Chinese communities all over the world, and to nurture young writers of the 21st century, the Faculty of Arts organized the first 'Global Youth Chinese Literary Award for the New Century' in 2000. The activity provided an opportunity for Chinese youth the world over to interact and learn from one another, and to

build a global Chinese literary network to promote literature among young people.

The 2,400 entries from Hong Kong, Macau, the mainland, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, the UK, the US, Canada, and Australia were evaluated separately in three categories: essay, short story, and literary translation. The works were scrutinized by professional eyes such as those of Yu Qiuyu, Lin Wenye (essay division), Wang Meng, Bai Xianyong, Qi Bangyuan (short story division), Yu Guangzhong, George Kao, Yang Xianyi (literary translation division).



The awards presentation ceremony took place on 16th December 2000 at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. Winners, sponsors, and judges attended the occasion, and the winning students shared their creative experience with the audience. Prior to the ceremony, a seminar was held during which many of the adjudicators shared their insights into creative writing with the winners.

There were five winners from the University: two students from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, two from the Department of Translation, and one from the Faculty of Medicine.

The Chinese University Press

The Chinese University Press has since 1977 been steadfastly preserving Hong Kong culture and promoting cross-cultural scholarly interaction through the publication of works of quality by local scholars and writers, and of Chinese-English dictionaries and glossaries.

Dr. Steven Luk



Dr. Steven Luk, director of The CU Press, says the Press has always worked hard at maintaining contact with good writers and discovering new talent. It began publishing general books in 1988, and the target of its publications has gone beyond a purely academic readership to include general readers. Since its founding, the Press has published over 900 titles,

many of which reflective of Hong Kong and Chinese culture.

The books have been distributed through the Press's networks in Asia, North America, Europe, and Australia.

Hothouse for Local Drama

Drama, one of the oldest art forms, has had a long history at The Chinese University. Back in the 1960s, the drama societies of the three colleges participated in the annual drama festivals organized by the Hong Kong Federation of Students (HKFS). The event was the highlight of the year at the time, and the standard of the performances was very high. Alumni of the University such as Fung Luk-tak, Lina Yan Hau-yee, Irving Koo, Juni Yuen Wai-chu, Leung Fung-yee, Tsui Chi-yu, Mok Chi-tang, Michael Hui, Lau Tin-chi, were all very active in the intervarsity drama activities in those days.

In the 1970s, the three drama societies coalesced to participate in the HKFS drama festivals as the Chinese University Student Union Drama Society. They also organized inter-collegiate drama competitions and other performances on campus.

The Role of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall

In May 1981, the construction of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall — a well-equipped multi-purpose cultural centre of professional

standard — was completed, and a new manager with drama expertise — Mr. Hardy Tsoi, was recruited to run the facility. This marked a new chapter in theatre at the University.

The hall was instrumental in reviving the then waning interest in drama by supporting collegiate competitions and the annual performance of the Chinese University Drama Society. It also conducted drama camps in the summer and organized related activities during the school year, drawing together students from different disciplines who were enthusiastic about drama.



A scene from the rehearsal of 'Room Service', staged in the hall in 1982. The student actors seen here are Chan Ping-chiu (left 1), now artistic director of On And On Theatre Workshop, copywriter Yeung Buck-kam (left 2), and Ting Ka-sheung, now freelance actor/cultural programme officer, RTHK (right 1).

Mr. Hardy Tsoi



After completing undergraduate studies in biology, Priman Lee changed fields, entering into stage design. He then went to the Tisch School of the Arts of New York University to study directing. He's now working in theatre in Hong Kong and the US.



CUHK alumni in Hong Kong Repertory Theatre (HKRT): technical manager Lam Ching (left), programme manager, Leung Tsz-ki (right), and assistant manager (education and research) Wu Hoi-fai (below). Incidentally, the executive director of HKRT, Mr. K.B. Chan, is also a CUHK alumnus.



Some actors from 'Love Paradox' by the Nonsense Makers, which draws its members from CUHK alumni of 12 different graduating classes. Tse Kin-man (front middle) now works for TVB.

Many of those students are now professionals involved with the theatre. They include Kwong Wai-lup, general manager, City Contemporary Dance Company; Gloria Lam, manager (theatre), Cultural Presentations Section, Leisure and Cultural Services Department; Yeung Chi-sum, script-writer for Cantonese opera; Leung Shing-him, 7A Drama Group. Their achievements in stage and theatre today owe themselves in great part to the University's emphasis on general education, and the opportunities for performance offered by Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

Academic Development of the Theatre in Chinese-speaking Communities

In the past, Hong Kong theatre was primarily amateur theatre. The Hong Kong Repertory Theatre came into being only in 1977, and Chung Ying Theatre Company, in 1979. Theatre and drama studies were rare in academic circles. The modern and contemporary drama courses of university English departments concentrated mainly on the text of the plays. In the early 90s, alumnus and theatre buff Gilbert Fong, who had returned to teach at the University, organized jointly with Mr. Hardy Tsoi the first local conference on Hong Kong theatre at the tenth anniversary of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

The proceedings were published as *Studies on Hong Kong Drama*. This was a significant event in the academic development of Hong Kong theatre.

In 1993, the International Conference on Contemporary Chinese Playwriting was organized by Sir Run Run Shaw Hall with the aim of providing a forum for exchange among Chinese-speaking theatre lovers the world over. About 20 Chinese plays were selected for critique by scholars from different countries. One participant was Mr. Gao Xingjian, who later became Nobel laureate in literature in 2000. Prof. Fong's subsequent collaborations with Gao, as well as the staging of Gao's work, *The Other Shore*, at the Academy for Performing Arts in 1995, can be traced back to this



Studies on Hong Kong Drama

conference.

In 1996, the first Chinese Drama Festival (China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) was held in Beijing. It was then decided that the event would be held every two years. Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, having



Mr. Gao Xingjian (left) visiting the University in January 2001. Seated next to him is pro-vice-chancellor Prof. Ambrose King.

stocked up on experience and contacts from the two previous large-scale conferences, was invited to host the symposium of the second festival in 1998. The papers presented in the festival were later published in *Chinese Drama in the New Millennium*.



Chinese Drama in the New Millennium

The second Chinese Drama Festival Symposium, 1998



Hong Kong Drama Programme

In 1997, Tsoi, Fong, and Dr. Cheung Ping-kuen of the Independent Learning Centre jointly launched the Hong Kong Drama Programme to promote drama and operatic activities



Official opening of the Hong Kong Drama Programme (from left: Prof. Gilbert Fong, pro-vice-chancellor Prof. P.W. Liu, Mr. Shu Kei, Dr. Cheung Ping-kuen, and Mr. Hardy Tsoi)

on campus. The programme also offers a general education course entitled 'A Perspective Study of Hong Kong Theatre'.

Another project, the Artist-in-Residence Scheme, was launched at the same time, bringing accomplished artists to the campus to interact with students through performances, workshops, and sharing sessions.

Artists-in-residence: dancer Aytilla, film veteran Shu Kei, painter and installation artist Wong Shun-kit, Cantonese opera artist Leung Hon-wai, and drama educator Kevin Ma.





Sponsored by the Arts Development Council, the Hong Kong Drama Programme published Hong Kong's only drama journal, the *Hong Kong Drama Review* (left), and Prof. Gilbert Fong's *Hong Kong Drama Interviews* (right) last year. The latter records interviews conducted with over 30 theatre artists and is virtually an oral history of Hong Kong theatre.

Promoting Culture and the Arts on Campus

Ever since 1997, Sir Run Run Shaw Hall has been concentrating on traditional art forms in its regular programme of activities, including dance, music, film, and art exhibitions.



At present, the Hall is coordinating a new project, 'Campus Culture Trail', which is a guided tour of the various cultural sites and centres on campus, including the Art Museum and the Lee Hysan Concert Hall. The tour, to be launched in late July 2001, is expected to attract many cultural tourists to the campus and will significantly enhance the University's image as a centre of culture and the arts.



Latino tunes at noon



After the screening of the film *Forever and Ever* in Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, Mr. Hardy Tsoi (middle) conducted a seminar with the film's script-writer and director Raymond To (left) and female lead Sylvia Cheung (right).

Sir Run Run Shaw Hall holds biennial exhibitions of works by CUHK staff to showcase artistic talents and resources within the University. Seen here is calligraphy by Mr. Yung Ho-yin of the Physical Education Unit. Mr. Yung was the champion of the calligraphy section of the Hong Kong Art Biennial Exhibition 1996 organized by the Hong Kong Museum of Art.



Tracking the Development and Changes in Hong Kong's Musical Culture

The Chinese University is the first local university to offer courses in music. Its Department of Music, established in 1965, has studied and analysed Hong Kong's musical cultures, compiled relevant literature and other data on the topic, and actively written music, with the aim of putting Hong Kong music on the world stage.

Four Decades of Musical Changes in Hong Kong

The department's large-scale project, 'Four Decades of Musical Changes in Hong Kong (1950 to 1990)' is the combined effort of eight teachers who began, in 1989, to collect musical data of the period from 1950 to 1990. The material collected includes newspaper cuttings on Chinese and Western music, scripts of operas and musicals, photographs, slides, video- and audiotapes, scores composed by local artists, and records of musical activities organized by musical bodies and organizations. The body of information collected is unprecedented in scope, depth, and volume.

The project shows that Hong Kong is highly tolerant of music of all kinds. Traditional or contemporary, Chinese or Western — all music can flourish on Hong Kong soil. Local composers and musicians work hard not only to preserve local musical traditions but also to create new ones. Inspired by the research project, the eight teachers carry out in-depth investigations into their respective specialities, and many theses and publications have been produced as a result.



Gradual Localization of Compositions

Chairman of the Department of Music, Prof. Chan Wing-wah points out that musical composition in Hong Kong can be traced back to the early 50s, yet its heyday began in the late 70s. The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra and the Hong Kong Chinese Music Orchestra came into being in 1974 and 1977 respectively. Around that time, home-grown composers started to return from their further studies abroad, and there was a burst of creativity on the local music scene. However, as most music teachers in the early days were foreigners, who used teaching

material derived mainly from the West, and as students tended to study abroad after graduation, their work was greatly influenced by the Western musical tradition.



In the 50s and 60s, many musicians fled to Hong Kong from the mainland. Their compositions reflected the shortage of material provisions in society at the time — with scanty or no instruments available, such works were largely written for the voice (solo or in group) and the piano. This also explains the proliferation of amateur choirs at the time.



Following the economic take-off in the 70s, studying music became more widespread. The Department of Music was founded at The Chinese University to provide local young people with formal training in music.

A few years before 1997, Prof. Chan detected a trend among composers to rethink their identity and reposition themselves. Searching for inspiration and material in traditional Chinese music for composition, their works marked a 'return to China'. Prof. Chan welcomes the trend as he believes that Hong Kong is the only place in southeast Asia whose people have equal exposure to and experience of Eastern and Western cultures since primary school. This cross-cultural quality *is* very much a Hong Kong quality. His view is that if the musicians can bring out such a quality in their compositions, they will be able to start a new chapter in Hong Kong music, and give new meaning to Hong Kong culture.

Prof. Chan says, 'Technology advances rapidly. It also becomes outdated rapidly. Culture, on the other hand, will only deepen as time passes. It is something refined, something at the level of the soul. Teachers in our department write music not only out of their own interest, they are trying to give a voice to this generation.' Over the years, the teachers of the department

Most of Prof. Chan Wing-wah's compositions are symphonic works. He has completed six so far, and they have been performed by orchestras and broadcast by radio stations in mainland China, Japan, Russia, Poland, Canada, Hungary, South Korea, New Zealand, Taiwan, Australia, and the US.





have produced many compositions, many of which have been made into compact discs and distributed all over the world. They also conduct or perform their own works at local and overseas concerts.



Prof. Victor Chan's many compositions are predominantly for the orchestra and the voice. He has been the composer-in-residence of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra since 1997, and regularly conducts performances of his new works.



Prof. David Gwilt taught in the department for close to three decades. Among his many students were Prof. Chan Wing-wah and Prof. Victor Chan Wai-kwong from this university, Mr. Tsang Yip-fat, head of RTHK English channel, Prof. Chan Hing-yan, lecturer in the Music Department at the University of Hong Kong, and Mr. Ng Chun-hoi, lecturer in the Hong Kong Institute of Education. Prof. Gwilt's composition style is humorous and playful. He is also an outstanding pianist and conductor, who was awarded an MBE in 1997.



Prof. Daniel Law writes mainly religious, chamber, orchestral, and choral music.



Dr. Wu gave her debut when she was only three. She studied music at the Yehudi Menuhin School and the Royal College of Music in the UK. She was subsequently accepted for doctoral studies by the State University of New York at Stony Brook where she studied under many maestros and received numerous prizes, including the championship of the Mozart Bicentenary International — Asian Piano Competition.

Full-time Artist-in-Residence

In 1997, the department recruited famous pianist Dr. Mary Wu to serve as the University's first full-time artist-in-residence. She teaches students how to play the piano, trains their aural and chamber performance skills, teaches musical subjects, and coordinates the promotion of musical activities such as master classes and concerts. Dr. Wu is also driven by a strong sense of mission to promote the works of modern Chinese composers. Through activities inside and outside the University, she has become the University's ambassador of music, promoting Hong Kong music all over the world.

Equal Emphasis to Theory and Performance

The Department of Music gives equal weight to performance and theory. The founding of the Chung Chi choir provides students with an extra opportunity to be trained in art administration. The choir performs thrice a year, with the students themselves being responsible for the promotion and organization of each performance. One among the three performances has to be of their own compositions.



Prof. Yu Siu-wah

Evolution of Hong Kong Music

Prof. Yu Siu-wah has been studying Chinese music, instrumental music, as well as pop music in Hong Kong, using an ethnomusicological approach, with an aim to discover their relationships with Hong Kong history, politics, and culture.

According to Prof. Yu, the development of Chinese instrumental music was most lively from the 40s to the 60s. During that period, large film production companies such as the Shaw Brothers Studio, Fenghuang Film Company, and Great Wall Movie Enterprise invested a lot of capital into their productions. When shooting *huang mei diao* (黃梅調) films, not only were the scores especially composed by professionals for the purpose, but live recordings were also made of an entire Chinese orchestra of some 20 musicians. This provided a lot of space for the survival of Chinese instrumental music. It was also common practice for nightclubs at the time to hire Chinese orchestras to perform between their shows.

The subsequent appearance of the synthesizer has however meant that the sounds of different kinds of instruments can be simulated easily. That and the demise of night club culture have meant a decline in the popularity of Chinese instrumental music.

Although the majority of Hong Kong people are Cantonese and Cantonese-speakers, the earliest pop music was Western or Mandarin. Cantonese pop music was regarded by the younger generation as vulgar, listened to only by the working classes. Prof. Yu Siu-wah explains that the low production costs for Canto-pop, the lack of originality in its tunes, and the use of the Cantonese opera singing tone were the reasons why Canto-pop failed to attract young people at the time, who were very much into Western pop culture.

Things began to change in the 70s when university educated singer Sam Hui wrote catchy tunes, which he sang Western-style, and packaged in a modern fashion. This plus the successful promotion of the new genre on television opened a new chapter for Canto-pop. At the same time, a group of composers and musicians such as Joseph Koo had returned to the territory after completing their studies abroad, who rendered Canto-pop more modern and tasteful. From then on, Canto-pop has been increasing in popularity. It is now a mainstream genre of pop music in Hong Kong.



Pioneering Taoist Music Research

Most of the world's music have their roots in religious rituals. Indigenous Chinese religions such as Taoism as well as popular belief systems, and imported religions such as Buddhism, have rituals that are enclosed by soundscape (including music), an important element in their ritual enactment. However, research on Chinese ritual music has been inadequate both in China and overseas. To fill this gap, Prof. Tsao Poon-yea began studying Taoist ritual music in Hong Kong in 1984.

The targets of his research were Hong Kong's Taoist temples of the Quanzhen sect such as Ching Chung Koon, Yuen Yuen Institute, and Fung Ying Sin Koon. As there is no true Taoist priest in Hong Kong, rituals and ritual music were the responsibility of the local students of the Taoist scriptures. Hence Taoist music in Hong Kong is rich in local colour.



Prof. Tsao Poon-yea



Taoist prayer chanting

'Chanting follows a specific rhythm, and is accompanied by the beating of ritual instruments. From a musical point of view, these are percussion instruments,' says Prof. Tsao. 'Apart from the percussion instruments, which are played by the "students of the scripture", other musical instruments are played by the *jiaoshi* (professional musicians). Many of them are musicians for Chinese operatic troupes who are not necessarily Taoists. Traditional Taoist music of the Quanzhen sect does not use stringed instruments, only wind, and drums. These days Ching Chung Koon and Fung Ying Sin Koon have modified this practice, using a silk and bamboo ensemble consisting of yangqin, huqin, pipa, and other instruments. The situation is similar to

the development of Taoist ritual music in Quanzhen sect temples on the mainland in recent years,' Prof. Tsao continues.

Taoist ritual music repertory is considered to consist of two parts: the core repertory, which adopts the 'Quanzhen orthodox standard chants', standardized throughout Quanzhen temples on the mainland; and another part which contains chants with heavy local characteristics. In Hong Kong, this latter part contains elements of Cantonese folk songs, ditties, and operas.

An Audio Database

In the course of his research, Prof. Tsao has collected much information on the Taoist ritual music of Hong Kong and other parts of China in the form of audio- and videotapes. He has also made musical transcriptions of such music. Recently Prof. Tsao received the support of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange to set up an audio database entitled 'Sounds of China's Music Traditions'. Taoist ritual music will be an important component part of this database.

Exchange with the Mainland

Following the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China, there have been increasing exchanges between Taoist organizations in Hong Kong and their counterparts on the mainland. Local Taoist organizations pay frequent visits to the mainland, such as taking part in the Luotian Ritual at the Beijing Baiyun Temple. In September this year, Taoist temples from the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan will perform their respective ritual music at the Ritual Music Festival held in Beijing.

Cantonese Opera Research

Cantonese opera has a long history in Hong Kong. Understanding the genre will throw light on the development of culture and language in the territory.

The Department of Music has, since 1972, collected research materials and data on Cantonese opera, including instruments, scripts, books, journals, literature, audiotapes, videotapes, records, and microfilms. It is a pioneer in the interdisciplinary study of Cantonese opera, and has been very active in organizing seminars and other research-related activities. In 1990, the department set up a Cantonese Opera Research Programme with funding support from Kodak (Far East) and the Yam Pak Charitable Fund. The programme



Chinese Opera Information Centre

The Cantonese opera research programme has accumulated large volumes of data on Cantonese opera in the course of 10 years for the use of researchers on campus. It has also provided much information and services to Cantonese opera lovers throughout Hong Kong. In 1999 the programme succeeded in winning the bid put up by the Chinese opera committee of the Arts Development Council to



organize a Chinese Opera Information Centre. The centre, opened in March 2000 with special staff to manage the collection and lending of materials, aims at enhancing the development of Chinese opera research in Hong Kong.

coordinates all research activities related to Cantonese opera and operatic songs, including data collection, processing, and the publication of research results, as well as educational activities both on and off the University campus.

Coordinator of the programme, Prof. Chan Sau-yan points out that many research projects have been completed and over 10 books have been published since the founding of the programme. Seminars have been held twice a year, and there have been many different kinds of Cantonese opera performances and educational activities, including Cantonese opera classes and demonstrations, and public performances at over 10 primary and secondary schools.

Prof. Chan's own specialization is musical structure and religious performance of Cantonese opera. He says, 'There is a close relationship between the musical structure and the performance venue. Improvisations often have to be made, especially for religious performances, in order to prolong, modify, or condense the performance, depending on the immediate circumstances.'



Prof. Chan Sau-yan

Prof. Chan Sau-yan offers a University General Education course in 'Appreciation of Chinese Opera'.



Cantonese opera: a religious performance



Prof. Chan received support from the Research Grants Council last year to embark on a study of the formation of Cantonese opera theory. He will investigate how the theoretical concepts of Cantonese opera have been influenced by the music of Beijing and Kunqu operas, Cantonese instrumental and folk music, as well as Western music from the early 20th century. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2001.

Propelling the Creation and Study of Art

The University's Department of Fine Arts is an important driving force behind the development of contemporary art in Hong Kong. Besides nurturing expertise in studio art, art research, and art administration, it has been setting new directions for art education at the tertiary level.

Where Art Education at Tertiary Level Begins

The first to provide art education at the tertiary level in Hong Kong, the department has its origins in the two-year art specialization programme offered by New Asia College in 1957. It expanded into a department two years later, offering a four-year curriculum. On becoming part of The Chinese University in 1963, New Asia's Department of Fine Arts was then the only unit in a local university with a visual arts programme.

According to Prof. Lee Yun Woon (left), himself an alumnus of the department, the department gives equal emphasis to the traditional as to the new, to Eastern as to Western art.

The aim is to promote traditional Chinese culture and to effect communication between Chinese and Western art. Such a stance is in line with the thinking of the founding fathers of New Asia College — Ch'ien Mu, Tang Chun-i, Tchang Pi-kai — who were of the view that students should be given the opportunity to develop artistically, and an effective art curriculum should strike a balance between East and West.

Prof. Lee's teachers at the time included such big names as Chen Shih-wen, Ting Yin-yung, Tseng Kuo-ch'ien, Chao Ho-ch'in, Ku Ching-yao, Yung Cho-ya, Chang Pi-han, Lai Yuk-hay, L. S. Shaw, C.C. Wang, Johnson Chow, Ch'eng Yüeh-po, and Chin Ch'in-pai. They used works from their own collections or borrowed famous originals to illustrate their lectures, which were always inspiring and insightful.



Fine Arts students sketching during class



Continuous Curriculum Reform

In the department's early days, the curriculum was focused primarily on three streams of studio art — Chinese painting, Western painting, and arts and crafts. The last stream, which covered practical design, was later cancelled due to resource limitations. Despite this, the vision of the department has influenced the development of tertiary art education to this day.



Prof. Chan Yuk-keung (above), another alumnus of the department, says the studio art programme embraces different forms of expression in Chinese and Western art. The emphasis is to introduce students to works by international artists. The aim is to stimulate students into finding their own creative direction, and to reflect on different forms of expression in contemporary Chinese and Western art, such as mixed media and installation. Subjects such as photography and design have also been launched to prepare students for development in digital art.

Prof. Chan says, 'The department's achievements in this regard are due partly to Hong Kong's artistic tradition and the space it offers. Students have no hang-ups over different schools of thought, nor are they inhibited by political considerations. They have the whole world at their disposal. Take modern ink paintings for example. Although their subject matter is not confined to landscape, birds, and flowers, they still exude "Chineseness". They also contain a temporal and spatial juxtaposition or an integration of the then and now. This is reflective and thought provoking.'

In 1971, the department combined the two remaining streams into a studio art section, and introduced a new section on art history, becoming the only academic department in Hong Kong to provide both a studio and an art history curricula. The aim is to train students in both streams according to the Chinese and the Western traditions. The postgraduate curriculum was also expanded considerably in the early 90s to include, in addition to the previous M.Phil. programme in history of Chinese art, a Ph.D. programme in the same area, and an MFA programme specializing in creative art. Local students wishing to pursue further studies in fine arts now no longer need to go overseas to do so.

Active Creation

Undoubtedly the CUHK Department of Fine Arts is an important breeding ground for creative art in Hong Kong. It stages several art exhibitions each year, including the Annual Exhibition, the BA Graduation Exhibition, and the MFA Graduation Exhibition, where the works of students are displayed. Teachers, students, and alumni also participate frequently in local and overseas art exhibitions and competitions, including the Contemporary Hong Kong Art Biennial Exhibition, the Philippe Charriol Foundation Art Exhibition, Nokia



BA Graduation Exhibition 2000



Something About Painting No.1
Lam Tung Pang, Year 3 student in Fine Arts
Certificate of Merit, Nokia Arts Awards — Asia Pacific 2000

Arts Awards — Asia-Pacific, the International Biennial of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the Venice Biennale. Many have won prizes, and their works have been acquired by museums, galleries, and private collectors.

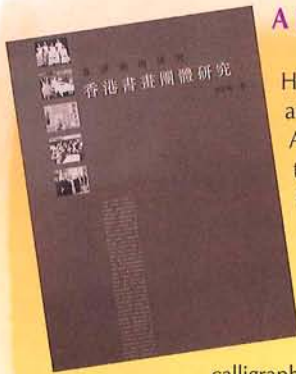
Studying the Development of Hong Kong Art

Six years ago, the department launched a comprehensive study of Hong Kong art since 1911, the year when Manchu rule was overthrown in China. The study covers different aspects of art in Hong Kong: Chinese painting, calligraphy, sculpture, Western media art, and art education. The objective is to outline the development of art and art education in Hong Kong in the past hundred years. The project broke new ground for art research in Hong Kong.

The findings of the research were published in academic journals and presented at conferences. They have also led to many art exhibitions, including one on 'Chinese Handwriting in Hong Kong: Gleanings of a Hundred Years', staged by the CUHK Art Museum, and the Chinese painting section of the exhibition 'Hong Kong Artist Series', staged by the Hong Kong Museum of Art.



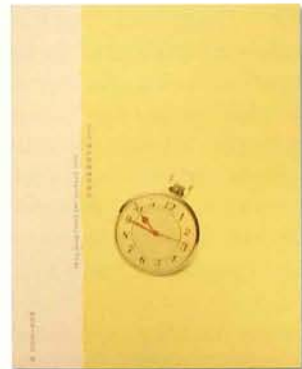
Opening of the exhibition on 'Chinese Handwriting in Hong Kong: Gleanings of a Hundred Years'



A Long-term Project

The data collected for the study of Hong Kong art since 1911 are processed and maintained by the Hong Kong Art Archives. This is a long-term project that needs continuous updating. The findings have also been released via the *Hong Kong Art Research Series*. The first issue, *A Study of Painting and Calligraphy Associations in Hong Kong (1999)*, reconstructed the development of local painting and calligraphy associations in the last century.

A corner of the Hong Kong Art Archives



The *Hong Kong Visual Arts Yearbook 1999*, edited by Profs. Chan Yuk-keung and Mok Ka-leung with funding from the Arts Development Council, is the first visual arts yearbook for Hong Kong. It records in detail the many issues related to the visual arts in the year — exhibitions, lectures, awards, auctions, education, and publications. It also carries essays by scholars and experts, which examine development in the visual arts from an academic perspective. It is an important reference for the study of the history of artistic activity in Hong Kong.

Art Interaction and Promotion

Each year, scholars and artists are invited to visit the department and give lectures and demonstrations. Famous visitors have included Pu Xingyu, Huang Junbi, Xie Zhiliu, Lu Yanshao, Xu Bangda, Qi Gong, Lin Fengmian, Zao Wou-ki, Zhu Degun, Jiang Zhaoshen, Li I-hung, Michael Sullivan (US), James Leachay (US), and Olivier Debre (France).



Opening of the exhibition of the secondary students calligraphy and painting competition of the CUHK Art Festival

The department also works closely with The Chinese University Art Museum to organize public lectures, demonstrations, academic conferences, calligraphy competitions, and to publish books on exhibitions and conference proceedings. In 1994, they jointly organized the Symposium of Tertiary Art Education in Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, and an exhibition of works by tertiary art students in the three places. The function marked the first gathering of tertiary art educators from the three regions for exchange, and the first simultaneous exhibition of the works by tertiary art students. Another function, the International Symposium on Chinese Calligraphy held in 1997, was Hong Kong's first symposium devoted to the subject. So was the International Symposium on Chinese Rubbings and Calligraphy held in April 2001. Last year the department joined hands with the Arts Development Council and the Fine Arts Department of the University of Hong Kong to organize 'Brush and Ink: An International Symposium of Modern Chinese Painting', to forecast the development of Chinese painting in the new century.

James Leachay (US), and Olivier Debre (France).

The department also works closely with The Chinese University Art Museum to organize public lectures, demonstrations, academic conferences, calligraphy competitions, and to publish books on exhibitions and conference proceedings. In 1994, they jointly organized the Symposium of Tertiary Art Education in Mainland



The International Symposium on Chinese Calligraphy



Prof. Lee Yun Woon introducing students' works to a visiting scholar



Scholars and artists from the mainland and Taiwan are frequently invited to visit the University's Fine Arts Department and conduct demonstrations (left: Liu Haisu; right: Li I-hung).



Exchange Activities

Over the years, the Y.S. Hui Memorial Fund has sponsored a large number of exchange activities and events for students in the Fine Arts Department, including summer overseas study tours, visits to art museums and galleries, public lectures by overseas artists, and art forums. Seen here are students led by Prof. Victor Lui on a study tour to Taiwan.



Popularizing Art Education

The Chinese University Art Museum has conducted research in Chinese art for over three decades, and items in its permanent collection have also been used as reference material for teaching. To promote art, the museum holds talks and conferences, publishes books on exhibitions, collections, and special themes of interest. Besides its permanent collection, it also borrows from local and overseas art museums, galleries, and private collectors for special exhibitions. Docent and audio guide services are provided at the museum, which attracts many visitors each year.

The International Symposium on Chinese Rubbings and Calligraphy jointly organized by the University's Fine Arts Department and the Art Museum



The School of Continuing Studies, founded in 1965, has been offering long- and short-term courses in Chinese and Western art for the public. Its students and alumni have set up many art organizations such as One Art Group and Art Link Club to promote art-related developments. Last year, in celebration of its 35th anniversary, the school invited famous Chinese and Western artists to host public lectures and share their creative experience at the

Art Museum Collections

Lacquer dish in octagonal shape and with dragon design, Ming, 16th century



Bronze spearhead cast with inscription of the King of the Yue State, Warring States period, c.450BC

Large ceramic dish painted in underglaze blue, Yuan, 14th century



A guided tour of the exhibition on ancient Chinese calligraphic rubbings for secondary school students





graduation ceremonies of its many art programmes. The lectures were warmly received.

Repaying Society

Teachers of the Department of Fine Arts frequently provide consultation services to local art galleries, museums, and the Arts Development Council. Most of its graduates are engaged in art education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. Others are involved in studio art and research, or film, radio, television, the press, and advertising. Since the curriculum reform in the 70s, an increasing number of graduates have sought and found employment in art museums, galleries, and auction houses as art administrators, making use of their expertise to introduce works of art to the general public.

The department's alumni are dispersed around the globe and have excelled themselves in the fields of creative art, art education or administration, art criticism, film and television, making their impact felt in many different parts of the world. 📧

Artwork by Leung Chi-wo, MFA of CUHK, who has been invited to take part in the Venice Biennale 2001.



Fine Arts Alumni Working in Art-related Fields*

Tertiary Art Education and Creative Art

Overseas

USA	Keeho Yuen, Lee Po Yee, C.C. Lee, Wong Ching Fun, Yee Wah Jung, Kwan Y. Jung, Ying Hung, Chak Chung Ho, Samuel Man
Canada	Chu Han Sun, Pater S.S. Chan
Germany	Carven Shiu
The Netherlands	Yeung Yuk Kan
Italy	Tso Chung Kuen
Australia	Man-ye Weatherhead, Chan Luk Kee, Cheung Chi Lak
New Zealand	Chan Wan Yiu
Singapore	Chung Miu-fun
Sabah	T.K. Chu

Hong Kong

Tertiary Art Education

CUHK	Lee Yun Woon, Chan Yuk Keung, Vincent K.T. Tong, Li Tung Keung
PolyU	Liu Siu Jane, Hung Keung
CityU	Chui Lai Sha, Wong Pui Yin, Lee Kwai Fong
HKIEd	Ma Kwai Shun, Tam Pui Wing
OCHK	Kao Mayching

Creative Art

	Chung Tai Fu, Fung Yeun Chick, Fu Sai Hun, Lau Wai Ki, Leung Chi Wo, Wan Lai Kuen, Li Yau Mang, Chan Hung Hei, Yim Wai Wai, Wong Kay Kun, Leung Chung Kei
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Art Administration

Art galleries and museums	Lai Suk Yee, Lee Chi Kwong, Lau Fung Ha, Lin Mei Kiu, Cheng Woon Tong, Tang Hing Sun, Tang Man Leung, Lo Yan Yan, Yu Chiu, Wong Nga Kwan
Hong Kong Examination Authority	Yu Shu Tak
Education Department, HKSAR	Lo Siu Ngan
Hong Kong Arts Centre	Ho Siu Kee, Cheng Sim Yee

Others

Art criticism	Lau Kin Wai, Lam Hon Kin, Lau Kin Wah
Film and television	Chow Fai, Tong Kay Ming, Kwan Chun Ming, Kong Kin Man, Ho Po Man
Literature and art	Wong Cho Keung

* This list, provided by the Department of Fine Arts, is by no means exhaustive.

RESEARCH NEWS

Research Grants Totalling HK\$76 million for 38 Projects

Grants totalling some HK\$76 million from various local and overseas sponsors for projects undertaken by CUHK researchers were recorded during the period November 2000 to April 2001:

Sponsors	Amount Involved	Number of Projects Supported
Action Committee Against Narcotics	HK\$600,000	1
AO Research Committee	SF120,000	1
Council for the AIDS Trust Fund	HK\$334,300	1
Education Department, HKSAR	HK\$813,750	2
Equal Opportunities Commission	HK\$495,000	1
France/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme	HK\$116,650	4
Germany/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme	HK\$206,640	9
Health Care and Promotion Fund	HK\$1,159,655	2
Health Services Research Fund	HK\$1,373,829	4
Hong Kong Obstetrical and Gynaecological Trust Fund	HK\$150,000	1
Innovation and Technology Fund	HK\$7,706,000	1
Innovation and Technology Fund and Zhang Long Industrial Co. Ltd.	HK\$960,000	1
National Natural Science Foundation of China and Research Grants Council	HK\$1,730,000	3
Occupational Safety and Health Council	HK\$252,000	1
Quality Education Fund	HK\$56,131,900	2
Quality Education Fund via Chai Wan Faith Love Lutheran School	HK\$67,500	1
Research Grants Council	HK\$3,300,000	1
The Croucher Foundation	HK\$25,000	1
World Health Organization	US\$10,000	1

Research Highlights

To generate more interest in the University's research activities, the *Chinese University Bulletin* continues to bring to readers highlights of research projects supported by the Research Grants Council and other research funds.

Two such articles, on asparagine synthetase genes and on turbulence, can be found on pages 30–36.

Asparagine Synthetase Genes

Their Roles in *Plant* Growth and **Development**

Nitrogen plays a critical role in plant growth, as it is required for the synthesis of amino acids, proteins, and DNA. Scientists have also discovered that photosynthesis is closely related to the nitrogen content of leaves. A high nitrogen supply entails a higher rate of photosynthesis, and hence, a faster pace of growth.

Some plants such as legumes can obtain their nitrogen from the atmosphere via symbiotic nitrogen fixation, while other plants, including most crops, depend on the availability of nitrogen resources in the soil. Farmers usually try to increase crop yield by applying nitrogen-containing fertilizers to the soil. However this method is not only costly, but also harmful to the environment. Therefore, boosting the efficiency of nitrogen assimilation and utilization in higher plants will have significant economic and environmental benefits.

Close Link Between Asparagine Synthetase and Nitrogen Metabolism

Prof. Lam Hon-ming of the Department of Biology has since 1998 received a total of over HK\$1,030,000 from the Research Grants Council to study an important nitrogen metabolic enzyme, namely, asparagine synthetase (AS). This enzyme catalyzes asparagine, one major function of which is to transport and store nitrogen according to the plant's need. It can also re-allocate nitrogen during specific developmental stages and environmental changes. For example, during seed development, it helps transport nitrogen to the seeds, and under stress conditions, it stores nitrogen so that it is not wasted. In short, asparagine has a very close relationship with plant growth and development.

There are, however, major obstacles in biochemical and physiological studies for the thorough understanding of the role of asparagine metabolism. This is mainly because the purification of plant AS enzymes is difficult. Besides, the production of AS in higher plants is governed by a small gene family (three genes: *ASN1*, *ASN2*, and *ASN3* encoding for three isoenzymes) instead of one gene. Although their ultimate role is to produce asparagine synthetase, the protein structures they encode and their bioactivities may be different. Hence, each AS enzyme needs to be purified individually for study.

Studying *Arabidopsis thaliana* Using a Molecular-Genetic Approach

Prof. Lam used a molecular-genetic approach to explore the functions of each member of the AS gene family. He and his



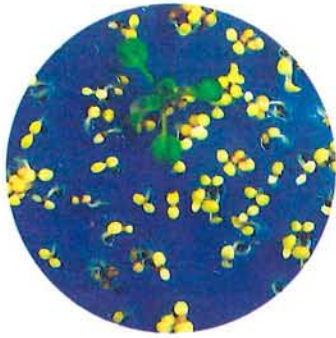
Arabidopsis thaliana — the model plant

team began by analysing the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, which has all the characteristics of higher plants. It has a simple hereditary system, and is the first plant in the world to have been genetically decoded. The results of the genome project confirmed Prof. Lam's early findings that the AS family has a total of three genes. Prof. Lam believes that the knowledge gained from *Arabidopsis thaliana* will be applicable to other plants with higher agricultural and economic values.

The researchers cloned the genes in *Arabidopsis thaliana* (*ASN1*, *ASN2*, and *ASN3*) and constructed transgenic plants that overproduce these genes to study their physiological roles.

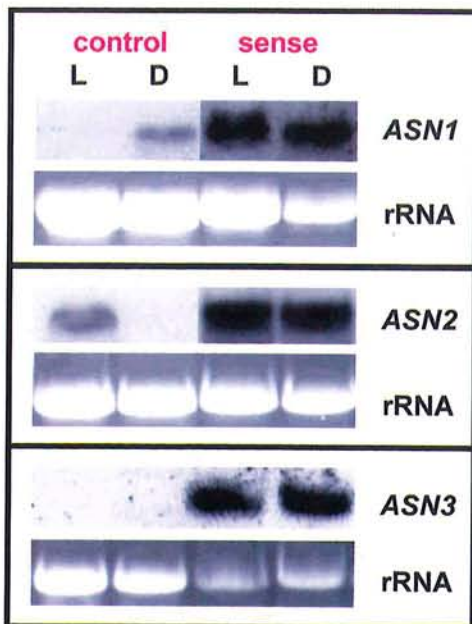
Cultivating *ASN1* Overexpressing Lines

The initial focus of the research was *ASN1*. The researchers returned the cloned *ASN1* gene to the plant to produce *ASN1* overexpressing lines, in order to observe nitrogen metabolism in such lines. They



Screening for *ASN1* homozygous transgenic plants. When grown on selection medium, untransformed plants turn yellow while transformed plants stay green.

discovered that under both light and dark conditions, the *ASN1* gene in these transgenic lines is very active, producing high amounts of mRNA and asparagine synthetase, which subsequently causes a sharp increase in the level of free asparagine in leaves. In



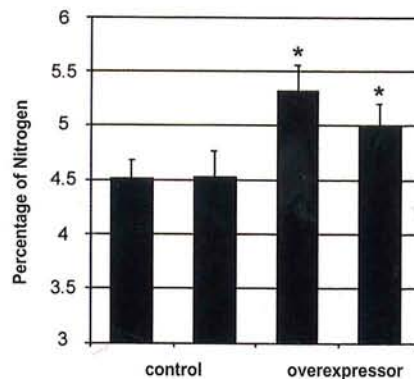
Elevation of the *ASN* mRNA levels in *ASN* overexpressing lines — L: light-grown plants; D: dark-adapted plants.

comparison, the *ASN1* gene in the control plants expresses strongly only in the dark. This is because, in the absence of photosynthesis, the plants, to prevent wastage, catalyzes asparagine to store nitrogen temporarily.

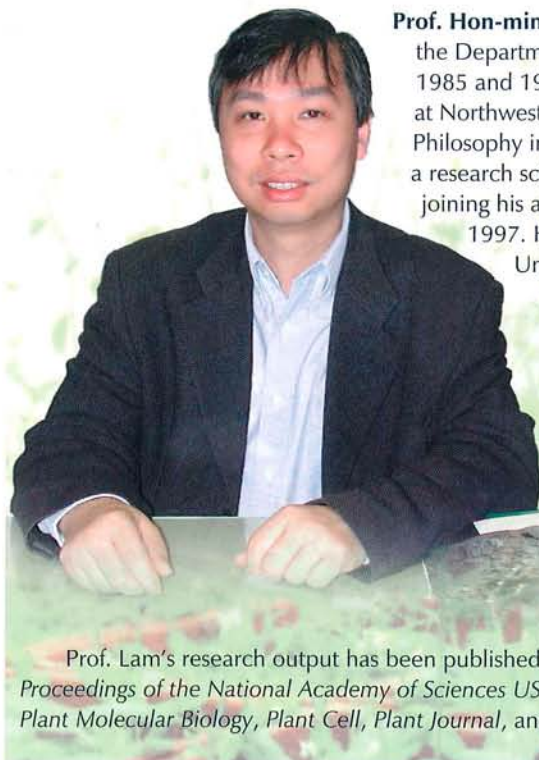
Coinciding with Traditional Cultivation Model

Scientists have used elevated AS activities and asparagine levels in leaves as parametres to screen for high grain protein in maize and rye. One purpose of Prof. Lam's research is to identify the relationship between asparagine level in leaves and protein level in seeds.

The researchers observed that in *ASN1* overexpressing lines, there is a significant increase in the level of free asparagine not only in leaves, but also in green siliques (fruits). However, in both transgenic plants and in normal, wild-type plants, the free amino acid content in seeds is found to be much lower than that in leaves or siliques. This suggests that during seed development, nitrogen resources will be transported from



Significant increase in seed nitrogen content in *ASN1* overexpressing lines as compared to the controls. (*, $P < 0.05$)



Prof. Hon-ming Lam received his BS and M.Phil. from the Department of Biology of The Chinese University in 1985 and 1987 respectively. He then pursued research at Northwestern University, obtaining his Doctor of Philosophy in molecular biology in 1992. He worked as a research scientist at New York University prior to joining his alma mater as an assistant professor in 1997. He is also a visiting professor to Sichuan University and The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science.

Prof. Lam's current research interest is plant molecular biology, in particular, plant signal transduction, crop improvement, plant functional genomics, and using plants as bioreactors. He is now the deputy director of the Area of Excellence on Plant and Fungal Biotechnology, one of three research programmes selected for funding by the University Grants Committee among all universities in Hong Kong.


Prof. Lam's research output has been published in international journals, including *Nature*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, *Annual Review of Plant Physiology and Plant Molecular Biology*, *Plant Cell*, *Plant Journal*, and *Plant Physiology*.

leaves and fruits in the form of free asparagine, and stored as protein in seeds for future use. In *ASN1* overexpressing lines, the protein content in seeds is some five to ten per cent higher as compared to the controls. This result is consistent with the traditional wisdom in seed selection for propagation.

Implications of the Findings

This research shows that the nitrogen metabolism of a plant can be altered by the manipulation of a single gene. In particular, it shows that in *ASN1* overexpressing lines, the dramatic increase in free asparagine will mean that the additional nitrogen resources are subsequently allocated to seeds. The study of *Arabidopsis thaliana* not only elucidates the transportation and storage of nitrogen in plants, but the results also have

great implications for cereal crops. Previous physiological studies have shown that nitrogen re-allocation, especially during leaf senescence, is very important for efficient grain-filling of cereals. Prof. Lam indicated that in the future, it will be important to test whether overproduction of asparagine in *ASN1* transgenic cereals will also enhance the nitrogen content of seeds in these important crop plants, and to determine whether such enhancement is at the expense of other vital metabolic components.

Prof. Lam is currently concentrating on *ASN1* while beginning to develop research into *ASN2* and *ASN3*. He predicts that the prime function of *ASN2* may be to combat stressful conditions, while little is known about *ASN3* due to its low level of expression. 

Turbulence

A 19th Century Problem with a Challenge for the 21st

What is Turbulence?

Liquids and gases flow, hence they are known as fluids. Common examples of fluids are water and air. It is often noticed that when the water tap is turned on slightly, the stream that comes out is smooth and clear, but when it is turned on further, the stream becomes sinuous and there is no steady flow pattern. These are two kinds of flows. When the fluid speed is slow, the flow is steady and laminar. When it is fast, the flow becomes irregular and erratic. The latter is known as turbulence.



Laminar flow



Turbulent flow

interest. A solid grasp of this ubiquitous phenomenon will, for example, allow engineers to reduce the drag on automobiles or airplanes, and, as a result, save fuel or enhance the mixing of fuel and oxidizer in combustion engines, subsequently producing cleaner and more efficient combustion.

Turbulence also poses challenging and profound questions for physics. How can such complex and chaotic behaviour occur when the physical laws that govern fluid motion are simple and well defined? How can we

Important Physical Question

Turbulence is the rule rather than exception. Most fluid flows in nature and in engineering applications are turbulent. Hence turbulence is a problem of practical

completely and accurately describe in quantitative terms the properties of turbulent flows? In fact fluid motion equations were derived in the 19th century, and scientists have been studying turbulence since the last century. Yet today, in the 21st century, it still remains a great challenge in physics.

Two Key Issues in Turbulence Research

In turbulent flows, the physical quantities of interest, such as velocity, pressure, and temperature, display irregular and complex temporal and spatial fluctuations. A key issue in fundamental studies of turbulence is to make sense of these complex fluctuations. However, it is highly difficult to derive quantitative results for probability distribution of a turbulent quantity from the equations of fluid motion.

One feature of turbulence is that it is composed of eddies or vortices. Large vortices continually break up into small ones, which in turn break up into even smaller ones, until the effect of fluid viscosity dissipates the kinetic energy of the smallest vortices into heat. Lewis Richardson described this process in a well-circulated verse:

*Big whorls have little whorls,
Which feed on their velocity,
And little whorls have lesser whorls,
And so on to viscosity.*

In 1941, Andrei Kolmogorov translated, using mathematical language, this picture of energy transfer from large-scale motion to small-scale motion into a theory. Although his predictions have not been completely borne out by experiments, Kolmogorov's ideas have dominated turbulence research for more than 50 years. The deviations are believed to be associated with the uneven distribution of turbulent activity. Therefore, another major focus in turbulence research is to try to understand this intermittent nature of turbulence, that is, to solve the so-called intermittency problem.

Research Results

Prof. Emily S.C. Ching of the Department of Physics has been doing theoretical research work on turbulence since 1990. She was awarded a grant from the



Prof. Emily S.C. Ching obtained her B.Sc. from the University of Hong Kong in 1986 and her M.Phil. from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1988. She then went abroad to the United States where she received her Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1992. After doing post-

doctoral work in the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, she joined The Chinese University of Hong Kong as lecturer in 1995. In recognition of her contributions to the understanding of the complex fluctuations in turbulence, Prof. Ching was awarded the 1999 Achievement in Asia Award by the Overseas Physics Association. Prof. Ching is a theoretical physicist and her research interests are non-equilibrium nonlinear systems, in particular, fluid turbulence and fracture dynamics.

Research Grants Council (RGC) in 1995 for her first project at the University. The project, an extension of her doctoral work¹, gave rise to a framework for studying turbulence using conditional statistics². Using this approach, the probability distribution of any physical quantity of interest (such as velocity, pressure, and temperature) is obtained exactly in terms of two conditional averages, which are taken upon satisfaction of specific conditions. This framework has attracted a lot of interest, and has been extensively applied in the analyses of turbulent experiments. Interesting general features of different turbulent flows have since been discovered, and the deviation of the probability distribution of temperature fluctuations in thermal convection from a Gaussian has been understood. Recently, this framework has also found applications in other systems such as in the analysis of the Hang Seng Index.

Scientists generally believe that understanding of the intermittent nature of

turbulence can be gained by studying the properties of a contaminant or pollutant that is carried by a turbulent flow. They found that one conditional average of the form studied extensively in Prof. Ching's framework plays a crucial role. This generated even greater interest in Prof. Ching's work, and led, in particular, to the research collaboration between her and Dr. Robert H. Kraichnan. Dr. Kraichnan is a world-renowned physicist who has studied turbulence for more than 40 years and been awarded various awards and prizes. The duo were able to obtain exact results for some conditional averages directly from the equations of fluid motion in certain turbulent flows³. Prof. Ching has further proposed that the intermittent nature of the pollutant concentration in one particular model is the sole result of the variations of the pollutant's local dissipation rate. Using this hypothesis, she obtained some quantitative results⁴.

Present and Future Research

Prof. Ching's first project at the University was completed in early 1998. It answered some questions but raised even more. In August 1998, she was awarded funding from the RGC to embark on a second and ongoing project. The objective of this project is to test her hypothesis on the intermittent nature of the pollutant concentration, and to study the intermittency problem of temperature fluctuations in thermal convection.

The physical essence of the hypothesis receives support from the numerical data obtained from simulation of the model but the exact mathematical form proposed turns out to be invalid. In thermal convection, a temperature difference is applied across a closed box of fluid. Hot fluid rises and cold fluid falls. As a result, the fluid is driven into motion by the applied temperature difference. Thus, temperature in thermal convection is known as an active scalar, in contrast to a pollutant that is just carried by the flow. The problem of active scalar is richer and thus more interesting. Prof.

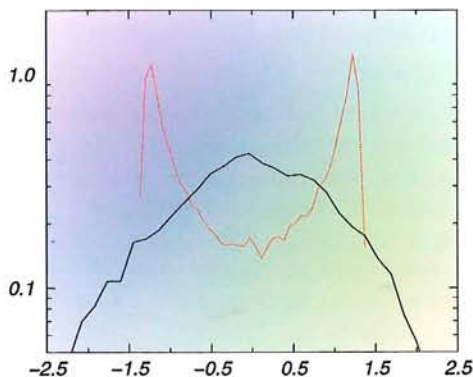



Figure 1 The black line represents the statistical properties of the temperature fluctuations in thermal convection under a buoyancy-dominated regime, while the red line represents that under an inertia-dominated regime.

Ching's results indicate that the temperature fluctuations in thermal convection have different statistical properties under different regimes⁵ (Figure 1).

In November 2000, Prof. Ching launched a third project, again with funding from the RGC. The focus this time is to study the relation between the velocity and the temperature fluctuations in thermal convection. Currently, there is no consensus among scientists on the interplay between velocity and temperature, and it is expected that this project can help to resolve the situation. Prof. Ching said, 'Turbulence is a huge challenge. But I believe light will be thrown on this intriguing phenomenon slowly through hard work.'

References

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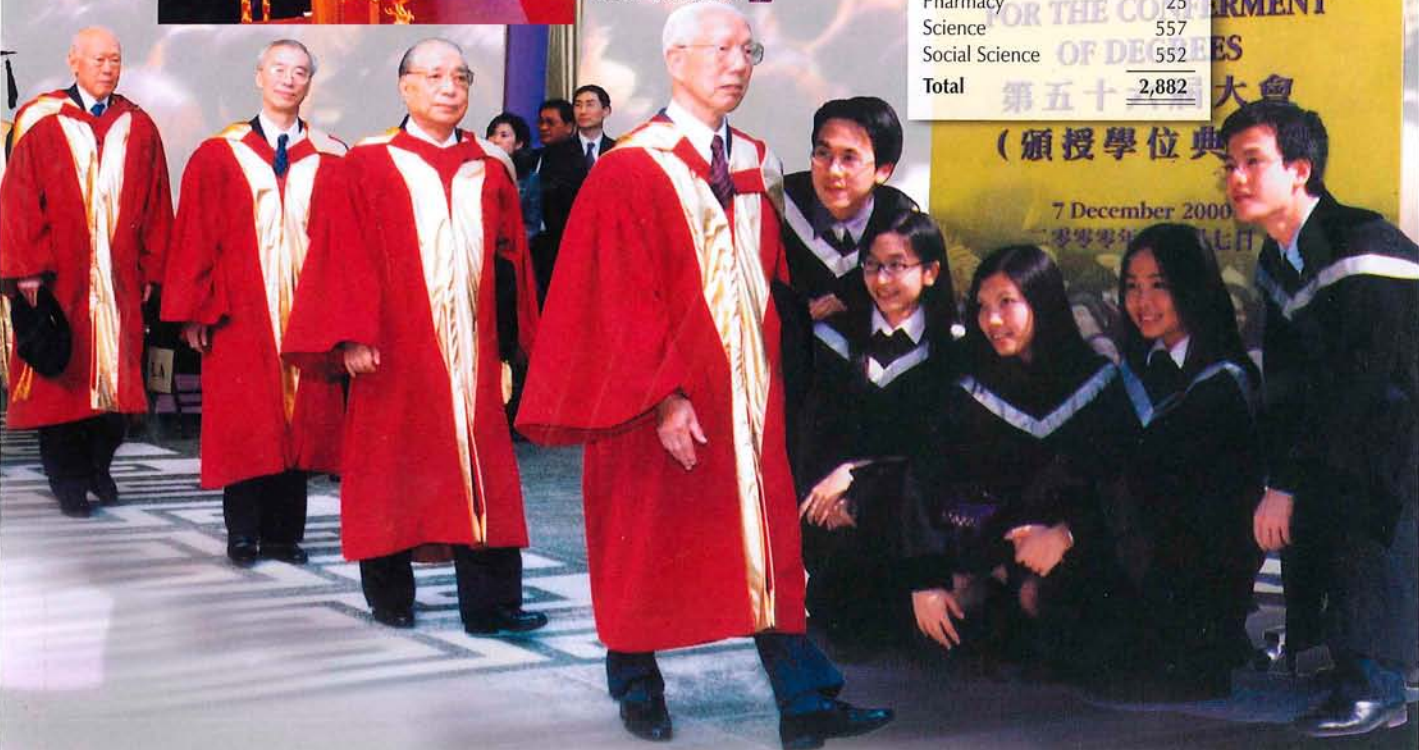
The 56th Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees

The University's 56th congregation for the conferment of degrees took place on Thursday, 7th December 2000 at the University Mall. Of the 4,118 degrees awarded that morning, four were honorary doctorates, 103 were PhDs, seven were MDs, 1,122 were master's degrees, and 2,882 bachelor's degrees.

This year honorary doctorates were awarded to four distinguished persons. Dr. Lee Kuan Yew, Senior Minister in the Prime Minister's Office of the Republic of Singapore, was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Prof. Chen Jia'er, president of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and former president of Peking University, was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Dr. Daisaku Ikeda, president of Soka Gakkai International and founder of Soka University, Japan, and Dr. Tin Ka Ping, successful entrepreneur and well-known philanthropist, were each awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Social Science. Their citations were written and delivered by Prof. Serena Jin and Prof. Andrew Parkin, the public orators, and Dr. Lee

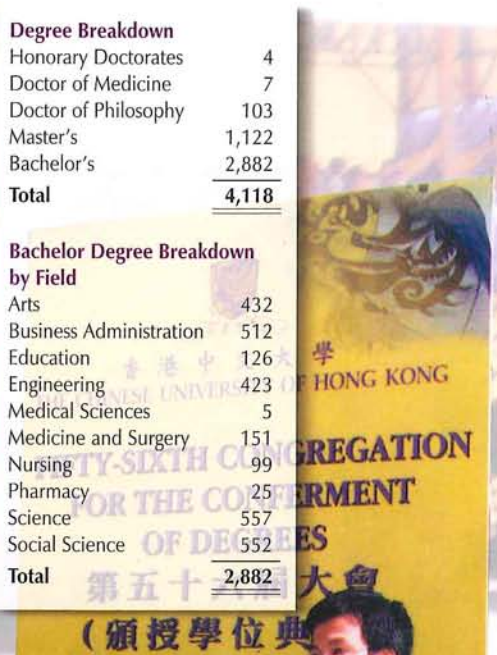
Kuan Yew addressed the congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

On the same day, the four colleges, the Part-time Degree Programmes, and the Graduate School also held graduation ceremonies for their students. 📄



Degree Breakdown	
Honorary Doctorates	4
Doctor of Medicine	7
Doctor of Philosophy	103
Master's	1,122
Bachelor's	2,882
Total	4,118

Bachelor Degree Breakdown by Field	
Arts	432
Business Administration	512
Education	126
Engineering	423
Medical Sciences	5
Medicine and Surgery	151
Nursing	99
Pharmacy	25
Science	557
Social Science	552
Total	2,882





Lee Kuan Yew

Lee Kuan Yew was born in Singapore in 1923 to young parents, a father just 20, a mother 16, whose marriage was arranged the previous year by their parents. In *The Singapore Story*, Senior Minister Lee surmises, 'Both families must have thought it an excellent match, for they later married my father's younger sister to my mother's younger brother.' Lee Kuan Yew's own long and successful

marriage, however, was arranged by nobody but Lee Kuan Yew and his beloved wife Choo themselves — and they kept it secret for some time. I am convinced that this was a good legal decision, a wise family move, and a masterly piece of romantic realism.

At the end of the second volume of his brilliantly written memoirs, *From Third World to First*, the Senior Minister remembers himself as a boy of six riding on a bullock-cart 'enjoying a hilariously bumpy ride on a dirt track to my grandfather's rubber estate. Fifty years later I flew in a supersonic Concorde from London to New York in three hours. Technology has changed my world.' The same technology and Mr. Lee have changed our world, too: wily pragmatism, realism, and grasp of the key consequences of modern conditions have enabled him and his trusted colleagues to make progress a constant in the lives of his fellow Singaporeans. The policies tried and tested in the political crucible or the laboratory of Singapore have changed a third world base for the British into a contemporary first world city state. His influence in the region, in ASEAN, and in the minds of some Western leaders, has been constructive.

How did the boy in the bullock-cart become the man we honour here today? An answer as fascinating as it is thorough, he has already given us in his two-volume memoirs. These are so well-written and give such insight into Mr. Lee and the workings of governments in an international setting, that they are masterly examples of their genre and have already earned a high place in the growing canon of new literatures in English. The short answer to my question is that he attended Telok Kurau English School, then Raffles Institution, then Raffles College. Surprisingly, he survived the severities of the Japanese war-time occupation of Singapore; less surprisingly, his formidable intellect survived honing into a double first (starred) in Law at Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge; he then spent a year in London to be called as a barrister at the Middle Temple; back in Singapore, he practised law and later became a partner in the firm, as well as being an honorary legal adviser to a number of trade unions. Seeing the need for a developed political system to replace British colonial rule, he was a founder-member of the People's Action Party (PAP) — now Singapore's dominant political party. He negotiated his way through the political turmoil of the period in Singapore and neighbouring Malaya, with which, as it became Malaysia, he advocated and achieved integration; he then faced the realities of the times and, with some fear but no trembling, led Singapore to independence and rapidly increasing prosperity. Through successive elections his party has kept power, making him one of the longest serving prime ministers in the

history of democracy, achieving the status of a modern 'philosopher king'.

The quality of his mind and spirit may be seen in his relinquishing of power and the care with which he prepared his colleagues and cabinet for this step, an enterprise that puts him out of step with generations of mediocrities who cling to power, come what may.

That he has won many elections, survived political skirmishes, nurtured important political alliances with leaders in a host of countries, fought court cases against unsubstantiated allegations, been a driving force in the founding of ASEAN and done an enormous amount with his teams of loyal supporters to make Singapore a clean, vital, and successful modern city state, cannot be denied. Those are some of the landmarks along his bumpy route from the rubber plantation to his role as elder statesman. In addition he has been a good family man forging a real partnership with his wife. Dare I say that behind every great man there is a greater woman?

Apart from that, I believe Lee Kuan Yew could not have achieved what I have listed so far without other qualities: tremendous capacity for work, leadership qualities involving shrewd judgment of people, a steady nerve, and the special kind of courage needed to go it alone, sometimes at the risk of physical harm. There are still other features of this complex person: a combination of realism and vision; willingness to learn from others whatever is necessary to get the job done; an intellect as agile as it is focussed, as passionate as it is sceptical. His record proves his compassion for the people of Singapore who, as he has said, are the greatest resource of their society.


In his long political career he has received a host of honours from foreign governments and institutions. He has richly deserved them — something that cannot be said of all politicians. In our academic context let us note just a few, such as his fellowships at Harvard, Yale and his own Cambridge college. His previous honorary degrees come from universities in Britain, America, Australia, Hong Kong and other countries. He was made Companion of Honour and an Honorary G.C.M.G. by the present Queen Elizabeth. He is a Freeman of the City of London. He has met and exchanged views with the great leaders of the last century from the post-war period. His meetings with the Chinese leaders of the People's Republic have been influential and of great moment in the drive for the modernization of China. Many of the most dynamic political minds of our age have been his friends. He can look back with his experienced legal mind, 'An old man's eagle mind' the poet Yeats would say, to

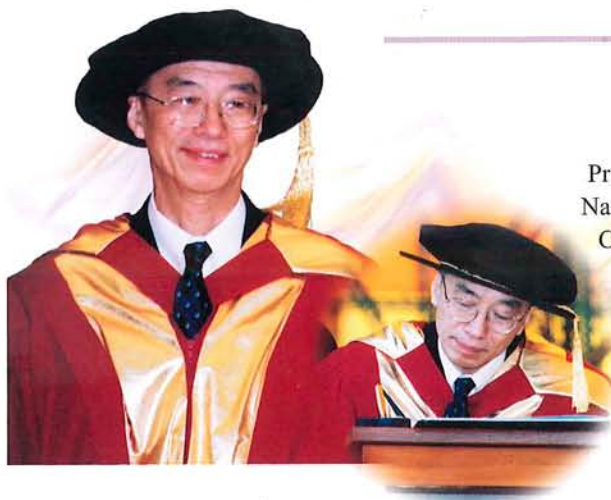
*Think where man's glory most begins and ends,
And say my glory was I had such friends.*

Here is a statesman committed to clean government not corruption, to rule of law, not anarchy, to meritocracy not favouritism, to realism not dogma, to peaceful negotiation not conflict, to racial harmony not hatred, to equal opportunities and prosperity for citizens, not abject poverty nor despair.

Here is a man who has been responsible for building a city state, the success of which is in inverse proportion to its size, not least because of the far-sightedness of Lee Kuan Yew and his colleagues. In an interview earlier this year, Senior Minister Lee explained Singapore's plans for encouraging and developing creative, advanced technology capable of supplying about 25,000 new jobs *per annum* over the next 10 years. This requires the correct infrastructure, relatively easy for the government to build; it also requires a change of outlook in the people, involving technological awareness, natural in the young, more difficult for the old, readiness to take risks with the new communications technology, and that innovative flair which journalists are calling 'technopreneurship'. This is a vision of youthful exuberance, but it lights up the eyes of an elder

statesman, whose new e-government system has 300 or so public services online. Already Singapore's broadband access reaches 99 per cent of homes, much more than is so in the United States and other developed countries. Like a certain Roman two thousand years ago, he can claim with great satisfaction, 'I am a citizen of no mean city.'

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, a surprisingly young Prime Minister who has become one of the great statesmen of the last century in any country, and a brilliant politician who has become a valued adviser of many governments besides that of Singapore — in short, a man who has a firm belief in peace, order, and good government now stands before us in academic dress. In honouring him, we honour a man of modern vision, one who is pushing high technology and quality education to secure the future of his people, young and old alike: I proudly present to you the Senior Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. 



Chen Jia'er

Prof. Chen Jia'er is the president of the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and was formerly the president of Peking University. An internationally famous scientist and educator, Chen Jia'er was born in 1934 in Shanghai, the only child in a family of intellectuals. His father Chen Bochui was a famous translator and author of children's literature; his

mother Wu Hongzhi taught the piano. Brought up in a loving family, educated by precepts and by example, and surrounded by books and learning, Chen Jia'er grew in wisdom and character. The love of science and a respect for humane letters were implanted early in his young mind. From these seeds the distinguished career as a teacher and as a scientist was to blossom.

After the Second World War, Chen Jia'er entered Weiyu Secondary School in Shanghai. The school was blessed with excellent teachers, and boasted a very high standard of language education. At the age of only 13, Jia'er in his spare time translated from English the novel *The Red Man in the Forest*; the translation appeared in *Huamei Wan Bao*, showing already his extraordinary linguistic abilities. Thereafter, guided by his teachers of mathematics and science and encouraged by senior students in the school, Chen Jia'er's interest shifted from literature and translation to science, and from those days onwards his mind was set on a career in scientific research.

In 1950, Chen Jia'er entered Dalian University; in 1952, with the reorganization of universities in China, he was transferred to Jilin University, where he majored in physics. He was mentored by many distinguished professors. Among them Prof. Wang Daheng was the most rigorous in his expectations of young Chen Jia'er, who therefore acquired a solid foundation in the knowledge and skills needed for experimental studies. Prof. Zhu Guangya and Prof. Wu Shishu respectively taught atomic physics and quantum mechanics, instilling in Jia'er a deep interest in modern physics. Upon graduation, Chen Jia'er stayed in Jilin University as a teaching assistant. In 1955, when

Peking University established its physics teaching laboratory, Chen Jia'er was transferred there and given the responsibility of founding the first nuclear physics teaching laboratory in China. In 1959, Chen Jia'er led the laboratory in designing and constructing the first betatron and sector-focused isochronous cyclotron, beginning a distinguished career in accelerator physics.

In 1963, Chen Jia'er was sent to Britain for further studies. There he worked under Prof. Wilkinson of Oxford University and Prof. Lawson of the Rutherford Laboratory, in particular studying the central region in isochronous cyclotrons. He analysed, he calculated, he simulated, he pondered; in the end, he fully understood the mechanism leading to beam attenuation, and was thus able to triple the beam transport efficiency. Moreover, he established experimentally the existence of the gap resonance, and developed an ingenious way to damp the resonance. This brilliant achievement was recognized internationally. He returned to China in 1966, but his research was interrupted by the Cultural Revolution.

In 1982, Prof. Yang Chen Ning arranged for Chen Jia'er to go to the State University of New York at Stony Brook, to take up the task of designing and building the beam pulsing system in Stony Brook's superconducting linear accelerator. Chen Jia'er was able to use to advantage the expertise developed in his own accelerator research in the 1970s. His research results were developed into a specialized software for controlling the accelerator and its beam transport system. With this development, accelerator operation became accurate, practical, and convenient. The mode of operation, now called the Chen mode, has been in use at Stony Brook since, essentially in the original form.

Chen Jia'er returned to Beijing in 1984, and was appointed vice-president of Peking University, with responsibility for research and development. He emphasized basic research, applied research, and technological innovations as a trinity in synergy. The policy paid off in rapid advancements for Peking University. Even with the heavy burden of university administration and community service, Chen Jia'er did not give up his research. He led the design and construction of the 4.5 MV electrostatic accelerator. Commissioned in 1990, this accelerator filled a major gap in monochromatic neutron facilities in China, especially in the energy ranges 3.5–7 MeV and 16–20 MeV. This accelerator also laid the foundation for the neutron and fission laboratory in Peking University. In recent years, Chen Jia'er led the design of accelerator mass spectrographs. As principal investigator for the national key 'Xia-Shang-Zhou Project', he used physical techniques to date ancient artefacts, to accuracies of 30–40 years. No more than two or three laboratories worldwide can claim such precision. More recently he suggested and then demonstrated experimentally the feasibility of simultaneously accelerating positive and negative oxygen ions in one structure, and as a result was able to increase significantly the beam current and RF efficiency in the RFQ cavity; the result moreover opened the way to the implantation into experimental samples of two species of ions in any given ratio. This achievement was the first of its kind in the world. Other accomplishments include his work on microwave niobium superconducting accelerators.


In August 1996, Chen Jia'er was appointed by the State Council as president of Peking University. During his presidency, he made major contributions in leading the University's development, and raised its profile in research. With a venerable tradition of 'Patriotism, Progress, Democracy and Science', Peking University takes up the mission of embracing the best of the past in order to build the best of the future. In 1998, under President Chen's leadership, Peking University celebrated its centenary. True to its motto of 'Diligence, Rigour, Honesty and Creativity', clear in its vision of 'Carrying on Traditions, Strengthening Teaching and Researches, Meeting the Challenges of the Future and Making Progress', Peking University went from strength to strength. In his presidential address at the University's centenary, Chen Jia'er set out his vision

for the University: that Peking University must educate students to the highest quality in both the humanities and the sciences; that Peking University must take advantage of its comprehensive offerings, rich infrastructure and synergy between teaching and research; that Peking University must aim to become a centre for innovation and knowledge-creation, a cultural temple consecrated to the preservation of the best of the past and the present, and a bridge fostering collaboration between the east and the west.

These views came from Prof. Chen's heart, and struck chords of resonance in the hearts of many educators. Prof. Chen deeply believes that innovation is the eternal theme of a university, which must at the same time strive to educate the young, to advance knowledge, to disseminate knowledge, and to apply knowledge. The spirit of humanity is the soul of scientific creativity, and to allow scholars to pursue research in quiet and in concentration, a university must first provide a good environment. Genuine science does not mean indiscriminate quantification, but deep understanding of the regularities of nature, leading to lasting influences on human civilization, in theory and in practice. In the 21st century, the internet is spreading its tentacles into every corner, but is hardly the be-all and end-all of human civilization. Education is the uplifting of the human spirit in all its dimensions, and not the mere transmission of knowledge. These penetrating views from a true scientist contrast with the narrow prejudices of those who value only technology and fail to see the importance of human values.

Prof. Chen is currently the president of the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and serves on the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, being the director of its Division of Mathematics and Physics. He is also a specialist consultant to the National High Technology Development Programme on High Power Lasers, the president of the Chinese Physical Society, the president of the Beijing Association of Science and Technology, and the president of the Association of Asia Pacific Physical Societies. He was honoured nationally in 1986 for his distinguished achievements, and in the same year was made an honorary citizen of Dallas, Texas, USA. He was elected an Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1993, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Science in 1998. He received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Menlo College in California in 1999 and another honorary Doctor of Science degree from Waseda University in Japan in 2000.

Prof. Chen's achievements in science are known to all. He has attended and spoken at numerous scientific meetings, and has published some 140 scientific papers; he is on the editorial board of many academic journals. Prof. Chen has won many awards, including the First Prize awarded by the State Education Commission for Progress in Science and Technology (twice), the First Prize for Achievements in Science and Technology bestowed by the Guang Hua Foundation of Science and Technology, the First Prize of China National Cooperation of Nuclear Energy for Outstanding Text Book, and the First Prize awarded by the State Commission of Science and Technology for Contribution on the State High-Tech Projects.

Over the years, Prof. Chen has maintained close ties with The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and has helped to foster close links between Peking University and The Chinese University. In 1998, the Beijing Liaison Office of The Chinese University of Hong Kong was established on the campus of Peking University. In 1999, Peking University and The Chinese University established a Joint Centre for Intelligence Engineering and a Joint Laboratory for Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology. Peking University annually selects a number of first-year students to come to The Chinese University for their degree course, thus building closer ties and better understanding between the students in the two cities. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for his unique contributions to higher education and for his distinguished achievements in scientific research, I present Chen Jia'er for the award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*. 



Daisaku Ikeda

Born in Tokyo on 2nd January 1928 into a family whose business was processing edible seaweed, Daisaku Ikeda completed his formal education with graduation from Tokyo's Fuji Junior College. His education continued under the influence of his *sensei* or mentor, the courageous Josei Toda, second president of Soka Gakkai, the lay Buddhist organization dedicated to the pursuit of humane values and peace on earth.

Since 1960, Dr. Ikeda, as third president of Soka Gakkai, has worked strenuously to spread its message, so that it is now the largest group of Buddhist lay believers in Japan, numbering about eight million Japanese families in its fellowship. In 1975, Dr. Ikeda became first president of Soka Gakkai International. He was inaugurated as honorary president of Soka Gakkai in 1979, a position he has held ever since. The membership has quickly spread abroad, too, having well over three million members in 163 countries and regions worldwide, including of course, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Some of Dr. Ikeda's many eloquent speeches and addresses on the urgent and crucial need to negotiate peaceful means to resolve international confrontations have been collected in his two-volume *A Lasting Peace*. In this book, he goes to the heart of differences between the contemporary world of global interconnections of peoples and nations and the relative isolation and separateness of nations in the past, where travel and communications were much slower than they are now. At the same time, our technologies of mass destruction keep us forever living at the edge of the abyss of total destruction. He comes to the same insight as the poet W.H. Auden: 'We must love one another or die.'

Technology, of course, can also help us along the pathways of peace and improved lifestyles, for war is incubated not outside in the world or universe; it lurks inside us, like a beast about to spring. If we are to restrain this ferocious hound of war, we must undergo a change deep within our psyches. Human beings must embark on a perilous journey of fundamental change, so that we may discover the ways of harmony among ourselves. Dr. Ikeda knows that 'To this end, we must concentrate the best of human knowledge and effort.'

Convinced that education is crucial for the secure future of humanity, he founded Soka University, Soka Women's Junior College and a number of kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools. In addition, kindergartens were established in Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong. In Orange County, California, the Aliso Viejo Campus of Soka University of America (SUA) will be opened officially on 3rd May 2001. Furthermore, Dr. Ikeda has founded the Min-on Concert Association, the Tokyo Fuji Art Museum, and the Institute of Oriental Philosophy.

His travels to more than 50 countries have taken him all over the world to acquire first hand knowledge of many cultures; his talks with influential political leaders, religious leaders, and academics have helped shape his and others' influential views on world problems; and his eloquent writings, translated into the major European languages, as well as Chinese, Korean, Thai, Indonesian, and Malay, have spread his words of peace, wisdom, and compassion. His meeting

with one of these prominent people led to a crucial book, *Choose Life, A Dialogue, Arnold Toynbee and Daisaku Ikeda*. It is a record of their questionings and conversations over the period 1971 to 1974. Their exchanges of ideas deal with a host of problems and issues, some of them traditional questions in most cultures, such as the mind-body relationship and the relation of life on earth to the life force in the universe, together with other topics arising from modern conditions: pollution of our environment, organ transplants, and the exploration of space. The book is remarkable for its effort to understand differences, to discuss issues from different and often compatible cultural standpoints, and to reach agreement, the whole informed by good will and broad humanistic learning.

Dr. Ikeda has emerged as a prolific inspirational writer and poet, using his Buddhist faith and thought to explore problems in contemporary life around the globe. Hand in glove with his prolific writing and tireless other work in the cause of world peace goes the belief expressed in the epigram to his *Symphonic Poems With Nature*: 'Poetry is the heart that binds together human beings, society and the universe.' He has here the rationale for a similar insight by the great contemporary French poet, Yves Bonnefoy, who told an interviewer that 'Poetry can save the world.'

In *Symphonic Poems*, a lavish collection of his poetry with photographs of matching sensitivity as well as fine technical accomplishment, Ikeda assumes many voices. Even the weeds growing on the windy dunes of Shizuoka's shores are given an urgent voice, making them sturdy, unpretentious witnesses to life's great force. He speaks in his poem 'Autumn' with the voice of one who, as a child growing to adolescence, witnessing the horror of war and militarism, turned away from violence and hatred:

*In the midst of the net of good and evil
the inmost thoughts of the poet remain pure.*

Yet he is *not* unrealistic. He knows we are all caught in that net. Art can bind us also, but bind us together as sentient human beings, appreciative of creative thought and feeling, because art's foundation is our common humanity. Art, he writes, thus forms 'a rainbow bridge linking together all humankind'. The cultural exchange that great art offers us is now crucial to our survival, for art is a way of knowing.

In his annual peace proposal released in January 2000, 'Peace Through Dialogue: A Time to Talk — Thoughts on a Culture of Peace', Dr. Ikeda proposed an international conflict resolution committee within the United Nations to propagate international humanitarian law in regions suffering from conflicts. It is wholly in accord with Ikeda's thinking that the United Nations has declared the year 2001 the 'Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations'.

Dr. Ikeda outlines his seminal ideas in the addresses he has given in many universities and collected in his book, *A New Humanism*. In 'The Magnificent Cosmos', delivered in 1994 at Moscow Lomonosov State University, he stresses the inner power that derives from honestly examining the self. We must listen to the rhythm of change that is within us to discover 'the humility and generosity of spirit that have been at the core of ethical behaviour since ancient times'. It is with this firm belief that Dr. Ikeda devotes himself to the education and nurture of young people, working from a strong base, his inspirational concept of revolution from within oneself, encouraging people to become self-reliant individuals, as they advance into the twenty-first century.

Dr. Ikeda's lifelong dedication to human understanding, education, the spread of peace, and the promotion of happiness of spirit have been recognized officially by many awards. He holds honorary doctorates from over 50 universities and is an honorary citizen of more than 140 cities worldwide, besides having had honorary professorships in some 40 universities. Apart from his Humanitarian Award of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United

Nations Peace Award, he has been recognized for his poetry by gaining the Kenya Oral Literature Association Award and the Poet Laureate Award of the Association of World Poets.

From Moscow to Harvard, Peking to Buenos Aires, Shenzhen to the Institut de France, he has spoken at universities around the world, and forged strong links with them. Our own university and Soka University have had ties since 1975. For over a quarter of a century now we have engaged in extensive academic exchanges, including the exchange of undergraduates. Dr. Ikeda was here in 1992 as Distinguished Visiting Professor and more recently in February 2000 for detailed exchange of views. Our current Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Arthur Li, and his predecessor, Prof. Charles Kao, have had Honorary Doctorates conferred on them by Soka University.

Daisaku Ikeda serves humankind, spreading life-serving values through education and art in order to nurture men and women of good will, in the pursuit of global peace.

*I have heard men cry,
Hatred's venom on their tongues.
But with his heart-felt
words, Ikeda's poetry
turns us from the paths of blood.*

For these reasons, it is my great privilege, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to ask that you confer on President Daisaku Ikeda the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



Tin Ka Ping

Mr. Tin Ka Ping is one of Hong Kong's best known industrialists and philanthropists. He was born in 1919 in the Yintan Village of Dabu, in the City of Meizhou, Guangdong Province. His father Mr. Tin Yuk Wu, a merchant of Hakka descent, had a good reputation for being upright and charitable. His mother Madam Tin was a paragon of the thrifty and practical virtues for which Hakka

women are known. Mr. Tin Ka Ping, born late in his father's life, was much loved but brought up under strict discipline all the same. Mr. Tin senior was apt to encourage his son with the exemplary stories of the ancient sages and heroes, and reference was frequently made to the *Rules for the Household of Zhuzi*. The young Tin Ka Ping, guided by his father's firm hand, thus learnt to uphold his values and persevere in adverse conditions, and also began to cultivate a benevolent character.

Mr. Tin senior passed away in 1935, when Ka Ping was only 15 years old and had just completed the second year of junior high school. However, family duties made it necessary for him to forego school life and to inherit his father's business. In 1937, Mr. Tin went to Vietnam to found his own business and, in less than two years, had established himself as the largest supplier of kaolin in that country. In the summer of 1939 Shantou fell to the Japanese and the supply of kaolin was cut off. Mr. Tin then found it expedient to move south and landed in the city of

Bandung in Indonesia in 1939, where he joined his elder brother in a sundries and local produce business. He made remarkable progress in a couple of years but, with the occupation of Indonesia by the Japanese in 1941, Mr. Tin, operating in a militarized zone, soon found it necessary to give up and move to Jakarta. There he joined his relatives and moved from trading into industry, and had his first experience in salaried employment.

During his time in Indonesia, Mr. Tin gave his all in diligence and entrepreneurial spirit to building up his business. He also showed a remarkable flair in making the most of commercial opportunities. In 1945 Japan surrendered, and Mr. Tin, seeing great potential in the field, began his effort in the processed rubber industry. His hard work yielded fast results, for, by 1951, he had become a young industrialist known all over the Indonesian capital, and he was only 31.

Much concerned about the surging anti-Chinese sentiments in Indonesia, Mr. Tin made another opportune move in 1958. He closed down his highly successful rubber business and relocated his resources to Hong Kong which, at that time, could boast of no favourable economic factors for the investor. As we all know, Hong Kong is a stamp-sized place and its major attraction to international traders lies in its stability and the government's *laissez-faire* policy. In addition, it is a predominantly Chinese community. Thus Mr. Tin was able to raise his five sons and four daughters in a Chinese-language environment, providing them with an education based on Chinese culture and Confucian values. And indeed Mr. Tin's children have all grown up to be worthy citizens dutiful to their families and kind to their friends, upholding high principles and commanding great respect in the conduct of their business.

When Mr. Tin first came to Hong Kong he was entirely unfamiliar with the place. But this hardly deterred the entrepreneur who was intent on building his fortune and fame in this land. Mr. Tin wisely discerned the great international trade potentials that were latent in Hong Kong at the time, and decided to devote himself to the development of plastic film manufacture and associated industries. To this end he purchased and reclaimed land in Tuen Mun on which he built extensively to accommodate his plants and offices. By the autumn of 1960 the magnificent edifices of Tin's Industrial Estate had risen bold and unchallenged by the Tuen Mun seaside, to the admiration and praise of the business community in Hong Kong. Mr. Tin soon branched out his business into the international market and, from then on, his business empire has gone from strength to strength. It has been 40 years since and Mr. Tin's effort has born abundant fruit, as witnessed by the accolade given to him as 'King of Synthetic Leather', as he has come to be known the world over.

Mr. Tin is a businessman of great intelligence and courage, and the exemplary ethics he observes have earned him great trust in the business community. With these, he took in his stride the bank run of 1965, the social turmoils in 1967, the collapse of the stock market in 1973, the irregularities in global oil supply in 1974, the anxieties over Hong Kong's future in 1982, the fall of the property market in 1984, and the Asian financial crisis of 1997. These are events which toppled many a well structured firm with a solid foundation, and have driven many others abroad. Yet Mr. Tin steered his enterprise safely out of troubled waters on each occasion by being constant amidst changes, and persevering amidst challenges. The Tin business empire has also reached unsurpassed heights in reputation and growth, thanks to Mr. Tin's immense courage and sustaining power in the face of hardship.


Despite his great success Mr. Tin is a modest gentleman who leads an austere life of self-restraint. When asked how one should bear himself in life in order to achieve success, he suggests the four virtues of 'diligence, frugality, sincerity, and modesty'. He believes that one should not differentiate between top jobs and junior jobs and that, whatever one's station in life, one should be loyal to his own calling and be happy with it. It is only with this attitude that one can hope for improvement and gradual achievement of success. In point of fact Mr. Tin has at his command

exceptional business discernment and a remarkable ability to enlist the service of men of great capabilities. Hence he is able to turn adverse business situations to advantage, and working for him is a joy indeed. Mr. Tin is very much a hands-on industrialist and always the most hardworking member of the team. He truly earns the trust and respect of those in his employ, hence the exemplary cooperation and dedication that one finds in the Tin industrial empire.

In 1982, Mr. Tin established the K.P. Tin Foundation. The objectives of the Foundation are to comfort the elderly and assist the young, to build schools and promote education, to enhance and promote culture, to contribute to the welfare of fellow-citizens, and to contribute to the community and the country. Mr. Tin has donated generously over the years to facilitate these lofty goals, and the charities the Foundation has endowed or supported are virtually uncountable. The major beneficiaries of the Foundation include the schools of education attached to over 30 institutions of tertiary education found in the 31 provinces, cities, autonomous regions and centrally administered municipalities of China, over 40 secondary schools, as well as several hundred public amenities such as hospitals, roads and bridges in Mr. Tin's homeland. The Foundation has also supported the project on the reform of the structure and contents of teachers' training programmes in higher education in the 21st century initiated by the Ministry of Education, financed the Biological Specimen Hall of the Natural Science Museum in Beijing, contributed to the Astronomical Science Exchange Centre at the Purple Mountain Observatory under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Nanjing, and subsidised 550 school libraries in rural schools all over the country. The extent to which the Foundation has assisted in the promotion of education in China is very extensive indeed.

Mr. Tin has a special predilection for charities of an educational nature. This has to do with his philosophy that a country's prosperity is dependent on its human resources, and the nurture of human resources in turn hinges on education. The prerequisite for the development of education lies in the effective training of teachers, hence teacher training is, drawing an agricultural parallel, nothing less important than sowing the good seeds and providing efficient irrigation. Whether in building up a business or a school, it is essential that the objectives be clearly and properly defined, and the details will then neatly fall into place. Mr. Tin has been subsidising educational efforts without territorial discrimination. His good work is seen everywhere, to the benefit of the nation as a whole.

In his philanthropic acts, Mr. Tin has never sought to further his own name. And yet his reputation is legion all over the land. In 1982 he was awarded the Badge of Honours, and in 1988 he received a commendation from the Taipei authorities. In 1993, the Purple Mountain Observatory in Nanjing named the asteroid 2886 the Tin Ka Ping Star, from which time on Mr. Tin's name has joined other luminaries in adorning the firmament. In 1996 Mr. Tin was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire. He is also the recipient of a number of honorary degrees and fellowships, and civic awards have included honorary citizenship of over 30 provinces, cities and prefectures. Scores of universities have offered honorary professorships to Mr. Tin.

Mr. Tin has been a staunch supporter of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and, early in 1992, the 'K.P. Tin Foundation Fund for Academic Research and Development' was established at The Chinese University. As a token of the University's profound appreciation, a library-cum-multi-purpose building was named after Mr. Tin in recognition of his magnanimity and contributions to academic research. Together with his wife Mr. Tin has built up a family that is exemplary in familial virtues, and many future generations will speak of his charitable acts. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in recognition of his great benevolence to the community and outstanding achievements, I present to you Mr. Tin Ka Ping, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

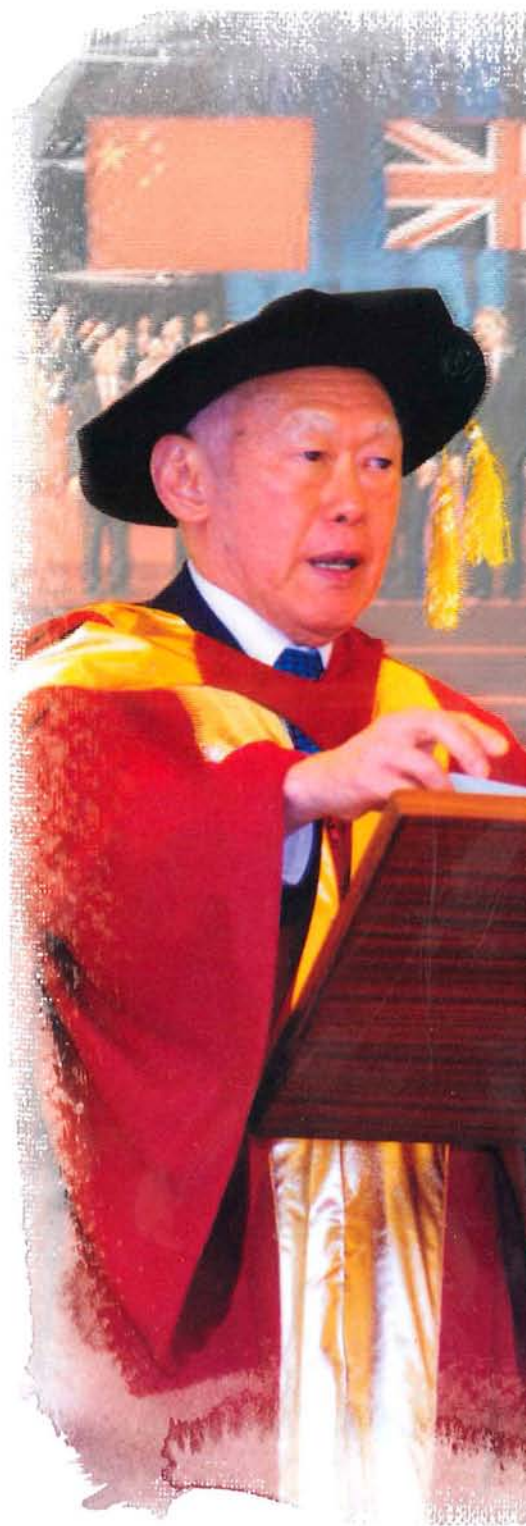
Hong Kong's Difficult Transition

An Address by Dr. Lee Kuan Yew

Allow me to thank you for according me the honour of this honorary degree.

Thirty years ago, I received an honorary LLD from the University of Hong Kong. The Chancellor of HKU who presided over the occasion, was the then Governor, Sir David Trench. He was the archetype of the British Colonial Service Officer who had risen to the top of the colonial hierarchy, a big man, speaking with a strong British public school accent and exuding authority as the number one man in Hong Kong. It was still a very colonial Hong Kong in 1970, with the Hong Kong Chinese elite deferential and submissive. People referred to the governor in reverential tones not as Sir David or Mr. Governor but as 'HE'. Indeed all British officials were treated as superior beings. And unlike Singapore there was no anti-colonial resentment at the superior airs of the British. Hong Kong people accepted their subordinate status and went about their lives quite happily, leaving the business of ruling them to the British.

That starchy typically colonial society changed rapidly after 1984 as time began to run out on British rule. In the last few years of their rule, British policy and posture changed drastically. They sent as governor, Chris Patten, a British politician, not a Colonial or Foreign Office man. He discarded the old colonial style and adopted the folksy manners of British politicians when out canvassing for votes at election time. He inculcated the belief that all that Hong Kong people needed to keep up the Hong Kong economic miracle was democracy, freedom of the press, and human rights. The fact that Britain had denied any democracy to their colonial subjects for over a century of British rule was overlooked. The British did not prepare the people of Hong





Kong psychologically to take charge of their own affairs and to shape policies. The local administrators had been trained to implement policies that were made by British officials either in Hong Kong or in London.

Last October 1999, I found the mood in Hong Kong downbeat. People were frustrated, feeling trapped and hemmed in under SAR (Special Administrative Region) rule, unable to get out of their economic difficulties as easily as during British times. A year later the economy has improved, but the mood of Hong Kong is still dark. It has been a difficult transition from the weakening grip of British rule in the 1990s to the tentative hand of a Chief Executive, not appointed by the British government in London, but elected by 400 prominent professional, business and social leaders of Hong Kong.

How is it possible that Hong Kong people were happier with their lot for decades under the rule of colonial governors than now, when they have more say on how they are governed. They accepted their subject status in a British colony. Now they seem less contented with their lot, when Hong Kong has a Chinese Chief Executive, not a British governor.

Hong Kong people have up till 2007 when their Constitution will be reviewed. If they can persuade the leaders in Beijing that they are willing to work within the framework of the PRC and SAR constitutions, there could be advances that will enable the territory to have more representative and participatory government. Otherwise the Chief Executive and the people of Hong Kong will find themselves locked in a frustrating process of attrition with the Centre. The future of Hong Kong is what the people and leaders make of it.

Three and a half years after its return to the Mainland, the heavy hand of China is not in evidence in Hong Kong. However the heavy heart of its people is reflected in many surveys. Hong Kong has developed a penchant for protests and demonstrations as if to prove that it is still as democratic as it was in the last days of British rule. Most took place last summer. They were not over Hong Kong's relations with

the Centre but over domestic issues. Many of them concern changes that have been held back because neither the British nor the Chinese wanted to add to people's uncertainty when they were already nervous about the change of sovereignty then due.

Would Hong Kong have done better under any other leader? Whoever is the first Chief Executive, whether chosen by four million or 400 electors, will have a difficult time. The gap between the expectations of Beijing's leaders and Hong Kong's people is simply too wide. He or she has to straddle that gulf.

It is not the best of times for many elected leaders in Asia who are facing voter discontent. In Indonesia the euphoria when President Abdurrahman Wahid was elected president has been replaced by conflicts between the legislature and the president. Their legislature, the DPR and MPR, are investigating charges of malfeasance by the president. The Philippines voted in President Estrada with one of the largest majorities in their electoral history. Now he is mired in an impeachment process. Dr. Mahathir won his elections with a two-thirds majority in October 1999, but the contest for Malay/Muslim support against the orthodox Muslim opposition party Parti Islam Se Malaysia, supported by two other opposition parties has continued to sour politics. Thailand's PM Chuan Leekpai faces a tough election. Although he has taken steps to reform the economy, critics have charged that the government has failed to restore the economy to its pre-crisis days. Taiwan's joy at the change from a KMT to a DPP president has dissipated, and the opposition, disappointed with President Chen Shui-bian's decisions, has launched a recall process in the Legislative Yuan. Japan changed prime ministers six months ago when Mr. Obuchi died. PM Mori is having the lowest poll ratings support and has narrowly survived a no confidence motion. In Korea Kim Dae-jung won the Nobel Peace Prize. But Korea's *chaebol* chiefs and their trade unions are unwilling to restructure, downsize, and retrench. So big *chaebols* are going bankrupt. The people have chosen their leaders but they are still disappointed.

Hongkongers were great individualists and daring entrepreneurs, willing to take high risks and earn big rewards for themselves and their families. They did well under the British and there were no criticisms from the West. Now Hong Kong is taken to task by the EU for not having a level playing field. What was permissible and accepted by the EU when Hong Kong was under British rule, has become unacceptable because the EU has set higher standards when a Hongkonger Chief Executive is in charge.

The way forward is to forge a consensus on goals that are possible and achievable within the limits of the power structure of the PRC and the SAR.

Over the next 46 years and a half, both sides, the Mainland and Hong Kong, will converge. It will be another two generations before you meet them in one country and one system. However, look at the changes China has undergone in the one generation since Chairman Mao died. If China continues at the same pace, that eventual convergence will not be that difficult. ❏



Council News

- The Chancellor has nominated and re-nominated the following people as Members to the Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong:
 - ♦ Mr. Robert Ng (*from 14th November 2000 to 13th November 2003*)
 - ♦ Mr. Tai Hay-lap, Mrs. Ng Fong Siu-mei, Mei, and Mr. Anthony Francis Neoh (*from 27th November 2000 to 26th November 2003*)
- The Honourable Chan Kam-lam, the Honourable Cheung Man-kwong, and the Honourable James P.C. Tien were elected by the members of the Legislative Council, from among their own number, as members of the Council of The Chinese University of Hong Kong for three years from 27th October 2000.

University Members Honoured

- Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University, was elected Honorary Fellow by the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons at the College's Clinical Congress held in October 2000 in Chicago. The honour was a tribute to Prof. Li's outstanding achievements in surgery.

Honorary Fellows of the college are individuals who possess an international reputation in the field of surgery or medicine,



or have rendered distinguished humanitarian services, especially in the field of medical science. The number of living Honorary Fellows will not exceed one hundred at any one time.

- Prof. C.N. Yang, Distinguished Professor-at-Large at the University, is a co-winner of the King Faisal International Prize for Science for 2001.

The announcement was made on 12th December 2000 by HRH Prince Khaled Al Faisal, director-general of the King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh. Prof. Yang is lauded as one of the most eminent contemporary



physicists whose work has contributed significantly to the understanding of the nature of matter itself and the forces that act upon it.

One of the world's richest and most prestigious prizes, the King Faisal International Prize carries a cash award of US\$200,000 for each of the five categories of Service to Islam, Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, Medicine, and Science. The award winner also receives a 22-carat gold medallion and certificate.

- Prof. Dennis Lo Yuk-ming, associate professor in the Department of Chemical Pathology, was selected one of the Ten Outstanding Young Persons for 2000. The selection is organized by the Hong Kong Junior Chamber to give formal recognition to young persons who excel in professional endeavours and service to the community.



Prof. Lo has made outstanding contribution in the application of DNA technology to medical diagnosis. He has also been actively involved in the development of new blood tests for common cancers in Asia, in particular nasopharyngeal cancer.

Professorial Appointment

Professor of Psychology

Prof. Chen Hsuan Chih has been appointed professor of psychology from 1st October 2000.

Prof. Chen obtained his BA in educational psychology from Fu-Jen Catholic University in Taiwan in 1977, his MA in experimental psychology from California State University in 1979, and his Ph.D. in cognitive psychology from the University of Kansas in 1982.



He joined The Chinese University as lecturer in psychology in 1983, becoming senior lecturer in 1990, and reader in 1995. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, the

Psychonomic Society, and the Cognitive Science Society. His research interests include language processing in Chinese and bilingualism.

New University Librarian



Dr. Colin Storey was appointed University Librarian from 16th October 2000.

Dr. Storey obtained a BA in Chinese studies from Leeds University in 1970, a postgraduate diploma in librarianship from the then Liverpool

Polytechnic (now John Moores University) in 1972. He was awarded an M.Phil. in 1981 by the University of East Anglia for his thesis on policy oscillation in Shanghai during the late 1950s, and a Ph.D. in history from the University of Hong Kong in 2000.

Dr. Storey has worked for Liverpool Public Libraries, and the library at Norwich City College and the then Teesside Polytechnic (now University of the Teesside). From 1984 to 1988, he was head of service, then acting sub-librarian, then deputy librarian at Bristol Polytechnic (now University of the West of England). He joined the Hong Kong Polytechnic (now Hong Kong Polytechnic University) library as Associate Librarian (Technical Services) in 1988, becoming Associate Librarian (Administration) in 1991.

Dr. Storey served as secretary to the Hong Kong Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee (JULAC) in 1991 and in 1998.

Emeritus Professor of English



Prof. Andrew Parkin was awarded the title of Emeritus Professor of English from 1st January 2001.

Prof. Parkin joined the University in 1991 as professor of English, and was chairman of the Department of

English twice from 1991 to 1994 and from 1997 to June 2000. He has also served on all major committees of the department and many college- and university-level committees, advising on matters relating to language enhancement, examinations, student exchange, staff-student relations, and scholarships. He has also served as a public orator for the University's congregations since 1995. He retired on 31st December 2000.

As a poet, Prof. Parkin has published three collections of poetry and his works have also been anthologized. He has authored or edited several academic books and published over a hundred essays and book reviews.

Re-election of Faculty Dean and Reappointment of College Head

- Prof. Ching Pak-chung, professor of electronic engineering, was re-elected as Dean of the Faculty of Engineering for three years from 1st January 2001.
- Prof. Yeung Yue-man, professor of geography, was reappointed by the University Council as Head of Shaw College for three years from 11th February 2001.

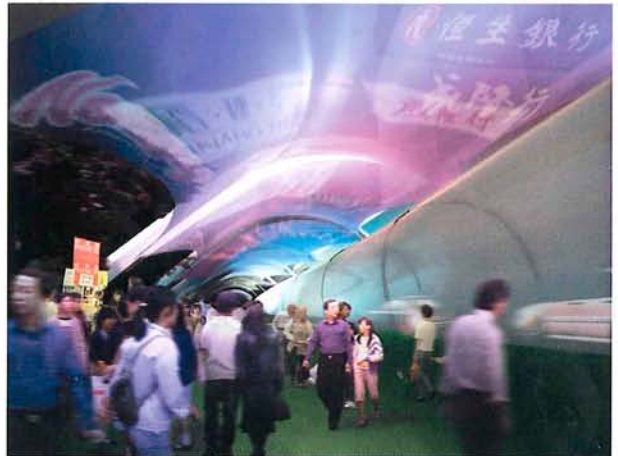
Outstanding Achievements of CUHK Students

Students Won International Architecture Design Contest

Four CUHK master of architecture students won the first prize of the prominent Tokyo Membrane Design Competition and took with them a cash award of 1,800,000 Japanese yen.

The competition attracted over 200 entries from 31 countries the world over. Among the competitors were architectural students from famous institutions worldwide, including the USA, Japan, France and Australia, as well as practising architects.

The champion design of the CUHK students was to build a transparent membrane in the most congested railway station in Hong Kong, Mongkok. Their design was a perfect blend of state-of-the-art architectural structure and environmental protection concepts. The canopy structure separated vehicles from pedestrians, allowing pedestrians to enjoy the spirit of an artificial oasis in the midst of hectic city life.



Overall Championship Goes to CUHK Debaters

The 30th Intersociety Debating Contest between the University and the University of Hong Kong came to a close on 4th March 2001



Mr. Song Hong, and 'Heat Stress Among Chefs in the Kitchens of Chinese Restaurants in Hong Kong and the Related Physical Symptoms' by Mr. Leung Wai Hung. They each received an award certificate and a cash prize of HK\$3,000.

at the Chung Chi Chapel, with CUHK students capturing the overall championship.

Sponsored by the University Grants Committee, the contest comprised three matches, conducted in Cantonese, English, and putonghua respectively.

Following the success of the Cantonese debating team on 17th February 2001, the University's English debating team defeated their counterparts from the University of Hong Kong a week later on 24th February at the Rayson Huang Theatre of the University of Hong Kong.

While the HKU team managed to seize a victory at the final, putonghua contest on 4th March, the overall champion for the year went to The Chinese University team.

Medical Students Win Occupational Safety Awards

Postgraduate students from the Department of Community and Family Medicine clinched two out of five awards of the Occupational Safety and Health Best Project Award, set up for the first time by the Occupational Safety and Health Council to encourage post-secondary students in Hong Kong to appreciate the importance of occupational safety and health in their studies. The prize presentation ceremony took place on 24th September 2000 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

The award winning projects from the University were 'The Neurobehavioural Effects of Occupational Exposure to Organic Solvents in Hong Kong Printing Workers' by

CUHK Team Wins Automobile Project Award

A team from the Smart Materials and Structures Laboratory of the Department of Automation and Computer-aided Engineering has won the Gold Award in the Best Automobile Project of the Year 2000 competition organized by the Institute of the Motor Industry Hong Kong (IMI HK). The team members are Prof. Liao Wei Hsin (*middle*) and his two postgraduate students Mr. Lam Hiu-fung (*left*) and Mr. Lai Chun-yu (*right*).



The objective of the project was to develop novel car suspension systems to improve passenger comfort and safety. The CUHK team developed and implemented a car suspension system with a magneto-rheological fluid damper which was shown to substantially reduce the vertical acceleration of the main mass.

The awards presentation ceremony took place on 26th October 2000 at the annual general meeting of the IMI. The team received a trophy as well as certificates for each of its members.

Journalism Student Wins Scholarship to Oxford



Mr. Chan Ho-yin (left 4) with the selection panel. (From left) Prof. David Parker, Dr. Robert Stevens from Oxford, Dr. Deanna Lee Rudgard, representing the donor, Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, and Prof. Dennis Lo

Mr. Chan Ho-yin, final-year student in Journalism and Communication, has been chosen as the scholar-elect for the year 2001 of the Esther Yewpick Lee Millennium Scholarship.

The scholarship is awarded annually to an outstanding graduate or a final-year undergraduate student of the University to study at the University of Oxford for two to three years.

Mr. Chan is the first to benefit from the scholarship scheme. He has demonstrated himself to be a person of high intellectual ability, and has maintained an outstanding academic record throughout his university study. He is also a young man of integrity, with a mature and outgoing personality. He will be leaving for the UK to start his BA studies in philosophy, politics, and economics in October 2001.

The Esther Yewpick Lee Millennium Scholarships scheme is established with funds from the estate of the late Dr. Esther Yewpick Lee. It serves to commemorate the Lee family's strong connection with and affection for both the University and the University of Oxford.

New Programmes

The University Senate approved the introduction of the following six new programmes in October 2000:

- Doctor of Philosophy Programme in Molecular Biotechnology in 2001–2
- Master of Philosophy Programme in Molecular Biotechnology in 2001–2
- Master of Science Programme in Health Education and Health Promotion (self-financed) in 2001–2
- Postgraduate Diploma Programme in Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing (self-financed) in 2001–2
- Executive Diploma Programme in Marketing Management and Strategic Marketing in October 2000 by the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business
- Diploma Programme in Penology (Distance Learning) in November 2000 by the School of Continuing Studies

Professional Programme for Manulife Agents

The University launched the Financial Planning and Management programme jointly with Hong Kong Manulife (International) Ltd. (MIL) for the exclusive training of MIL agents.

Organized by the Asia-Pacific Institute of Business and the School of Accountancy of the Faculty of Business Administration, the



programme is conducted by teachers of the faculty. It consists of four modules covering financial planning and budgeting, investment management, taxation and tax planning, retirement and estate planning in Hong Kong.

Manulife agents who complete the programme will receive a professional certificate from the University.

New Course for Media Professionals

The School of Continuing Studies will begin offering a Graduate Certificate in Multicultural Journalism with the Graduate School of Journalism of the University of Wollongong in Australia in July 2001. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the two parties on 17th January.

The professional programme is a part-time distance education programme to be completed in two semesters in a year. At the beginning of each semester, tutorial classes will be conducted by staff from Wollongong University. E-mail discussions will also form a crucial part of the programme. Designed for working adults who wish to enhance their journalism skills and critical understanding of media practices in Hong Kong, it paves the way for them to pursue a Master of Arts programme in journalism, full-time or by distance learning, at the University of Wollongong.

Prof. Rob Castle (left), pro-vice-chancellor (academic) of the University of Wollongong, and Mr. Victor Lee (right), director of the School of Continuing Studies, congratulating each other after signing the memorandum of understanding



On-line Education of Chinese Medicine

The Institute of Chinese Medicine (ICM) signed an agreement with Greaterchinaherbs.com Ltd. (GCT) to launch a pilot project of on-line education of traditional Chinese medicine.

The pilot project will have two modules: prescription of traditional Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine formulation. Both will follow the syllabus of the taught certificate programme newly offered by the University's School of Continuing Studies.

GCT will provide the website, hardware, software, and manpower for the registration and operation of the two on-line course modules. The courses will be on-line by September 2001.

Conferences/Workshops/Seminars

- The First Beijing-Hong Kong Symposium: Life Sciences on Epithelial Cell Biology, 16th to 18th October 2000, jointly organized by the University and the Academy of Military Medical Sciences;
- International symposium on smart structures and microsystems, 19th to 21st October 2000, by the Department of Automation and Computer-aided Engineering;
- The Australian and New Zealand Society for Laboratory Animal Science Millennium Conference, 13th to 17th November 2000, by the University's Laboratory Animal Services Centre, the Hong Kong Veterinary Association, and the University of Hong Kong;
- The Fifth International Symposium on Japanese Studies and Japanese Language Education, 25th and 26th November 2000, by the Department of Japanese Studies and the Society of Japanese Language Education;
- Seminar on Working with Single Parent Families, 25th November 2000, by the

- Department of Social Work and the Sha Tin District Coordinating Committee on Family and Child Welfare Services;
- International conference on ‘Sociology and Chinese Society in Transition’, 30th November to 2nd December 2000, by the Department of Sociology, the Asian Studies Program at the University of Pittsburgh, and the Sociology Department of Zhongshan University, sponsored by the Lingnan Foundation;
 - Forums on innovative school design for the 21st century, November and December 2000, by the Department of Architecture;
 - Conference on Chinese Business Management, 11th and 12th December 2000, by the Committee on China Research and Development of the Centre for Chinese Business Studies of the Faculty of Business Administration, and the Hang Lung Centre for Organizational Research of the School of Business at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology;
 - The Second International Conference on Intelligent Data Engineering and Automated Learning (IDEAL 2000), 13th to 15th December 2000, by the Faculty of Engineering, sponsored by Chung Chi College;
 - Telemedicine conference on traditional Chinese medicine, 14th December 2000, by the Telemedicine Centre of the Faculty of Medicine, the Institute of Chinese Medicine, and the Hong Kong Telemedicine Association;
 - Scientific meeting on ‘New Insights into Women’s Health’, 13th January 2001, by the Department of Community and Family Medicine and the Hong Kong Epidemiological Association;
 - CU² Joint Conference in Hospitality and Tourism, 13th and 14th January 2001, by the School of Hotel Management and Cornell University;
 - The Sixth Congress of the Asian Society of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery (ASHBPS), 6th to 9th February 2001, by the Department of Surgery and ASHBPS;
 - The Sixth Annual Scientific Symposium of the Hong Kong Cancer Institute, 20th and 21st February 2001, by the Department of Clinical Oncology and Chemical Pathology;
 - Symposium on ‘Corporate Governance and Disclosure: Enhancing the Competitiveness of Hong Kong’, 22nd and 23rd February 2001, by the Master of Accountancy Programme of the School of Accountancy;
 - Symposium on Innovative Design for the Learning Environment, 3rd March 2001, by the Department of Architecture, the Education Department, and the Hong Kong Institute of Architects.

Lectures

Wei Lun Lectures

- Prof. Richard Rose, professor of politics and public policy, and director of the Centre for the Study of Public Policy, University of Strathclyde, spoke on ‘The Prime Minister in a Shrinking World’ on 8th December 2000.
- Prof. Orley Ashenfelter, Joseph Douglas Green 1895 Professor of Economics and director of the Industrial Relations Section at Princeton University, spoke on ‘How Large Is the Economic Payoff to Education?’ on 12th December 2000.

Professorial Inaugural Lectures

- Prof. John E. Sanderson, professor of medicine and therapeutics, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled ‘Heart Failure — the New Epidemic, Insights from Three Continents’ on 30th November 2000.
- Prof. Serena S.H. Jin, professor of translation, delivered her inaugural lecture entitled ‘Knowing Translation’s True Face: Reflections on the Nature of Translation’ on 12th December 2000.
- Prof. David Parker, professor of English, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled ‘The

Global Banyan Tree: English, Culture and Western Modernity' on 31st January 2001.

Other Lectures

- Dr. Mel Levine, director of the Clinical Center for the Study of Development and Learning and professor of paediatrics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gave a Lee Hysan Education Lecture entitled 'Understanding the Underachievement of Our Underachievers — Successful Approaches for Handling Differences in Learning' on 24th November 2000. The lecture was organized by the Faculty of Education and the Hong Kong Institute of Educational Research.
- Mr. John Battle, MP, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister, delivered a public lecture entitled 'The World Environment: Where Do We Go from Here?' on 14th March 2001 during his visit to the University.

Visiting Scholars

- Prof. Xu Yuanhong, professor of literary translation of the Department of English, Peking University, delivered a lecture entitled 'Cultural Exchange and the Globalization of Poetry' on 13th October 2000 in his capacity as Wilson T.S. Wang-New Method College Visiting Professor in Language Education.
- Prof. Kenneth A. Dodge, William McDougall Professor of Public Policy Studies and Director of the Center for Child and Family Policy of Duke University in the US, visited United College from 12th to 17th November 2000 as its Distinguished Visiting Scholar. During his visit, Prof. Dodge delivered two public lectures: 'How Aggressive Behaviour Develops in Children and Adolescents' on 14th November, and 'The Prevention of Chronic Violence in Adolescents' on 16th November.
- Prof. Paul Vanhoutte, professor of medicine, physiology, and pharmacology, and vice-

president for research and development at the Institut de Recherches Internationales Servier, France, visited United College from 4th to 10th March 2001 as Distinguished Visiting Scholar in 2000-1. He delivered two public lectures entitled respectively 'From Gas to Intercellular Message: Nitric Oxide' (6th March) and 'Drug Discovery: The Ultimate Pharmacological Challenge' (8th March).

- Prof. Shuichi Kato, renowned literary critic and medical doctor, delivered a public lecture entitled 'Japanese Conversionary Culture' under the Distinguished Humanities Professorship Scheme 2000-1 on 12th March 2001.
- Prof. Tommy Koh, ambassador-at-large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, visited Shaw College as the 2000-1 Sir Run Run Shaw Distinguished Visiting Scholar, and delivered a public lecture on 'Asia and Europe in the New World of the 21st Century' on 21st March 2001.

School Self-renewal Project Begins

Ten primary and ten secondary schools in the territory participate in the School Self-evaluation and School-based Performance Indicators project undertaken by the Faculty of Education to help them develop their own models of school-based management and to set



their own performance indicators.

Educational experts from the faculty will work out with the schools a self-renewal strategy for continuous improvement using a self-evaluation framework and school-based indicators. They will also attempt to promote professional competence and to boost the confidence and performance of administrators and teachers through well-designed training courses. This two-year project is expected to improve the effectiveness of the schools, enhance students' learning ability, and make the schools more accountable to parents and the community.

The project was officially opened on 14th October 2000.

New Industrial Alliance to Create Multilingual Digital Video Content Hub

The University embarked on a project entitled 'A Multilingual Digital Video Content Hub' with a grant of HK\$7.8 million from the Innovation and Technology Fund. The project will adopt infomedia technology and artificial intelligence skills to develop video technologies and prototypes that enable seamless access of video content through the Internet and mobile communication techniques for education, trading, recreation, cultural exchange, and commercial deployment. An online digital video library will be built.

The University has also formed the Video over Internet and Wireless Technologies Alliance with six industrial partners, which include ecomhere, FlexSystem, Kong Sun Holdings, Lucent Technologies, MediaSite, and Sun Microsystems. The alliance will research and promote mainstream industrial standards for multilingual and multimedia Internet data exchange to facilitate direct and unambiguous business applications, accelerating advancement in local wireless technology.

Over a hundred guests from industry and



academia attended the launch ceremony of the content hub and the alliance held on 9th November 2000. Officiating at the ceremony were Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of the University, and Mr. Francis Ho, Commissioner of Innovation and Technology of the HKSAR Government.

E-Services Laboratory Opens

An E-Services Laboratory, jointly established by Hewlett-Packard Hong Kong Ltd. and the University at the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, was officially opened on 17th January 2001. Officiating at the opening ceremony were the Honourable Henry Tang Ying-yen, Member of the Executive Council of the HKSAR; Mr. Michael Lam, Managing Director of Hewlett-



Packard Hong Kong Ltd.; and Prof. Kenneth Young, pro-vice-chancellor of the University.

The objective of the E-Services Laboratory, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, is to foster the development of decision methodology and information technology for the advancement of Hong Kong's service industry. Pooling the relevant talent at the University, it will provide an experimental platform for developing and testing sophisticated technology, and will also serve as an educational centre for the training of a workforce for future e-services.

The world-class facilities in the E-Services Laboratory are made possible by Hewlett-Packard's generous donation.

New Institute to Examine Development of Shanghai and Hong Kong

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Development Institute was established jointly by Fudan University in Shanghai and The Chinese University in January 2001. Headquartered at both Fudan and CUHK, the institute aspires to elucidate social needs in the two cities and make concrete policy proposals to the local governments and enterprises through strategic research, to promote innovative research and train research personnel in the two universities, and to develop into a think-tank organization which can contribute to the prosperity of the two places.

Capitalizing on the academic and research strengths of the two cities, the institute will examine crucial issues on the future development of Hong Kong and Shanghai, including China's pending entry into the World Trade Organization, the development of the western provinces of China, and other educational and cultural issues. The institute will make policy suggestions based on its research findings.

The institute was inaugurated in Shanghai on 20th January, with Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor of CUHK, and Prof. Wang Sheng-hong, president of Fudan University, officiating at the opening ceremony. Well-known industrialists and community leaders from Hong Kong and Shanghai were invited to join the management committee of the institute while the academic committee consists of senior academics with ample expertise in a wide range of areas, including economics and management, risk management, regional development, law and politics, culture and education. Prof. Yeung Yue-man, professor of geography of The Chinese University, is a co-director of the institute.

Medical News

New Centres

Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control

The Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control, the first specialized centre for osteoporosis in the Asia-Pacific, was set up by the University with a generous donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust on 20th October 2000. The centre is dedicated to healthier bone for all, and improved quality of life for osteoporosis sufferers.

The opening ceremony of the centre was

Prof. Ambrose King (left) and Mr. Chau Cham-son (right)



held at the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Guests attending included Mr. Chau Cham-son, deputy chairman of the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust, Prof. Steve Cummings, representative of the Board of Trustees of the US National Osteoporosis Foundation, Prof. Ambrose King, pro-vice-chancellor of the University, Prof. Sydney Chung, dean of medicine, Prof. Leung Ping-chung of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, and Prof. Edith Lau of the Department of Community and Family Medicine.

World's First Chinese Brain Bank

Dementia is a major medical and social problem threatening modern societies. It is estimated that five per cent of the elderly population aged 65 or above suffer from moderate or severe intellectual deterioration. There is still no cure for dementia and studies on the condition among Chinese are scant.

The Faculty of Medicine, which has a history of extensive research on the clinical as well as brain and genetic aspects of the disease, is now setting up a Chinese Brain Bank that will collect and study brain tissue in an attempt to understand dementia. When completed, the brain bank will be the only one of its kind in the world.

The Faculty of Medicine also operates a Brain Disease Laboratory, the only laboratory in Hong Kong that undertakes studies about the Apolipoprotein E gene, the gene that is believed to make one susceptible to dementia.

Centre for Promoting Women's Health

The Centre of Research and Promotion of Women's Health was officially set up by the Faculty of Medicine on 16th January 2001 as part of the School of Public Health. The centre aims at researching health problems that are unique and significant to, and prevalent among women at different stages of their lives, and providing evidence for strategies and effective means of health promotion and disease prevention for women.



Speakers at the inauguration ceremony of the centre included (*from left*) Prof. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor from the University of California at San Diego, Prof. Suzanne Ho and Prof. Jean Woo from the University's Department of Community and Family Medicine, and Prof. Tony Chung Kwok-hung from the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

New Treatments and New Equipment

New Therapy to Reverse Congenital Foetal Abnormalities

In every 100 cases of pregnancy, there will be an average of two foetuses with congenital foetal abnormalities. Usually the mother will request termination of pregnancy. The alternative is a distressful pregnancy which may end up in an unhealthy child.

Medical advances has made possible in-utero therapy for foetuses with congenital abnormalities. In the past four years, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology has performed many interventions of this kind and improved the outcome and survival rate of these babies.

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology introduced in-utero therapy to the public on 23rd November 2000. A mother whose baby was found to have primary pleural effusion, which hinders the normal development of the lungs, was present to share her experience with this therapy. Her baby is now one year old and healthy.

Pivotal Success in NPC Treatment

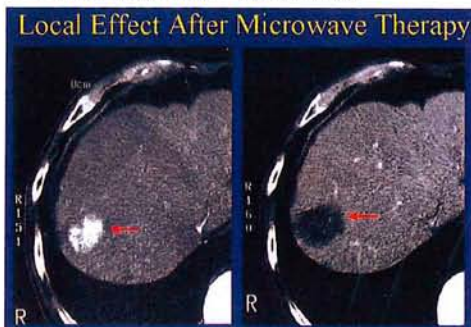
The Clinical Trials Unit of the Department of Clinical Oncology introduced a new combined treatment for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) to replace the mainstay treatment, radiotherapy. The new treatment is proven to greatly enhance the survival rates of patients diagnosed with advanced NPC.

The unit conducted a randomized trial for 350 patients between 1994 and 1999 to compare the treatment outcomes of combined chemotherapy and standard radiotherapy to that of radiotherapy alone in advanced NPC at the Prince of Wales Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The study demonstrated that the new combined treatment is well tolerated by the patients and there is a reduction in the development of metastases, resulting in an improved survival rate. Researchers are now examining the use of additional chemotherapy administration before the combined treatment to achieve even better results.

Treating Liver Cancer with Microwave

Liver cancer is the number two cancer killer in Hong Kong. Ninety per cent of the patients diagnosed with the disease cannot be treated with liver resection, the preferred treatment of the disease, due to unfavourable tumour location or poor liver function. For such patients, local ablative therapy may be most suitable, for it can eradicate the tumour without causing damage to the rest of the liver.

Liver before (left) and after (right) therapy



The Faculty of Medicine has pioneered the introduction of a new form of local ablative therapy—heat treatment, or microwave coagulation therapy, to treat liver cancer in Hong Kong. Making use of the fact that cancer cells disintegrate at 45°C, electrodes are placed through the skin into the tumour to heat it up and destroy it. The therapy offers reliable and precise local ablation of liver cancer. It can be performed under local anaesthesia and requires only one to two treatment sessions. Treatment time is relatively short—about five minutes at each treatment spot. And apart from heat generation, microwave does not produce any physical effects within the human body.

In a joint clinical research carried out in the Prince of Wales Hospital and the Chinese PLA General Hospital in Beijing, the five-year survival rate of 189 patients who have received such microwave treatment reaches 59 per cent.

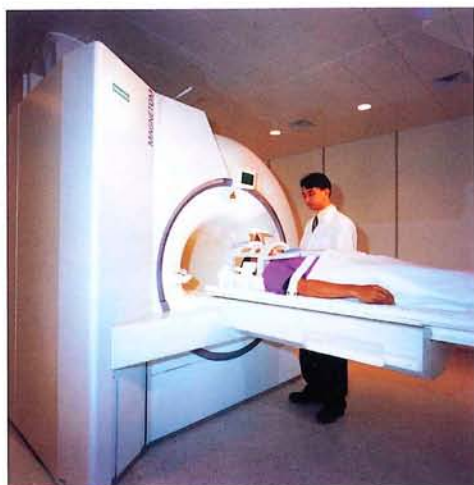
State-of-the-art Heart Machine

The Cardiac Division of the Department of Medicine and Therapeutics has installed the most advanced cardiac ultrasound machine currently available, a SONOS 5500. The machine, a generous donation from the Convocation of the University, will immensely boost the research activities and service provision in the division.

The machine helps doctors see easily and clearly the heart muscles, valves, and even the blood flow in the major coronary arteries and heart wall movement. It is particularly useful for assessing patients who have undergone heart valve surgery. It can also be used to identify the causes of arterial disease in the Chinese population, for, with it, doctors can detect the thickness of the arterial wall, cardiac malfunction and disorders, abnormal motion due to shortage of oxygen supply to the heart muscle, and the effect of various treatments.

The machine was officially presented to the Cardiac Division at a presentation ceremony held on 19th October 2000 at the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Hong Kong's First MRI Machine for Probing the Heart



The Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging recently introduced an advanced MRI scanner, the first in Hong Kong that is specially dedicated to cardiovascular examination. It is expected to make examination of the cardiovascular system easier, safer, and more accurate, and hence, greatly enhance the diagnosis and prevention of heart diseases, and facilitate related research.

Unlike old MRI machines, the new machine has a high gradient which allows examination to be completed within a short time. During MRI examination, the patient only needs to lie still, and the MRI scanner will complete the whole procedure in 60 minutes without causing any pain. The procedure is totally non-invasive and involves no irradiation. Different information about heart functions and morphology can be obtained in one examination. Doctors can detect the presence of myocardial infarction, observe myocardial contraction and areas of poor function, and measure the physiological function of the heart. With the administration of intravenous contrast, the machine can also be used for imaging coronary arteries, detecting any stenosis in the main arteries. The machine is particularly useful for patients with suspected

myocardial infarction related to heart attack or heart failure, or those suffering from angina attack but are unwilling to have conventional invasive angiography.

New Findings

Novel Gene Found in Male Reproductive Tract

Researchers at the University's Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre and the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have found in the epididymis of mice a novel antimicrobial gene. This gene has the potential to help develop medication against various microbes, including the AIDS virus and many sexually transmitted diseases. It is also important for the development of male contraceptives as well as for helping infertile men.

According to Prof. Chan Hsiao Chang, director of the Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre, research leading to the discovery of the gene was all carried out in China, and the results were recently carried in the international journal *Science*. The discovery is a big boost to life sciences research in China.

The Epithelial Cell Biology Research Centre was jointly set up by the University and the Academy of Military Medical Sciences. Disturbance of epithelial cell functions leads to a wide spectrum of common disorders such as diarrhoea and lethal diseases such as cancer. The study on the mechanisms underlying epithelia-related diseases provides grounds for the development of better treatments and new drugs.

CUHK's First Formal Danish Link

The University signed a letter of intent on academic and cultural exchange with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) on 16th October 2000, marking the University's first formal academic linkage with a Danish institution at the university level. The two



institutions were represented by Prof. Arthur K.C. Li (*right*), vice-chancellor of CUHK, and Prof. Hans Peter Jensen (*left*), rector of DTU. The signing paves the way for closer collaboration between the two parties in terms of faculty and student exchange, and joint research activities.

DTU is a technological university operating in a wide array of activities, such as research in biotechnology, communications technology, nanotechnology, and development of technologies for sustainable energy. It consists of 32 institutes and a number of major independent centres established as joint ventures with companies and research institutes. DTU embraces most engineering disciplines, and trains engineers up to the doctoral level.

ICS Reception in Celebration of Several Events

On 27th October 2000, the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS) held a cocktail reception in the

Dr. Thomas H.C. Cheung popping the champagne cork



foyer of Cho Yiu Conference Hall to celebrate three events: the publication of *Growing Up with The Chinese University — CUHK & ICS: A Photo History 1949–1997*; the launch of Century China, a cultural webpage; and the tenth anniversary of *Twenty-First Century*, a bimonthly journal for Chinese intellectuals, which together marked a new stage of development of the institute.

The occasion attracted well over a hundred guests including staff members from different faculties, students, alumni, as well as friends and well-wishers of the University and ICS.

College Activities

Mentor Programmes Flourish in the Colleges

The months of September and October 2000 saw the launch of three different mentor programmes in the University's colleges.

- The United College Mentorship Programme, jointly organized by United College and the United College Alumni Association, was officially launched on 18th September at the Island Shangri-La Hotel. Over 120 guests, including mentors, mentees, alumni, and college staff attended the ceremony.
- Under the programme, each undergraduate student of the college is paired up with an alumnus of the college for a period of one year, with the aim of helping the students build self-confidence, develop ethical values and communication skills, and increase their knowledge beyond the classroom. There are currently 102 mentors and mentees participating in the programme.
- Chung Chi College held a reception on 21st September at the Happy Valley Clubhouse of the Hong Kong Jockey Club to kick off this year's mentor programme. It was attended by almost all of the 200 students and 90 alumni joining the programme this year.

First introduced in 1999, Chung Chi's

programme aims at widening the horizons of its students, enriching their social experiences, and honing their communication skills by encouraging them to share the experiences of their mentors from various professions.

- The inauguration ceremony of the mentor programme of New Asia College took place on 21st October. Over a hundred mentors and mentees introduced themselves to one another on the occasion.

The objective of the programme, like other mentor programmes in other colleges, is to broaden the horizons of students and enhance their personal growth by allowing them to learn from the experience of college alumni.

Chung Chi College 50th Anniversary Activities

Conferences and Lectures

- Conference on ‘Chinese Music Research: New Perspectives in the 21st Century’, 5th to 12th January 2001, by the Department of Music, the Society of Traditional Chinese Music, and the Research Institute of Music of the China Research Academy of Arts.



- Lecture Series on Chinese Civilization and World Religions, 19th February to 30th March 2001, by the Centre for the Study of Religion and the Chinese Society at Chung Chi College.
- Conference on Three Maritime Cities in Asia, 1st to 3rd March 2001, by the Department of History and the Research Institute for the Humanities.

Visiting Scholar

Prof. T. Kue Young, professor and head of the Department of Community Health Services of the University of Manitoba, Canada, visited Chung Chi College as Siu Lien Ling Wong Visiting Fellow 2000–1 from 8th to 20th January 2001.

During his visit, Prof. Young served as a panelist at the Annual Education Conference of Chung Chi College held on 13th January and spoke on the theme of ‘Social Change and Health: Challenges for the 21st Century’.

Mathematical Olympiad

Approximately 150 students from elite secondary schools in Hong Kong, Macau, the mainland, and Russia participated in the 2001 Chinese Mathematical Olympiad held from 11th to 16th January on campus. The activity was coorganized by the Mathematics Society of China, the International Mathematical Olympiad (Hong Kong) Committee, and the Education Department of the HKSAR, and sponsored by Chung Chi College. The aim of the competition is to raise interest in mathematics among secondary school students and to pick out outstanding students for further development. Winners of the Olympiad will participate in the International Mathematics Olympiad, to be held in July 2001 in Washington.

Prof. Rance Lee (front left), head of Chung Chi College, and Mr. George Hung (front right), chairman of the College Board of Trustees, at the opening of the Mathematical Olympiad



New Asia-Yale Student Exchange

Eight New Asia students visited Yale University from 20th January to 2nd February 2001 under the New Asia-Yale University Student Exchange Programme. The theme for this year's exchange was 'Youth Culture'.

The students, led by Prof. Lynne Nakano of the Department of Japanese Studies, explored youth issues for two weeks in the US. They presented reports relating to the social life of Hong Kong youth, their dating habits and views on sex, the role of Japanese culture in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong's examination-oriented education system at a symposium held at Yale University. They also met different student groups and government officials, stayed with local families, visited a correctional centre for juvenile delinquents, and toured New York and Washington DC.

Eight Yale students returned a visit to New Asia College from 4th to 17th March. The students were led by Mr. Kevin Ming, programme coordinator.

On 13th March, a symposium was held wherein the Yale students presented four reports, respectively on 'Women in American Youth Culture: Relationships, Sex, Marriage, and Eating Disorder', 'Youth Protest and American Politics since World War Two', 'Social Groups of American Youth', and 'Adolescent Drug Use and Drug Control Effort'.

United College

Forty-fourth Anniversary Activities

United College celebrated its 44th anniversary on 20th October 2000 at the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall. Officiating at the ceremony were the Hon. Mr. Justice K.H. Woo, Justice of Appeal of the High Court, and Dr. Thomas H.C. Cheung, vice-chairman of the College Board of Trustees.

A birthday party was held on the college campus immediately after the ceremony. A lion dance performed by the college's Kung Fu Club and the cutting of a 40-pound birthday cake presented by the College Staff Association

marked the climax of the day. This was followed by an anniversary luncheon, held at the staff common room and attended by over 70 trustees, donors, alumni, and staff members.

The highlight of anniversary activities, as in previous years, was the Feast-for-Thousands held in the evening, which registered a record turnout of over 1,500 guests.

Budding Scholars from Nanjing

Eight undergraduate students of Nanjing University, accompanied by their academic advisers, visited United College from 1st to 10th October 2000 under the college's Budding Scholars Exchange Programme, now in its eleventh year.

The Nanjing delegation gave a presentation on 5th October on the topic of 'Experiencing Hong Kong'. To enhance their understanding of Hong Kong, United College arranged for them to visit the Legislative Council, ICAC, the Planning Department of the HKSAR, the High Court, TVB, and the University of Hong Kong.

Budding scholars from United College paid their return visit to Nanjing from 27th December 2000 to 5th January 2001.



Environmental Protection Week

To raise environmental awareness and to promote environment-friendly practices among members of the campus community, the University held an Environmental Protection Week from 9th to 15th February. The week



Mrs. Lily Yam (front left) and Prof. Arthur K.C. Li (front right) planting a tree

featured a Green Campus Exhibition, a Waste Reduction Workshop, an Environmental Protection and Cleaning Walk, a photo contest, an energy-saving logo design contest, and an energy usage guessing game. There was also a debate on the 'total ban on the use of disposable wares on campus' and a forum on 'Vision Planning: Hong Kong 2030'.

The opening ceremony was held at the University Cultural Square outside Benjamin Franklin Centre. Guests of honour included Mrs. Lily Yam Kwan Pui-ying, Secretary for the Environment and Food; Mrs. Lessie Wei Chui Kit-ye, Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation; Mr. Robert J.S. Law, Director of Environmental Protection; Prof. Arthur K.C. Li, vice-chancellor; Prof. Liu Pak-wai, pro-vice-chancellor; Prof. Chan King-ming, chairman of the University Steering Committee on the Environment; the presidents of CUSA and CUTA; and student representatives.

Exhibitions

Art Museum Exhibitions

- **Ancient Chinese Gold Ornaments** took place at West-wing Gallery from 11th November 2000 to 18th February 2001.

This exhibition, the first of its kind ever held anywhere, consisted of over 400 pieces of ancient Chinese gold ornaments from the

Shang to the Qing dynasties. The items were selections from local private collections.

- **Chinese Painting and Calligraphy: Gift in Memory of Mr. Wong Siew**

Chan and Mr. Wong Peng Cheong took place at East-wing Gallery from 11th November 2000 to 4th February 2001.

On display were around 100 pieces of paintings and calligraphy from the Ming dynasty to modern times, illustrating the diversified styles in painting and calligraphy over the period. The works were gifts to the Art Museum by Diana, Richard, and John



Gold ornament in the shape of a dragon, Qing, 1644–1911

Wong in memory of their late grandfather Mr. Wong Siew Chan, and late father Mr. Wong Peng Cheong.

- **Ancient Chinese Calligraphic Rubbings** ran from 16th March to 13th May 2001 at the West-wing Gallery.

The 150 rubbings in this exhibition were selected from the rich collection of the



Landscape (detail) by Li Liufong

Liqi stele, Eastern Han, Ming dynasty rubbing, collection of the Peking University Library



Peking University Library and the Art Museum of The Chinese University. The original stones dated from the Warring States to the Qing dynasties, while the rubbings belonged mainly to the Ming/Qing and pre-modern periods. A couple of rare rubbings that were made during the Song dynasty formed the star pieces in the show. Together they represented the most comprehensive and systematic exhibition of this unusual branch of Chinese art ever held in Hong Kong.

- **Selections from the Art Museum Collection** ran from 16th March to August 2001 at the East-wing Gallery.

On display are rubbings from the Art Museum collection, but there is also a special group of objects from the scholar's studio, which range from brush pots, ink cakes, ink slabs, seals, seal vermilion boxes, water droppers, water coupes to table screens, arm rests, and paper weights.

Research Centre for Translation 30th Anniversary Translation Manuscripts Exhibition

To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Research Centre for Translation, a translation manuscripts exhibition was organized in collaboration with Sir Run Run Shaw Hall from 5th to 17th March 2001. Featuring a total of 12 sets of manuscripts of such well-known translators of Chinese literature as Burton Watson, David Hawkes, D.C. Lau, etc., shown to the public for the first time, the exhibition was held at the Foyer Gallery of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall.

Obituaries

- The University records with sadness the passing away of Dr. T.C. Cheng, president of United College from 1963 to 1977, on 4th February 2001.

When he was president of United College, Dr. Cheng was responsible for the

major developments of the college. He had also made significant contributions to the University in his capacity as pro-vice-chancellor, director of the Extramural Studies Department, and director of the School of Education. He retired from the University in September 1979.

A memorial service was held on 23rd February 2001 in the hall of Adam Schall Residence, United College.

- The University records with sadness the passing of Prof. Cheng Te-K'un, emeritus professor of fine arts, on 6th April 2001 at the age of 94.

Prof. Cheng was a world-renowned Chinese archaeologist who had made enormous contributions to the teaching, research, and development of Chinese art and archaeology, both in Hong Kong and overseas. He taught far-eastern art and archaeology for over two decades at Cambridge University in the United Kingdom, where he built the Mu-fei Library and developed it into a very important resource centre for the study of Chinese archaeology and art. In 1974, he was invited to serve as visiting professor of fine arts at The Chinese University in 1974. He later became Dean of Arts, and then pro-vice-chancellor of the University. In 1978 he founded the Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art and served as its first director. After his retirement in 1979, he was made honorary director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, a post he held between 1981 and 1986. In recognition of his distinguished service to the University and his outstanding academic accomplishments, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1981, and the title of emeritus professor of fine arts in 1982. Prof. Cheng's scholarly achievements and contribution to education are truly remarkable.

A memorial service for Prof. Cheng was arranged on 2nd May 2001 at the Shaw College Lecture Theatre. 