

中文大學校刊
THE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN



Summer 1976



The University Bulletin

Summer 1976

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Cover: Institute of Chinese Studies (by Mr. Tse-kin Ma)

Fulton Report

Sir Murray MacLehose, in his capacity as Chancellor of The Chinese University, appointed in November 1975 an external Commission to "advise on whether any changes are necessary in the governance, financial and administrative machinery, ordinances and statutes of the University and its Constituent Colleges" bearing in mind the experience gained in the first decade of the University's development and the Final Report of the Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure. The Chairman of the Commission was Lord Fulton of Falmer, who had chaired the Commission in 1963, whose report led to the establishment of The Chinese University. The other members were Sir Michael Herries, formerly Chairman of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, and Professor C.K. Yang of the University of Pittsburgh. The Secretary was Mr. I.C.M. Maxwell, Deputy Director of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

The Commission assembled in Hong Kong from 5th to 12th December, 1975 to hear evidence from persons associated closely with the University and the Colleges. An open invitation was issued to submit memoranda for the Commission's consideration. The report of this Fulton Commission was submitted to the Chancellor in March 1976.

The *Fulton Report*, which concentrates on principles and broad policy rather than the practical details of administration and financial machinery, is divided into five parts:

- (1) Introduction
- (2) Basic considerations
- (3) The future role of the Colleges within the University
- (4) The future structure and organization of the University
- (5) Conclusion

Basic Considerations

The Commission endorses the two primary conditions for progress postulated by the Working Party on Educational Policy and University Structure, which were (1) to strengthen academic participation in the government of the University and (2) to integrate the departments of study.

Strengthening of Academic Participation in University Government

The Commission believes that the time has come for a wider measure of academic participation in the government and administration of the University and its Colleges and that it would be wise for The Chinese University to give serious consideration to enlarging the academic staff element in the composition of the University Council.

Integration of Departments of Study

The Commission, though endorsing the Working Party's recommendation for the integration of disciplines, does not find it advisable to adopt any of the three proposals for its realization, namely, the allocation of the integrated departments to the Colleges along (a) Department-based, (b) Faculty-based or (c) Area-based lines. The Commission sees rather a need for drawing together the present fragmented range of studies within a strong university organization.

Future Role of Colleges within the University

The Commission deems that the University should assume the dual responsibility of transmission

of knowledge or instruction in a subject or subjects ("subject-orientated" teaching) and assisting in the process of self-discovery by each participant or of enabling the individual to develop, to the fullest level of his capacity, his distinctive talents, his judgment and his intellectual independence ("student-orientated" teaching). It recommends

- (i) that The Chinese University of Hong Kong should adopt an arrangement which offers the students a balanced diet of each of these two types of teaching; and
- (ii) that the "student-orientated" teaching should be nourished into full vitality by being implanted in the Colleges.

"Subject-orientated" Teaching

In the Commission's opinion, formal structured, "subject-orientated" teaching is the province of the *University*. The Senate and its subordinate academic units would be responsible for ensuring that all the various course syllabuses necessary to prepare students for university examinations are suitably covered by lectures, seminars, laboratory teaching. It would also be the University's duty to ensure that an adequate supply of teachers is deployed upon the task.

"Student-orientated" Teaching

The Commission believes that small-group "student-orientated" teaching is more securely based and more likely to flourish to the benefit of the students when it is institutionalised. "Student-orientated" teaching consists of personal exchanges between students, singly or in groups, and their teachers. The natural home of "student-orientated" teaching is the *College*. The Colleges thus have the complementary responsibility for organizing and conducting small-group, "student-orientated" teaching for all students within their membership, and it would be their duty to ensure that their teaching strength is adequate for the purpose.

Future Structure and Organization of the University

The Commission strongly advises the retention and consolidation of the federal principle, believing that its influence in an academic community will be to encourage a fruitful interplay of ideas relevant to a world of continuing rapid change and a stimu-

lating diversity of patterns of social ideals and behaviour.

The University

All powers and functions except those explicitly given to the Boards of Trustees of the Colleges should be vested in the University. In particular the University should be responsible for academic and development policy, financial management, the matriculation of students, the appointment of staff, the determination of the curriculum, the conduct of examinations and the award of degrees.

The Council and the Senate should continue to have all its present powers and functions except in so far as the changes in College organization necessitate consequential amendments. The Administrative and Planning Committee should be continued with the same range of functions as at present.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor will need to devote a substantial part of his time to undertaking some of the Vice-Chancellor's duties and his tenure of office should not be limited to two years as at present.

The academic staff should be appointed by the University and be assigned to a College by the Senate. Students should be admitted to the University and allocated to Colleges on the combined criteria of order of merit in academic performance and of placement preferred.

The administration of all library services should be centralized and responsibility should rest with the University Librarian.

As for administrative organization, there should be a single administration to manage the affairs of the University as a whole in accordance with the directions of the Council and Senate.

The Colleges

Existing Boards of Governors, or Board of Trustees in the case of the United College, should be discontinued and so should the existing College Councils. There should, however, be a Board of Trustees for each College with duties confined specifically to responsibility for such property as the existing Boards brought with them into The Chinese University of Hong Kong at its formation and still retain.

There should be no academic departments as such within Colleges. There should be in each College an Assembly of "Fellows" of which the Head of the College would be the Chairman. The Assembly would be responsible for the maintenance and development of the College as a corporate community for the well-being of students who are members of the College, for the provision to residential students of board and lodging and for the maintenance of discipline within the College.

The Head of each College should carry weight as a scholar. He would represent "student-oriented" concern and be the guardian of the ideals of his College within the University. The initial appointment of each Head of College should be for 7 years and he should be eligible for reappointment for not more than 3 years.

Fellows would normally be elected by the Assembly of Fellows of the College concerned from among the academic staff of the University for 5 years and should be eligible for re-election. The academic staff of the University who are not elected Fellows would be allocated to Colleges. They would be "College-associated teachers" and would share

in the life of their College but would not participate in its running.

Each College's undergraduate working library would be administered by the University Librarian.

Financial provision for each College should be made annually by the Council of the University after appropriate consultation between the Head of the College and the Vice-Chancellor. Each College should have an approved budget to cover miscellaneous academic expenditure, expenses incurred in creating a suitable cultural environment for its members, entertainment expenses, sundry administrative charges.

The Commission concludes by pointing out that if the Colleges are each to retain the characteristic spontaneity which will diversify (and thereby strengthen) what they have to contribute to the University as a whole, the University in serving their administrative needs will have to learn how to give them scope to maintain their individuality.

[The full text of the *Report of the Commission on The Chinese University of Hong Kong* is given in a *Supplement of The University Bulletin*.]



The campus

UPGC Visitation

The University and Polytechnic Grants Committee (UPGC) was set up by the Hong Kong Government with the following terms of reference: "To keep under review in the light of the community's needs: (a) the facilities for University and Polytechnic education in Hong Kong; (b) such plans for development of the Universities and Polytechnic as may be required from time to time; (c) the financial needs of University and Polytechnic education; (d) and to advise Government on the application of such funds as may be approved by the Legislature for University and Polytechnic education."

The full membership of the committee is:

The Hon. Sir Sidney Gordon, C.B.E., J.P.,
(Chairman)

Sir Elly Kadoorie Continuation Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

The Hon. J.H. Bremridge, J.P.,
John Swire & Sons (H.K.) Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

Professor W.J.H. Butterfield, O.B.E., D.M.,
F.R.C.P.,
Regius Professor of Physics,
University of Cambridge,
United Kingdom.

The Hon. Oswald Cheung, O.B.E., Q.C.,
J.P.,
Member of Legislative Council,
Hong Kong.

Professor David Daiches, M.A., D.Phil.,
Litt. D., F.R.S.L.,
School of English and American Studies,
University of Sussex,
England.

Mr. R.C. Griffiths,
Director,
Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas,
England.

Mr. Ho Sai-Chu, M.B.E., J.P.,
Director,
Fook Lee Construction Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

Dr. C.B. Howe, M.A., Ph.D.,
Head of Contemporary China Institute,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
London,
United Kingdom.

Mr. James McHugh, M.B.E., B.A. (Com.),
M.B.I.M.,
Former Head,
York College of Commerce,
United Kingdom.

Dr. E.W. Parkes, Sc.D., F.I.Mech.E.,
M.I.C.E.,
Vice-Chancellor,
City University,
London,
England.

Sir Eric Richardson, C.B.E., Ph.D., B.Eng.,
C.Eng., F.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.B.H.I.,
F.P.S., F.R.S.A.,
Former Director,
Polytechnic of Central London,
England.

Mr. Dennis Ting Hok-Shou,
Director,
Kader Industrial Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

Mr. E.R. Udal,
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation,
Hong Kong.

Dr. R.L. Werner, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.S.T.C.,
F.R.A.C.I.,
President,
New South Wales Institute of Technology,
Australia.

The Secretary is Mr. S.F. Bailey, C.B.E.,
J.P.

The UPGC visited the two local universities and the Hong Kong Polytechnic from 5th to 10th April, 1976. The one-week visitation was partly an informal familiarisation visit and partly a relatively formal visit dealing with the mid-quadrrennium review. Apart from the full committee sessions, prior and late individual visits were arranged for the

committee members to meet staff members of the University according to their special interests.

UPGC members paid a full-day visit to The Chinese University on 6th April and had sessions with different committees and groups of representatives: Administrative and Planning Committee

(AAPC)

Senate Academic Planning Committee (Senate APC)

Student representatives

Representatives of Arts Faculty

Representatives of Business Administration Faculty

Representatives of Science Faculty

Representatives of Social Science Faculty

For both the full committee sessions and the individual visits, a reasonable level of informality was maintained, with no records kept and no commitments on either side.

The mid-quadrennium review items were taken on 9th April and the main points raised included:

- (a) progress on space utilisation and time-tabling control
- (b) teaching loads and staff ratios
- (c) staff housing requirements up to 1982
- (d) progress on Vowles Report on External Degrees
- (e) establishment of the Faculty of Business Administration
- (f) relations, formal and informal, with the other two institutions, namely the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic
- (g) language teaching
- (h) constitutional changes

Sir Sidney Gordon, Chairman of the UPGC, conveyed to the Vice-Chancellor of this University the Committee's satisfaction with the visit during its April 1976 mid-quadrennium review sessions in Hong Kong:

"At the final meeting of the UPGC concluding the April 1976 sessions in Hong Kong we discussed the general usefulness of this kind of informal and reviewing visit.

It was intended mainly to meet the needs of overseas members and they were unanimously agreed that it did this admirably. The local members and I however also found the opportunities to talk to staff and hear their problems and ideas most useful and indeed rewarding. In short, we all believed this form of meeting meets a very real requirement and should be repeated whenever appropriate."

New Medical School

The planning of a new medical school is well under way at The Chinese University and it is hoped that first-year pre-medical students will be admitted in 1980 or 1981.

The University Council, in consultation with the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee, has appointed a Medical Academic Advisory Committee. The Committee is chaired by Professor W.H. Trethowan, formerly Dean of the Birmingham Medical School and now Head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Birmingham. The other members of the Committee are: Professor Sir Melville Arnott, British Heart Foundation Professor of Cardiology, University of Birmingham; Dr. John Z. Bowers, formerly Dean of the University of Utah Medical School and University of Wisconsin Medical School, now President of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation in New York; Professor A.P. McEwen Forrest, Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Edinburgh; Professor A.D.M. Greenfield, Dean of the Medical School and Professor of Physiology, University of Nottingham; Professor J.B. Gibson, Professor of Pathology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Hong Kong; and Dr. Gerald Choa, Director of Medical and Health Services, Hong Kong Government.

Members of the Medical Academic Advisory Committee started a 6-day meeting in Hong Kong from 12th April, 1976 and visited this University on 13th April. The Advisory Committee worked out with the Vice-Chancellor of the University an outline medical curriculum, the capital building requirements and the staffing. Details for action were mapped out, and plans for construction of a Basic Medical Science Building at the University campus and arrangements for clinical studies which will envisage a new teaching hospital and a polyclinic in the early 1980's at Tsang Tai Uk Village, Shatin were also discussed.

Dr. Gerald Choa has been appointed Dean-Designate of the new medical school.

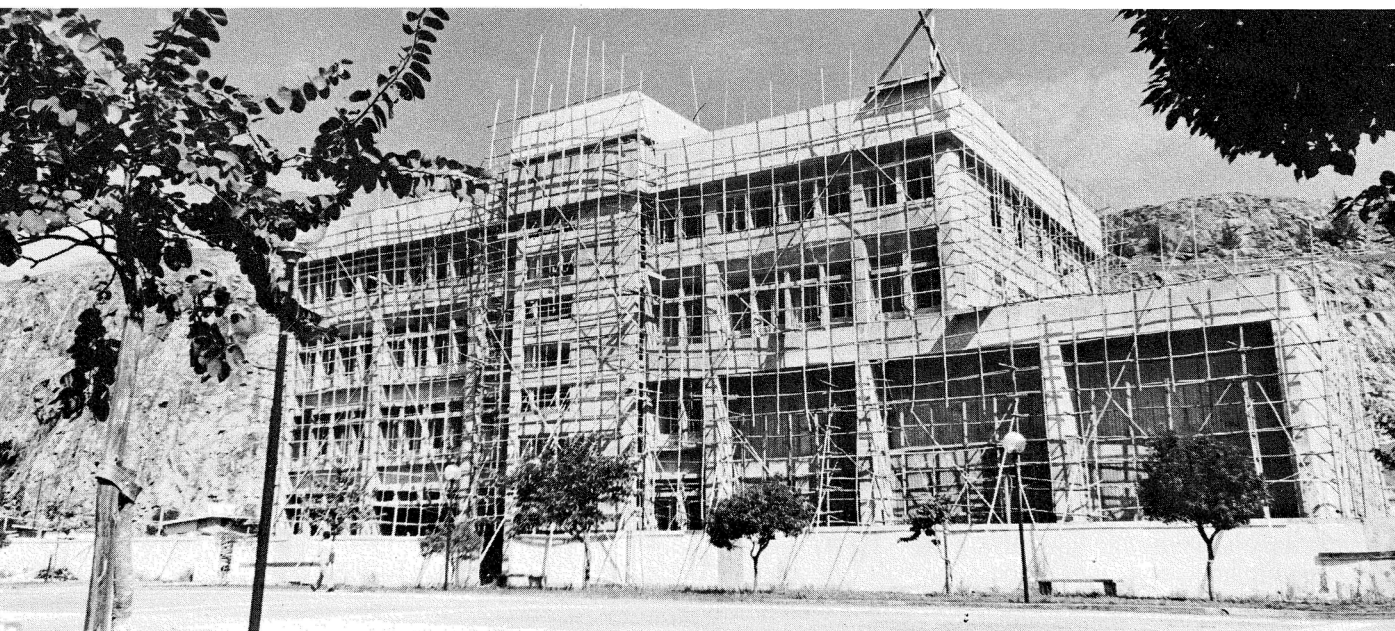
Pi-ch'iu Building under Construction

With the ardent support of the Government and the public, The Chinese University has been able to realize its academic and construction plans in the first thirteen years of its history.

The Ho Tim Charitable Foundation has recently donated HK\$2,300,000 to this University to meet the entire construction cost of a central activities building. This 4-storey building, to be named *Pi-ch'iu* Building, has a floor area of 20,000 square feet. The construction work is under way and is due to be completed by the end of 1976.

The *Pi-ch'iu* Building will accommodate the Centre for Communication Studies, the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities, the offices of the Dean of Arts and Dean of Social Science, as well as the office of the International Asian Studies Programme. It is hoped that a broadcast studio of professional standard will be set up on the ground and first floors. The studio is to be developed by stages, initially to serve the Department of Extramural Studies (Instructional TV production unit), the Centre for Communication Studies and the pre-medical programme of the new Medical School, and eventually all departments of the University to supplement classroom teaching. In this way the new building serves not only the units it accommodates, but the entire University in a far-reaching way.

The Chinese University is most grateful to the Ho Tim Charitable Foundation for its generosity which will not only benefit the students but the society at large.



Research and Publications of The Institute of Chinese Studies

The establishment of The Institute of Chinese Studies in 1967 is a reflection of the University's determination to develop Chinese studies as a major field. Under the auspices of the Institute, numerous research projects have been undertaken by University members, and their research findings are either published in the *Journal of The Institute of Chinese Studies* or appear in monographs, the more important of which are:

Mr. Teh-chang Chang—"Life of a Peking Official in the Late Ch'ing Dynasty: A Study of Personal Income and Expenditure"

Mr. Shee-wu Sung—"A Study on the Monetary History of the Western-Han Dynasty"

Mr. Han-sheng Chuan—"A Brief History of the Hanyehping Iron and Coal Mining and Smelting Company (1890-1926)"

"The Silver Mining Tax and Silver Output in Yunnan during the Ming and Ch'ing Periods"

"Mid-Ch'ing Rice Markets and Trade: An Essay in Price History"
(in cooperation with Mr. Richard A. Kraus)

Mr. Samuel Cheung—"Studies in Cantonese as a Spoken Language in Hongkong"

Prof. Fa-kao Chou, Mr. Yat-shing Cheung, Miss Chee-yee Tsui and Miss Kit-ming Lam—"A Pronouncing Dictionary of Chinese Characters in Archaic and Ancient Chinese, Mandarin and Cantonese"

Mr. Yat-shing Cheung and Miss Kit-ming Lam—"Chou Fa-kao's Archaic Chinese Phonological Tables"

"A List of Phonetic Compounds in *Shuo-wen Tung-hsün Ting-sheng* with Chou's Reconstructions of Archaic and Ancient Chinese together with Modern Mandarin and Cantonese"

Prof. Fa-kao Chou—"Etymological Dictionary of Ancient Chinese Bronze Inscriptions" (*Chin-wen Kulin*)

Mr. Fu-kuan Hsu—"Studies in the Intellectual History of the Han Dynasty, Vol. II"

Prof. Tsung-i Jao—"Huang Kung-wang and Copies of the Handscroll Dwelling in the Fu-ts'un Mountain" (*Huang Kung-wang Chi Fu-Ts'un-Shan-Chü-Tu Lin-Pen*)

Research projects in progress include:

Prof. Fa-kao Chou—"A Study of Ch'ien Mu-chai's Poems"

Mr. Teh-chang Chang—"Ch'ing Economy: A Study on Corruption of the Ch'ing Dynasty"

Mr. Han-sheng Chuan—"The Spanish Controversy over the Trade between China, the Philippines and the Americas in the Early Modern Period"

Mr. Teh-chao Wang—"Modern China's Knowledge of the West: A Study of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Thought"

Mr. Keng-wang Yen—"Routes Leading from Szechwan to Yunnan and Annam in the Han and T'ang Dynasties"
"Communication Routes in the Areas of Ho-tung Tao in T'ang"

Dr. Chien Chiao—"Continuity and Change in the Chinese Conception of Social Classes"

Prof. C.T. Hu and Mr. Teh-chao Wang—"A Historical Analysis of the Controversy over the Retention or Abolition of the Examination System in Late Ch'ing"

Dr. Ambrose King—"A Study on New Sociology in China under Communism"

Mr. Yim Lee—"Transcriptions and Annotations of Shang and Chou Bronze Inscriptions"
"Sung Rubbings"

Prof. C.T. Hu—"China's Manpower and Education Problems"

Mr. Yim Lee et al.—"Compilation of Materials on Post-1937 Chinese Literature"

Mrs. Ngai-ha Lun Ng—"Compilation of Teaching Materials on the History of Hong Kong"

Dr. Y.Y. Kueh—"The Chinese Strategy for Technological Transformation in Agriculture, 1965-1975"

Dr. Thomas Hong-chi Lee—"Education and the Civil Service Examinations in Northern Sung China: A Preliminary Interpretation"
"Education and the Examination System in Sung China"

Mr. John T. Myers—"The Role of Ethnicity in a Contemporary Chinese Urban Community: The Chiu-chow Community in Hong Kong"

Art Gallery

A unique feature of the Institute is the Art Gallery. Exhibitions on various aspects of Chinese culture have been mounted and catalogues for some of them have also been printed by the Art Gallery. Catalogues available are:

Bibliographical & Other Material Relating to the
Dream of the Red Chamber
The *Ch'in*—the Seven String Zither

Loh Tsai Hsien Collection of Calligraphic Couplets
Landscape Paintings by Kwangtung Artists of the
Ming & Ch'ing Periods

Wah Kwong Collection of Ch'ing Porcelain
Paintings & Calligraphy by Ming *I-min* from the
Chih-lo Lou Collection

Research Projects undertaken at the Gallery include:

Research Project on Kwangtung Paintings

Prof. Tsung-i Jao—"Artists and Art Theory of the Late Ming"

Mr. James Watt—"The Pottery Trade in South-east Asia from the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Centuries"

Chinese Linguistics Research Centre

The Chinese Linguistics Research Centre, a research centre under the ICS, completed its major project, *An Etymological Dictionary of Ancient Chinese Bronze Inscriptions (Chin-wen-ku-lin)* (Chief editor: Professor Chou Fa-kao) in 1975, which comprises 16 volumes, 10,000 pages and 3,000,000 words. Compilation of supplements to the *Chin-wen Ku-lin* is in progress:

Part I: *Appendix to the Chin-wen Ku-lin*, it will be ready for publication in December 1976

Part II: *Catalogue of the Bronze Inscriptions as Quoted in the Chin-wen Ku-lin*

Part III: *Texts of the Bronze Inscriptions as Quoted in the Chin-wen Ku-lin*

Part IV: *Addenda to the Chin-wen Ku-lin*
Part II, Part III and Part IV are expected to be completed within the next two years.

The manuscripts of *A Comparative Study of the Mandarin Vocabulary in Several Text Books for Westerners* (by Mr. Kwok-cheung Ho) and *A Dictionary of the Ch'ao-chou Dialect* are ready for the press.

Another project for a modern edition of Wang Nien-sun's (王念孫) *Kuang Ya Chu Cheng* (廣雅疏證) involves three stages of work:

- (1) A new version with complete punctuation marks
- (2) A complete index of the text
- (3) A complete index of the words quoted in the text

This has been under the supervision of Professor Chou Fa-kao and the final supervision of Professor D.C. Lau of the London University.

Interview with Director of ICS

— Professor Tien-yi Li



Professor Tien-yi Li, a graduate of Nankai University, obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in History from Yale University.

Professor Li taught Chinese Literature and History at Yale University, where he was Professor of Chinese Literature and Culture from 1962 to 69, and has also served as Visiting Professor at Indiana University and Hawaii University. He has been Mershon Chair Professor of Chinese Literature and History at Ohio State University since 1969, and was Chairman of the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures of the same university from 1971 to 1975. Apart from teaching, Professor Li served concurrently as Director and editor of Far Eastern Publications at Yale University from 1960 to 1969.

Professor Li is a voluminous writer, who con-

tributes regularly to various academic journals and has numerous books to his name. His major works include :

Woodrow Wilson's China Policy, 1913–1917
The United States and the Settlement of the
Shantung Question
Thomas Hardy: His Life and Works (*in
Chinese*)
The History of Chinese Literature: A Selected
Bibliography
Chinese Fiction: A Bibliography of Books and
Articles in Chinese and English

Professor Li's association with this University has long been close. Since 1964 he has been an External Assessor and External Examiner of this University. He accepted the invitation of the University to be the Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies and Visiting Professor of History starting from 1975.

Q. Would you please tell us something about the work and aims of the ICS?

A. Activities of the ICS include research, publication of the *Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies*, seminars and public lectures; and its Art Gallery mounts exhibitions of Chinese art and archaeology. It is hoped that through its activities the ICS may (i) contribute to knowledge and the world of learning; (ii) help to improve the University's undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Chinese culture; and (iii) help to promote the academic atmosphere of the University.

Q. What is the greatest difficulty you have encountered in the operation of the ICS?

A. Our major difficulty has been inadequacy of funds. The ICS operates on funds from the Government block grant and outside donations, which include (i) assistance provided within a certain period of time, such as the grants and donations from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, The Asia Foundation, the Mellon Foundation, and the Luce Foundation and (ii) endowment funds like the Wing Lung Bank Foundation for the Promotion of Chinese Culture and the Lee Wong Lan Fong Memorial Foundation, on whose income the ICS depends to a great extent for its publication funds.

The best solution to our financial problem would be for the University to provide the ICS with more funds, which would make it possible to plan for the development of the Institute. In the early years of the University it is understandable that research funds did not have a very high priority; but the time is now rapidly coming when it will be necessary to increase the research funds to the Institute if the Institute is to play its full part in the University.

Q. Will you please tell us how research funds of the Institute are allocated?

A. Funds of the ICS are used for research and publication purposes. Research of the Institute consists of individual projects proposed by staff of the University. Selection of research projects for the award of research funds is done by the Executive Committee of the ICS on the academic merit and practicability of the projects. But projects to be financed by the Harvard-Yenching Grants need to be submitted for approval to the Harvard-Yenching Institute, which has its own criteria.

Q. A glance at the research projects undertaken at the Institute gives us an impression of diversification; is there any specified scope or emphasis for the Institute's research?

A. Indeed our aim is to be diversified. Our research embraces Literature, Linguistics, History, Philosophy, Art History, Archaeology, Education, Sociology, etc., and covers both ancient and modern/contemporary periods. It has been remarked that too little research has been done at the ICS on the modern/contemporary periods. Actually, I've always held that Chinese culture should be viewed as a whole and equal emphasis should be put on the ancient and modern/contemporary periods.

Q. I understand the Institute will soon be having full-time research fellows.

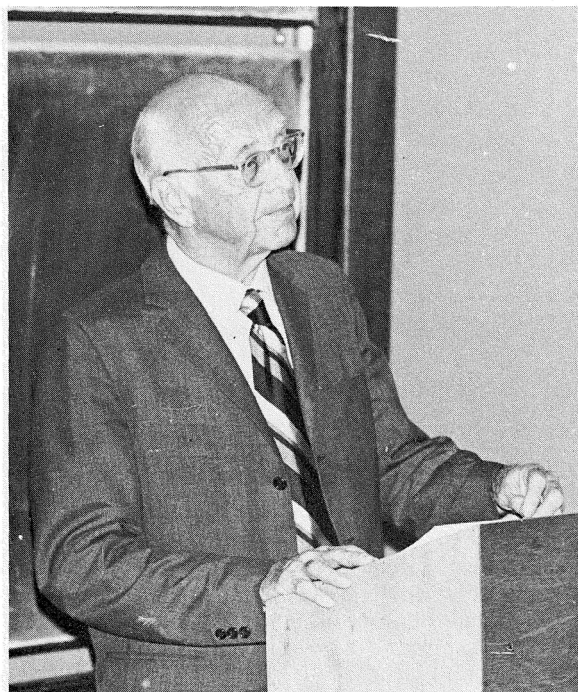
A. The ICS has never had any full-time fellows and all the research and editorial work of the Institute is presently undertaken by staff of other units of the University, with which the Institute has maintained close liaison and cooperation. However, to step up our activities, we should on the one hand follow this tradition of enlisting the support of existing staff of the University, and on the other recruit some full-time research fellows. The University has just approved the establishment of four such posts at the Institute. Full-time fellows may be recruited (i) from among newly retired senior staff for a one-year term, during which they may complete their research projects already started, or (ii) from among young brilliant scholars with definite research plans, also for a one-year term, which may be renewed for another year. For the coming academic year, two newly retired teachers, (Professor Fa-kaio Chou and Mr. Teh-chang Chang) have been appointed as full-time research fellows, and their research projects are "Supplements to An Etymological Dictionary of Ancient Chinese Bronze Inscriptions" and "A Study on Corruption of the Ch'ing Dynasty" respectively. The other two posts are still to be filled. It is hoped that the Institute may be able to find some young scholars who have just received their higher degree, preferably a Ph.D, and have an ardent interest in research. The appointment of such young scholars may serve another purpose: we may observe their performance, and if they are found to be highly capable and eloquent in both oral and written presentations, they may be

recruited as teachers when suitable vacancies arise.

Q. Will the ICS appoint some Visiting Research Fellows too?

A. Yes, we will. In fact, the ICS hopes to initiate an Exchange Programme with overseas universities, but with our present strength we can hardly have any real exchange of scholars. At present, we have to be content just with the appointment of visiting fellows, who will do research at the Institute and be accorded full use of its facilities and service. Taking advantage of the presence of these erudite scholars, we may hold lectures in their fields of specialization and have the benefit of their supervision or cooperation in our research projects. Two visiting research fellows will be coming this autumn: Dr. Chun-jo Liu, Professor of Chinese at The University of Minnesota and Dr. Ts'un-yan Liu, Professor and Head of the Department of Chinese at the Australian National University. Dr. Ts'un-yan Liu will teach concurrently at the Chinese Department of New Asia College.

Q. I understand the ICS has organised numerous seminars in the past year but not much publicity has been given to them. Would you please tell us the nature of these seminars?



Professor John Fairbank delivering a lecture

A. The ICS has, since last year, organized seminars on Chinese studies every two to three weeks, which have indeed not been widely publicized within the University. Activities organized by the ICS include seminars and public lectures. Public lectures are organized when there is a special occasion, such as the anniversary of the University, or whenever there are world-renowned scholars around and available. There is always wide publicity for such lectures, which are open to members of the University as well as the Hong Kong community. A recent example is the lecture on "American studies of China—Problems and Prospects" by Professor John Fairbank of Harvard University held in May. But our seminars are intended for research fellows to report their research findings, or visiting scholars to deliver lectures on very specialized topics, and are expected to lead on to in-depth discussions. Participants of the seminars are restricted to staff of the Institute and members of the University whose work is closely related to the topic. It is hoped that by such in-depth discussions, we may contribute to the deeper understanding of various aspects of Chinese culture, encourage the exchange of research experience and at the same time further stimulate interest in Chinese studies.

Q. The ultimate aim of Chinese studies at the Institute is the interflow of Chinese and western cultures. Will the research efforts of those scholars, who use the traditional approach and publish their findings in Chinese, also contribute to this end?

A. A closed-door policy in research is not to be allowed. The aim of Chinese studies should undoubtedly be the promotion of cultural interflow between east and west. No culture is perfect by itself and cultural interflow serves to deepen mutual understanding and bring out the best of both cultures, and through mutual assimilation both will be enriched.

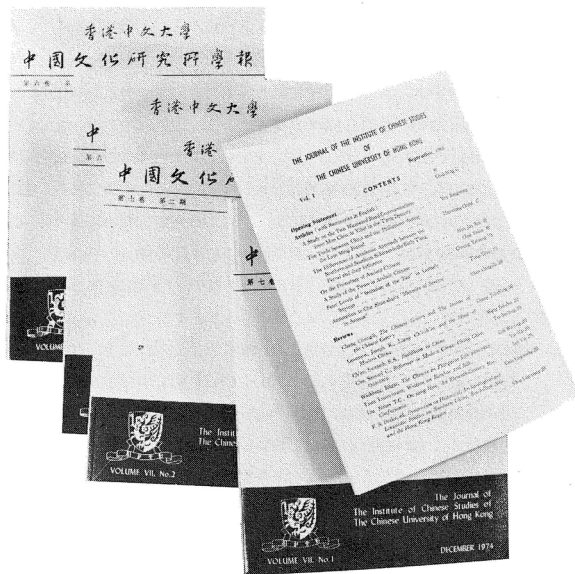
Ideally contemporary scholars of Chinese culture should be proficient in the Chinese language as well as the more important of the foreign languages, such as English, French, German, Japanese, Italian and Russian, and adopt the scientific approach in their research. But we must not underrate the research efforts of those who have little knowledge of any foreign language or who use the traditional approach.

As long as they are true scholars well versed in Chinese and their approach is really scientific, their research efforts will never fail to contribute to the deeper understanding of Chinese culture and to interflow between east and west. Moreover, we must not allow ourselves to regard all traditional approaches as unscientific, and to look down on them is the last thing we should do.

Knowledge of foreign languages is an asset, but it does not follow that research findings have to be published in a foreign language. It would be erroneous to think that articles in foreign languages are necessarily superior to those published in Chinese. What determines the language of publication (in our case either Chinese or English) should be: for whom the article is written and where it is to appear. If it is for publication in overseas English academic journals, we have no alternative but to use English; however, an article aimed at foreign scholars may be in either Chinese or English because those who are capable of understanding such specialized studies in Chinese culture must be able to read Chinese. Moreover, a Chinese article is likely to be read by more since a quarter of mankind is Chinese.

To us at the ICS, Chinese or English makes little difference. We include articles in both languages in our *Journal*. Authors may use the language they are more conversant with, but a summary in the other language must be appended.

- Q. You have taught and done research at American universities for many years. What is, in your opinion, the main difference between this University and overseas universities in the field of Chinese studies?
- A. In the field of Chinese studies, this University does differ from overseas institutions in various respects:
- (i) Owing to its proximity to mainland China, our University may have more up-to-date first-hand material and publications.
 - (ii) On the other hand, foreigners have an advantage over us in the study of certain aspects of Chinese culture such as diplomatic history because they have better access to foreign material.
 - (iii) Scientific and objective methodology is



common to all good scholars, irrespective of nationality. However, there is a little difference in approach between Chinese and western scholars, the former tend to use more the Chinese traditional methods while the latter tend to use more western methodology.

- (iv) Chinese studies by western scholars in the past were done for practical interests and were therefore mainly on the contemporary period, especially the period after the Opium War. This trend has changed in recent years: they begin to feel that the study of history should be more comprehensive, and the scope of study has thus been widened.
- (v) Finally, in the study of Chinese relations with the west, overseas scholars tend to use more foreign material while Chinese scholars use more Chinese material.

Q. How do you find the *Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies*, as compared with academic journals of other universities?

- A. It is not possible to make a generalized evaluation as the standard of the articles varies.

However, it may be said that on the whole there is still room for improvement and I wish in particular to make the following observations:

- (i) It is universally accepted that good academic journals should include a very prominent section on book reviews, but so far this section has been very weak with our *Journal*. To rectify this position, more specialists should be invited to write reviews on new publications, which we could obtain through our own purchase or exchange with other institutions, a practice that should be encouraged.
- (ii) We shall try to invite more potential contributors to write for the *Journal*.
- (iii) We have received criticisms that too much attention has been paid to textual research. We should therefore try to publish more comprehensive and interpretive articles as well.

We are hopeful that by raising the standard of the *Journal*, we may induce more members of the University to have their research findings published in it. The *Journal* would also benefit if more opportunities could be provided for our staff to do research and pursue further studies.

Q. Finally, could you please tell us the plans for further development at the Institute of Chinese studies?

A. To ensure the development of the Institute, we have formulated the following plans:

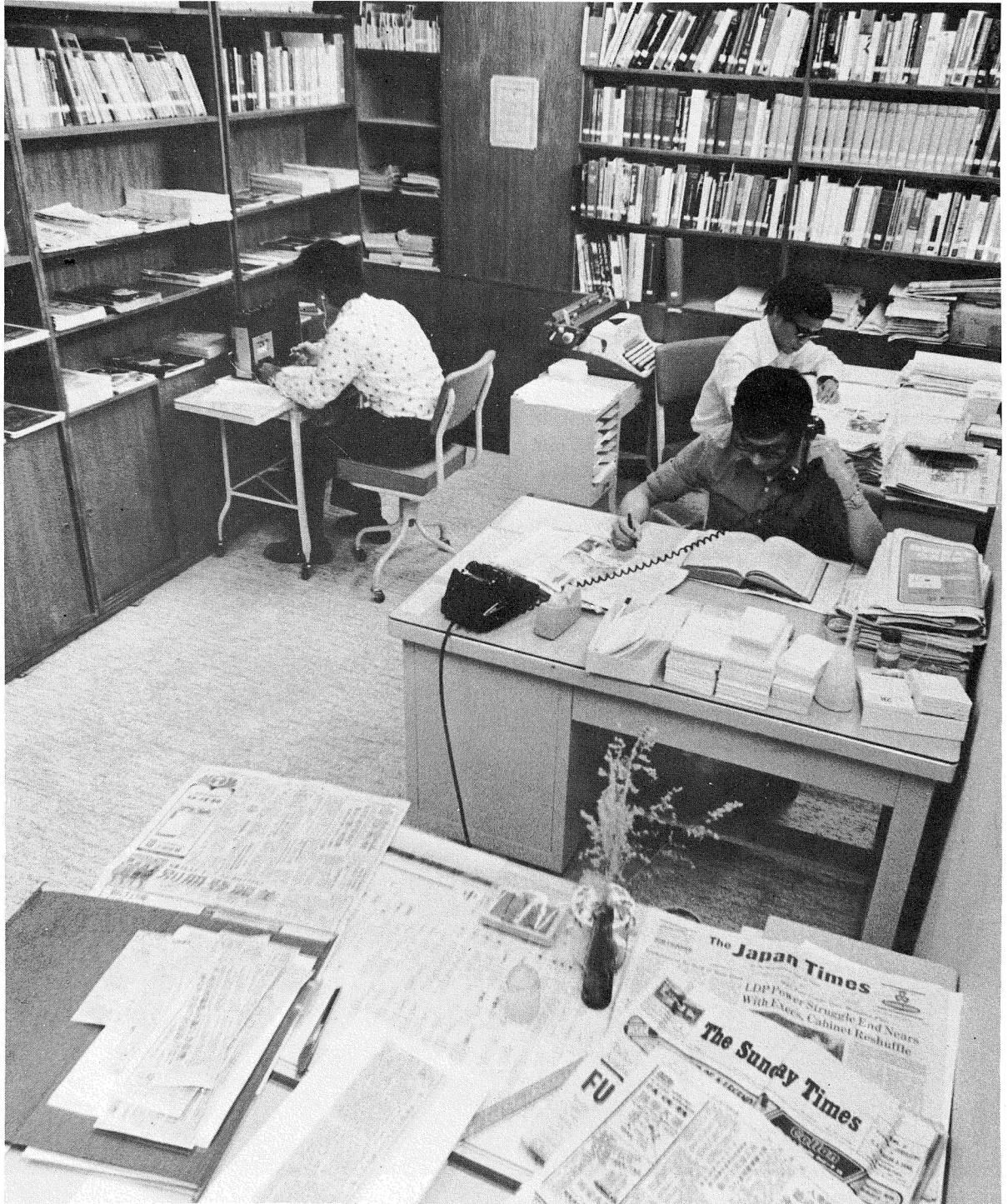
- (i) In research, we should employ more progressive and scientific methodology and, for more balanced coverage, perhaps more attention should be devoted to the contemporary period.
- (ii) As for publications, we plan to start a series of monographs.
- (iii) We also plan to increase the number of seminars, strengthen the link with overseas academic institutions, invite more visiting research fellows to come and implement by stages an exchange programme.

Finally we must point out that there is a prerequisite for the realization of our plans: the availability of adequate funds. We can hardly proceed with any significant project without sufficient financial support. To solve the financial problem and establish a sound financial basis for the Institute, we must, as I said earlier on, urge the University to provide us with more funds while soliciting more donations.



Art gallery, Institute of Chinese Studies

Centre for Communication Studies



A Youthful Centre

Communication is the basic process of society. It is intrinsically woven with all aspects of human endeavor. Depending on how it is used, communication can contribute to either the improvement or degradation of the quality of human life. With the world becoming smaller and smaller, as a result of modern technology, communication has meant new challenges for all human beings. The Centre for Communication Studies is intended to meet these challenges.

Specifically, the Centre is aimed at studying communication in a Chinese culture; promoting regional cooperation in research, training and the exchange of views; collecting and disseminating news of communication research, education and technology; and training of competent professional communicators.

In 18 months, after its restructure from the former Mass Communications Centre, the Centre's achievements have won the respect of many counterparts in both the East and the West. In spite of its youth, it has hosted two conferences, published three issues of a journal, completed several research projects, and is now helping launch a post-graduate programme in communication and getting ready to move into a new building.

Operation A.B.C.

In its efforts to achieve its objectives, the Centre has been filling two important knowledge gaps: the lack of documentation of the rich Chinese communication experience and the imbalance of information flow between the East and the West. The Centre has three long-term projects in playing its roles as a cultural bridge and a home base where scholars and students, whether foreign or Chinese, can spend the whole of a productive life.

The first project has to do with documentation. It involves the collection, categorization and storage of news about communication and journalism developments in major Chinese and English newspapers published in Asia. In addition, the Centre collects back and new issues of journals and magazines essential to the understanding of communication characteristics and patterns in the Chinese cultural setting, both traditional and modern.

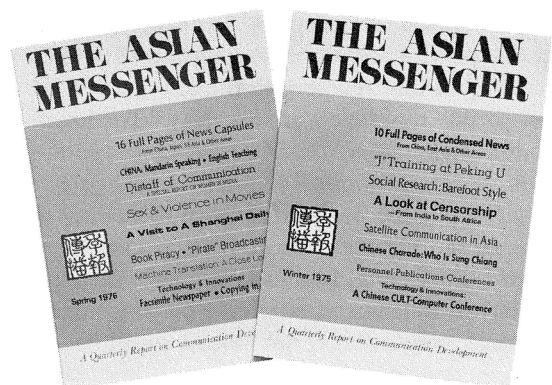
Closely related to the first project is an operation to compile an annotated bibliography of

Chinese communication materials. Nicknamed "Operation A.B.C.," it is aimed at locating and, later when funds are available, acquiring all Chinese communication materials from 1800 till now. To search for and categorize the myriads of Chinese communication materials scattered in Hong Kong, Taiwan, mainland China and elsewhere, the Centre has enlisted the assistance of a number of outside research fellows. When the operation is completed, major Chinese newspapers, magazines and other media agencies as well as publications about Chinese journalism and communication will be indexed and annotated. The results will be made available to all interested scholars and students in both the Chinese and the English language.

The Asian Messenger

The third long-term project is a publication entitled *The Asian Messenger*. Launched in December 1975, this quarterly journal communicates to communication educators and media practitioners the vital information about developments in communication research, education, technology and innovations in Hong Kong, Taiwan, mainland China and other Asian countries. In so doing, the journal aims at stimulating thinking and providing new ideas so as to make people more aware of the issues and trends in journalism and communications.

Now fully a year old, the sleek journal has won applause from scholars both at home and abroad. Dr. Wilbur Schramm, one of the early pioneers in communication studies, called it "a distinguished journal of ideas and news". Dr. Godwin C. Chu, senior researcher at the East-West Communication Institute, found it to be "the most useful source of information about communication and media in Asia". And a magazine editor hailed it as "having the making of *Editor & Publisher*, *Columbia Journalism Review*, etc. all rolled into one".



Studies of Women and Media

In addition to being a messenger of existing knowledge, the Centre also actively contributes to the building of a reservoir of communication knowledge. To date, the Centre has completed a series of research projects, including a study of broadcasting and patterns of reception among the Chinese audience and a study of the process of dissemination of major news events.

The Centre is now engaged in a multi-national study of women's images in the Asian media. The study enlists the participation of scholars from nine areas in Asia: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. It is designed to identify the images depicted in the newspapers in the above nine Asian areas. Results from field studies will be first analyzed locally and then synthesized in Hong Kong. Because of the vast scope involved, the project will not be completed until around the end of 1977.

An Ombudsman Study

Although many have come to believe that mass media exist mainly for information and entertainment, the Centre is well aware of their role as a social "safety valve". For instance, Radio Hong Kong's popular "An Hour with Eddie Auyang" was one of such programmes designed to serve as an ombudsman between the government and the public. The Centre is now conducting a content analysis of the programme to identify the areas of conflicts and modes of conflict resolution. It hopes that by bringing out more such facts the public will become more aware of the redress channels available to them so as to help alleviate social tension; at the same time, such facts will also keep the government informed of the community's problems and grievances so as to better serve the public.

Following this same line, the Centre is drawing up designs to study the emerging public and social communication structure in the Shatin New Town now being developed in the New Territories of Hong Kong.

The projects outlined above indicate the directions of the Centre's research activities. In other words, the Centre is aimed at both theoretical research as well as research that will have immediate practical applicability to local problems. The

Centre is convinced that only by emphasis on both types of research can the field of communication be enriched.

Workshop on Training for Communication Research

Realizing that communication research should be such as adopting an interdisciplinary approach, the Centre not only seeks advice and participation from such disciplines as sociology, psychology, political science, economics, but also actively promotes the exchange of views with scholars from other countries. For that purpose, two regional conferences have been held to date.

Workshop on Training for Communication Research was convened from 8th to 13th January, 1976, in Hong Kong. Co-sponsored by the Communication Research Desk of the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva, Switzerland, the workshop urged for a critical evaluation of communication research orientations, a selective application of western methodology and a training for more competent researchers.

The conference was inaugurated by Prof. S.S. Hsueh, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. In his opening address Prof. Hsueh told the participants that "communication is not just a matter of borrowing foreign technology...and the immediate task lies in the parallel development of indigenous technology of communication of your own ideas and concepts for national progress".

Participants at the workshop included: Malaysia—Mr. Masor Ahmad, Department of Mass Communication, Universiti Sains Malaysia; India—Dr. K.E. Eapen, Department of Communication, Bangalore University; Ethiopia—Mr. Ato Menkir Esayas, Department of Audience Research and Planning, Radio Voice of the Gospel; Japan—Mr. Naozumi Eto and Ms. Midori Suzuki of the Office of Communication, Lutheran World Federation; England—Prof. Paul Hartmann, Centre for Mass Communication Studies, University of Leicester; Nigeria—Prof. A.E. Opubor, Department of Mass Communication, University of Lagos; France—Dr. Wolfgang Seeger of UNESCO in Paris; and Geneva, Switzerland—Dr. Cees Hamelink of the Lutheran World Federation.



Workshop on Training for Communication Research in session

Local participants included: Fr. Robert Astorio, Catholic Communications Committee; Mr. Anthony Tsui, Department of Communication, Hong Kong Baptist College; Mr. William Dingler, Office of Communication, Lutheran World Federation; and Prof. Timothy Yu, Dr. Rance Lee, Mr. Leonard L. Chu, of The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Consultation on Women and Media

The second conference was entitled "Consultation on Women and Media," held from 6th to 10th April, 1976, in Hong Kong. The consultation discussed Asian women's legal and social status and their problems as well as opportunities in media and in communication education. Scholars and media practitioners, both men and women, from nine Asian countries took part in the consultation.

The Consultation was opened by Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. In his remarks at the opening ceremony Dr. Li stated that his University "is looking to this Consultation for guidance in our effort to devise an effective post-graduate programme of training women as well as men in the communication studies for Hong Kong and other parts of Asia."

The Consultation was fruitful in bringing out the common problems faced by Asian women. Participants agreed that although Asian women

were emerging from their traditional roles there was still much room for improvement. It urged that more education and employment opportunities in media and communication be opened to women, that the public be sensitized to the existence of discriminating stereotypes against women, and that women be motivated to contribute more actively to the important task of nation-building. As a means to raise the public's awareness of the distorted images of women, the Consultation suggested that a joint research be conducted to identify the areas of discrimination against women in the media.

Participants included: Japan—Ms. Tokiko Fukao of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and Prof. Sumiko Iwao of the Institute for Communication Research, Keio University; Korea—Dr. Kim Chi-ja of the Population Council and Ms. Park Keum-ok of the *Joong Ang Daily News*; Malaysia—Ms. Hamima Dona Mustafa of the Department of Mass Communication, Universiti Sains Malaysia; The Philippines—Prof. Alicia M.L. Coseteng of the Institute of Mass Communication, the University of the Philippines, and Ms. Alice Reyes of National Press Club of the Philippines; Singapore—Ms. Lena U. Wen Lim of the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre and Dr. S.C. Wong of Nanyang University; Taiwan—Prof. Hsu Chia-shih of National Chengchi University and Ms. Diane Y.P. Ying of the United Press International; Thailand—Ms. Nilawan Pintong of the *Satri San* and Ms. Sukanya Terawanij of the Department of Communication, Chulalongkorn University.



Vice-Chancellor C.M. Li welcoming the participants at the Consultation. On his right is Dr. Sally Aw Sian, the Chairperson.

Hong Kong participants included conference chairperson Dr. Sally Aw Sian of the Sing Tao Newspapers Ltd., Mr. L.Z. Yuan of The Asia Foundation, Mr. V.G. Kulkarni of the Asian Press Foundation, Ms. Selena Chow of HK-TVB, and Prof. Timothy Yu and Mr. Leonard L. Chu of the Centre for Communication Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr. Doris E. Hess, Director of Office of Communications, the United Methodist Church in New York, served as a resource person.

The Centre is planning for two conferences in 1977 to deal with a few of the most urgent yet basic problems in social communication in Asia.

Focus of Attention

In its growth and development, the Centre is grateful to have received much support, both financial and moral, from many organizations in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Among those which deserve special thanks are: The Asia Foundation, Hong Kong; the East-West Communication Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii; the Sing Tao Newspapers Ltd., Hong Kong; the United Methodist Board, USA; the World Association for Christian Communication, London, England.

The East-West Communication Institute in particular has maintained a close relationship with the Centre. Several cooperative projects are now being carried out or under consideration. One project already finalized is the compilation of abstracts of all research of Chinese media and communication. The purpose, coinciding with the Centre's objective of promoting the exchange of information, is to provide for non-Chinese readers an access to the experience of Chinese communication.

The East-West Communication Institute and the Centre are also engaged in regular exchange of materials to keep each other informed of its activities and to share ideas and views about fundamental problems in communication that are of interest to both institutions.

The Department of Communication at Stanford University is another institution that has a close relationship with the Centre. There are frequent exchange of views and ideas between the two institutions. Besides, the Department, headed by Dr. Lyle Nelson, regularly shares its information with the Centre.

In its short span of operation, the Centre has played host to many communication educators and media professionals from the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, India, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, England, Germany, Switzerland, France, the United States, etc. These scholars came for joint efforts in research and other cooperative projects.

Over the Horizon: A New Centre in a New Building

Since the Centre is temporarily housed in the basement of the University Library, development in both staff and facilities has made it necessary for it to relocate. Fortunately with generous financial support from the Ho Tim Charitable Foundation, a four-storey building is expected to be completed soon. The space allocated to the Centre will house a Radio/TV studio and offices for its staff. If funds are available, the Centre will be able to produce instructional TV programmes for the campus and for the local community.

The Centre's short but achieving history demonstrates that with determined efforts, nothing is impossible.

Intersarsity Debating Contest



The intersarsity debating contest between undergraduates of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong, initiated in 1972, is an annual event leading to the award of six scholarships, known as: The Bank of America Debating Scholarships and The Bank of America Scholarships for Research Projects.

The Bank of America provides scholarships totalling HK\$9,600 for the winners of this contest with the objectives of stimulating intellectual pursuits of university students and encouraging co-operation between the two local universities.

The debating contest is conducted in two parts: the first debate is between two mixed teams, comprising two students from each university, whereby individual scholarships of \$500 are awarded to each member of the winning team. The second part is between the two university teams whereby the winning team receives a scholarship for research projects with HK\$4,600 for their university. The other university receives the same scholarship for HK\$3,000. The language of the two debates in the contest are in English and Chinese in alternate years.

The Chinese University team has a remarkable record in the intersarsity debating contests:

Year	Winner	Language of Debate
1972	CUHK	Chinese
1973	CUHK	English
1974	(Draw)	Chinese
1975	CUHK	English
1976	CUHK	Chinese

The topic for the 1976 debate was "That with the exception of foreign languages the secondary education of Hong Kong should be conducted entirely in Chinese" and the Chinese University team was the opposition.

Research Projects

The theme of the research projects eligible for award of the Bank of America Scholarships should be related to subjects that benefit the general student body, or relate to local problems or involve academic aspects. Projects selected for the Scholarships in 1975 include:

1. An Examination of the Air in a Non-ventilated Railroad-tunnel
2. Biological Effects of Laser on CNS and Retina
3. A study of the History of the Science and Technology in China
4. Chronic Alcoholism in Neonatal and Young Adults
5. Effect of Sulphur Dioxide on Vegetation and Soil Erosion at Ching Lung Tau, N.T.

Graduation Exhibition

in Fine Arts

1976

A Graduation Exhibition '76 of the Fine Arts Department of New Asia College was held from 20th May to 2nd July, 1976 at the Art Gallery, Institute of Chinese Studies. More than a hundred items are on view, including Chinese paintings, calligraphy, oil paintings, prints and ceramics.

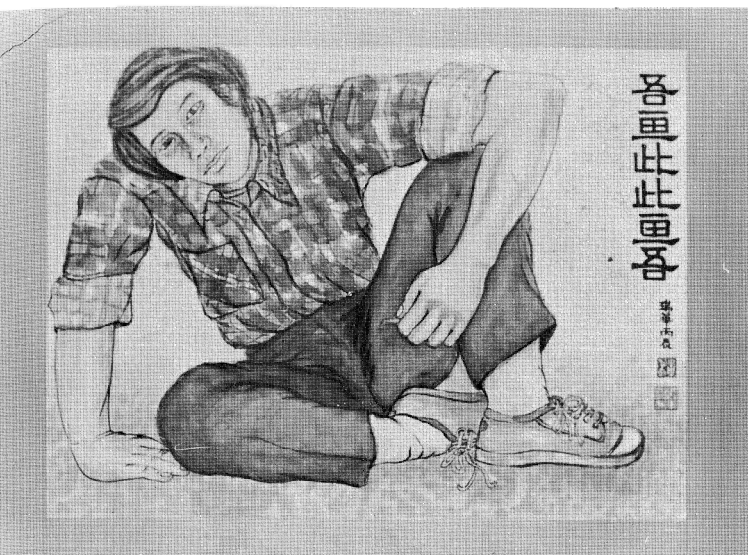


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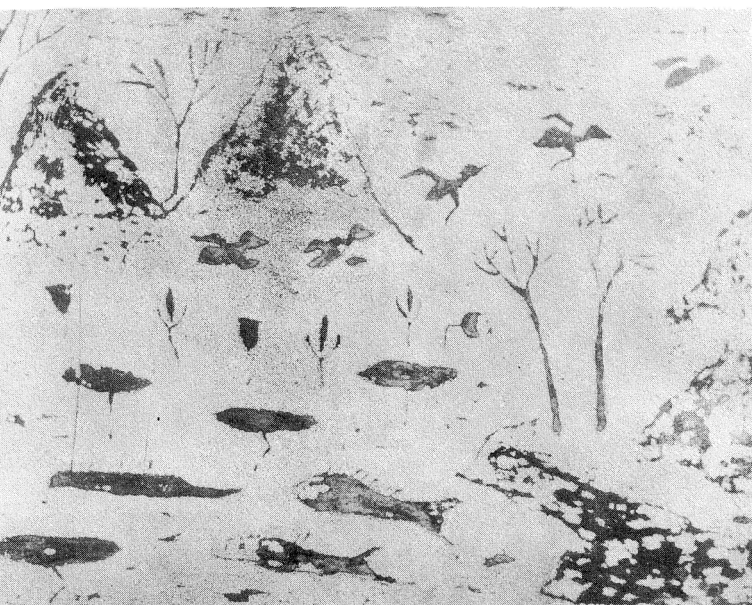


1

- 1 *Old Man and Cat (Dream), Print*
by Liu Siu Jane
- 2 *Self Portrait, Lithograph,*
by Lo Siu Ngan
- 3 *Portrait, Chinese painting*
by Poon Siu Wah
- 4 *Landscape, Print*
by Ding Kam Wah
- 5 *Self Portrait, Oil painting*
by Lo Siu King



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The University Bulletin

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