

中文大學校刊
CHINESE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN

Number One 1983





Chinese University Bulletin

Number One 1983

The *Chinese University Bulletin*, an official publication of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, is published and distributed free to members and friends of the University.

Contents

News

Twenty-Fourth Congregation	1
Council Appointments	12
News on Committees	12
Town Centre of the Three-Year MBA Programme Opened	13
News in Brief	14

Recent Developments

The New Department of Statistics	16
An Interview with Professor Howell Tong	17

Academic/Cultural Events

Seminars · Concerts · Exhibitions	20
Recent Publications of the University	23

<i>Personalia</i>	27
-----------------------------	----

Profiles

Mr. Mok Bong-ho	27
Dr. Sheila Chin	28
Mr. Linus Lau Yan To	29

<i>Gifts and Donations</i>	29
--------------------------------------	----

Cover: First Ph.D. of the University (Photo by Fung Kwok Foo)

Advisory Committee on *Chinese University Bulletin*

Professor Francis C. Johnson Mr. So Man Jock Dr. F.C. Chen

Editor: Mrs. Y.L.C. Foo

Address: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong

Twenty-Fourth Congregation

The Twenty-fourth Congregation, held on 9th December, 1982, was a special occasion on three counts : it was the first Congregation presided over by the new Chancellor, Sir Edward Youde; for the first time an honorary degree was awarded to a scholar in Mainland China, Professor Hua Luogeng; the University conferred its first Ph.D. degree.

At the Congregation, which was attended by over 4,000 guests, Sir Edward Youde conferred four honorary degrees, one Ph.D. degree and 1,242 Master's and Bachelor's degrees. The honorary doctorates conferred on four distinguished persons were : Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, on the Rt. Hon. Lord Todd of Trumpington, a Nobel Laureate in Chemistry; Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*, on Mr. Ho Tim, a local banker, and on Professor Hsing Mo-huan, an economist; and Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, on Professor Hua Luogeng, a mathematician. Unfortunately, Professor Hua was unable to come for the conferment of the degree in person for health reasons.

The Public Orator was Professor T.C. Chen, Professor of Electronics and Computer Science and

Head of United College. Professor Hsing Mo-huan addressed the Congregation on behalf of the honorary graduates.

The recipient of the first Ph.D. degree was Mr. Kwong Chung Ping of the Electronics Division. A breakdown of the 1,242 Master's and Bachelor's degrees is as follows: 39 Masters of Philosophy, 77 Masters of Business Administration, 2 Masters of Social Work, 16 Masters of Arts(Education), 2 Masters of Divinity, 259 Bachelors of Arts, 241 Bachelors of Business Administration, 293 Bachelors of Science and 313 Bachelors of Social Science.

This was to be the last time that honorary degrees and other degrees are conferred at the same time.



Citations



The Rt. Hon. Lord Todd of Trumpington, OM, FRS

The Right Honorable Lord Todd of Trumpington is the recipient of twenty-nine honorary degrees from all over the world. Today The Chinese University of Hong Kong honours him with yet another degree, to acknowledge his contribution to the growth of science and technology in Hong Kong, as well as his invaluable advice to and warm friendship for the University.

Lord Todd was elected to the Sir Samuel Hall Chair of Chemistry in the University of Manchester in 1938 at the age of thirty, and to the Royal Society four years later. He is one of those very rare scholars who can combine an illustrious academic career with distinguished public service, having held the Presidencies of the Chemical Society, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Chemical Industry, and the Royal Society. He was Chairman of both the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy and the Royal Commission on Medical Education of the United Kingdom. Knighted in 1954, he was further honoured with a life peerage as Baron of Trumpington in 1962, and the Order of Merit in 1977. Lord Todd was also awarded the Pour le Mérite from Germany and the Order of the Rising Sun from Japan, as well as medals and honours too numerous to mention here. He was Master of Christ's College, Cambridge University, and is now Chancellor of the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow.

One may be forgiven for asking whether the

onerous public duties left Lord Todd with any time for scholarly pursuits. This question is shown to be unfounded by the Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded him in 1957, for his research on nucleotides and the chemical structure of nucleic acids, which are the building blocks of life. And, looking back on his pioneering work from this age of genetic engineering, it is certainly right to call him the man who took the first step towards unravelling the mysteries of life.

Lord Todd's links with Hong Kong dated back to the 1950s, when he was first associated with, and subsequently became Chairman of, the Nuffield Foundation, which offers research and training grants to exceptional scientists and engineers throughout the Commonwealth. Lord Todd has also been sharing his wealth of experience and unmatched wisdom with the University, by chairing its Academic Advisory Board on Natural Sciences since 1977, and by becoming an Overseas Member of the University Council a year later.

In 1980, through the generosity of the late Mr. Noel Croucher, the Croucher Foundation was established with Lord Todd as its first Chairman, and vast and exciting opportunities for promising young talents in Hong Kong were opened up. Surely, with a person of Lord Todd's stature and energy at its helm, this well endowed Foundation cannot but make a major impact on the face of science and technology of this area before long. Mr. Chancellor, may I now request Your Excellency to award Lord Todd of Trumpington the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Professor Hua Luogeng

Mathematics is the Queen of Science, whereas number theory is in turn the Queen of Mathematics. Number theory is therefore commonly regarded as transcending all other branches of knowledge, fit for being adored at great heights but not suitable for earthly applications. However, Professor Hua Luogeng is just one of those rare mathematicians who not only can scale the heights of this field but can also relate his findings to practical problems. And the monograph *The application of Number Theory to Numerical Analysis* published by him and Professor Wang Yuan four years ago was just a rare masterpiece along this direction. A year later, at the international conference on number theory held in Durham, England, his exposition on the application of the Fibonacci sequence in number theory to numerical integration also amazed his colleagues. Professor Hua is indeed a master whose creativity is not bound by existing horizons, who yet has his feet firmly on the ground and is always ready to roll up his sleeves.

Professor Hua is renowned for number theory, but his mastery of the entire field of mathematics is truly phenomenal. His first monograph *Additive Prime Number Theory* was published thirty-five years ago, and immediately attracted considerable attention. Since then he has authored numerous papers and monographs in many areas, including number theory, classical groups, harmonic functions, complex functions of several variables, partial differential equation sets and numerical integration, and many became classics in the field. It was therefore no accident that he has earned a position of distinction in international mathematics; was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics at Tsinghua University, Southwest Associated University and Beijing University of China, University of Illinois in U.S.A. and Birmingham University of England, and also the Vice-Presidency of the University of Science and Technology of China; is currently Director of the Institute of Mathematics as well as the Institute of Applied Mathematics of Academia Sinica, and the President of the Chinese Society of Mathematics. Recently, he was also elected as Overseas Member of the U.S. Academy of Sciences.

Professor Hua has been a tireless research worker all his life, and has continued his academic pursuits through times of turmoil. Recently, he in his seventies still published an article in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* to discuss the possibility of simplifying the axioms of special relativity by making

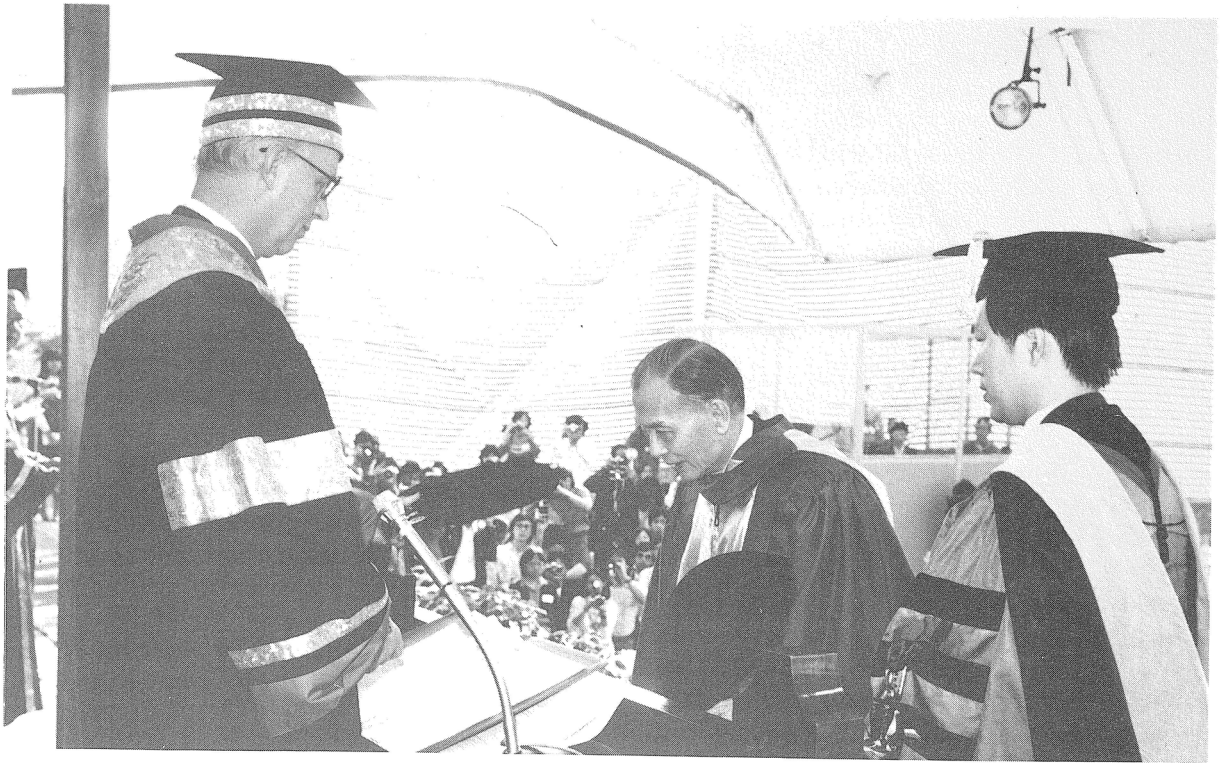
use of the four-dimensional unit sphere.

A prolific scholar of the highest standard, Professor Hua is also a zealous educator and popularizer of mathematical methods for practical applications. During the past two decades he has devoted himself to educating the public in operations research, global programming and similar fields of applied mathematics. To this end, he has crisscrossed the country, visiting upwards of hundreds of schools, communes, factories, mines and making innumerable contributions towards the education of young talents, the solution of practical problems, cutting waste and improving productivity for the nation. China is a great nation with a long history, but its natural resources need further planning for development, and its manpower yet requires more efficient utilization, for both of which Professor Hua has devoted an immense amount of effort, which would surely leave its indelible mark on the modernization of China.

Being from a destitute family, Professor Hua had a hard early boyhood, which did not allow him even to finish secondary education. It was therefore with glee that he announced the three great events which happened to him when he visited the University of Nantes in France in 1979: he received an honorary degree, gave a speech in *Putonghua* outside of China, and enjoyed his very first birthday party given by colleagues in mathematics. Long ago when I was still an undergraduate in the United States I did have the good fortune of making the acquaintance of Professor Hua, then a visiting scholar at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton. At that time, just beginning to be known, and at the height of youthful energy, he was keeping company with some of the best-known scholars in the world such as Albert Einstein, and felt totally at home with them. It is indeed amazing I now have the opportunity of standing here today, thirty-five years afterwards, to extol the great contributions made by Professor Hua towards mathematics and towards China. This surely would also be an unforgettable event in my life.

Although it is with much regret that Professor Hua cannot be here today in person because of illness, we may be relieved somewhat in seeing his son, Dr. Hua Jun Dong, in our midst who has in addition brought the good news that Professor Hua is now rapidly recovering.

Mr. Chancellor, may I now request your Excellency to award Professor Hua Luogeng the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.



Mr. Ho Tim, OBE, JP

The economy of Hong Kong has developed with great rapidity in the past few decades, and changes in its social structure have also been wide and far-reaching. During this period the Hang Seng Bank has transformed itself from a traditional money-changer to a financial giant, providing stability as well as impetus to the economy of Hong Kong. And a key figure who engineered this transformation has been none other than the far-sighted and capable Mr. Ho Tim.

Mr. Ho is a Managing Director of Hang Seng Bank Ltd., as well as the director of sixteen other prominent business concerns, but his interests and achievements are not confined to business and finance. His dedication to public service is well-known and widely admired, and in order to give support to different voluntary agencies and worthy individuals, he has established the Ho Tim Foundation. As the donor who gave generously towards the founding of the S.K.H. Kei Hau Secondary School, and as the Director of the Gold and Silver Exchange Society School, he has also given much support to education. In 1963 he joined the United College Fund-Raising Committee, setting the project in motion, and became a Trustee of the College in the following year; he then served on the United College Endowment Fund

Committee when it was established in 1973, and through active fund-raising and prudent investment, the Fund has now exceeded ten million in value. The rapid growth of United College during the past two decades would not have been possible without the support of its Board of Trustees and the Endowment Fund Committee, and on both Mr. Ho has made notable contributions.

Over the years Mr. Ho has contributed generously to scholarship funds of the constituent Colleges of the University, either in person or through the Ho Tim Foundation. This year the Ho Tim and Ho Yin Foundation has made a further substantial donation for promoting research at the University. His civic leadership was recognized through his appointment as a Justice of the Peace in 1965 and the award of an OBE in 1977.

Mr. Ho is quiet and unassuming to the point of self-effacement. When complimented on his beneficence to education and to the community at large, he would invariably reply with modesty that he was merely fulfilling a pleasant duty. From the vantage point of this rostrum I can see Pi-Ch'iu Building, donated by the Ho brothers, and above it the campus of United College. It is also my pleasant duty indeed, Mr. Chancellor, to request your Excellency to award Mr. Ho Tim the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.



Professor Hsing Mo-huan

Professor Hsing is an outstanding scholar, educator and practitioner of economics. He graduated from National Central University in 1942 during the war. He pursued postgraduate studies at the University of Chicago and Harvard University, and was later visiting fellow at Harvard and Yale. He served as government economist in various research and advisory capacities in Nanking and Taipei, and during the early 1950s helped to lay the foundation for the national accounting system of Taiwan, thus contributing to its economic policy and economic development. In the 1960s he took up the Chair of Economics at the National Taiwan University, founded the Institute of Economic Research at the Academia Sinica, and became the founding director of the Institute, which he held for the next ten years. He was elected a Fellow of Academia Sinica in 1966.

In 1973 Professor Hsing accepted the Chair of Economics at the University, and subsequently served concurrently as, among others, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, Director of the Economic Research Centre, Director of the Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities, Dean of the Graduate School and Chairman of the Senate Committee on General Education, until he retired as Emeritus Professor in October this year. During his tenure, apart from devoting himself to curriculum development and staff recruitment for the fast developing Department of Economics, he actively participated in the government of the University and worked for its reorganization, making lasting contributions towards establishing the present structure of the University.

Despite the weight of responsibility Professor Hsing is nevertheless a concerned teacher and a dedicated research worker. His work over the years has encompassed many areas, including the construction of comprehensive interlocking economic models, measurement of national income, the setting up of national account systems, as well as the formulation of economic policies. He made a highly original contribution towards the method for measuring technological change and inequality in personal income; he also made estimations and computations of Hong Kong's gross domestic product, and made a comparison between Asian and Western countries in their growth rate of manufacturing technology and in income distribution.

Although Professor Hsing's field of specialization originated in the West, his research and professional activities are mainly concerned with applying his knowledge to his native land in the East. Steeped in modern learning, he nonetheless remains addicted to the *Dream of the Red Chamber* and often amuses himself with poetry and calligraphy as typical of traditional Chinese literati. He is a recessive scholar, but at the same time also an active doer and educator. As the University always regards as its special mission the integration of the East and the West, a man who is at home with both the past and the future, with things both Chinese and Western, who can practise as well as discourse, — in short, a man such as Professor Hsing, is surely worthy of its highest honours. Mr. Chancellor, may I therefore request Your Excellency to award Professor Hsing Mo-huan the degree of Doctor of Social Science, *honoris causa*.

Address by Professor Hsing Mo-huan

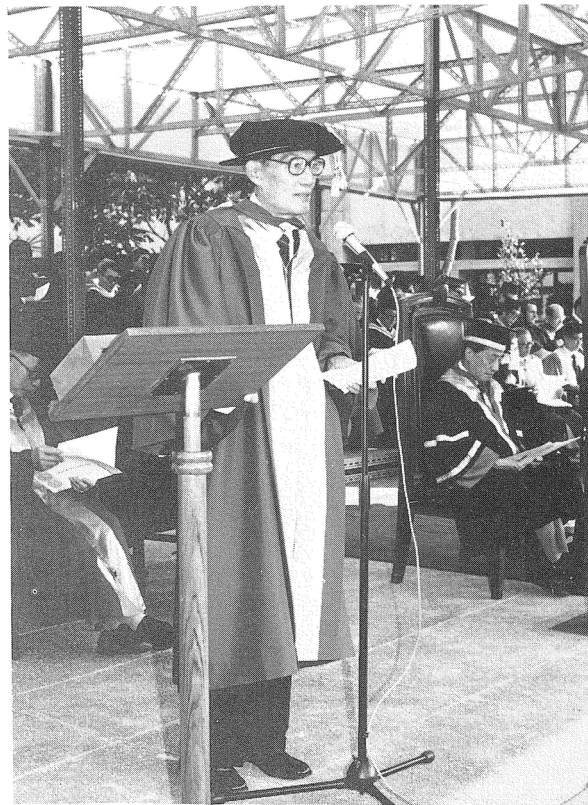
Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, distinguished guests, and friends,

Today I feel greatly privileged by being able to share the honour conferred on my distinguished fellows by The Chinese University of Hong Kong. I am particularly appreciative to the University for being given this excellent opportunity to express my views about the current policy issues concerning the Hong Kong economy.

I may be ridiculed for talking about this topic as if I had ignored altogether the crisis of confidence arising from the uncertainty of the future status of Hong Kong especially during the past three months. In fact, however, I have watched this unfortunate development with great concern. But I myself remain quite optimistic about the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and firmly believe that the continuing progress of the Hong Kong economy remains the strongest pillar supporting the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Therefore, I think the policy issues concerning the Hong Kong economy deserve all the more attention.

There may be different views about the current economic policy of Hong Kong. Perhaps many people know that the Nobel Prize-winning economist Professor Milton Friedman has a very high praise for the success of economic development in Hong Kong, and he attributes this success to the non-intervention policy adopted by Hong Kong Government towards private enterprise. However, his view does not seem to be generally accepted by those who are concerned about Hong Kong's social and economic problems. Friedman was once reminded of the glaring inequality of income distribution in Hong Kong caused by the government's non-intervention policy. But he replied that it would be impossible for the continuing huge inflow of refugees in Hong Kong to be absorbed in the absence of a free market, and that would end up with an even worse income distribution. I fully agree with him on this point.

In both the last and the current year, industrial exports of Hong Kong have shown signs of slowing down, both because of the world-wide economic recession and the competition from the other new industrial countries. This has led many people to suspect that something is fundamentally wrong with the Hong Kong economy. Local industrialists and their sympathizers, therefore, strongly urged Hong Kong Government to change its non-intervention policy. They particularly pointed out that Hong Kong's rivals, Taiwan and South Korea, both adopted a



policy of intervention. To meet their competition, Hong Kong Government should not sit idle in the face of the difficulties now experienced by the local export industries.

Since those who argued for a change in the non-intervention policy specifically referred to the interventionist industrialization policies adopted by Taiwan and South Korea, I would like to say a few more words on the latter. Owing to different backgrounds of economic development of these two countries, it is true that their governments have resorted to strong intervention. However, it is worth noting that at the height of these intervention policies adopted by Taiwan in the 1950s and by South Korea in the 1960s, Hong Kong's industries developed in the climate of free competition were prospering, and nobody bothered to request the Government to change its non-intervention policy towards private enterprise. This is of course because the non-intervention policy then proved correct. The fact that Taiwan's and South Korea's industries began to be able to compete with Hong Kong's afterwards is not because Taiwan and South Korea had stepped up intervention. On the contrary, it is because they had gradually reduced intervention, thereby increasingly enhancing the efficiency of

the free market and private enterprise.

At present, both Taiwan and South Korea have yet to overcome many basic problems, and their policy direction appears a little wavering in view of the pressing economic recession. But I have no doubt that their long-term policy would be towards further increasing the role of the free market and private enterprise.

Whatever efforts are made by Taiwan and South Korea, however, it would be quite difficult for them to make their enterprise system - i.e., the whole complex of manufacturing, marketing and financing - comparable to Hong Kong's in the foreseeable future. And neither Taiwan nor South Korea has done any better than Hong Kong in the provision of the infrastructure needed for further development.

On the basis of this observation, I have good reason to place strong confidence in the future of the Hong Kong economy. If Hong Kong Government should be persuaded to change its non-intervention policy merely to tide over the temporary difficulties faced by the export industries, I cannot help being worried about the possible impairment of the now healthy enterprise system. From the long-term point of view, this would be very unfortunate.

In my personal view, if the future of the Hong Kong economy has anything to be worried about, that would be the comparatively slow technological progress of Hong Kong's industries. The basic reason for this appears rather ironical, and this is the over-abundance of cheap labour! As we all know, the latter has been the most important motivating power of Hong Kong's economic development. Its adequate supply in the 1950s and 1960s was responsible for the comparative advantage of Hong Kong's labour-intensive industries in overseas markets. However, the extended growth of the labour-intensive industries over too long a period has also seriously hampered technological progress. Imagine if the supply of cheap labour had been gradually exhausted in Hong Kong in the late 1950s, followed by rapid rises in wages, Hong Kong's labour-intensive industries would most likely have lost their comparative advantage in the competitive overseas markets in the 1960s when Taiwan and South Korea began to develop their

labour-intensive export industries. Under such circumstances, the then favourable world economic climate and the highly adaptative ability of Hong Kong's entrepreneurs should have combined to make the local industries increasingly moving from labour-intensiveness towards technology intensiveness, thus enabling Hong Kong to maintain its technological lead over Taiwan and South Korea in the following years.

Unfortunately, in spite of the strenuous effort made by Hong Kong Government, illegal refugees have continued to pour into this island and have resulted in an unabated supply of cheap, low-quality labour. It is this fact which is directly responsible for the lingering-on of the labour-intensive industries and the relative sluggishness of technological progress. Now that Hong Kong's labour-intensive industries have clearly lost their comparative advantage, the question of '1997' has inopportunistically cast a shadow of doubt in the minds of the industrialists at a time when long-term investment is badly needed to speed up technological advance. Furthermore, the confidence crisis arising from the uncertainty of the future status of Hong Kong during the last three months has inevitably brought severe damage to the Hong Kong economy. This development is most regrettable, especially from the long-term point of view.

On the basis of my optimism about the future of the Hong Kong economy, I wish to suggest the following, to help solve some of the basic problems within the scope of the existing positive non-intervention policy, meanwhile hoping that the general public stays cool and that Hong Kong Government can find a better solution to prevent the continuing influx of illegal immigrants so as to reduce the supply of cheap labour.

1. Hong Kong Government has already recognized the importance of helping the local industries to step up technological innovation, as testified by the provision of a generous allowance for depreciation on imported new factory equipment. This is a great stride forward and should bring about the desired beneficial effects. I now suggest that, to the extent practical, the royalty payable for patents acquired by local industrialists in an attempt to upgrade the existing technology be deducted from

corporate profits before tax for the first five years. This measure, if effectively implemented, would complement the provision of accelerated depreciation in inducing technological innovation.

2. The medium and small industrial enterprises remain important to Hong Kong's economic development. And in fact these industries are often potentially more innovative than the established large enterprises. However, I was given to understand that most of the medium and small enterprises could not share the same access to financial accommodation enjoyed by the large ones, and the rate of interest charged on loans to the former is appreciably higher in general. As most financial institutions tend to over-estimate the risk of loans to the former, the interest charged on their loans is also correspondingly higher than the social cost of utilization of funds by these enterprises. This necessarily entails a hindrance to the normal growth of these industrial enterprises with attendant consequences. This problem, in fact, had long received attention from Hong Kong Government, and this explains the introduction of the Small Industry Loan Scheme in 1972. However, this scheme has proved to be quite ineffective, being too restrictive and complex in implementation. I now suggest that Hong Kong Government take initiative to set up a semi-official insurance agency whose function is to guarantee possible risks of loans to medium and small factories primarily on the principle of insurance. Once the loans they request are insured by this agency, they can be directly arranged with any bank; and the interest rate to be charged on these loans should in principle be exactly the same as chargeable to loans to large enterprises. It is my belief that this arrangement would encourage the medium and small industrial enterprises to take calculated risks and, therefore, should produce immediate favourable effect on the further development of the economy of Hong Kong.

3. Hong Kong Government has done some very useful work in promoting technical training for adults. But, to be honest, I would say this compares still quite unfavourably with what the Singaporean Government has achieved and there is a lot more to be done for Hong Kong to catch up with Singapore in this area.

As regards advanced technology, the local industries will primarily continue to rely on transfer of know-how from overseas. But it takes a lot of innovation to transfer advanced technology. For this reason and for the effective operation of factories with transferred technology, there will also be a genuine need for a sufficient number of locally-trained specialists. Furthermore, comprehensive up-grading technology necessarily brings along socio-economic diversification, which in turn implies the need for more high-calibre personnel in various fields.

In this connection, the far-sightedness of Hong Kong Government in assigning high priority to the development of tertiary education and human investment is particularly praiseworthy. In view of the huge amounts of resources needed in satisfying numerous competing social needs relative to what is available to the Government, I leave open whether a third university should be set up at the present stage of development of tertiary education in Hong Kong. But I believe there is still ample room for the existing two universities to be expanded and strengthened, and I would also like to see the existing qualified senior secondary private colleges or their selected departments duly accredited and supported. In the development of education in science and technology, I am fully for setting up a second Polytechnic; but I think the science and engineering programmes of the two universities should be more fully developed on the existing foundations. I honestly feel that if the good science faculty of The Chinese University is not used as a base to set up a parallel engineering school, it simply means a waste of resources, just as in the case of the University's good social science faculty not being complemented by a parallel school of law.

To conclude this speech, I wish to remind Hong Kong Government that France, West Germany, and Japan have respectively established a technological institute in Singapore under technical co-operation agreements. The circumstances may not be quite the same in Hong Kong as in Singapore in this respect. But I think it is worthwhile for Hong Kong Government to seriously explore the possibility of similar technical co-operation programmes.

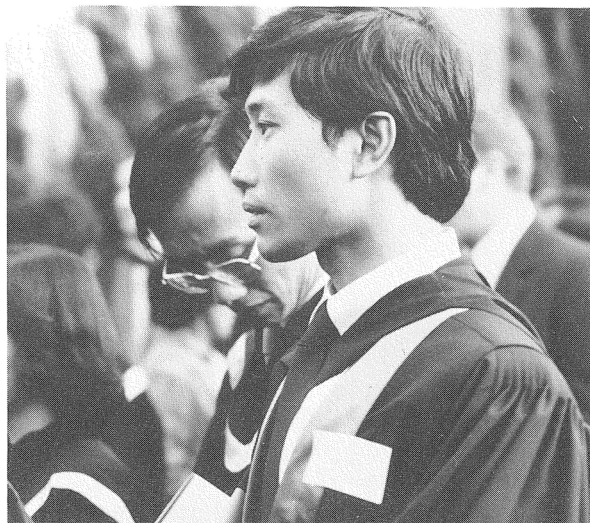
REALIZATION OF A LONG - CHERISHED DREAM

—Kwong Chung-Ping

Mr. Kwong Chung-Ping, the first Ph.D. of the University, is a local youth who has never attended any matriculation courses, not to say undergraduate courses.

Dr. Kwong, after graduating from a local Chinese middle school (Pui Kui Middle School) in 1970, attended the Hong Kong Technical College (which has now become the Hong Kong Polytechnic), taking the one-year mechanic course in radio, and the Morrison Hill Technical Institute, taking a two-year technician course. He then worked in a computer firm as a technician. But being an enterprising young man with a definite aim in life, which is to devote himself to scholarship, he planned carefully for his future, wasting no time to realize his aim. While working he studied for the CEI (Council of Engineering Institutions) Examination on his own, and obtained a qualification equivalent to a Bachelor's degree. He then went to study for his Master's degree in the United Kingdom in 1975. Coming first in his class, Dr. Kwong, who has always been a brilliant student, was awarded a studentship to pursue his doctoral studies. However, as he was not too interested in the research specified, he soon gave up the studentship, and returned to Hong Kong in 1978. He then became a demonstrator of the Electronics Department of this University. When the University launched its first Ph.D. Programme in Electronics in 1980, he resigned to take up full-time studies. He completed his thesis in two years' time under the supervision of Professor Chen Chih-Fan.

For the diligent Mr. Kwong, becoming a Ph.D. is but a matter of time. He set his mind on dedicating himself to research at an early age and never loses sight of his objective. He is now a Lecturer at the Hong Kong Polytechnic. He has written for the Bulletin the following article, which gives us an idea of how he worked his way up through unremitting efforts and constancy of purpose.



From the autumn of 1974 to the summer of 1975, on Sundays and public holidays I used to catch the early train to the University campus in Shatin with a pile of books. I was preparing for the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) Examination then. The serene environment of the University was conducive to my studies, and I did not leave till dark.

From the joyful looks of The Chinese University students whom I met, it was not difficult for me, an outsider then, to see that they were enjoying their study and life here. In the reading rooms, they could spend a whole day reading; when tired, they could go out and stretch their legs on the lawns, rest their eyes on the picturesque sceneries of Tolo Harbour, or have a cup of coffee in the canteen while chatting with fellow-students on almost anything. How I envied them! I could hardly conceive then that I could become one of them - these blessed people - five years later.

In the autumn of 1975, I went to England to further my studies after passing the CEI Examination. I obtained my Master's Degree at the Loughborough University after two years. As the best student in the class, I was awarded a studentship to pursue a Ph.D. programme. I could have graduated in two years. But in less than a year's time, I found that I was not really interested in the research topic for which the studentship was awarded. So after careful deliberation, I decided to give up what I was not really interested in and go back home. That gave me another opportunity to get acquainted with The Chinese University.

In fact, my decision to take up research as

my career was made soon after I completed my secondary education. Although I did not enroll in any matriculation course and took a different path instead by learning to be a technician and actually working as such, I had not really lost sight of my aim. That was why I began to study on my own for the CEI Examination while I was a technician, hoping that I might later on be admitted to a graduate school straight away. That was also why the temporary 'setback' in England could not foil my aspiration. When I came back to Hong Kong in September 1978, I tried very hard, on the one hand, to look for a job so that I could save enough money to further my studies abroad again in a graduate programme which I liked; on the other hand, I explored the possibility of furthering my studies locally. Naturally, The Chinese University, which I admired, was the first that came to my mind.

So I wrote to Professor Chen Chih-Fan of the Department of Electronics to enquire about the postgraduate programme. I even took the liberty of going to his office and asked him to read my papers published in England. I did not become a graduate student at the University right away, but I was given a job as demonstrator in the Department. However, I knew at that time that the Department was going to offer a Ph.D. programme in the near future. In September 1980, I registered as a Ph.D. student with Professor Chen Chih-Fan as my Supervisor. I finally became what I longed for five years ago - a student at The Chinese University.

In retrospect, the great joy I derived from my two years' study at The Chinese University was inseparable from the institution's academic atmosphere. My Supervisor, Professor Chen, is an open-minded, far-sighted and learned teacher. He never tried to influence my research interest but only showed me the possible directions and helped me to build up my interests in more areas. And when I had achieved some results in my research, he would

further enlighten and stimulate me with his brilliant ideas. In a nutshell, I was given ample freedom to conduct my research, but at the same time I was given adequate guidance so that I would not lose my bearings. What benefited me even more was the many tête-à-têtes with Professor Chen. His emphasis on the creativity of research was truly beneficial to me. He always advised me not to read too many books, something which I could not quite understand at first. Only after I had learned more about the research methods did it dawn on me that he meant 'learning without thought is labour lost'. Research, after all, involves thinking more than anything else.

Apart from the influence of Professor Chen, I have also enjoyed the exchange of views with many friends and fellow-students. I could clearly remember that I came to know more about mathematics through discussion with the Research Assistants and other graduate students of my Department. The precious friendship, developed through academic interaction, was quite unknown to me when I was abroad. I am still nostalgic about the free academic atmosphere of The Chinese University and the congenial human relationship that I have enjoyed there.

I was reading the biography of the great mathematician D. Hilbert at the time when I wrote this article. He and other mathematicians like H. Minkowski and A. Hurwitz were often found discussing mathematical problems while strolling under apple trees. This was one of their experiences which I envied. I would think that one day The Chinese University would also witness such wonderful things happening on its campus. With such a short history, The Chinese University is naturally at a disadvantage in terms of facilities and other material resources. However, I believe this is not too important. By upholding the principle of academic freedom and boosting research, our University can surely produce more outstanding young men and contribute even more to society.

THE PH.D. PROGRAMME IN ELECTRONICS

— Chan Chih-Fan

Professor Chen Chih-Fan, Professor of Electronics, is the Supervisor of Dr. Kwong Chung-Ping. He has kindly written for the Bulletin this article, introducing us to the Ph.D. programme in Electronics as well as the research of his first Ph.D. student here.

There are, generally speaking, two main systems of doctoral programmes, the old and the new.

The new system is characterized by its course work requirement. A student is required to complete a certain number of units of courses before he can take the Ph.D. qualifying examination. It is only when he has passed the examination that he can register as a Ph.D. candidate. He is expected to write a thesis when he has completed his research and upon submission of his thesis, he is required to attend an oral examination conducted by a panel consisting of several professors of the institution. Successful candidates will be recommended by the Faculty for the award of a Ph.D. degree. This is the system most commonly adopted by American universities.

The old system is research-oriented and there is no course work requirement. A candidate is given one or half a year's time to prove his suitability for the programme. By the end of the prescribed time, he is required to submit a research paper or report, on the basis of which the professors will decide whether he is qualified to continue with his doctoral studies. If found qualified, he is to carry out his own research and eventually write a thesis embodying the results of his study. The oral examination is conducted by a panel consisting of an external examiner and internal examiners, of which his supervisor will not be a member. Successful candidates will be awarded a Ph.D. degree on the recommendation of the Senate. This system is often identified with Cambridge University of the United Kingdom.

The research-oriented Ph.D. Programme is so designed as to minimize any unnecessary interference with students' studies. Research, after all, mainly involves the development of new ideas or the breaking away from the old, both of which can hardly be achieved by taking prescribed courses. The course work requirement, stipulated by most American universities, of Ph.D. candidates has often hindered rather than facilitated students' research and has thus led to a waste of time.

The system adopted by The Chinese University is a mixture of the two, but is more inclined to the old. Take the Electronics Division for example. A Master's degree holder is not required to take any course work. Instead, he is required to publish in international academic journals one or two research papers embodying the preliminary findings of his study, which are equivalent to the research reports at Cambridge. On the basis of these papers, we will decide whether he is qualified to proceed. The oral examination also combines features of both systems. It is conducted by a Thesis Committee, which is chaired by an external examiner (as in the old system) and has the candidate's Supervisor as a member (as in the new).

As Mr. Kwong Chung-Ping, the 1st Ph.D. candidate of the Electronics Division of this University, is a Master of the British Loughborough University, he was not required to take any courses and was able to carry out his research immediately after he registered. During the two years of his study, he published six research papers: two in the American *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, two in the *International Journal of Systems Science* (UK) and two in the *International Journal of Control* (UK). The first four were written in collaboration with his Supervisor, and the last two on his own. Such outstanding results are rare even in American and British graduate schools. His oral examination was chaired by Professor William Schneider, Professor of the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Houston. The other members of the Thesis Committee were from the University. After his thesis defense, the Committee unanimously recommended that Mr. Kwong be awarded the Ph.D. degree. The topic of his research is in the area of advanced technology. His thesis is full of new ideas and insight, especially the last two chapters, which have been rewritten into two independent papers and published in the *International Journal of Control*.

Council Appointments

* Dr. the Hon. P.C. Woo and Sir Run Run Shaw have been re-elected by the Board of Trustees of United College as members of the University Council for a further period of three years, beginning 16th March, 1983, upon the expiry of their current terms of office.

* The Hon. Maria Tam Wai-chu has been elected by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council as a member of the University Council to replace the

Hon. Lydia Dunn, who was appointed Treasurer of the University. The Unexpired term of Miss Dunn is from 24th October, 1982 to 17th October, 1984.

* The University Council, at its meeting on 7th December, 1982, approved the re-appointment of Professor G.H. Choa and Professor Bay-sung Hsu as Pro-Vice-Chancellors, each for a term of two years, upon the expiry of their present terms of office on 28th February, 1983.

News on Committees

Budget Committee

A Budget Committee has been set up to provide coordination of planning and financial control throughout the University. Its membership is as follows:

Chairman: Professor Bay-sung Hsu

Members: Dr. Philip Fu

Professor D.C. Lau

Dr. Rance Lee

Professor L.B. Thrower

Ex-officio Members:

Bursar

Registrar

Secretary

Secretary: Dr. Stanislaus Hu

Assistant Secretary: Mr. Paul Wong

The term of appointment is two academic years (except for the ex-officio members), beginning 1982.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (a) to make recommendation to the Administrative and Planning Committee (AAPC) on all matters concerning financial procedure and planning; and
- (b) to undertake such other tasks as may be referred by AAPC.

Sub-Committee for Emergency Bursaries and Loans

A Sub-Committee for Emergency Bursaries and Loans has been established under the Senate Committee on University Scholarships. Membership of the Sub-Committee is as follows:

Chairman: Dr. C.Y. Lee

Representing the Chairman of the Senate Committee on University Scholarships

Members: Mr. B.H. Mok
Dean of Students, Chung Chi College
Dr. Y.C. Wong
Dean of Students, New Asia College
Dr. K.P. Fung
Dean of Students, United College
Dr. Y.M. Choy
Director of Student Affairs
Mr. Ha Kam Wai
Student member of the Joint Committee on Student Finance

Secretary: Miss Susanna Chan
Representing the Secretary of the Senate Committee on University Scholarships

The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee are:

- (a) to monitor the allocation of emergency bursaries and loans in the University;
- (b) to handle cases of appeal and hardships falling outside the Joint Committee on Student Finance Scheme and to recommend awards appropriate to such cases; and
- (c) to report its proceedings annually to the main Committee, i.e. the Senate Committee on University Scholarships.

New Member Appointed to AAC and Senate APC

The Director of Student Affairs has been appointed a member of the Administrative Affairs Committee (AAC), and has been invited as an observer of the University Council. The membership of the Senate Academic Planning Committee (APC) has also been enlarged to include the Director as an ex-officio member.

Town Centre of the Three-Year MBA Programme Opened



The Centre of the University's Three-Year Programme leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) was officially opened on 20th January, 1983 by the Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the Chief Secretary of the Government. Other members of the official party at the opening ceremony were Dr. Q.W. Lee, Chairman of the Council; Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Cheng Yu Tung and Mr. Fung King Hey, Co-Chairmen of the Programme's Advisory Board; and Professor Y.T. Chung, Director of the Programme. The Ceremony was attended by about one hundred guests, including members of the Council and the Programme's Advisory Board, donors of the Town Centre premises, as well as staff of the University.

After Dr. Ma Lin extended his welcome to the guests, Dr. Q.W. Lee delivered a speech. He remarked, "the Programme occupies a unique position in the University. It owes its very existence as much to our belief in the local need for a part-time training course in advanced management skills as to the good will and generosity of the business community in Hong Kong." He also expressed that he shared the conviction of Messrs. Cheng Yu Tung and Fung King Hey put forth in the 'Forewords' of the commemorative brochure that 'the education and training of talented young people, providing them with the skills to serve an increasingly sophisticated community, is an important requisite to maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability'.

In his opening address, the Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave pointed out that "Proven literacy and numeracy must be prerequisites for any aspiring students of business administration" and that "studies in business administration should not be regarded as just another department of academic education, albeit postgraduate, but as a high level form of vocational training designed to equip students to tackle real business problems". He deemed the Programme as "having a real influence on the future pattern and speed of development of Hong Kong's economy".

The Town Centre, in East Ocean Centre in Tsimshatsui East, was purchased with a fund of over seven million Hong Kong dollars raised by members of the Advisory Board of the Programme, especially the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Fung and Mr. Cheng, and generously donated by members of the local business community. It occupies a floor area of over 360 square metres, comprising three classrooms each with a seating capacity of sixty to seventy students, as well as office area and rooms for seminar and small group discussion. Computer terminals connected to the computer systems of the University were also installed at the Centre.

An information brochure on the Faculty of Business Administration (**Editor's note:** a copy of which is sent with this issue of the *Chinese University Bulletin*) was published for distribution to guests together with the commemorative brochure.

News in Brief

Reorganization of Research Institutes/Centres

The Senate, at its meeting on 22nd September, 1982, approved the reorganization of research institutes and centres to facilitate inter-disciplinary collaborations and to pool the research and teaching resources. The institutes and centres have been reorganized as follows:

Institute of Chinese Studies

Honorary Director: Professor Cheng Te-k'un

Art Gallery

Acting Curator: Dr. Mayching Kao

Assistant Curators: Mr. Peter Lam
Mr. Philip Mak

Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art

Honorary Director: Professor Cheng Te-k'un

Comparative Literature and Translation Centre

Director: Mr. Stephen Soong

The Ng Tor-Tai Chinese Language Research Centre

Director: Professor D.C. Lau

Deputy Director: Mr. C.H. Sheung

Institute of Science and Technology

Director: Dr. H.M. Chang

Chinese Medicinal Material Research Centre

Director: Dr. H.M. Chang

The Research Centre for Food Protein Production and Hung On-to Research Centre for Machine Translation, formerly under the Institute, were renamed Research Laboratory for Food Protein Production and Hung On-to Research Laboratory, and placed under the Biology and the Computer Science Departments, respectively.

Institute of Social Studies

Director: Dr. Rancé Lee

The six former research centres under the Institute, which was originally called Institute of Social Studies and the Humanities, have been reorganized into:

Centre for Contemporary Asian Studies

Director: Dr. H.C. Kuan

Associate Director: Mr. Leonard Chu

Centre for Hong Kong Studies

Director: Dr. T.B. Lin

Associate Director: Dr. S.K. Lau

B.Sc in Electronics Wins IEE Recognition

The Accreditation Committee of the Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE), after deliberation on a report submitted by the Visiting Panel, who visited the Electronics Department last March, decided to accredit the University's B.Sc. (Electronics) degree, Second Class Honours or above, initially for a period of five years, starting 1982/83. A review of the Electronics course will be conducted at the end of the five-year period.

The accreditation enables the holder of B.Sc. in Electronics to join IEE as an Associate Member without further examinations, and after having practised as an electrical engineer for five years, the Associate Member will be invited to join as a Full Member (MIEE). An MIEE possesses, by statutory rights, the title of Chartered Electrical Engineer, and because of the formal recognition by the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI), an MIEE is entitled to use the designation of Chartered Engineer (C.Eng.).

Research Laboratory on Food Protein Production Gets International Affiliation

The Research Laboratory on Food Protein Production (RLPP) of the University has joined the UNESCO Bangkok Microbiological Resources Centre (MIRCEN).

The Bangkok MIRCEN is one of the nine MIRCENs in the world, interacting with the Regional Network of Microbiology in Southeast Asia. It presently operates in cooperation with its three affiliated laboratories, which are respectively associated with the Universities of the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore. Its major programmes include: a. culture collection for biotechnology, education and applied research; b. organization of regional training courses; and c. promotion of research on micro-organisms through the provision of research grants and information dissemination.

Affiliation with the Bangkok MIRCEN will not only enable the RLPP to benefit from the former's activities but also to establish closer links with other member laboratories, thereby strengthening its own research.

Honours for University Officers

Sir Edward Youde, the Chancellor, and Dr. Ma Lin, the Vice-Chancellor, were in the 1983 list of the Queen's New Year Honours.

Sir Edward Youde was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George

(GCMG). Dr. Ma Lin was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) (Honorary).

Appointments of Honorary Professors

* Professor Jao Tsung-i, Emeritus Professor, has been appointed Honorary Professor of Fine Arts for the academic year 1982/83 to teach Chinese painting.

* Professor C.N. Yang, Nobel Laureate, Einstein Professor and Director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, State University of New York at Stony Brook, has been appointed Honorary Professor of Physics of the University from 16th December, 1982 to 1st April, 1983 to teach the course "Topics in Theoretical Physics"

Professor Yang has also accepted an invitation from Chung Chi College to serve as a Visiting Fellow of the College during the same period.

* Professor Feng Xian-ming, Head of Research Unit, Palace Museum, Beijing, has been appointed Honorary Professor of Fine Arts from January to April, 1983 to teach the course "History of Chinese Minor Arts". Professor Feng will also conduct a seminar on Chinese ceramics.

Inaugural Lectures

Two professors delivered their inaugural lectures in January, 1983:

Professor S.W. Tam, Chair of Chemistry:
"Major Developments in Organic Chemistry in the Last Quarter-Century" (14th January)

Professor David Gwilt, Chair of Music:
"Talking about Talking about Music"
(21st January)

Renaming of Offices

The Administrative Affairs Committee of the University has approved the renaming of the following two offices under the Secretariat:

The Fire Prevention and Security Unit was renamed **Security Unit** with effect from 1st December, 1982.

The Public Relations and Information Section was renamed **Information and General Affairs Section** with effect from 1st January, 1983.

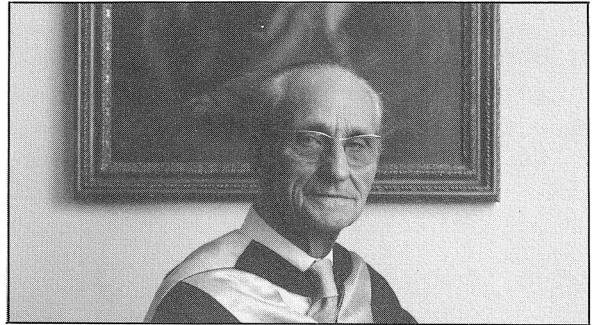
CUSA Executive Committee 1982/83 Elected

The Staff Association of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUSA) elected the Executive Committee for 1982/83 at its Annual General Meeting held on 27th October, 1982. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

President: Mr. Perry Siu
Vice-President: Mrs. Louisa Leung

Secretary: Mr. Rupert Chan
Treasurer: Mr. William H.C. Wan
Information Officer: Dr. Poon Wah-tung
Assistant Secretary: Ms Stella Ng
Members: Mr. Vincent Chen
Mr. Jackford Hau
Mr. Hau Siu-kwan
Mr. Nip Ka-bik

Obituaries



Dr. C.F. Moore

Dr. Charles Frankland Moore, an honorary graduate of the University, passed away on 15th April, 1982. He was eighty-three.

A distinguished, brave and much decorated soldier of the two world wars, he devoted his life to voluntary and charitable works. He was Chairman of the Sino-British Fellowship Trust, which provides scholarships of academic exchange between the United Kingdom and Asia, and it was because of his work with the Trust that he had a close association with the University. He had particular interest in youth and held positions with the Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied and the National Association of Youth Clubs. The list of other charities in which he was involved is extensive. He was appointed OBE in the 1982 New Year's Honours for his untiring work for the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association (BLESMA).

Miss Tsang Yuk-hing

Miss Tsang Yuk-hing, Assistant Lecturer in Accounting and Finance, passed away on 24th December, 1982 in an aviation accident at the Guangzhou Airport. She was twenty-six.

Miss Tsang received her tertiary education in the United States, where she obtained her degrees of BBA and MBA from the University of Texas. Upon her return to Hong Kong, she joined the Department of Accounting and Finance of the University in August 1979, as Temporary Assistant Lecturer and was appointed Assistant Lecturer in 1980.

The New Department of Statistics

As the social needs for Statistics in various fields, such as commerce, industry and education, steadily grow, the University finds it essential that the Statistics Section, which was set up in 1978-79 under the Department of Mathematics, be developed into a full-fledged Department. In the current academic year, an independent Department of Statistics was established in the Faculty of Science, offering the following courses: (1st year) Pro-Seminar, (2nd year) Fundamentals of Statistics, Statistical Programming, Introductory Statistics I & II, (3rd year) Experimental Designs, Applied Regression, Statistical Quality Control, Actuarial Science, Survey Sampling, Data Analysis, (4th year) Applied Multivariate Analysis, Time Series and Forecasting, Computational Statistics, and Path Analysis to its major and minor students.

This year, the number of major students is seventeen, which is the quota for majors. There is, however, no fixed quota for minors and the enrolment comes to 327. As the programme continues to consolidate and develop, it is anticipated that enrolment will steadily increase.

A graduate programme in Applied Mathematics including Statistics was offered by the Mathematics Division of the Graduate School before the establishment of the Division of Statistics in 1981. This graduate Division now offers an M.Phil. Degree Programme in Statistics. This year, the number of graduate students totals five.

In order to promote academic exchanges and research interests in Statistics, the Statistics Department holds regular seminars. Each member of the Department has his own research interests: Dr. N.N. Chan – regression models and regression designs, and functional and structural relationships; Dr. Lee Sik Yum and Dr. Leung Chi Ying – methods in multivariate analysis; Dr. Lam Hing Kam – the calculation problems in statistical distributions. The research interests of Professor Howell Tong can be seen in his profile.

The University is considering the introduction of a part-time undergraduate programme in Statistics in 1987-88 and is exploring the possibility of offering a Part-time Master or Diploma Course in Managerial and Social Statistics under the Department.

Professor Howell Tong

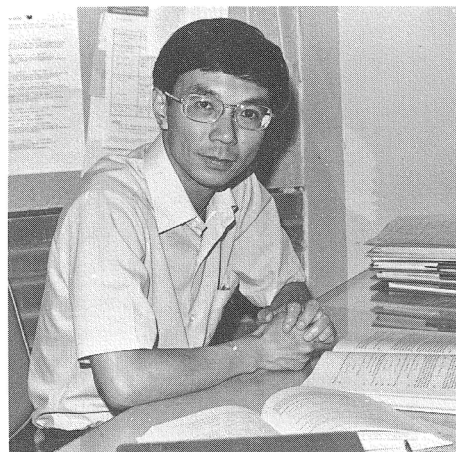
Professor of Statistics

Professor Howell Tong was born in 1944 in Hong Kong. He was awarded his B.Sc. degree (with first class honours in Mathematics) in 1966 and Ph.D. degree in 1972 at the Victoria University of Manchester. He was appointed a demonstrator at his alma mater in 1968 and reached the rank of Senior Lecturer in 1977. He joined this University in August 1982 to take up the newly created Chair of Statistics in the Science Faculty.

Professor Tong is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. In 1974, he was sponsored by the Royal Society of London as a Visiting Fellow to Japan and spent six months at the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tokyo. In 1981, he conducted a two-month lecturing tour of China, at the invitation of Professor L.K. Hua of the Institute of Applied Mathematics (Beijing), again supported by the Royal Society of London. He has published about forty papers in reputable journals such as the *Journal of Royal Statistical Society*, *Biometrika*, *Journal of Applied Probability*, *Transactions of Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering*, *International Journal of Control* and *Journal of Time Series Analysis*.

His speciality is time series analysis, a subject to which he has devoted over fifteen years. He is particularly interested in extending existing methodology of time series analysis to non-stationary and non-linear situations of important practical significance. The contents of his doctoral thesis formed the basis of a paper on non-stationary time series, which he read jointly with his supervisor, Professor M.B. Priestley, to the Royal Statistical Society in 1972. In 1980, he read a paper on non-linear time series to the same learned Society. Besides, he has a very genuine interest in practical applications, covering forecasting, automatic control, information science, signal processing, commerce, ecology, hydrology, geophysics, meteorology etc. In the last five years, he has developed a new methodology of non-linear time series analysis, generically called the *threshold models*, and is completing a monograph on the subject.

An Interview with Professor Howell Tong



Q. The Statistics Section was set up in the Department of Mathematics in 1978-79. Is it ready to be expanded into a full department in just four years' time?

A: In fact, the establishment of the Statistics Department was originally planned for the last academic year but was delayed for financial reasons. Nowadays no matter what you study, be it science, engineering, medicine, sociology, commerce, or even the humanities (say, linguistics), some knowledge of Statistics is needed. That is why the number of Statistics minors at this University has been increasing quite rapidly during the last four years, and in 1981-82 it was approximately three hundred. Mounting need for statisticians in the government, the business sector and secondary schools which offer matriculation Statistics courses has also pressed for the early establishment of the department. Under such circumstances, further delay would be most unwise especially when the University already has all the resources for the introduction of a major programme: we have an adequate number of Statistics teachers in the University.

Q. But I understand that some of them do not really belong to the Statistics Department.

A. Right. They were here before the establishment of our Department and were recruited by the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Community Medicine. The presence of Statistics teachers in other departments testifies to the practical value and the diversified nature of Statistics. These fellow statisticians are our 'contacts' and may help to promote interdisciplinary cooperation. At present, our Department is trying to design some programmes to satisfy the needs of those departments which require their students to learn Statistics and to offer more elective

courses for interested students. We are also planning to hold formal or informal seminars, regularly if possible, so as to strengthen the ties between all the statisticians within the University. Statistics teachers in other departments can only have limited exchange on Statistics with other members of their home departments.

Q. Does your Department have other kinds of interdisciplinary cooperation as well?

A. One of the characteristics of Statistics is that it is very much interrelated with other disciplines. Therefore, interdisciplinary cooperation is very natural to us. We consider it a pleasure to discuss and work out statistical problems with other colleagues. We also hope to bring all the Statistics teachers and those interested in the discipline together to form a consultative group and render services to members of the University and the public.

Q. What do you think of the curriculum of the Statistics Department?

A. The Statistics programme was drafted, before my appointment, with the help of several famous British statisticians, one of whom is the world-renowned Professor R.L. Plackett of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Consequently there are some similarities between the programmes of the two universities. However, in our programme, a systematic introduction of the basic theories is given mainly in the first two years, leaving those courses which emphasize applications mostly to the last two years. Such a programme design is a little different from that of many other British universities. Take the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, from which I came, for example. There, theoretical and applied courses are taught side by side through

all the three years of undergraduate studies.

Our programme, which is geared to meet practical needs in the Hong Kong society, has placed slightly more emphasis on application than theory. Courses like Data Analysis, Applied Regression Analysis and Applied Multivariate Analysis are 'applied' rather than 'pure' Statistics. Since our Department is new, there is of course room for improvement as it develops. On balance, I think that the programme is just right for the present stage.

Q. What is the relationship between Statistics and Mathematics?

A. Statistics has long become an independent discipline and is not a branch of Mathematics. However, they are very closely related. The main difference between the two is in the way of thinking: Mathematics mainly involves logical thinking but Statistics involves both logical and non-logical thinking. For example, induction but not deduction is used to construct statistical models from available data, but drawing conclusions from these models still employs mathematical methods.

Q. Could you explain to us laymen the way to construct a model?

A. The statistician will have to do some educated guess work if he has to construct a model purely from the data and no additional information is available. Of course, it would be the height of our creativeness if we could use our imagination to construct a model never conceived before. However, normally we would draw on past experience and use old models proven successful, such as the linear models, which are most frequently employed. So we can say that Statistics is at the same time a science and an art.

Q. Could you enlighten us on the origin of Statistics?

A. The mathematical basis of Statistics is the theory of probability, which is closely linked with games, gambling and divination (God). The frequent discovery by archaeologists of early forms of dice made from ox-bones by men's early ancestors testifies to the long history of the above activities.

However, it was not until the Renaissance that knowledge about the operational laws of gambling began to be developed. And it was in the 17th century that these laws were formally stated for the first time in the precise language of mathematics by two famous French mathematicians, Pascal and Fermat, in their correspondence. The modern development of probability theory started in the thirties of this century with the Russian mathematician, A.N. Kolmogorov, playing the leading role. (He is still alive today.) The subject is still undergoing very rapid development.

As for Statistics, it may be said that it was first developed in Britain. For nearly a century previous to 1750, Britain had experienced relatively stable government, which had permitted the development of trade, industry and agriculture. She was thus much more rapidly and completely industrialized and modernized than any other country. It therefore seems natural that Britain should become the cradle of Statistics. The word 'Statistics' itself is the product of the late 18th century and the early 19th century. Some of the early applications of Statistics were (1) in actuarial science, e.g. the design of the life table by John Graunt in 1662; (2) in Epidemiology, e.g. the study of the spread of diseases; (3) in Economics, e.g. the study of business cycles; and (4) in agriculture, e.g. the effectiveness of fertilizers.

Q. When was the development of Statistics accelerated?

A. It was not until the early 20th century that Statistics was fully developed, again in Britain. Famous British statisticians at the time included K. Pearson and his son E. Pearson, both professors at the University College, University of London, Sir R.A. Fisher, Weldon, Galton, and Greenwood etc. Through the efforts of these pioneers, great strides were made in the discipline. In particular, Sir R.A. Fisher, sometimes known as the Father of Modern Statistics, set up the theoretical basis for statistical inference.

Q. At present, which countries are most advanced in Statistics?

A. Besides Britain, there are the United States, India and Australia. In the United States, the applications of Statistics in industries, commerce and administration have been very widespread. In certain areas, she can be said to have surpassed Britain. As for India and Australia, because they were once closely associated with the British rule, they have been very much under the influence of Britain, which has helped them to train many statisticians. Sir R.A. Fisher, for example, went to India very regularly in the later years of his life. It may be said that many Indian statisticians were directly or indirectly his students. Now, the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is world-famous, and the number of Indian statisticians working outside the country may be even greater than that staying behind.

Q. What about other European and Asian countries?

A. In Europe, there is an interesting phenomenon: Statistics in France and the U.S.S.R. is comparatively less well-developed, although their work on probability theory is very advanced. It would be interesting to find out whether national temperament has anything to do with this, apart from social factors.

The first authoritative textbook on Statistics was written during the Second World War by Professor H. Cramer of the University of Stockholm, who is still living. From the vantage point of living in Northern Europe, Professor Cramer combined the developments in probability theory in France and the U.S.S.R. and those in statistical theories in Britain in his *Mathematical Methods of Statistics*, for a long time internationally recognized as the most systematic textbook on the subject. The neighbouring Denmark has a very strong Statistical Research Institute led by the famous Barndorff-Nielsen.

Eastern European countries are late starters in Statistics. But as they have always been strong in Mathematics, we could expect them to catch up with the others before long. As for Western Europe, France, Germany and Holland have already started their systematic development of Statistics.

In Asia, Japan is coming up, although I understand that Japanese universities do not have independent Statistics departments. During the Second World War, a logistics unit which later became the Institute of Statistical Mathematics was set up under the Ministry of Education. After the war, her rapid industrial development necessitated more advanced statistical studies. There are now many statisticians at the University of Tokyo, the University of Osaka, etc., and a new generation of statisticians is emerging. Besides, a national statistical conference is held in Japan every year.

Q. Could you also tell us something about China's statistical studies?

A. China was not late in her development of Statistics. Professor Hsu Pao-lu, who did much work in laying the foundation of Chinese Statistics, made important contributions to Statistics when he was a student in Britain. He had been teaching at the University of Peking since his return to China in the late 40s and many of today's experienced statisticians were his students. Dr. N.N. Chan of our Department was one of them. Professor Hsu has passed away, but the fruits of his research remain. His research on multivariate analysis is particularly outstanding and one of his papers is still an authoritative work on the topic.

In my opinion, there is an urgent need for China to put more emphasis on developing Statistics as the number of statisticians in the country at the moment falls far short of demand. In fact, Statistics can do a lot for China: both money and material resources can be saved when it is applied to budgeting, decision-making and overall planning. At present, it appears that some mid-level specialist schools in China are teaching Demography, but this subject is not really in the main stream of Statistics. As for universities, it seems that there are still no independent Statistics departments. It is heartening, however, to know that in some universities, where the urgency of establishing Statistics departments has been recognized, preparatory work is already under way. Perhaps, we, statisticians in Hong Kong, may have the opportunity to offer some help or advice in the near future.

Seminars • Concerts • Exhibitions

- * The Department of Government and Public Administration presented a public lecture on “**China and International Law**” on 2nd November, 1982. The speaker was **Professor Wang Tieya** of the Department of Law, Beijing University, China.
- * The Institute of Chinese Studies held a seminar on 4th November, 1982. **Professor Huang Dian-cheng**, Professor of Chinese, Amoy University, China, was invited to deliver a lecture “**On ‘Chieh Yun’ Dictionary**”.
- * **Mr. Alan Siu**, Assistant Lecturer in Economics, gave a lecture entitled “**Research and Development and Profitability: An Exploratory Econometric Study**” on 5th November, 1982. The lecture was presented by the Department of Economics.
- * **Mr. Wang Shiqing**, a well-known critic on Chinese painting and calligraphy from Beijing, delivered a lecture on “**The Four Monk Painters of Early Qing Dynasty**” on 11th November, 1982 under the sponsorship of the Institute of Chinese Studies.
- * The Department of Statistics sponsored a seminar on 12th November, 1982. **Dr. C.K. Kwong**, Lecturer in Sociology, was invited to speak on “**Application of Life Table**”.
- * The University Health Service presented a seminar on “**Common Psychiatric Problems in General Practice**” on 16th November, 1982. The speaker was **Dr. T.F. Lo**, Acting Director of Health Service.
- * The Department of General Business Management and Personnel Management sponsored a public lecture on 16th November, 1982. **Dr. John S. Henley** of the Department of Business Studies, the University of Edinburgh, was invited to speak on “**Industrial Safety Practice in the United Kingdom – Some Legal Aspects**”.
- * **Professor Rulan Chao Pian** of Harvard University gave a series of **music lectures** during the period from 17th to 29th November, 1982 at the invitation of the Department of Music. The lectures were entitled “**Music in the Chinese Context**”, “**Some Singing Styles in Chinese Music**”, “**The Whirl-about Duet, a Dance Narrative from Northeast China**” and “**Structural Analysis of Some Traditional Chinese Music**”.
- * The Institute of Chinese Studies sponsored a seminar on 25th November, 1982. **Sir John Addis**, Senior Research Fellow of Wolfson College, Chairman of Great Britain-China Association, and a former British Ambassador to China, was invited to give a **report on his participation in the International Conference on Ancient Chinese Pottery and Porcelain** held in Shanghai, China.
- * The Department of Statistics held a seminar on “**A Perturbation Method for Sub-optimal Feedback Control of Bilinear Systems**” on 4th December, 1982. The speaker was **Dr. D.J. Bell** of the Department of Mathematics, Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester.
- * **Ms. Lee Hsien Ming**, a distinguished pianist, gave a lecture on “**Works by Alexander Tcherepnin**” on 6th December, 1982 under the sponsorship of the Department of Music.
- * **Dr. Clark Kerr**, a distinguished American educator, President Emeritus of University of California and an overseas member of the University Council, gave a public lecture entitled “**Part-time and Adult Education at the University Level**” on 16th December, 1982 at the University. The lecture was jointly sponsored by the Department of Extramural Studies and the Part-time Degree Programmes.
- * The Institute of Chinese Studies presented a seminar on “**Gold and Silver Finds in North China: Problems of Origins**” on 16th December, 1982. **Professor H.Y. Shih**, Head of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Hong Kong, was invited as the speaker.

* The Department of Biology sponsored a seminar on "**Molecular Aspects of Genetic Recombination**" on 17th December, 1982. The speaker was **Dr. Robin Holliday**, Head of the Division of Genetics, National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, the United Kingdom.

* The Department of Statistics held a seminar on 20th December, 1982. **Dr. Yuk-miu Lam**, Lecturer in Community Medicine, was invited to give a lecture on "**The Cp Statistic and Regression Model Discrimination**".

* As speakers of the Monthly Postgraduate Talks in Psychiatry, **Professor C.N. Chen** of the Department of Psychiatry lectured on "**Sleeplessness: Its Causes and Management**" on 21st December, 1982 and **Professor Sir Desmond Pond**, Chief Scientist, Department of Health and Social Security, the United Kingdom, lectured on "**The Alleged Connections between the Brain and the Mind**" on 18th January, 1983.

* The United College's Distinguished Visiting Scholar of 1983, **Professor Ezra F. Vogel**, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, began his month-long visit to the College on 3rd January, 1983. During his stay, he gave three lectures and led a panel discussion, with the topics: "**The Recent Rise of Japan**" (12th January), "**The World's Response to Japan's Rise**" (17th January), "**The New Stage of Industrial Societies**" (20th January), and "**Japanese-style Management and Chinese Enterprises**" (27th January).

Professor Vogel is a leading authority on the studies of Asia, particularly of Japanology. He presently heads Harvard's US-Japan Program of the Center for International Affairs.

* The **United College's Annual Workshop**, with "**Sense of Values among Youth in Hong Kong**" as its theme, was held on 6th January, 1983. The day's programme included four lectures:

"Problems of Values Encountered by Contemporary Chinese Youth" by Professor S.H. Liu of the Department of Philosophy;

"The Social Character of Hong Kong Chinese" by Dr. S.K. Lau of the Department of Sociology;

"Definitive Permanency of Values?" by Rev.

K.M. Cheung; and
"Sense of Values among Youth in Hong Kong"
by Dr. M.P. Lam of the School of Education.

* The **1982-83 Annual Education Conference of Chung Chi College** was held on 7th January, 1983. The theme of the Conference was "**The Personal Integrity and Aspirations of University Teachers and Students**". The keynote address was given by Professor C.N. Yang, Visiting Fellow of the College.

Professor Yang's address was followed by a debate over the motion that "Personal Integrity and Higher Aspirations should not be the Concern of Academics and Students".

Short talks on professional ethics were presented in the afternoon session.

* The Centre for Hong Kong Studies of the Institute of Social Studies presented a seminar on "**District Administration in Hong Kong and Other Matters**" on 17th January, 1983. **The Hon. David Akers-Jones** and **Mrs. Regina Ip**, Secretary and Principal Assistant Secretary for District Administration, respectively, were invited to conduct the Seminar.

* **Professor Thomas Marrocco**, a famous violinist and a specialist in medieval-music history, lectured on "**Secular Music of the Italian Trecento**" (12th January, 1983) and on "**Sacred Music of the Italian Trecento**" (19th January) at the invitation of the Department of Music.

* **Professor C.N. Yang**, the first Visiting Fellow of Chung Chi College, conducted a series of discussions with staff and students of the College. The topics of the discussions are as follows:

"Aesthetic Concepts in Science" (20th January),

"The Two Visits to the Western Part of China" (28th January),

"The Difference between Research and Study" (7th February),

"The Work and Style of a Scientist" (18th February),

"Trends in American Universities" (28th February)

"Einstein" (8th March)

* The Department of Geography presented a public lecture on “**Aspects of Chinese Palaeontology**” on 21st January, 1983. The speaker was **Dr. C.P. Hughes**, Assistant Director of Research, Department of Earth Sciences, and Senior Tutor, Robinson College, Cambridge University.

* **Professor Zhao Baoxu**, Chairman of the International Politics Department, Beijing University, visited the Department of Government and Public Administration from 27th to 30th January, 1983. During his visit, he gave a public lecture on “**The Revival of Political Science in China**” on 28th January and conducted a seminar on “**The State of Chinese Research in Asia and Africa**” on 29th January.

* **Professor Li Xueqin** of the Institute of Historical Research, Academy of Social Sciences, China, arrived on 24th January, 1983 for a two-week visit at the invitation of the Institute of Chinese Studies. He conducted two seminars on 27th January and 3rd February on the topics of “**Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Researches in China**” and “**Bamboo Books and Silk Texts of Ancient China**”, respectively.

* The **School of Education** held a seminar on “**Teacher Education**” on 5th February, 1983. Fifteen lectures were delivered at the Seminar after **Dr. Ma Lin**, the Vice-Chancellor, had given the opening address.

* * *

The Department of Music presented the following concerts and lecture-recitals:

* A two-session **piano master class** by **Dr. Margaret Tan**, a distinguished pianist, on 8th and 9th November, 1982.

* A **concert** by **The Cecilian Singers** on 21st November, 1982. The programme included works by Britten, Monteverdi, Wolf, Debussy, Bruchner, etc. At the organ was **Mr. Peter Yue**.

* A piano lecture-recital on “**Music of F. Chopin**” on 22nd November, 1982 by **Mr. John Clegg**, Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Lancaster and a widely-acclaimed pianist.

* **Concerts by Tononi String Quartet** on 25th November, 1982 and 20th January, 1983. The programme included works by Haydn, Mozart and Dvorak.

* A **Lieder-recital** on 17th January, 1983 by **Ms. Vivien Lee**, a graduate of the University, who is presently receiving further training in West Berlin. At the piano was **Mr. Tseng Sun-man**, also a graduate of the University.

* A **piano recital** on works by Chopin and Liszt by **Ms. Teresita Botelho**, a Piano Instructor of the Department, on 24th January, 1983.

* A **lecture-recital on the piano music of Claude Debussy** on 26th January, 1983 by **Mr. Peter Gill**, a well-known soloist, accompanist and chamber musician from the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, London.

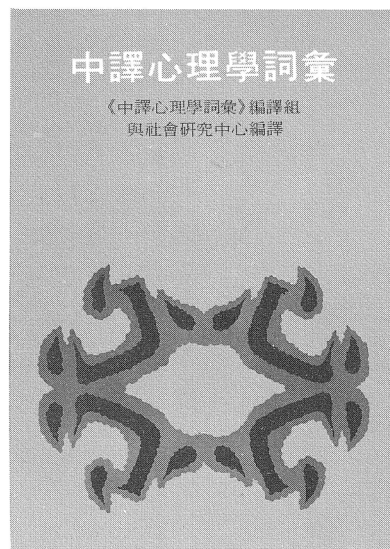
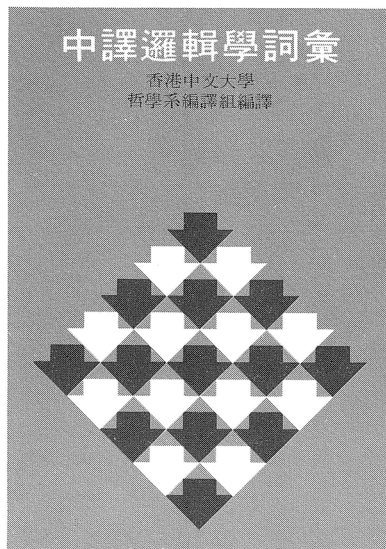
* A **Student Concert** on 27th January, 1983. The programme included piano and guitar performances.

* * *

* An **exhibition of books on medicine** was held at the University Library from 14th to 28th December, 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the completion of the University Library Building. On display were about a hundred and fifty books acquired recently.

* The **Exhibition of Guangdong Painting of the Ming and Qing Periods**, jointly sponsored by the Art Gallery of the University, the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Guangzhou Municipal Gallery, was mounted at the Art Gallery from 18th December, 1982 to 16th January, 1983. The Exhibition, which illustrated the development of Guangdong painting from early Ming to late Qing, was the second large scale “**Exchange Exhibition**” held by the Art Gallery in association with museums in Guangzhou. The one hundred and thirty-five exhibits, many of which were on display for the first time in Hong Kong, were all drawn from the collections of the three sponsors. Notable artists whose works were exhibited included **Yan Zong**, **Lin Liang**, **Zhong Xue**, **Yang Changwen**, **Li Suiqiu**, **Li Xiangfeng**, **Li Jian**, **Xie Lansheng** and **Su Liupen**.

Recent Publications of the University



Chinese University Press Publications

(Titles in Chinese)

A Bibliography of Publications on Antique Jade

Edited by Yang Chien-fang

This *Bibliography*, with over two thousand entries, includes books and articles published in both oriental and western languages; and published reports on the excavations of antique jades before 1981 are also included.

This reference book is divided into two parts: bibliography and author-index, with three sections to each: the Chinese Section, Japanese Section and Western Section. The English entries are, as usual, arranged alphabetically, but the Chinese and Japanese ones are grouped according to periods and regions. Under the subsection 'Unearthed Antique Jades' the jade items unearthed in each excavation are also listed.

This is by far the most comprehensive bibliography on Chinese antique jades. Users are facilitated by the numbering of entries and the detailed classification of titles.

Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art
Institute of Chinese Studies
Bibliographical Series No. 1
1st edition 1982 x + 141 pages Hardcover

The Bronze Age of China

By Chang Kwang-chih

The Bronze Age in China refers to the period

from the Xia, Shang, Zhou Dynasties to the beginning of the Warring States, because its material culture was characterized by bronze ware: sacrificial vessels, musical instruments and weapons. The thirteen articles collected in this volume examine the Chinese culture and society in this Age from different angles, and expound on the relationship between the two and the causality of their changes and development. The importance of bronze ware, especially in ancient history, is thus shown.

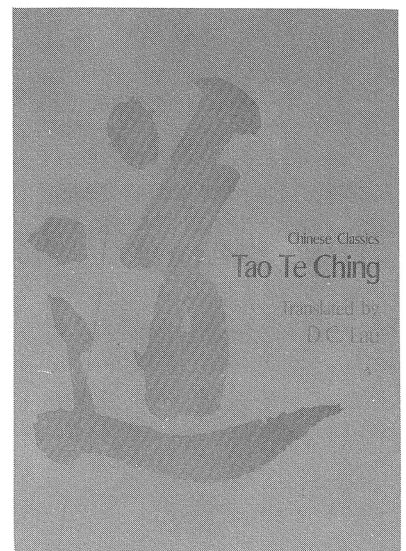
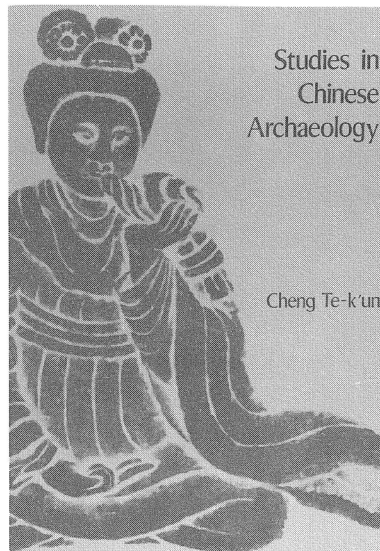
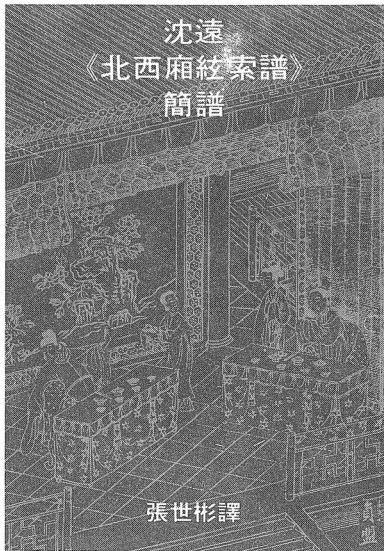
The author has adopted different approaches in this study and made use of a wide range of research material. This book is an invaluable reference for the study of ancient history, archaeology, ancient art and anthropology.

Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art
Institute of Chinese Studies
Studies Series No. 2
1st edition 1982 232 pages Hardcover

Certificate Buddhist Studies for Hong Kong Secondary Schools (Part I)

By Fok Tou-hui

The present volume is a textbook for the new syllabus for Buddhist Studies of the Hong Kong Certificate Examination of Education. The texts, taken from Buddhist Scriptures and annotated, introduce readers to various Buddhist schools in different periods. An introduction to and an analysis of the text are included in each chapter so that readers can have a better understanding of the background, important concepts, life of the author and translator, and modern interpretations of the text. For difficult texts, translations in the vernacular are provided.



It is therefore more than a textbook for secondary students: it is also good reading for those interested in Buddhist studies.

1st edition 1982 128 pages Paperback

A Glossary of Logical Terms

Edited and translated by the Department of Philosophy, CUHK

The book aims at promoting the use of Chinese logical terms. The Chinese renderings help Chinese speakers to think in logical terms in the Chinese language, to express logical concepts and to study logical problems in their own language.

The 2,700 entries of this *Glossary* include not only technical terms in the field, both elementary and advanced, but also some general terms used in the study of logic. This volume, with five useful appendices, is by far the most complete English-Chinese glossary of its kind.

1st edition 1982 97 pages Paperback

A Glossary of Psychological Terms

Edited and Translated by the Editorial Committee of the *Glossary* and the Social Research Centre, CUHK

This *Glossary*, a joint effort of thirteen Hong Kong psychologists, educationists, statistician and social worker, aims to provide users with more standardized translations of general psychological terms, including some most current ones, and clearer psychological concepts. The over ten thousand entries are arranged alphabetically with a number of double entries, as in the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.

The names of over one hundred commonly known western psychologists are translated in the Appendix for easy reference.

1st edition 1982 viii + 227 pages Paperback

Inscriptions Tombales Des Dynasties T'ang Et Song

Edited by Jao Tsung-i

The book is a joint publication of the Institute of Chinese Studies of this University and L'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.

Rubbings of tomb inscriptions of the Tang and Song Dynasties collected in the Library of L'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient were compiled chronologically to form the present volume by Professor Jao Tsung-i. The 388 inscriptions reproduced range from A.D. 623 to A.D. 1119 and each rubbing is clearly captioned. The three appendices include two catalogues of tomb-inscriptions of Wu De (武德) and Zhen Guan (貞觀) periods and of newly unearthed inscriptions of Tang and Song, and a surname/period index.

Institute of Chinese Studies

Publication Series No. 2

1st edition 1981 527 pages Hardcover

"Northern" Western Chamber - A Modern Rendition of a 17th Century Musical Notation

Translated by S.B. Cheung

The popular drama *Western Chamber*, written in the Yuan Dynasty by Wang Shih-fu (fl. 1295-1307), was later given an operatic treatment in the form of northern *qu* (vocal music) and was called the *"Northern" Western Chamber*. The musical notation

on which this rendition was based is the stringed instrumental (*san hsien*) score used as the accompaniment, but Mr. Cheung rendered it into a vocal score. In this modern rendition, the complicated original score, which is only comprehensible to a few specialists, was translated into numbered musical notation.

The original notation, written by Shen Yuan during the reign of Shun Zhi (順治) of the Qing Dynasty, was recovered by Mr. Cheung in Japan.
1st edition 1981 138 pages Hardcover

A Study of the Civil Service Examination System of the Ch'ing Dynasty

By Wang Teh-chao

This is the result of five topical studies on some important aspects of the civil service examination system of the Ch'ing Dynasty: its origin, its socio-political implications, its influence on education and on the practices of common people and the literati, its abolition and the rise of the new educational system in modern times. The five independent papers together form a systematic study of the subject, on which the author made an extensive use of material available, including official history and documents, unofficial historical records and notes, as well as treatises by modern historians.

Institute of Chinese Studies
Monograph Studies No. 5

1st edition 1982 282 pages Paperback

(Titles in English)

Certificate English For Hong Kong

Book I and Book II

By A.R.B. Etherton

This two-book course is written for senior secondary students who are taking the Hong Kong Certificate Examination of Education (Syllabus B). It at the same time relates English to everyday life and places some emphasis on the communicative aspects of English within the Hong Kong context.

Materials are presented in a way designed for ease of learning and teaching. Each major area is treated separately but key areas (such as Composition, Summary and Comprehension) are frequently linked. Particular attention is also given to the problems of Hong Kong students as shown in an extensive record of errors built up over many years.

Teachers' handbooks are also prepared for the course.

Book I 1st edition 1982 219 pages Paperback

Book II 1st edition 1982 191 pages Paperback

The Chinese In Papua New Guinea: 1880-1980

By David Y.H. Wu

This study examines the adaptation of the Chinese as an immigrant minority in Papua New Guinea during the past hundred years. The historical and anthropological analysis focuses on two general themes: How did these Chinese achieve their present socioeconomic position and what are the implications of their changing sociopolitical status in the new context of the country's political independence?

Generalizations about the social structures and cultural characteristics of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and the Pacific are drawn in the last chapter. And the book concludes with remarks regarding the immediate future of the Chinese community in Papua New Guinea.

1st edition 1982 xix + 176 pages Hardcover

Problems in Inorganic and Structural Chemistry

By T.C.W. Mak, K.Y. Hui, O.W. Lau & W.K. Li

This volume provides a collection of elementary and challenging problems in inorganic and structural chemistry. It can serve as a class supplement to standard texts or as a guide to self-study. It is intended for senior undergraduates and junior postgraduate students.

The problems may be broadly classified into two types: theoretical and descriptive. In the former, group theory is employed wherever possible and serves as a central theme. In the latter, stability, reactivity, and mechanism of real systems are treated. Answers to all problems are provided at the end of each chapter.

1st edition 1982 284 pages Paperback

Problems with Computer Solutions Using Standard Fortran

By Hung Hing-sum, Loh Shiu-chang, Tu Yuan-haw & Kong Luan

This book, a supplement to *A Course on Programming in Fortran*, is written for those who need to solve problems by computers with Fortran. It is organized around a set of problems which, except in chapters one and two, are in the form of drill exercises and programming exercises. In each chapter, solutions to problems are given after the questions. The first two chapters are devoted to problems and solutions concerning the basic knowledge of computers and computer programming, while the later chapters to those dealing with Standard Fortran Programming. Not only is this extensive collection of solved problems particularly suited as a supplement

to any standard text book on Fortran programming, it is also valuable for independent study.

1st edition 1982 v + 247 pages Paperback

Studies in Chinese Archaeology

By Cheng Te-k'un

The present volume, a collection of some of the author's important archaeological studies published in various learned journals, comprises nine articles which may be classified into three groups. The first three articles are general surveys: 'The Beginning of Chinese Civilization', 'An Introduction to Szechwan Archaeology' and 'Archaeology in Sarawak'. The second group consists of four reports of his field-work in Fukien and Szechwan while the last group includes two miscellaneous reports on "Sketches of archaeological investigations in Hopei, Honan and Shantung" and "Cannons of the Opium War".

These articles, some out of print now, have been carefully re-edited and provided with new references for further reading.

Centre for Chinese Archaeology and Art

Institute of Chinese Studies

Studies Series No.3

1st edition 1982 xii + 148 pages, 45 plates Hardcover

Tao Te Ching

Translated by D.C. Lau

The Language of the *Tao Te Ching* is succinct to the point of obscurity. Hence each translator is bound to have his own interpretation. This translation, which first appeared in 1963, however, attempts to give a close and faithful translation of the original text as far as possible, independent of the translator's own interpretation.

In preparing the present bilingual edition, the translator has made use of the two manuscripts unearthed in Ma Wang Tui in 1973 to emend the text on which the translation was based, and has thus produced a fairly radical revision of the translation which, in its new form, will better help the reader understand the thought of Lao Tzu.

1st edition 1982 xl + 325 pages Hardcover

Traditional Government in Imperial China - A Critical Analysis

Translated by Chün-tu Hsüeh & George O. Totten

In this book, Professor Ch'ien Mu, one of China's great living historians, brilliantly describes the basic constitutive elements of China's traditional government as it evolved over the last two thousand

years. He concentrates on those dynasties he considers China's most representative: the Han, T'ang, Sung, Ming, and Ch'ing; and critically analyzes, by comparative method, their governmental organization, civil service examination system, taxation and defence.

1st edition 1982 xxii + 160 pages Hardcover

The Translation of Things Past

Edited by George Kao

The twelve essays gathered in this anthology help to illuminate the various aspects of Chinese history and historiography. Topics dealt with include the retrospect and prospect of the study of Chinese history, the political significance of the famous Hung Men Banquet, insights into early Chinese historical works, historiographic criticism, China's secret societies, a poet's view of history, and studies on Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, Kuan Yü, T'an Ssu-t'ung, Li Hung-chang and Lu Xun. The essays, most of which are translations or adaptations from original Chinese sources, represent the work of over twenty Chinese and Western specialists including Ying-shih Yü, Burton Watson, S.Y. Teng and C.A. Curwen. Together they form a symposium which makes for instructive and diverting reading on a number of historical topics.

A Renditions Book

1st edition 1982 204 pages Hardcover

Tropical Mushrooms: Biological Nature and Cultivation Methods

Edited by S.T. Chang & T.H. Quimio

This is probably the most comprehensive book dealing with three groups of tropical mushrooms, *Volvariella*, *Pleurotus* and *Auricularia*.

The twenty-five articles, contributed by an international group of twenty-three specialists, deal with the biology, practical cultivation, genetical breeding, methods of preservation and nutritive value of each of the three groups of mushrooms. Such systematic treatment makes it an essential reading for anyone interested in tropical mushrooms.

1st edition 1982 xxi + 493 pages Hardcover

Journal and Magazine

The Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Volume XIII, and *Renditions*, Number 16 of the Translation Division of the Comparative Literature and Translation Centre have been published. An Index to Number 13, 14, 15 and 16 is included in this issue of *Renditions*.

Personalia

(From 1st October to 31st December, 1982)

I. Appointments

Chairman of the Council

Dr. Q. W. Lee

Treasurer

The Hon. Lydia Dunn

Registrar

Dr. Liu Pak-wai

Academic Staff

Faculty of Arts

Dr. Ching Yuk-ching, Teresa
Lecturer in English

Mr. Lee Shi-chi
Visiting Lecturer in Fine Arts

Mr. François Rhein
Visiting Lecturer in French

Faculty of Medicine

Professor Allan Mang-zing Chang
Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Professor Gary L. French
Professor of Microbiology

Professor Ping-chung Leung
Professor of Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery

Mr. Peter Chan Siu-foon
Lecturer in Surgery

Dr. Tsao Sai Wah, George
Lecturer in Anatomy

Faculty of Science

Professor Chen-ning Yang
Honorary Professor of Physics

Administrative Staff

Mr. Yuen Kin-chung
Administrative Assistant, Secretariat

Research Staff

Dr. John Minford
Research Fellow, Comparative Literature
and Translation Centre

II. Promotions

Administrative Staff

Mr. Wong Tin-yik
Administrative Assistant, Department of
Extramural Studies

Mr. Chan Lun-to
Executive Officer I, Computer Services Centre

Mrs. Wendy Pun
Executive Officer I, Secretariat

Mrs. Nora Lau
Executive Officer II, MBA Division

III. Retirement

Academic Staff

Professor S.S. Hsueh
Professor of Government and Public
Administration

Profiles

Mr. Mok Bong-ho

Dean of Students' Office, Chung Chi College

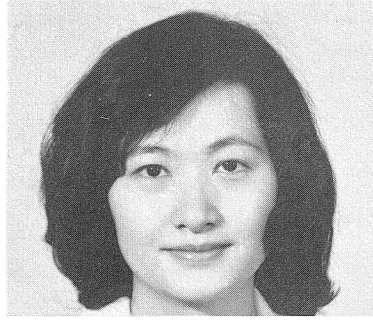
Mr. Mok Bong-ho graduated from the Department of Social Work of the University's United College in 1972. Upon graduation, he first served as a social worker at Caritas and then as an Assistant Social Welfare Officer at the Social Welfare Department of the Hong Kong Government. In 1974 he was awarded a Fellowship by the East-West Center to pursue graduate studies at the University of Hawaii, where he obtained a Master of Social Work degree in 1976. Returning to Hong Kong, he worked as a Training

Officer at the Boys' and Girls' Club Association and at the same time served as a part-time Field Instructor in Social Work at Chung Chi College. In 1977, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer of the University and was promoted Lecturer in Social Work (Chung Chi College) in 1980.

Mr. Mok's major academic interests lie in the field of community development and social welfare policies. He has published a number of articles, both here and abroad, on community work programmes, family life education, citizen participation, social welfare in China, and community problems and social work in Southeast Asia. His current research interests are the mentality of adolescents in Hong Kong, and the present situation of research and teaching on



Mr. Mok Bong-ho



Dr. Sheila Chin



Mr. Linus Lau Yan To

Chinese society. It is worth noting that, in addition to his heavy teaching, research and administrative schedule, Mr. Mok still finds time to contribute to society at large by serving on the Editorial Committees of a number of journals and monographs in the field of social work and on various Committees of social welfare agencies, and conducting seminars for voluntary agencies and the Social Welfare Department of Hong Kong.

Being friendly and good-natured, he gets along well with both colleagues and students. He has been on the Executive Committee of the Chung Chi Staff Club for a number of years, and has contributed much to the management of its Club House. His diverse interests include Chinese calligraphy, swimming and music. Besides, he is also a regular morning jogger at the University sports field.

Being an alumnus (his better half, too, is an alumna) and a faculty member, Mr. Mok naturally has a good understanding of the University and its students. Furthermore, as he has been Warden of Chung Chi's Ying Lin Tang (since 1980), Chung Chi's Acting Dean of Students (1980-81) and Dean of Students (since 1982), he is in a favourable position to serve as a 'bridge' between students and the College. Since his appointment in 1982, both students and colleagues feel that he is a patient and sensible Dean of Students who takes his work seriously.

-V. Mok

Dr. Sheila Chin

Lecturer in Music

Born and educated in Hong Kong, Dr. Sheila Chin obtained her B.A. degree in Music from this University and obtained the Diploma of "The Art of Organ Performing" from Trinity College of Music of London (L.T.C.L.). She pursued further studies at Indiana University on a Graduate Fellowship awarded by the Rotary International in 1974, and obtained the degrees of M.Mus. in 1976 and D.Mus. with "High Distinction" in 1978.

When she was in the United States, she travelled

to different big cities as an "Ambassador of Peace and Good Will" to introduce Chinese culture and music, and to perform the organ and the Chinese *sheng*. In both the United States and Hong Kong, she gave several recitals and performed the organ concertos by Poulenc and Elmore. She won prizes in organ competitions. She was also the piano accompanist for several choral societies and instrumentalists.

After returning to Hong Kong, Dr. Chin taught at the extramural departments of both local universities, and the Hong Kong Conservatory of Music, and played the organ part for the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra. In order to promote church music, she tries hard to train organists for several churches and give lectures on church music. She has published articles on organ music, music appreciation, church music and music theory.

Dr. Chin joins this University as Lecturer in the Department of Music and is the coordinator for the Part-time Degree Programme in Music.

Mr. Linus Lau Yan To

Security Officer, Secretariat

Born in Hong Kong, Mr. Linus Lau Yan To joined the Royal Hong Kong Police Force as Sub-Inspector in 1953 after graduating from Wah Yan College. During his twenty-eight years with the Police Force, he was posted to various units: Traffic Prosecution, Special Branch, Police Tactical Unit, Junior Police Call and Tsuen Wan Sub-Division (as Sub-Divisional Inspector) and was sent in 1965 for further training on police administration at Scottish Police College. He was promoted from Sub-Inspector to Inspector (1959), Senior Inspector (1964) and Chief Inspector (1971), and won several commendations including the Colonial Police Long Service Medal (1971) and the First Clasp to the Colonial Police Long Service Medal (1978). Mr. Lau joined the Hong Kong Security Limited in 1981 and served as its Operations Manager for one year before his appointment as Security Officer of this University.

Mr. Lau is married, with two daughters and a son, all studying in the United Kingdom.

Gifts and Donations

As a manifestation of their confidence in this University's development, local and overseas individuals and foundations have donated generously in support of the University's physical development programme, research projects, publication projects, fellowship and scholarship schemes, etc. The University received the following gifts and donations in the past few months.

Equipment

- (1) From Mr. Simon S.M. Kwan a donation of US\$4,000 for the purchase of a thin-sectioning equipment for the Art Gallery.

Research Projects

- (2) From the Industrial Development Board a grant of HK\$750,000 in 1982-86 for additional equipment and manpower to facilitate research on Integrated Circuit Technology and Semiconductor Devices, a project jointly conducted by Dr. Y. W. Lam and Dr. H. L. Kwok of the Department of Electronics.
- (3) From the Lotus Tours Limited a donation of HK\$40,000 towards the University's Research Funds.
- (4) From the Dow Chemical Pacific Ltd. a donation of US\$5,000 to the Chinese Medicinal Materials Research Centre.
- (5) From Mr. Henry H. Hsu a donation of HK\$30,000 for research purposes.

Publications Projects

- (6) From Bei Shan Tang Foundation a donation of HK\$182,000 in support of visiting scholars from Mainland China to carry out research on and edit *Index to Shang Oracle Records*.
- (7) From the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a donation of HK\$30,000 to cover the printing cost of the *Graduate Careers Handbook 1983*.
- (8) From Professor Cheng Te-k'un a donation of HK\$1,271.80 for the Centre of Chinese Archaeology and Art Publication Revolving Fund.
- (9) From Dr. Yuan Heh-Hsiang a donation of

HK\$365.60 for the Comparative Literature Division Publication Fund.

Fellowships & Scholarships

- (10) From Miss Judy Ling a donation of HK\$100,000 for the setting up of 'Mr. Ling En-cheng Memorial Emergency Loan Fund' to help students with financial difficulties, starting from 1983/84.
- (11) From the late Mr. Wilfred Wong's family an endowment fund of HK\$80,000 for the setting up of a Theology Scholarship Fund.
- (12) From the Chinese Gold & Silver Exchange Society a donation of HK\$50,000 for the establishment of 'The Chinese Gold & Silver Exchange Society Scholarship Fund', the interest from which is to be awarded annually to a needy and qualified student.
- (13) From the Kam Ngan Stock Exchange Ltd. a donation of HK\$50,000 for the setting up of 'The Kam Ngan Stock Exchange Scholarship Fund', the interest from which is to be awarded to student(s) selected by the Senate Committee on University Scholarships.
- (14) From Mr. Woo Hon Fai a donation of HK\$50,000, in memory of his late mother, to set up 'The Madam Woo Li Shiu Charm Scholarship Fund', the interest from which is to provide an annual scholarship.
- (15) From the Chase Manhattan Bank a donation of HK\$8,000 for the 1982/83 'Chase Manhattan Bank Scholarship'.
- (16) From the 'George Shee Fund' of the Diocesan Boys' School a grant of HK\$5,000 in support of three students.

Miscellaneous

- (17) From Lady Kwan a donation of HK\$500,000 for the University.
- (18) From the Banque Nationale de Paris a donation of HK\$40,000 for the year 1982/83 in support of the Joint Universities Creative Works Exhibition jointly organized by our University and the University of Hong Kong.



Lin Liang (Ming, c. 1416-1480) *Birds and Autumn Trees* Guangzhou Municipal Gallery
(Exhibition of Guangdong Painting of the Ming & Qing Periods)