Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*
A Citation

Dr Ronnie Chichung Chan, DSSc(Hon), MBA

A business veteran who devotes his time to education; a world visionary with a love for China and the United States; an advocate for tradition who encourages innovation; a global citizen who traverses seamlessly between East and West; a patron who acts with conviction; a courageous leader who speaks without fear. A business luminary and a pillar of society.

Dr Ronnie Chan is a native of Shunde, Guangdong, and was born in 1949 to Mr Chan Tseng-hsi, founder of Hang Lung Group Limited. Dr Chan received his early education in Hong Kong and furthered his studies in the United States of America, where he acquired an MBA from the University of Southern California and made his own mark. In 1972, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors of Hang Lung Group Limited and joined the management team in 1980. He became Executive Director of the company in 1986, and in 1991 succeeded his uncle Thomas Chen Tseng-tao as Chairman of the Group. Under his leadership, Hang Lung Group grew from strength to strength, and capitalised on business opportunities in Mainland China, bearing witness to Hong Kong's reunification with China in 1997, and weathering a series of crises such as the Asian financial turmoil and SARS. Hang Lung Group is well poised for the 21st century, with its investments and businesses now spread across Mainland China's major cities, and its signature plazas under the '66' brand in Shanghai, Shenyang, Jinan and Wuxi have all become landmarks of those cities. Hang Lung's success in Mainland China is hailed as the "Hang Lung Phenomenon", epitomising modern China's movement towards a new era and the internationalisation of its cities.

In 1986, Dr Chan, together with his brother Dr Gerald Chan Lok-chung, founded the Morningside Group. The group is a diversified international investment group, developing and contributing significantly to the transfer of technological and biomedical knowledge, and to venture capital investment. In Mainland China alone, Morningside Group's long-term investments in areas like life sciences and media communications have become a driving force behind China's high-tech industry.

Business aside, Dr Chan also devotes himself to promoting education and nurturing talents. In addition to making generous donations, Dr Chan also keeps a vibrant speaking schedule, delivering more than a hundred lectures every year around the globe. He has declined invitations from the government to serve the office of Council Chairman for a number of local universities, and has instead devoted his time to classroom teaching as well as to personally meeting and interacting with students across a variety of platforms, sharing his experience and knowledge with them. He is a member of the governing or advisory boards, or holds adjunct professorships, at a number of universities, including the University of Southern California, Yale University, Stanford University, the Indian School of Business, Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Nanjing University, Zhejiang University, China

Foreign Affairs University, and The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. In Hong Kong, the Mainland and overseas, Dr Chan is an active supporter in tertiary education endeavors, as exemplified in the Zhejiang University Morningside Cultural China Scholars Program, which nurtures top-notch Mainland Chinese students to become future leaders, and Morningside Music Bridge, a classical music summer program in Canada for promising young Chinese musicians. In 1998, together with Professor Yau Shing-tung, a Fields Medalist and Distinguished Professor-at-Large of CUHK, he established the triennial "Morningside Medal of Mathematics" to recognize outstanding young Chinese mathematicians around the world.

Dr Chan has a special affection for The Chinese University of Hong Kong as well. In 2004, Dr Chan and Professor Yau Shing-tung set up the Hang Lung Mathematics Awards. The competition is co-organized by Hang Lung Properties, the Institute of Mathematical Sciences and the Department of Mathematics of CUHK, which aims to encourage secondary school students and teachers to realise their full creative potential in mathematics and science by stimulating their passion for intellectual discovery through research. In 2006, the Chan brothers donated over 100 million dollars through the Morningside Foundation and the Morningside Education Foundation to help CUHK set up a new college, and participated in the college planning process. Today, Morningside College sits on a knoll within the campus, overlooking Ma On Shan and Tolo Harbour. This residential college provides its 300 students with a pleasant environment, full accommodation, communal dining facilities, as well as quality education, offering a novel education model in addition to CUHK's existing college system.

In addition to promoting education and nurturing talents, Dr Chan also devotes his time to the preservation of culture and heritage, and completed two landmark projects in the past two decades. He established the China Heritage Fund with a mission to preserve and restore cultural relics throughout China which are of historic significance. Through the China Heritage Fund, Dr Chan rebuilt and restored Jianfu Palace Garden and Zhongzheng Dian within Beijing's Forbidden City. This project spanned 18 years, from the 1990s to 2005 when Jianfu Palace Garden was completed, and 2012 when Zhongzheng Dian was completed. The second landmark project, which took 13 years to complete, was the restoration of the Explosives Magazine in Hong Kong, a British arsenal built in mid-19th century in the Mid-levels. This site is now home to Asia Society Hong Kong Center, and is open to the public for the first time in history. Dr Chan channeled tremendous resources - financial and otherwise - to these two restoration projects, from inception to implementation, from the strategic to the specific. These cultural projects underscore Dr Chan's interest in preserving heritage, but more so his belief that we should learn from the lessons of history. The reason that he, as an ordinary citizen, took on the project to restore Jianfu Palace Garden and Zhongzheng Dian within the Forbidden City, was because he felt the rubble and desolation of the site, remnants of the country's humiliation of the past, has no place in a country which is thriving in the present. He remarked, "The destruction of cultural objects is a testament to a country's fall, while the restoration of them is a testament to its revival." At present, China Heritage Fund is researching on another collaboration project with the Palace Museum.

In Hong Kong, Dr Chan is known for his forthright manner and speaking his mind. A public intellectual who is not afraid to think the 'unthinkable,' he frequently appears in local and international forums and publishes widely in the West and the East, commenting on economic and political affairs with clarity and exceptional insight. Dr Chan's sharp, at times biting, comments sometimes offend the movers and shakers, but they are nonetheless conscionable. He has assumed leadership roles or has otherwise actively participated in numerous local and international think-tanks, such as National Committee on United States-China Relations, East-West Center, Pacific Council on International Policy, Peterson Institute for International Economics and World Economic Forum, interacting with world renowned academicians, business, political and opinion leaders. He is a global co-chair of Asia Society and chairs its Hong Kong Center. In Hong Kong, he is chairman of the executive committees of the One Country Two Systems Research Institute and of the Better Hong Kong Foundation, and convenor of the Hong Kong Development Forum.

In recognition of his contributions to preserving Chinese culture and fostering talents, of his belief in the "Morningside Education", and of his generous support for CUHK, Mr Chairman, I have the great honour of presenting to you Dr Ronnie Chichung Chan, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*
A Citation

Professor Andrew David Hamilton, BSc, MSc, MA, PhD, FRS

If you were told you were about to meet a world leader in the field of molecular recognition and a pioneer in the design of farnesyltransferase inhibitors, someone who became quite excited when looking at fume hoods in chemical laboratories, you might be a little anxious. Maybe this would be an incomprehensible "boffin" with no social skills, immersed in esoteric science experiments, but without much interest in ordinary people. What would you talk about?

Supposing you were then told that on the same occasion you were going to meet the only man to have been both the Provost of Yale University and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. You would feel even more anxious. Surely anyone who had held both of these world-leading university roles would have to be a remote and intimidating person. And besides, meeting both of these two people at the same time, the boffin and the top-level university leader: how would you manage that?

There would be four things you needed to know before your meetings with these two men.

The first is that there is nothing esoteric about farnesyltransferase inhibitors. They are a class of drug based on synthetised molecules which disrupt or inhibit the growth and functioning of a certain protein, and that protein is abnormally active in cancers. So the drug is especially effective in slowing the growth of tumors. A closely related enzyme developed as part of the same research has also led to new approaches to treating malaria and sleeping sickness, two of the worst health scourges in equatorial regions across the world and in Africa especially. This is research of direct application in both cancer and malaria treatment. It is hard to imagine anything more useful for human health.

The second thing you would need to know is that the scientific pioneer is not some introverted "lab rat". He is on record as saying that the most important things scientists produce are not their research results, but the people who pass through their laboratories and classrooms: the undergraduates, graduates and post-doctoral students. This researcher is first and foremost a teacher.

The third thing you would need to know is that the remote university leader is still active in research and teaching, and firmly believes that a university administration must always remain in tune with the ethos and aspirations of academic colleagues. He will tell you that while the administrative structures in Yale and Oxford are very different (for example, the President's Office in Yale is several times larger than the Vice-Chancellor's Office in Oxford!), both exist entirely to serve the interests of their colleagues and institutions. This is a man for whom to lead is to serve.

And of course the fourth and final thing you would need to know is that these two men, the science "boffin" and the university leader, are the same man. A most approachable and

likeable man, too, who when he was younger loved playing and coaching sport, and who still loves watching it today, whether soccer, rugby or American Rules football; whose parents were both teachers, so that under their influence he in turn became a teacher; and who has three grown children of his own, all of whom went to Yale.

Andrew Hamilton was born in Guildford, the county town of Surrey, near London, in 1952. His schooling in the Royal Grammar School in Guildford was what led originally him into chemistry, although he admits this did not happen until his final year, as before that he had spent far too much time playing rugby and cricket. But in that final year he began to realize, as he says, the beauty of organic transformations and the challenge of translating mechanistic understanding into synthetic innovation. He took his first degree at the University of Exeter, his Masters at the University of British Columbia (where he also learned to ski), and his PhD at the University of Cambridge. Under his mentors, David Dolphin at UBC, Sir Alan Battersby at Cambridge and Jean-Marie Lehn during his post-doctoral work at the Université Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg, he had become fascinated by the question, "if nature can do it, why can't we?": by the challenge of reproducing in a structure synthesized in a laboratory the chemical micro-environment of a biological system. Chemistry could mimic biology. His Cambridge group learned, for example, to mimic the naturally occurring antibiotic vancomycin in a form that could be readily recognized by the body.

Following successful teaching appointments as Assistant Professor at Princeton University and Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh, Professor Hamilton went to Yale in 1997 as the Irénée duPont (later the Benjamin Silliman) Professor of Chemistry, and as the Professor of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry. At that time the Provost of Yale was Professor Alison Richard, who not long after went on to become Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University. She it was who encouraged Professor Hamilton to think about university administration, and in 2004 he in turn became Provost at Yale. In that role he managed a $2.8 billion operating budget, and was responsible for the university's acquisition of the West Campus, formerly the research and development centre in the US of Bayer Healthcare. This nearly doubled the university's size. He also re-established the School of Engineering and Applied Science, reformed the tenure process and carried out an important enhancement of the undergraduate curriculum.

International recognition of Professor Hamilton's academic achievements arrived during these productive years. In 1999 he received the Arthur C Cope Scholar Award from the American Chemical Society. In 2004 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Following these resounding successes while at Yale, and possibly still thinking of Alison Richard's advice, as well as her own move to a rival institution, Andrew Hamilton was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 2009. Since then under his leadership, during the challenging period following the 2010 Browne Review of Higher Education, the University has developed a comprehensive new strategic plan, received some remarkable philanthropic donations, made progress in diversifying the student population, and set in train a massive

programme of digitizing the university's operation and information systems. Professor Hamilton has also during this time been elected a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (2010), and received the International Izatt Christensen Award in Macrocylic Chemistry (2011). He is still able to be both of those two men: the scientist and the university leader.

For his significant contributions to the field of molecular recognition in chemistry, and to international university leadership at the highest level, it gives me great pleasure, Mr Chairman, to present to you Professor Andrew David Hamilton, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

This citation is written by Professor Simon Haines

Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*
A Citation

Professor Yang Fujia, DSc(Hon), BSc

A person's name often hints at their parents' expectations of them. The man we are here to honour today, in his works and his achievements, has far exceeded those expectations. In Chinese, 'Fujia' means bringing happiness to family, Yang Fujia has brought happiness not only to his family, but also to his country, his fellow citizens, and to all humanity.

Professor Yang Fujia is one of the most distinguished scientists and influential educators in contemporary China. Born in Shanghai in 1936, he is a native of Ningbo, Zhejiang, and graduated in 1954 from the Gezhi High School of Shanghai, where he developed an interest in science. In 1958, he graduated with flying colours from Fudan University with a degree in physics, and stayed on at the university as a teacher. In 1963, he was sent to Copenhagen, a city known for atomic physics research, and furthered his studies on nuclear physics at the Niels Bohr Institute, specialising in nuclear spectroscopy. During this time, his work confirmed some of the single particle motion in nuclei, which is still widely cited by the international nuclear physics community. His studies at the Niels Bohr Institute also enabled him to work closely with dozens of the world's most accomplished scientists. Through close interaction and cooperation, Professor Yang was able to foster the "Copenhagen Spirit", one that stresses the importance of engagement in equal and free discussions and collaborations in delivering a rich academic atmosphere.

In 1965, Professor Yang returned to China and resumed his teaching role in nuclear physics at Fudan University. When the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution interrupted scientific research, in spite of social unrest and scarcity of resources, Professor Yang never stopped his research. Under his persistent efforts and leadership, China's first accelerator-based atomic and nuclear physics laboratory was built. In the field of nuclear spectroscopy, he developed a more unified formula for the decay of complex energy levels through repeated experiments, which included as special cases most known formulas used in China and abroad. These formulas have been widely used in the radioactive industry, leading to the development of a generalised formula used in measuring the half life of nuclei. He also led a team in discovering the narrowest doublet state (900eV) using gamma-ray resonance absorption, and he opened the door to research on ion beam analysis in mainland China. He was the first to use double foils (vertical and horizontal) to do research on polarisation change; he also helped to elucidate the polarisation mechanism by proposing the use of single-crystal golden foils to investigate the effect of channelling on polarisation. Because of his achievements in nuclear research, Professor Yang was elected an academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1991, and a fellow of The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World in the same year.

In 1993, Professor Yang was installed as the President of Fudan University, leading the university until 1999. During this time he was also appointed the Director of the Shanghai

Institute of Applied Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the founding President of the Association of University Presidents of China.

Professor Yang's contributions in nuclear physics are well documented. However, his efforts in advancing higher education have been even more pronounced. He has been a leader for three world-famous universities: he is the former President of Fudan University, the former Chancellor of The University of Nottingham, United Kingdom, and the current President of The University of Nottingham Ningbo China.

During his six-year tenure (1993–1999) as the President of Fudan University, Professor Yang, as a first-rate scientist, led Fudan to become a quality university that is people-oriented and known for both the humanities and the sciences. He also established the Fudan Development Institute, which acts as a think-tank for the Shanghai city and the Central Government, and provides advice and services towards the development of a knowledge-based economy. A news article from *Wenhui Bao* said: "Professor Yang Fujia was the first to introduce and elaborate the concept of a knowledge-based economy to China, and what economic, social and educational impacts it can bring to the country." This also shows Professor Yang as a pioneer in the reform of modern education. In addition to the establishment of the think-tank and moves towards the development of a knowledge-based economy, Professor Yang was proactive in his Fudan University tenure in elevating the university's status in the global arena, as well as opening up opportunities for the world to understand China. He joined the International Association of University Presidents, and was elected an Executive Member. He was also the representative of China on the Board of Directors of the Association of East Asian Research Universities, and a member of the Association of University Presidents of the Pacific Rim.

Professor Yang's achievements in scientific research, his social insights and aspiration to reform and to develop higher education did not go unnoticed in international education circles. A year after he retired as the President of Fudan University, The University of Nottingham in the United Kingdom, appointed him as its new Chancellor in December 2000. It was an unprecedented move because traditionally the role was typically assumed only by royalty or peers of the realm; this was the first time that a Chinese academic had become Chancellor of a university in the United Kingdom. More than three years spent at Nottingham broadened Professor Yang's horizons and deepened his understanding of education. It also gave him new hope in his goal of reforming China's higher education. In 2004, he spearheaded the establishment of China's first Sino-foreign collaborative university, The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, which is a partner university between the city of Ningbo and The University of Nottingham. Elected the founding President of this new university, Professor Yang helped created a new model within China's education system with the intent of bringing Chinese higher education to the world stage.

As a distinguished educationist, Professor Yang does not go with the flow at a time when most of China's universities are focusing on expanding and building new campuses. On the contrary, he runs the university with a spirit of compassion, based on the principle that a top

university's most important responsibility is to nurture talent. His insights, vision and integrity deserve our admiration. He has not only contributed to his family, his country and people, but to all humanity as well.

In recognition of his distinguished achievements in physics research, his contribution to education in China and the world, and in appreciation of his educational ideals, Mr Chairman, it is my privilege to present Professor Yang Fujia for the award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*
A Citation

Dr Yang Leung Yin-fong Katie, BBS, MBE, DHL(Hon), DSSc(Hon)

In the chapter "Record on the Subject of Education" of the ancient classic *Book of Rites*, it says, "A good singer passes down his voice; a good teacher passes down his aspiration." Simply put, those with a talent for singing touch the public with their beautiful voices, but those with a talent for teaching establish standards and set an example for others to follow. For the past century, Cantonese opera has dominated the opera scene in southern China. Among its greatest talents are the "Three Kings of the Opera World", whose illustrious achievements set them apart. They are the King of Man Mou Sang, a male scholar-warrior role, the late Sun Ma Sze-tsang; the King of Chou Sang, a male clown role, the late Leung Sing-po; and a woman who has graced the stage for over half a century, and who is standing on the stage here, the Queen of Female Principals, Dr Yang Leung Yin-fong Katie.

Dr Katie Yang, better known by her stage name Fong Yim-fun, is a native of Enping, Guangdong Province. Young Leung grew up with her single mother, a fan of Cantonese opera, which gave her plenty of opportunity to learn an appreciation of the art. She developed an interest in it at an early age, and spotting her talent, Leung's mother took her to the Kwok Sing Theatre to learn how to perform Cantonese opera. This marked the beginning of her colourful and legendary career. Leung studied with the theatre's teacher Pak Kit-cho. With a naturally enchanting voice and relentless practice, she laid a strong foundation for her future theatrical career there. Later, she joined the Shing Sou Lin Opera Troupe and made her stage debut. Joined by Hung Sin Nui, another legendary performer, they were known as the troupe's "little palace maids". In 1941, Hong Kong was occupied by the Japanese army, prompting Leung to join a troupe in Guangzhou as the secondary Faa Daan, where her stage name 'Fong Yim-fun' was bestowed by the troupe's director Yik Kim-chuen. At the age of 16, Fong returned to Hong Kong and joined the Great East Asia Troupe. Just before the opening performance, however, the troupe's leading female principal was delayed by transport and could not make the show. The troupe decided to change the cast, promoting Fong from supporting to leading female principal. Fong's first performance under the spotlight was a massive success, cementing her status in the troupe. In 1943, Fong joined Law Kar-kuen's Chow Fung Nin Troupe and shone as its leading female principal.

After the war, Fong Yim-fun joined the Tai Lung Fung Opera Troupe, performing in collaboration with fellow opera greats such as Sun Ma Sze-tsang. In the play *Legend of the White Snake*, she sang the song "Worship of the Tower Lui Fung" in an innovative style, *fanxian erhuang manban*. Her soft and graceful voice, brimming with sorrow and melancholy, drew out the lingering melody. With her unique style, dubbed Fong style, admired by fans across Hong Kong and Guangdong, she quickly shot to stardom. Her mellow, feminine and memorable voice epitomised the tender and sweet-natured essence of the traditional Chinese woman.

Good wine needs no bush. Since achieving fame in the 1950s, the Fong style has become a standard for female vocalists for more than 60 years, attracting followers such as Li Fen-fong, Tsui Miu-chi, Lee Bo-ying, and Nam Fung, collectively called "Singers of the Fong Style". This vocal style has had an impact so far-reaching that it has even flourished as a subject of academic research and publication in both Hong Kong and Guangdong.

Fong Yim-fun again returned to Hong Kong in 1949. She brought together the Yim Hoi Tong troupe with Chan Yin-tong, and in 1953 founded herself the Sun Yim Yeung Opera Troupe, producing many popular plays between 1954 and 1958. Hailed as "the troupe of the generation", it had a profound influence on the development of Cantonese opera in Hong Kong. Under Fong's leadership, the troupe strived to enhance the literary and educational value of its plays. The play *A Forsaken Woman* for instance, was written by legendary playwright Tang Ti-sheng, based on the story of Xiang Lin Sao from Lu Xun's renowned novel *New Year Sacrifice*. In the play, the character of Mrs Cheng had a miserable and tragic life that epitomised the fate of women in the 1950s. Acting as Mr Cheng, Fong's passionate performance gripped the audience, demonstrating the remarkable perseverance and resolute morals of the traditional Chinese woman. Her memorable act remains a classic, inspiring many to remain strong in adversity.

In the 1950s, as film emerged as the leading form of entertainment, Cantonese opera made the transition from the theatre to the silver screen. Starting in 1950, Fong starred in leading roles in a great number of movies. In 1953, she founded Zhili Film Company with her own capital and participated in film production. In addition to Cantonese opera adaptations from her Sun Yim Yeung Opera Troupe such as *Buddhist Recluse for Fourteen Years, the Nymph of River Lo, The tragic story of Leung Shan-pak and Chuk Ying-toi,* and *Lest we forget,* she also starred in romances, tragedies and comedies depicting social life, excelling at a variety of roles. These movies include *Hongling's Blood, Belle of Penang,* and *The Sweepstakes Seller.* Fong's starring turn in over 150 movies earned her critical acclaim from audiences and film-makers alike. The thriving Zhili Film Company was also due to Dr Fong's vision and determination. In the high-grossing movie *Belle of Penang*, she sang the titular theme song, which later became a classic hit of the early Cantonese pop, covered time and again by singers over the last 60 years. It begins, "Malaya in spring is covered with stunning greenery. Coconut tree shadows decorate the seaside, making picturesque scenery." Though performed by many different singers over the past 60 years, the fans' love for Fong remains unchanged. With marvellous artistry, she has shown consummate mastery of her craft, from her performance of Cantonese opera to pop songs, with a silvery voice that has proven timeless.

In 1959, Fong married Dr Yang Kyung Waung and retired from the entertainment industry to focus on caring for her husband and children. With great love for each other, the couple have enjoyed a happy and successful family life for over 50 years. In 1984, Dr Yang and her friend Dr Lee Tseng Chiu-kwan founded the Kwan Fong Charitable Foundation to promote charitable causes. In 1987, she took the stage again to perform, raising HK$12 million to benefit many charitable organisations in Hong Kong. In 1988, the Kwan Fong Charitable Foundation raised HK$40 million in support of construction projects ranging from schools to hospitals. Dr Yang also set up the Kwan Fong Trust

Fund for the Needy in the Social Welfare Department. She and sponsored the establishment of the Sage Kwan Fong Nim Chee Home for the Elderly under the Hong Kong Society for the Aged, a school for retarded children in Hong Kong, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Child Care Centre, and Kai Chi School. The beneficiaries of Dr Yang's charitable efforts are countless.

Having grown up under the influence of a kind-hearted mother, Dr Yang enjoys helping others, and her successful career prompted her to do even more. Despite her retirement, Dr Yang stayed in close touch with Cantonese opera. To provide residences for aged musicians, she generously donated one of her properties to be the permanent office of the Chinese Artists Association of Hong Kong. She is also the Honorary Life Chairman of the Association. In 2012, Dr Yang sponsored Shaw College of The Chinese University of Hong Kong in promoting opera through the Art of Fong Yim-fun Sustainability Project. As a keen promoter of Cantonese opera, Dr Yang helped found the Kwan Fong Gallery of Art and Culture at California Lutheran University, in an effort to help overseas Chinese understand and appreciate their own culture. She once said, "Cantonese opera is like a textbook which teaches us how to cope with life. The stories in opera are all about morality, justice, loyalty and filial piety. When children watch Cantonese opera, they learn that good deeds are rewarded and wicked deeds punished." With a passion and enthusiasm for education, Dr Yang strives to inspire and encourage young people to care for society, and in her humility and sincerity she has been hailed as a role model for female educators. Though her formal education has been unconventional – she was enrolled in primary school at age seven but withdrew after three years due to the war – she learnt from Cantonese opera the proper way not only to live one's life, but to go forth and practice good deeds and to contribute to all humanity, which is truly deserving of applause.

With her glittering achievements in performing arts and tremendous contributions to charity, Dr Yang was awarded Doctor of Humane Letters by California Lutheran University in 1995. In the same year, she was made Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. In 1998, she received the Honorary Fellowship of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, and Honorary Fellow of The University of Hong Kong. In 2003, she was conferred the Bronze Bauhinia Star by the Hong Kong government. In 2004, she received the award Doctor of Social Sciences, *honoris causa* conferred by Lingnan University.

Together let us pay tribute to a revolutionary artist with outstanding achievements; an accomplished singer with a sweet voice that has lingered in our souls for half a century; a respected elder with a kind and generous heart; and a devoted educator who earnestly cares for society. Mr Chairman, I have the great honour of presenting to you Dr Yang Leung Yin-fong Katie, for the award of the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.